East West Rail Phase 2

Development Stage 2A1: Compound 2A1, CFSA A1(2A0061), Mill Meadow (2A0354), Charbridge Allotments (2A0033, 2A0037) and Tythe Barn (2A0329, 2A0330)

Launton Landscape, Oxfordshire

Post-Excavation Assessment

EWR Alliance

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Notice

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Executive Summary

Between April and December 2020, a series of archaeological Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavations were undertaken on five adjoining sites in the vicinity of the village of Launton (Figure 1; 'the Site'), on behalf of the East West Rail Alliance. The sites in question are CFSA A1 (2A0061; National Grid Reference (NGR): SP 60250 23302), Compound 2A1 (centred on NGR: SP 60307 23155); Mill Meadow (2A0354; centred on NGR: SP 60080 23081), Charbridge Allotments (2A0033, 2A0037; NGR: SP 60193 23111) and Tythe Barn (2A0329, 2A0330; NGR: SP 60308 22652). These are respectively termed Sites A to E herein. Together they form the Study Area covered by this document, *c.*52.9 hectares of which was subject to SMS. The Study Area lies within the local authority administrative area of Oxfordshire Council. Five SMS excavations were undertaken as part of a phase of archaeological works at the Sites.

The works revealed scatterings of prehistoric artefacts across the entire Study Area pertaining to the Mesolithic and predominantly Neolithic periods. The presence of activity dating to these periods is in keeping with the scatterings of known prehistoric and later activity in the Oxfordshire landscape. An Iron Age to Early Roman field system then developed, the morphology of which was suggestive of a role in livestock management. The earliest diagnostic pottery present dated to the Middle Iron Age and was recovered from Site A only, thus suggesting that the earliest core of Iron Age activity was situated in that relatively high and dry area. Notably, however, no cut features or deposits were dated to a period earlier than the Iron Age to Roman transition (i.e. 1st century AD). Limited evidence for settlement was identified in the form of a possible round house. Flooding risks were mitigated through the construction of ditches in floodplain areas.

A co-axial field system of probable Early Roman date then developed across the bulk of the Study Area, the only possible exception being the lowest lying areas of the floodplain. The purpose of this is uncertain, however aspects of its layout and morphology could indicate viticulture (further work is required to determine this). The earlier round house was replaced by at least two rectangular structures, which could represent Roman-style clay and timber structures dwellings, although alternative uses cannot be ruled out on the basis of the evidence recovered. An isolated cremation of probable Roman date was also unearthed within the field system. Management of the floodplain continued, as demonstrated by the construction of an array of parallel drainage ditches on the northern part of Site D.

Roman activity continued within the confines of the Study Area during the mid- to late Roman period when new field boundaries were laid out, some on a different alignment. Possible evidence of Late Roman settlement and industrial activity was also identified on or in the vicinity of the Study Area. Flood prevention measures continued in some lower lying areas.

The post-Roman to early medieval period was characterised by a phase of abandonment and alluviation across the floodplain. A roadway aligned with the north-west / south-east aligned section of Bicester Road then developed at a later point during the medieval period, before deposition of alluvium resumed, sealing this landscape feature. Two incarnations of a hollow way or a wide, shallow boundary ditch orientated north-west / south-east then developed during the late medieval to early post-medieval period, while the bulk of the rest of the Study Area came to be characterised by ridge and furrow farming. A post-medieval outbuilding was also constructed, which appears to have been demolished in the recent past.

In light of the results, plans for further research and analysis have been laid out, including illustration and narrative of the results within a digital monograph along with other EWR sites in Oxfordshire. The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs, will be collated and deposited with the Oxfordshire Museum under accession numbers OXCMS : 2021.30, OXCMS : 2021.31, OXCMS : 2021.33, OXCMS : 2021.34, OXCMS : 2021.36, OXCMS : 2021.37, OXCMS : 2021.39, and OXCMS : 2021.40. An OASIS form (OASIS ID: aocarcha1-508883) has also been completed and an electronic copy of all reports will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

1. Introduction

This report documents the results of archaeological Strip, Map and Sample excavations (SMS) undertaken at five sites within the Launton Area, termed Sites A to E herein (Figure 1):

- Site A: CFSA A1 (2A0061) at land east of Bicester Road (centred on NGR: SP 60250 23302);
- Site B: Compound 2A1 at land east of Bicester Road (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR): SP 60307 23155);
- Site C: Mill Meadow (2A0354) at land west of Biester Bypass (centred on NGR: SP 60080 23081);
- Site D: Charbridge Allotments (2A0033, 2A0037) (NGR: SP 60193 23111); and
- Site E: Tythe Barn (2A0329, 2A0330) (NGR: SP 60308 22652).

The Sites are located within Development Stage 2A2 of the EWR2 scheme. In consultation with Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Council Archaeological Services (OCCAS), the results of these five adjacent SMS excavations have been collated here as a holistic landscape study[1]. As such they have collectively come to be known as 'The Launton Landscape Study Area'.

All works were undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists and were recorded using current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards. The fieldwork took place between April and December 2020.

2. Planning Background

The archaeological works detailed herein were undertaken to satisfy planning conditions attached to the construction of Phase 2 of the Western Section of a new rail link between Oxford and Bicester and Milton Keynes and Bedford (henceforth termed East-West Rail) on behalf of the East-West Rail Alliance.

A planning condition stipulating the need for archaeological work on the Sites was imposed by Cherwell District Council (CDC) as part of the EWR Transport and Works Act Order (TWAO). Archaeological advice to the CDC was provided by Richard Oram. The condition stated:

a) *No development is to commence in respect of any individual stage until the Heritage Delivery Strategy document has been produced and approved in writing by the relevant local planning authority related to that individual stage. This document must detail evaluation and mitigation measures for heritage assets including buried archaeology. These measures must include geophysical surveys, trial trenching and excavation and a programme of works.*

b) *Where archaeological evaluation is planned, no development, unless otherwise agreed in writing beforehand by the local planning authority, is to take place until a location specific Written Scheme of Investigation ("WSI") has been submitted to and approved in writing by the relevant local planning authority.*

c) *Where archaeological remains of national importance are found, no development at that location is to take place until an appropriate methodology for their preservation in situ, where reasonably practical, has been submitted to and 22 approved in writing by the relevant local planning authority. The methodology must be implemented as approved.*

[1] AOC Archaeology 2021. EWR2 Bicester Sites Landscape Study Proposal. Unpublished Document

d) *Where archaeological remains are recorded by evaluation and are not of sufficient importance to warrant preservation in situ but are worthy of recording, the development at the relevant location must be carried out in accordance with a WSI, that includes details of timings, provision for post excavation analysis and the publication of a report, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the relevant local planning authority.*

Reason: To ensure adequate protection and recording of historic features and archaeological remains.

Prior to the works within the Sites, Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI)[2] were prepared by East West Rail Alliance. This report will help inform the need for any future programmes of mitigation works within the Study Area; the results and interpretation include the site narrative as well as assessment of any archaeological finds and environmental samples.

All works were carried out in accordance with the WSIs and current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines[3].

3. Site Location, Geology and Topography

Compound 2A1 (Site A) comprises an irregular, roughly triangular, parcel of land of approximately 4.8 hectares (ha), enclosed by a belt of tree planting to the north of the modern railway, which forms the southern boundary. The northern, western and eastern boundaries of Site A are defined by hedgerows and Site A lies at approximately 69m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

To the north-east of Compound 2A1, CFSA A1 (Site B) comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land of approximately 1.5ha enclosed by mature trees and hedgerows. Topographically, Site B occupies a broadly flat portion of land, at approximately 70m aOD.

In the centre of the Study Area, Charbridge Allotments (Site C) comprises an irregular shaped parcel of land of approximately 0.2ha. Site C was previously partially used for allotments. Mature tree lines and hedgerows are present surrounding Site C in a flat landscape with an elevation of 73m aOD.

To the west of Compound 2A1, Mill Meadow (Site D) occupies a roughly rectangular parcel of land approximately 0.7 ha which contains mature tree lines and hedgerows. The parcel of land is generally level ground at approximately 72m aOD.

Tythe Barn (Site E) comprises an irregular shaped parcel of land of approximately 2.5ha in use for agricultural purposes as well as grounds associated with Tythe Barn; a venue located directly to the east of Site E. Mature tree lines and hedgerows are present surrounding Site E in a gently rolling landscape with an elevation of approximately between 65m and 70m aOD.

[2] EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Compound A1 Land East of Bicester Road Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Flood Alleviation Site 2A0061 at Land East of Bicester Road Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Mill Meadow Temporary Road Diversion Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Charbridge Lane Allotments Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Tythe Barn Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report.

[3] Historic England, 2015. Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork; Campbell, G., Moffett, L., and Straker, S., 2011. Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavations; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020b. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2021. Code of Conduct; Museum of London, 1994. Archaeological Site Manual; MHCLG, 2021. National Planning Policy Framework; RESCUE & ICON, 2001. First Aid for Finds; United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. Conservation Guidelines No.2; United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990. Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice.

Generally, the Sites are surrounded by further agricultural land, a mixture of arable and pasture fields, to the east, and the developed town Bicester to the west. The Sites were in agricultural use prior to development.

The underlying bedrock geology within the Study Area is composed of the Kellaways Sand Member - Sandstone and Siltstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 164 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. The south-eastern half of Tythe Barn (Site E) is recorded as being Peterborough Member Formation made up of Mudstone. No superficial deposits are recorded at the Sites with the exception of Mill Meadow (Site D) which records alluvial deposits in the north of the Site[4].

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (*c.* 500,000BC – AD43)

There is an absence of evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the vicinity of the Study Area. This may in part be due to alluvial deposits masking earlier prehistoric remains in this area[5], a band of which is recorded along the north-western extent of Mill Meadow (Site D). However, there is presently little identified evidence for Lower Palaeolithic remains on the gravel terraces of the River Cherwell in the Bicester region[6].

There is little evidence for Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of the Study Area. There have, however, been several lithic scatters found in archaeological investigations in the wider area, including at Slade Farm *c.*2km north-west of the Site and Bicester Village Coach Park, *c.* 1.7km to the south-west[7]. Several irregular features of probable Mesolithic date were identified at the former[8], while the latter yielded *c.*4,500 Mesolithic flints, some of which were associated with probable contemporary tree throws[9].

Little evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity can be found within the wider environs surrounding the Study Area, and prior to this investigation, no evidence was previously recorded within the Study Area. In the wider region, at the site of Whitelands Farm (c.4km to the south-west), excavations revealed evidence of Bronze Age funerary monuments, including two ploughed out barrows, a cremation, and a Beaker burial[10].

Much of the Bronze Age evidence around Bicester has been identified in recent years as part of archaeological works related to suburban residential development and the A421 Chesterton Lane Overpass/Wendlebury-Bicester Dualling[11]. This includes Bronze Age activity at Bicester Village Coach Park in the form of an enclosure[12], and a Bronze Age spearhead at Skimmingdish Lane, under 430m to the northwest of the Sites[13]. Bronze Age round barrows, ring-ditches and groups of barrows have been variously recorded and in some cases excavated in the Bicester area at what is now

[4] British Geological Survey Website, 2022
[5] Hardaker, T. (2014) The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic of Oxfordshire. In Hey, G and J, Hinds (eds) Solent-Thames Research Framework; Hey, G. 2014. Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic: Resource Assessment. In G. Hey, and J. Hind, (eds) Solent-Thames Research Framework.
[6] Network Rail, 2018. Order Environmental Statement. Volume 2ii - Route Section 2A. Chapter 7, Cultural Heritage.
[7] OHER 28310 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX26590&resourceID=1033
[8] Ellis, P., Hughes, G. and Jones, L. (2000) An Iron Age Boundary and Settlement Features at Slade Farm, Bicester, Oxfordshire: a report on excavations 1996. *Oxoniensia* LXV. Online at http://www.oxoniensia.org/volumes/2000/ellis.pdf [accessed 18 January 2022]
[9] Oxford Archaeology South (2014). Bicester Village Coach Park: excavation report. Oxford Archaeology unpublished report. Online at: https://eprints.oxfordarchaeology.com/1727/1/BIV13_PdfA.pdf [accessed 18 January 2022].
[10] Martin, J., 2011. 'Prehistoric, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Activity at Whitelands Farm, Bicester'. Oxoniensia, Vol. 76, 173-240.
[11] Martin, J., 2011. 'Prehistoric, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Activity at Whitelands Farm, Bicester'. Oxoniensia, Vol. 76,173-240
[12] OHER 28310 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX26590&resourceID=1033
[13] OHER 28360

Blackthorn , Stratton Audley , Ambrosden , Bicester Aerodrome , Glory Farm , Kingsmere and Stoke Lyne.

The landscape of what is now Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire were extensively cleared of woodland by the Middle to Late Iron Age as evidenced from sites across the county, with environmental data indicating a rise in open grassland environments[14]. Evidence for land division during this period has been clearly identified and, where recorded, the divisions appear to represent stock enclosures and droveways. Taken together with the large assemblages of cattle bones that are typically recovered from sites in the region pertaining to that period, this finding suggests a strong pastoral element to the Middle to Late Iron Age economy of the area.

In the immediate vicinity of the Sites, at Bicester Park to the southwest, an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement was found. Significant discoveries associated with this included a field system, pits and ditches, as well as pottery and an Iron Age to Roman brooch[15]. Iron Age to Roman pottery was also found in a posthole, ditches and subsoil at Bicester Perimeter Road, under 400m to the east of the Sites[16]. A further Late Iron Age to Roman farmstead and an associated field system were identified *c*.600m to the south of the Study Area[17], while crumbs of probable Iron Age pottery were found in a pit at Skimmingdish Lane[18].In the wider landscape, the remains of Middle to Late Iron Age features representing evidence of settlement, quarrying, and domestic activity in the form of ditches, stone-lined tanks, ovens, pits, post-hole structures and ditched enclosures were identified in the area of Whitelands Farm *c*.4km south-west of the Study Area[19].

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

There is sufficient evidence within Oxfordshire to indicate a general continuity between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, although with some relocation that may have been driven by the construction of a new road network. Although this is broadly the case, there are exceptions in the Bicester area, for example at Slade Farm (*c*.2km north-west of the Study Area)[20] where occupation appears to have ceased around the time of the Roman invasion.

The Romano-British period saw widespread activity across the EWR route excavated thus far from Oxford to Bletchley and across the wider landscape[21]. Alchester was a sizeable Roman town and legionary fortress located *c*.4km to the south-west of the Sites. Beyond its limits, the rural pattern of settlement, of dispersed villas and farmsteads in the wider area, suggests a variety of dwellings from small Iron Age-style farmsteads and small farms with Roman style buildings, to more substantial villas.

Roman pottery[22] (OHER12267) has been found in association with the possible Late Iron Age or Roman features in the immediate vicinity of the Sites, and Romano-British and Iron Age settlement evidence is also visible in the wider landscape such as the ditch and posthole (OHER23494) recorded *c*.500m south of the Study Area. The field system and farmstead situated to the immediate west of the Sites at Bicester Park, seemingly peaked in the 2nd century AD. Features dating to the early to mid-Roman period included pits, a trackway, a well and enclosures. The well produced a writing tablet, thus providing evidence of literacy within the population[23].

[14] Network Rail, 2018. Order Environmental Statement. Volume 2ii - Route Section 2A. Chapter 7, Cultural Heritage.
[15]OHER12267; OHER16540 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12267&resourceID=1033
[16] OHER 26122 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX23494&resourceID=1033
[17] OHER 23494
[18] OHER 28360 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX26645&resourceID=1033
[19] Martin, J., 2011. 'Prehistoric, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Activity at Whitelands Farm, Bicester'. Oxoniensia, Vol. 76, 173-240.
[20] Ellis, P., Hughes, G. & Jones, L., 2000. An Iron Age Boundary and Settlement Features at Slade Farm, Bicester, Oxfordshire: a report on excavations, 1996. Unpublished report.
[21] Network Rail, 2018. Order Environmental Statement. Volume 2ii - Route Section 2A
[22] OHER16540 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12267&resourceID=1033
[23] OHER 26122 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX23494&resourceID=1033

In the wider landscape of the Bicester area, 1.7km to the southwest of the Study Area, evidence for Roman occupation was unearthed at Priory Road. This took the form of ditches of Roman date, undated postholes, pottery and animal bone[24]. Further Roman activity in the form of ditches, pits and postholes was also noted *c.*1.9km to the southwest in the vicinity of what is now Flanders Close[25].

Saxon / Early Medieval (AD410 – AD1066)

The settlement of Bicester evolved either side of a ford over the River Bure and close to the Saxon Minster of St Edburg's, probably situated on or close to the site of the extant parish church of the same name. A probable Saxon burial ground may also have been situated in this area to the north of church street, which may date from the mid-7th century onwards[26]. The first group of farms were established in the vicinity of what became the Manor of King's End, followed by a later settlement on the east side of the Bure which became the Manor of Market End. Evidence of Saxon occupation has been found at Priory Road in the form of a Saxon ditch, Saxon pottery, animal bone and postholes of uncertain date[27] and at 4–6 London Road, Bicester, in the form of three sunken featured buildings of 6th to 7th-century date, ditches, gullies and five Late Saxon timber buildings[28].

A hedgerow thought to be of considerable antiquity, partially on account of its high species diversity, follows the line of Jarvis Lane to the immediate west of the Study Area, while a probable extension of this feature crossed Site C immediately prior to its redevelopment. The hedgerow may have developed during the Saxon period[29]. Within the confines of the Study Area, the outline of the hedgerow can be seen in LiDAR data (Figure 113). It has been suggested that it led to Bicester's pest houses (buildings used to house persons with serious communicable diseases) during the medieval period[30].

With the possible exception of the hedgerow, no heritage assets dating from the early medieval period were previously identified within the Study Area, however Saxon pottery was recovered from the subsoil at Bicester Park to the immediate west. Further afield, furnished Anglo-Saxon (or alternatively Roman) burials were found just over 1km to the north at Stratton Audley. The burials were uncovered in the early 19th century during the construction of a road[31].Grave goods found in association included a sword hilt and spur[32].

Late Medieval (AD1066 – AD1540)

The Sites lie to the east of Bicester, which was itself first recorded in The Domesday Book[33] of 1086 as *Berencestra*. Of particular note are the extant walls of the medieval priory of St Edburga (founded 1182–5), the excavated remains of the priory church and associated inhumations (including cist graves and a charnel pit)[34]. The priory was situated in the Kings End area of Bicester, in what is now the southwest quadrant of the modern town, close to the earlier minster. Medieval ditches were also excavated in that same area, at Priory Road[35]. Medieval pits, ditches, a wall of 11th to 14th-century

[24] OHER 17407 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX23283&resourceID=1033
[25] OHER 26005 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX23398&resourceID=1033
[26] Blair 2002
[27] OHER 17407 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX23283&resourceID=1033
[28] OHER 16137; Harding and Andrews 2002.
[29] OHER16631 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12361&resourceID=1033
[30] OHER 16631 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12361&resourceID=1033
[31] OHER 16458 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX11309&resourceID=1033
[32] OHER 16708 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12456&resourceID=1033
[33] Domesday Book Online, 2019
[34] 27461 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX23970&resourceID=1033
[35] OHER 19015 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX14025&resourceID=1033

date and remains thought to be associated with an ancient throughfare (the Causeway) were uncovered *c.*300m further to the west of the former priory[36].

The nearby village of Launton possesses a 12-century church and a 17th-century manor house and tythe barn. The latter may date back to the 14th to 15th century, with 17th-century modifications[37], and is situated to the immediate east of Site E. Other extant late medieval heritage assets in Launton include a market cross of probable late medieval date, located *c.*400m to the south-east[38].

The deserted medieval village of Wretchwick is situated *c.*1,6km to the south of the Sites. This was established prior to 1086 before dwindling in size in the wake of the Black Death[39].

Ridge and furrow agriculture of medieval and later date characterised the landscape that surrounded the settlements of Bicester, Launton and Wretchwick. This is clear in LiDAR images of the area in which the Sites were situated (Figure 113), and through the results of several archaeological interventions, including a watching brief undertaken *c.*500m to the southwest of Site C in the vicinity of Sherwood Close[40] and an evaluation just over 1km to the southwest at Gavry Drive[41].

The well-preserved ridge and furrow that could be found on and in the immediate vicinity of the Sites (Figure 113) was investigated and characterised in 1980–1, variously by the Launton Historical Society, R.A. Chambers and J. Bond[42]. This fieldscape originally extended across the Sites and below the retail park that is now situated to the immediate west and south, as well as to the north, below what are now roads and other development. The ridge and furrow is orientated northwest–southeast and several furlongs are present, interspersed in some cases by hollow ways. Reversed 'S' surves can be seen, which typify medieval ridge and furrow systems and are necessary to successfully manoeuvre and turn a medieval plough. This swathe of land was enclosed by agreement in 1582, resulting in the creation of small, long closes, the boundaries of which fossilised in part the earlier furlongs. In contrast, other parts of the parish remained unenclosed until 1814 and are therefore characterised by larger, rectangular fields[43].

The earlier Saxon trackway delineated by the hedgerow presumably persisted along the route of what is now Jarvis Lane during later medieval times. Apart from the hedgerow, there were no heritage assets of late medieval date recorded on the Oxfordshire HER as present within the excavated portions of the Sites prior to the start of this project. However, a probable windmill mound is recorded *c.*100m to the north of the Mill Meadow excavation (Site D), which fell within the original area that was evaluated as part of Site D (subsequently de-scoped). A demesne windmill was mentioned in 1279 and it is possible that the origin of this structure lies in this earlier period[44]. During geophysical survey and trial trenching across Site D, several features were noted around the probable windmill mound. A medieval boundary ditch was also recorded to the immediate west of the Sites at Bicester Park[45].

[36] OHER 1693 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12711&resourceID=1033
[37] OHER 18164 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX14720&resourceID=1033
[38] OHER 5007; 2790
[39] Hob Uid: 338883 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=338883&resourceID=19191#:~:text=Deserted%20Medieval%20Village%20of%20Wretchwick%3A%20depopulation%20started%20in,Remains%20are%20well%20preserved%20surrounding%20Middle%20Wretchwick%20Farm.
[40] OHER 16941 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX12722&resourceID=1033
[41] OHER 28282 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX24816&resourceID=1033
[42] OHER 28473 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX26788&resourceID=1033
[43] *Ibid.*
[44] Victoria County History of Oxford, Vol VI, p.237.
[45] OHER 26122 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MOX23494&resourceID=1033

Post-Medieval (AD1540 – c.1750) and Industrial Period (c.1750 – 1901)

The Sites are located *c*.1.5km east of the historic core of Bicester and at the start of the post-medieval period the area surrounding the Study Area was still predominantly rural and the pattern of open-field cultivation prevailed. Bicester continued to grow during this period, hence the presence of heritage assets in the form of Listed Buildings of 17th to 19th century date within the town[46]. The nearby settlement of Launton also expanded, hence the presence of Grade II Listed structures close to and within the historic core of the village of 18th and 19th century date[47].

A post-medieval ornamental pond (OHER5008) is recorded *c*.500m south-east of the Study Area.

The Buckinghamshire Railway from Oxford to Bletchley (OHER5870) is a non-designated heritage asset that runs to the immediate south of the Sites, the only exception being Tythe Barn (Site E), which is located to the immediate north of the line. The railway was opened in 1850.

Modern Period (Post-1901)

Ordnance Survey maps show that there was very little change in the surrounding area from the post-medieval to the modern period, with the landscape continuing to be dominated by rural and agricultural land uses though with increased urban development in the later 20th century.

There are no recorded modern heritage assets within the Study Area.

Historic Landscape Character

The present character of the Study Area can be defined as probable pre-18th century regular type enclosures, bordering a later 19th century railway line to the south, some of which were probably enclosed by agreement in 1582 (see above). Surrounding fields are characterised in a similar way.

Previous Works

An evaluation took place at Compound 2A1 (Site B) in April to May 2019, which resulted in the discovery of a number of archaeological features including a pit containing a Late Iron Age pottery rim, associated with an abraded daub fragment, and two ditches with Late Iron Age pottery sherds. A pit with six sherds of residual Late Iron Age pottery was also encountered. These remains suggest land management or agricultural activity e.g. land divisions, fields and paddocks related to this period.

At Mill Meadow (Site D), the available LiDAR data was analysed and the data shows the windmill mound and associated earthworks predominantly in the north-east corner of the land parcel the Site is situated within (Figure 113). No other archaeological features are visible within the Site itself. A geophysical gradiometer survey was undertaken in October 2018[48]. No anomalies or features of a definitive archaeological nature were identified. A number of discrete linear trends were identified in the far north of the dataset, along with a further linear to the south. A follow up resistivity survey did

[46] OHER 18990; 18993; 18997; 19027; 19029; 18938; 18994; https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=1033
[47] OHER 18166; 18168–70; 18973; 18177 https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=1033&index=16
[48] EWR Alliance, (2018). Land West of Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion (Gradiometer): Archaeological Geophysical Survey. Unpublished report.

not provide quantifiable results, due to unknown interference to the equipment[49]. In June 2019[50], an archaeological evaluation was undertaken both within and to the north of the Site. Only two trenches were excavated within the Site boundary with possible evidence from Romano-British activity identified. This was represented by pottery sherd finds within subsoil and topsoil.

In addition to the above, a borehole within the wider evaluation area (situated to the north of Site D in the vicinity of the windmill mound) produced evidence that was initially interpreted as indicating the presence of a prehistoric buried land surface below the later windmill mound. The soil horizon produced several angular stone pebbles, thought by the attendant geoarchaeologist to represent worked jasper or chert-like material[51]. The stones have subsequently been identified as unworked, possibly heat-affected flint by a lithic specialist[52]. This in turn calls the original interpretation into question, as a prehistoric date cannot be assigned to the soil horizon on the basis of this evidence. That said, a redeposited fragment of Bronze Age pottery was found in a later pit in Evaluation Trench 10 to the west of Site D[53]. After the evaluation had taken place these areas were descoped.

At Tythe Barn (Site E), an evaluation undertaken in June 2020 revealed that the Site has been occupied since the prehistoric period to the present day. There were several features which contain flint flakes as their only finds and could represent prehistoric use of the land. Roman settlement activity was concentrated around the highest topographic point within the Site. There was also a concentration of finds and features of 10th–13th century date in the northeast corner of the north field of the Site, close to Manor Farm and the village of Launton. A substantial visible earthwork also crossed the Site from south-east to north-east. LiDAR data suggests that the earthwork may be associated with a former hollow way.

No previous works were undertaken at CFSA A1 (Site A) or Charbridge Allotments (Site C).

5. Research Aims and Objectives

The aims of the archaeological works were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence and significance of archaeological remains within the Study Area.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the eco-factual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.

The archaeological remains recorded during the fieldwork were to be considered in the context of Section 4 of the Heritage Delivery Strategy[54] and Solent-Thames Framework[55]. The specific research objectives (SROs) for EWR were laid out within the WSIs for the Sites as follows:

[49] EWR Alliance, (2019a). Land West of Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion (Resistivity): Archaeological Geophysical
Survey. Unpublished report.
[50] EWR Alliance (2019b). East West Rail Phase 2; Land West of Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion, Oxfordshire: An
Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report.
[51] EWR 2020 Land at Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion, Oxfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
[52] Jon Cotton pers. Comm.
[53] EWR 2020 Land at Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion, Oxfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
[54] EWR Alliance, 2019a. Network Rail (East West Rail Bicester to Bedford Improvements) Order Heritage Delivery Strategy. Unpublished Report
[55] Hey, G. and Hind, J., 2014. Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas. Oxford Wessex Monograph Series.

- SRO04: Can we establish the extent and character of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement away from monumental complexes, especially in areas where early settlement has traditionally been thought to be thin (e.g. the Vale of Aylesbury). Within this question we need to consider the range of settlement evidence, including middens.
- SRO09: What is the evidence from pre-IA phases of enclosure, and to what extent were IA and RB field systems and settlement influenced by earlier structuring of the landscape
- SRO10: Can we identify regional patterns in the form, location and status of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisaton and enclosure? Further, can we detect a decline in mobile domestic activity as the period progressed?
- SRO18: Can we investigate continuity of local traditions by excavating sites with well preserved deposits of both late IA and Roman date?
- SRO19: Can we study more Roman settlement types?
- SRO22: Can we provide new insight into Roman crafts, trade and industries, partcularly pottery, ironworking and stone?
- SRO 23: The Romano British Period saw the beginning of more stabilised infrastucture network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?
- SRO25: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the RB period and the EM period.
- SRO27: Can we provide new insight into Early Medieval crafts, trade and industries, particularly pottery, ironworking and stone?
- SRO28: If Medieval features are encountered can we understand more about the fate of Roman Roads in the EM period, and if possible, the structure of the Medieval road network?
- SRO29: Understand the chronology of development and character of later medieval field systems and their relationship to settlement across the region
- SRO30: Better understand the character and organisation of later medieval ridge and furrow and field systems
- SRO31: Can we investigate other key later medieval land use such as water resources; deer farms; and growth of horticulture?
- SRO32: Can we understand better later medieval rural settlement, particularly the origins and nature of nucleated village settlement and the origins/continuation of dispersed settlement as farms/granges/hamlets?
- SRO37: Can we understand better the extent of medieval industiral activitiy and the relationship between agricultural practices and estates e.g. milling.

In addition to the overall research aims laid out in the SROs, a list of specific research questions has been formulated to address the identified research potential for each objective:

- SRO04.1: Is there any evidence present within the Study Area dating to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age?
- SRO09.1: Is there any evidence of pre-IA activity within the Study Area?
- SRO09.2: What are the dates of the possible LPH features, and do they represent evidence of pre-IA activity?
- SRO09.3: What do these features tell us about LPH/IA activity?

- SRO18.1: Do the features on site date to both the Iron Age and Romano-British period showing a continuation of land use and can the continuity of traditions be recognised within the landscape?
- SRO19.1: Is there evidence of Romano-British settlement within the Study Area?
- SRO22.1: Does any of the Romano-British material retrieved from the Sites, when looked at alongside material from the other Launton Sites, give us insight into craft, trade or industries in this period?
- SRO23.1: Do any of the Romano-British features on site, when looked at in the Landscape Study, indicate the location of routes or trackways in the vicinity during this period?
- SRO25.1: Which features on the Sites date to the Romano-British period or the Medieval period and is there a pattern of continuation between the periods?
- SRO27.1: Is there evidence of Early Medieval craft activities taking place on site or within the vicinity?
- SRO28.1: Is there any evidence of the Medieval road network within the Launton Landscape Study sites, and if yes, is there any correlation with any suggested Romano-British networks?
- SRO29.1: Are any features of a medieval or later date and do they represent settlement activity?
- SRO30.1: What evidence of ridge and furrow and field systems are present within the Launton Landscape?
- SRO31.1: Is there any evidence to suggest the water course was being utilised for activities on site?
- SRO32.1: Does the building D[3003] tell us anything about later medieval rural settlement?
- SRO37.1: Are any features of a medieval or later date and do they represent industrial activity?

Finally, two new research objectives have been established:

- **SRO0:** Can sites within the vicinity of the Launton Landscape, when compared, expand our knowledge on what activities were taking place across the wider landscape from prehistory onwards?
- **SRO00:** What is the geoarchaeological potential of the Launton Landscape?
- **SRO00.1**: What can the monoliths and borehole data retrieved from Mill Meadow (Site D) tell us about the geoarchaeology of the Study Area?

6. Methodology

This post-excavation assessment report provides a stratigraphic summary of the required archaeological mitigation. It has been designed in accordance with the site-specific WSI's[56], current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Historic England (2015). Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide.

[56] EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Compound A1 Land East of Bicester Road Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Flood Alleviation Site 2A0061 at Land East of Bicester Road Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Mill Meadow Temporary Road Diversion Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Charbridge Lane Allotments Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report; EWR Alliance 2020. Development Stage 2A1: Tythe Barn Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished Report.

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a). Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavations.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020b). Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2021). Code of Conduct.
- National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

Unique site codes were assigned by AOC Archaeology as follows:

- Site A CFSA A1 EWR20-2A1
- Site B Compound 2A1 EWR20-A1
- Site C Charbridge Allotments EWR20- CLA
- Site D Mill Meadow EWR19-A1.2
- Site E Tythe Barn EWR20-2A

Sites A to C contained single excavation areas. Site D was divided into two areas, henceforth termed the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Excavation Areas. Site E was similarly split into two areas henceforth termed the North Area and the South Area. Collectively, Sites A to E are variously referred to either as 'the Sites' or as the 'Study Area' herein.

The archaeological works were carried out between April and December 2020 and were supervised by Les Capon, Rob Engl, Steven Watt, Ross Johnson and Peta Glew, under the overall direction of Yvonne Robertson, Nuala C. Woodley (Project Managers) and Melissa Melikian (Director).

Prior to any work commencing, the area was CAT scanned by the construction team. All topsoil stripping was monitored and directed by the supervising archaeologist. The archaeological supervision of topsoil stripping was at a ratio of one archaeologist per mechanical excavator. The topsoil and overburden were removed in successive level spits down to the subsoil with a mechanical excavator utilising a flat bladed bucket (toothless).

Due to restrictions and requirements of topsoil and subsoil storage of excavated materials on the Sites, the SMS was undertaken in a phased approach. The order of the strip allowed areas to be signed off and access gained for construction requirements and spoil management. As each area was completed, information was submitted for sign off with Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Council.

In this report, cuts and structural remains are shown in square brackets '[000]' and fills and layers are shown in rounded brackets '(000)'. To differentiate between the five sites under discussion here, context numbers have been awarded unique alpha-numeric codes, consisting of the context number prefixed by the relevant site identifier (e.g. context (1000) from Site A is abbreviated herein to A(1000)). Similarly, all land use terms used within the text are appended by a unique alphanumeric code (e.g. Enclosure 1 on Site B is termed Enclosure 1B herein; Enclosure 2 on Site C is termed Enclosure 2C etc).

Phases of archaeological activity are discussed within this report by period. These standardised periods relate to activity across the entire Study Area, with recognised phases and sub-periods discussed for each of the Sites. It should be noted, therefore, that because this phasing applies to the Study Area as a whole, not all phases are represented on each of the five sites. The following broad phases of archaeological activity have been categorised for the Study Area, with sub-phases applied where appropriate:

- Period 1: Natural
- Period 2: Prehistoric

- Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (1st-4th century)
- Period 4: Post-Roman to Medieval
- Period 5: Late Medieval to Early Post-medieval
- Period 6: Pre-modern features
- Period 7: Late post-medieval to modern

It should be noted that the stratigraphic relationships that were recorded in the field were not consistently clear due to the frequent similarity of the deposits encountered and as such some inconsistencies exist between the stratigraphy as recorded in the primary archive and the relative phasing of some features as interpreted herein. These inconsistencies have been retained in the section drawings for transparency. Further stratigraphic analysis is thus required in order to confirm the formative phasing as presented here prior to the publication stage.

The research aims outlined prior to excavation (Section 5) are discussed with reference to the results of archaeological works in Section 15. Quantification of resources needed to fulfil the project design and discussion of the revised research objectives is presented in Section 15.

7. The Archaeological Sequence from Site A: CFSA A1

Yvonne Robertson, AOC Archaeology Group

The following phases of archaeological activity were recognised on Site A:

- Period 1: Natural
- Period 2: Prehistoric or later
- Period 3.1: Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)
- Period 3.2: Early Roman (mid-1st to 2nd century)
- Period 3.3 to 3.4: Later Roman (2nd to 4th century)
- Period 5: Late medieval to early post-medieval
- Period 6: Pre-modern features
- Period 7: Late post-medieval to modern

No Period 4 features (post-Roman to medieval) features were encountered on the Site.

Period 1: Natural

Across Site A (Figure 2) the natural geology, A(1002), comprised mid to light brownish-yellow sandy clays, which were interspersed with patches of mottled grey clays. The natural geology was observed between 0.50m and 0.80m below modern ground level. This natural horizon was uncovered at a maximum level of 70.86m aOD in the east-central part of Site A, falling in a westerly direction to a minimum level of 68.53m aOD in the north-west corner in the vicinity of a palaeochannel (discussed subsequently) and a level of 68.72m aOD in the south-west corner (Figure 3.1; Sections 1.2–1.3).

Period 2: Prehistoric or later

The earliest identifiable archaeological activity on the Site was represented by prehistoric worked flints, most of which were in secondary depositional contexts, and a palaeochannel, found in association with overbank alluvial deposits indicative of sporadic flooding. The date of formation of the

palaeochannel is uncertain and it may pertain to the prehistoric period; however, a later date of formation should not be ruled out.

Palaeochannel

Feature A[1555]: Interventions A[1564], A(1563), A(1562), A(1561), A(1560); A[1557] A(1556) (Figures 2, 3)

A natural palaeochannel was recorded in the north-west corner of the Site, aligned roughly north-east / south-west. This was formed by a linear feature with irregular edges and gradual moderately shallow sides, dropping steeply to the base. The base could not be reached as it was below the water table. The palaeochannel was infilled with up to four deposits comprising soft to compact silty clays and gravels.

Alluvial Deposits

In the very north-eastern part of the Site, two deposits A(1003), A(1004), of mid blueish grey and greyish brown sandy silty clays, c. 0.10m thick each, were recorded overlaying the natural geology and partially sealing the palaeochannel. This material is interpreted as alluvium deposited by the brook during a series of overbank flooding events.

Residual Worked Flint

Late prehistoric activity (i.e. from the Mesolithic onwards) prior to the Late Iron Age within the Site is thought to be predominantly represented by the remains of worked and struck flint found residually within later features. These flint remains demonstrate transitory activity within the immediate landscape in the early prehistoric period. Flint flakes, debitage and flint cores were recovered from the fills of multiple ditches and gullies (groups A[1090], A[1195], A[1507], A[1545], A[1121], A[1409]), pits (A[1093], A[1131], A[1136], A[1145], A[1160], A[1169], A[1182], A[1222], A[1247], A[1305]) and later furrows (A[1101], A[1369/1458] and A[1633]) as well as being collected across the Site from the subsoil A(1001). That said, some of these remains may represent *in-situ* evidence, should they pertain to the later part of the Iron Age period.

This material is, for the most part, no doubt indicative of widespread but sporadic use of the landscape in early prehistory with the flint variously working its way into cut features from the surface as a result of deliberate infilling or natural in-washing, as well as ground disturbance caused by later ploughing activity.

Miscellaneous Pitting Activity

Pit A[1407], A(1408) (Figure 8)

Although not visible in plan, an irregular, subcircular pit, A[1407], was recorded in the central, north-eastern part of the Site, beneath the junction of two later linear ditches: Ditches A[1344] and A[1409]. The pit measured 0.96m in diameter and 0.16m deep and was cut with shallow sides and a flat base. Once the pit fell out of use, it was infilled with firm blueish brown silty clay from which a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered. The function of the pit is uncertain, one possibility being that it represents the remnants of a prehistoric storage pit that was later truncated by Iron Age to Roman farmland ditches.

Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (1st-4th century)

A series of Late Iron Age to Roman features were recorded across Site A. The earliest phase of activity may be represented by a series of enclosures and droveways, the morphology of which

resembled Iron Age landscape features (Period 3.1). Above this, a co-axial field system then developed during the Early Roman period (Period 3.2), on the same alignment to the earlier co-axial ditches. Some stratigraphically early features appeared to form part of an early incarnation of that co-axial field system but were recorded as pre-dating the Iron Age to Roman transition features. Further stratigraphic and spatial analysis is therefore required to determine their phasing (due to this ambiguity they are therefore discussed under the sub-heading 'Period 3.1 to 3.2' herein). The landscape was then re-designed, most probably during the Late Roman period, when a boundary on a different axis was most probably established (Period 3.3 to 3.4). If taken at face value, this evidence would appear to represent three distinct but broad phases of land use on Site A during the Late Iron Age to Roman period.

The following narrative is discussed in approximate stratigraphic order as recorded in the field; however, the reader should consider the possibility that the sequence as described below more probably represents three rather than four broad phases of land use in accord with the above. As such, the sequence is divided into the following sections: Period 3.1 to 3.2 (encompassing features that may pertain to either sub-period), Period 3.1 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosures, droveways and associated features), Period 3.2 (a co-axial field system) and Period 3.4 (a later boundary feature). This phasing will be rationalised at the analysis stage, prior to publication.

Period 3.1 to 3.2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st to 2nd century)

A Flood Prevention Feature

Ditch A[1546]: Interventions A[1548, 1554, 1568], A(1547, 1553, 1567) (Figures 2, 3)

A ditch following the curvature of palaeochannel A[1555] in the north-west of the Site was noted to the immediate east of the channel. The curvilinear ditch was aligned roughly north / south and measured 12.50m long, 0.50-0.60m wide and 0.15-0.31m deep. It had a rounded terminal at the southern end and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north. It was infilled by a soft mid blueish grey silty clay with mid reddish brown mottling, possibly representing the very basal remains of material which had either been deposited by silting or deliberate backfilling of the ditch. Based on the features alignment, following the natural curve of the former watercourse, the ditch was interpreted as having an associated function with the brook, most probably related to flood prevention. The fact that the ditch respected the form of the palaeochannel indicated that it was constructed and used before the watercourse fully silted up. Consequently, the palaeochannel must have remained extant into this or a later period. Although this feature was not dated through the presence of artefacts, it is reasonable to presume that it was dug after Site A began to be exploited more intensively. Consequently, it is probable that this ditch either dates to this period or possibly to a subsequent period.

Land Boundary Ditches and Associated Features

Ditch A[1225]: Interventions A[1227, 1244, 1278, 1300, 1393, 1430, 1489, 1493; A(1226, 1243, 1277, 1299, 1391, 1417, 1429, 1488, 1492); and Ditch A[1011]: Interventions A[1010, 1028, 1035, 1076, 1079, 1178, 1450], A(1009, 1027, 1034, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1177, 1449) (Figures 2, 8, 11, 14; Plate 1, Plate 2)

Ditches A[1225] and A[1011] represent two linear features recorded on an identical north-east / south-east alignment, thus creating one long boundary measuring over 75m in length (continuing beyond the limit of the SMS to the north and south). This interpretation is supported by the notably similar profiles of the features, as both possessed sharp, steep sides and concave bases.

The most northerly of the two, Ditch A[1225], entered the Site from the north-east and measured 36m long, 0.5-1.10m wide and 0.18-0.46m deep. It ended in a shallow, rounded terminal at the south-

western end. The southernmost ditch, A[1011], was 39m long, 1.09m wide and 0.30m deep. Again, the ditch possessed a shallow north-eastern terminal that was situated *c*. 1.75m from the terminal of Ditch A[1225]. Together, the two terminals for Ditches A[1225] and A[1011] appear to have allowed for an entrance through the boundary, allowing access between fields.

After these features fell out of use, they were infilled with a single dark bluish grey silty sandy clay. The nine slots that were dug through the northern part of the boundary, Ditch A[1225], cumulatively yielded 42 sherds of probable Iron Age pottery along with five sherds that were definitively dated to the Iron Age. When Ditch A[1011] fell out of use, it was similarly infilled with a single silty fill from which three sherds of Iron Age pottery were collectively recovered from the seven slots excavated. A single sherd of pottery of mid-18th-century date was also present, which is presumed to be intrusive in this context. Taken together, this evidence suggests that these features fell out of use and were infilled during the Iron Age.

Plate 1: North-west facing section of Ditch A[1225] (slot [A1244]), looking south-east

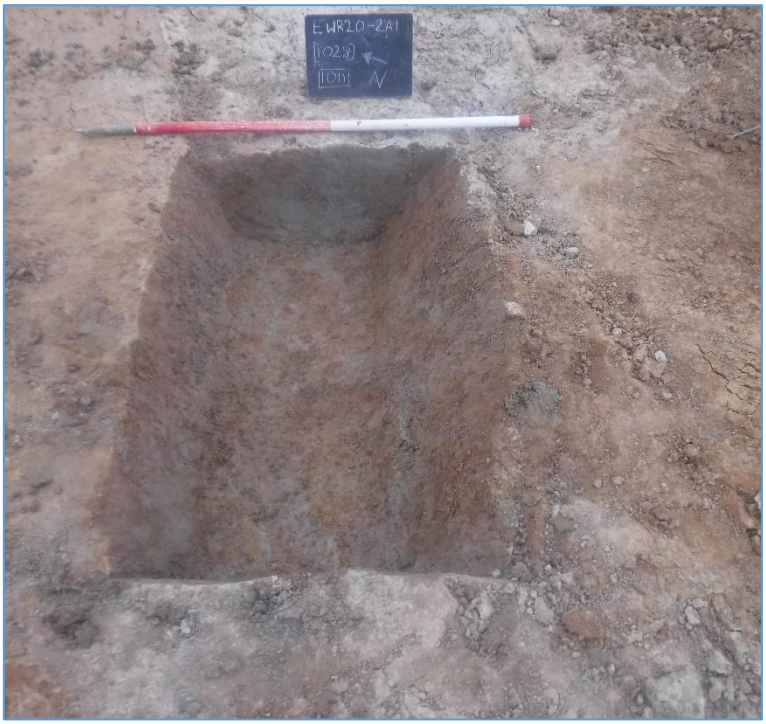

Plate 2: South-west facing section of Ditch A[1011] (slot A[1028]), looking north-east

Post Pit A[1182], A(1181) (Figure 14)

Post Pit A[1182] was recorded adjacent to boundary ditch A[1011]. It may have therefore functioned as a post pit for a fence, lining one side of the boundary. However, no further post pits were recorded alongside the ditch to support this theory. The pit was elliptical in plan, measuring 1.64m long, 0.49m wide and 0.26m deep. It was infilled by a single fill comprising firm dark brownish grey clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and appeared to have been infilled prior to the possible cutting and / or infilling of Ditch A[1056] indicating it was part of an earlier phase of the field system. The infill of the feature produced two sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD1–70, thus suggesting a creation date in the 1st century AD.

Ditch A[1031]: Interventions A[1037, 1033, 1398], A(1032, 1036, 1397) (Figures 2, 15)

A short curvilinear gully, A[1031], was recorded as partially truncating the south-west end of earlier Ditch A[1011]. The curvilinear gully appeared to cut the boundary ditch, although it may alternatively have joined it as it did not continue on the other side. Ditch A[1031] measured 6m long, 0.5m wide and 0.20m deep and appeared in profile to be cut with sharp concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single fill comprising firm light grey clayey silt with reddish brown flecks. The purpose of the ditch is uncertain.

A Trackway to the Channel?

Ditch A[1064/1599]: Interventions A[1062, 1070, 1217, 1598], A(1063, 1069, 1216, 1597); and Ditch A[1065]: Interventions A[1066, 1213], A(1067, 1212) (Figures 13-14)

Two broadly parallel ditches, situated *c.*3m apart, were recorded in the south-west of the Site. They were aligned north-west / south-east and were roughly 1m wide and 0.12-0.26m deep. Both had been heavily truncated as a result of later ploughing activity and as such it is reasonable to presume that they would originally have been deeper, wider and longer than the archaeological record presently suggests.

Ditch A[1064/1599] was the longer of the two, surviving for a total distance of *c*. 32m. Four slots were dug through the feature, all of which were found to contain a single silty deposit from which eight sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Ditch A[1065] survived for a total length of 15m. It was cut by a later feature at the south-eastern end (Gully A[1045], discussed subsequently), indicating it may have been one of the earlier features within the Site. The ditch lensed out towards the east, presumably as a result of plough damage.

These ditches no doubt represent boundary ditches within a wider contemporary field system. Their precise functions remain uncertain, suffice to say that they no doubt fulfilled a role in land division and, in all probability (given the low lying nature of Site A and its proximity to a channel) a drainage function. A possibility worth consideration is that they may have formed the northern side of a double ditched enclosure, but could equally represent two iterations of the same boundary that were not simultaneously extant. That said, perhaps the most plausible interpretation for these features, given their relative spatial positions, are as boundary and drainage ditches flanking a possible trackway with a width of *c.*3m. Such a route could have served a practical function, leading from the higher, drier ground to the east to the lower-lying, fertile but wet ground to the west, perhaps providing a link with the rich resources that could be gleaned from the aforementioned brook. The orientation of the ditches relative to the topography of the Site would also have ensured that any water that was collected within them was channelled away in the direction of that watercourse, thus aiding drainage more generally across the Site A.

A fenceline?

Post Pit A[1291], A(1290); and Post Pit A[1293], A(1292) (Figure 11)

Two additional possible post pits were recorded further north. These two pits may have formed a fence line along with Post Pit A[1280] and so may have been associated with this phase of agricultural activity. Both pits were elliptical in plan and measured c.1m long, 0.35-0.55m wide and survived up to 0.21m deep. Each pit contained only one fill, comprising a firm mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. These features both produced pottery of probable Iron Age date, namely three sherds from the fill of Post pit A[1291] and four sherds from A[1293].

Dispersed Pits and Postholes

Pit A[1030], A(1029); Pit A[1026], A(1025); Pit A[1046], A(1045); and Pit A[1008], A(1007) (Figure 14; Plate 3)

Four subcircular pits, measuring between 0.55-1.35m in diameter and 0.14-0.27m deep, were recorded in the south of Site A. These features appeared to be post pits, possibly associated with a former enclosure in this area. Pits A[1046] and A[1026] appeared to show signs of robber cuts where the posts had been removed, due to their sloping bases in profile, so could alternatively represent robber cuts rather than postholes. All four pits, however, contained only one fill, demonstrating a single backfilling episode. Pits A[1008], A[1030] and A[1026] were infilled with soft mid blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks although Pit A[1046] had been infilled with firm mid-reddish brown silty sandy clay with charcoal inclusions. Dating evidence in the form of three sherds of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the backfill of A[1030], thus suggesting that this feature may have been infilled during that period.

Plate 3: North-west facing section of Pit A[1026], looking south-east

Pit A[1044], A(1043) (Figure 14)

A large, subcircular pit was recorded in south of Site A, close to the run of posts discussed above. The pit was only partially visible within the SMS area as it continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south; based on what was visible within the SMS area, the pit measured 6m (NW / SE), 1m+ wide and 0.48m deep. It had sharp, steep sides; however, the base was not reached. The pit was interpreted as a large storage or quarry pit, possibly associated with a domestic settlement nearby. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from it. Once the pit had fallen out of use, it was infilled with soft mid-dark greyish blue clayey silt with charcoal and manganese inclusions. It was partially truncated by a later ditch (A[1045], discussed below) indicating it had been infilled prior to later alterations to the field system.

Period 3.1: Late Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)

Enclosure Complex 1A

Four ditch fragments were unearthed in the central and northern portions of the eastern half of the Site, which appeared to form three sides of an enclosure of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date (Enclosure Complex 1A; Figure 2).

Ditch A[1409]: Interventions A[1374, 1403, 1427, 1442, 1447, 1454, 1473, 1475], A(1375, 1404, 1428, 1443, 1448, 1455, 1474, 1476) (Figures 2, 8, 11)

Curvilinear Ditch A[1409] was situated towards the western side of the north-eastern quarter of the Site. It measured *c*.28m long, 0.32-0.44m wide and 0.03-0.21m deep and had a wide, V-shaped cut in profile. It trended roughly north / south with the central section arching towards the west. It appeared

to lens out, presumably as a result of plough damage, to the south and possibly also towards the north.

After the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with a single, homogenous fill, indicating a single backfilling event. Three sherds of Iron Age pottery were collectively recovered from the eight slots that were dug through the feature, as were a further two sherds of pottery of probable Iron Age date and three sherds of Roman pottery. Taken together, this suggests that the feature may have fallen out of use during the Iron Age to Roman transition period.

Ditch A[1376]: Interventions A[1366, 1380, 1411, 1499], A(1365, 1379, 1410, 1498) (Figures 2, 7, 8; Plate 4)

Ditch A[1376] was situated *c.*13m to the west of Ditch A[1409]. The two ditches ran parallel with each other, expressing the same gentle curve in plan, thus suggesting that they were associated. This interpretation is further supported by the similar V-shaped in profiles of both features and their similar dimensions, with Ditch A[1376] possessing a width of 0.62-1.17m and a depth of 0.22-0.35m, surviving for a length of 20m.

After Ditch A[1376] fell out of use, it was infilled with a single deposit throughout, from which one sherd of pottery pertaining to the period AD 1–70 was retrieved, along with a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and five sherds of probable Iron Age pottery. This suggests that ditches A[1376] and A[1409] both fell out of use at a similar time during the Iron Age to Roman transition period, which again supports the premise that they form opposing sides of the same landscape feature.

Plate 4: North facing section of Ditch A[1376] (slot [1499]), looking south

Ditch A[1141]: Interventions A[1153, 1140], A(1139, 1152) (Figures 2, 11)

A short, heavily truncated ditch fragment, A[1141], was recorded to the south of Ditch A[1376] on a similar alignment to that feature. It survived for a length of 5m and was 0.70m wide and 0.09-0.20m deep. It had been truncated by ploughing to the north and had been truncated by a modern field drain to the south. One single fill was recorded within the cut, comprising a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Despite a lack of datable finds, the position and orientation of the feature suggests that it represents a continuation of the boundary formed by Ditch A[1376] to the north.

Ditch A[1424]: Interventions A[1323, 1330], A(1322, 1329) (Figures 2, 11)

A small, linear gully was identified at the southern end of the boundary ditches discussed above at an approximate right-angle to them, A[1424]. The gully survived for a length of *c.*11m and was 0.26–0.40-0.52m wide and 0.10m deep.

The ditch was infilled with a single deposit of soft to firm mid brownish grey sandy clay that was archaeologically sterile. Although undated, the position and orientation of this feature suggests that it formed the southern side of the same landscape feature as ditches A[1409], A[1376] and A[1141].

Overview of Enclosure Complex 1A

The locations, orientations, morphology and (where present) the dating evidence recovered from the four ditch fragments discussed above together suggest that they delineated a gently curved enclosure with an east–west width of up to *c.* 13m and a north–south length of *c.*45m or more. The dating evidence cumulatively recovered suggests that the enclosure was extant during the Late Iron Age to Roman transition period, most probably falling out of use during the 1st century AD.

'Internal' Features within Enclosure Complex 1A

At least two boundaries were found within the footprint of Enclosure Complex 1A that mirrored the curvilinear orientation of the outer ditches.

Ditch A[1324]: Interventions A[1434, 1356, 1371, 1399, 1418, 1325, 1351], A(1357, 1372, 1400, 1419, 1435, 1326, 1352) (Figures 2, 8, 11) and associated Post Pit A[1436], A(1437) (Figure 8)

Ditch A[1324] measured 20m long, 0.46-1.0m wide and 0.03-0.27m deep. It contained a single fill comprising friable mid greyish brown silty clay with reddish brown flecks indicating iron panning, from which five sherds of Roman pottery and one residual Iron Age sherd were retrieved. Post Pit A[1434] was located adjacent to the north-eastern end of the ditch and likely had an associated function. It is possible that this ditch delineated a sub-enclosure within Enclosure 1A.

Post Pit A[1436] was located adjacent to the north-eastern terminal of Ditch A[1324], towards the north of the Site. The pit was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.90m in diameter and 0.16m deep, and had sharp steep sides and a concave base. It may have contained a post, utilised to control access in and out of the sub-enclosure formed by ditches A[1324] and A[1409]. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the feature.

Ditch A[1451]: Interventions A[1452, 1463, 1501], A(1453, 1464, 1502) (Figures 2, 11)

Short linear Ditch A[1451] appeared to represent a southerly continuation of A[1324]. The ditch was heavily truncated at the south-western end as a result of later ploughing and heavy machine tracking; however, a shallow rounded terminal was recorded at the north-eastern end. It had been infilled with a single deposit of silty clay that proved to be archaeologically sterile. It may therefore represent a continuation of the aforementioned sub-enclosure.

Post Pit A[1503], A(1504) (Figure 11)

A sub-circular pit was recorded adjacent to the south-western end of Ditch A[1451]. The feature cut the eastern edge of the ditch, possibly the result of a robber cut to remove the post once the base of the ditch had been infilled. The pit measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.17m deep and was cut with steep sides and a concave base. It had been infilled with a single fill, comprising friable mid to dark brownish grey silty clay, from which 10 sherds of probable Iron Age pottery were recovered. It could demonstrate the location of a former structural upright associated with the boundary that defined the sub-enclosure.

Enclosure Complex 2A

Two intercutting ditches were recorded that may, in association with a third ditch, have defined the northern part of a second sub-rectangular enclosure situated in the southern part of the central section of Site A. This appears to have been linked with Enclosure Complex 1A via a droveway.

Ditch A[1038]: Interventions A[1040, 1049, 1053, 1087], A(1039, 1086, 1048, 1052) (Figures 2, 14)

The stratigraphically earliest of these ditches, A[1038], was aligned north-east / south-west, extending from beyond the southern limit of the SMS for a distance of 16m, before being truncated by a probable later recut (discussed subsequently). Like the enclosure ditches to the north, it possessed a V-shaped profile and was 16m long, 0.40-0.75m wide and 0.13-0.51m deep.

The ditch had been infilled with soft dark-grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. A total of 10 sherds of Iron Age pottery were collectively recovered from three of the four slots excavated through the feature, thus suggesting that it fell out of use during the Iron Age. In combination with other ditches to the north and west (described subsequently), it may form the eastern side of a second enclosure (termed Enclosure Complex 2A herein).

Ditch A[1045]: Interventions A[1042, 1051, 1215], A(1041, 1050, 1214) (Figures 2, 14)

On a similar north-east / south west alignment to Ditch A[1038] was Ditch A[1045]. It measured 12m long, 0.30-0.80m wide and 0.08-0.15m deep, lensing out towards the north, presumably due to plough damage. The profile of the ditch consisted of shallow concave sides and a wide flat to concave base. It may represent the western side of Enclosure Complex 2A.

Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with a firm mid-reddish brown clayey silt with some sand and occasional charcoal flecks, from which a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Ditch A[1056]: Interventions A[1055], A[1074,1084, 1184, 1309], A(1054, 1057, 1073, 1083, 1183, 1308) (Figures 2, 12, 15)

The southern end of ditch A[1038] was truncated or recut by ditch A[1056], the southern portion of which was aligned roughly east–west thus forming an L-shaped junction with the surviving portion of Ditch A[1038]. It also truncated earlier boundary ditch A[1225] (discussed above). This portion of the feature may have delineated the northern side of Enclosure Complex 2A.

The western end of the ditch then turned northwards at an approximate right-angle, after which it ran parallel with the very southern end of ditch A[1110] (discussed subsequently) for a distance of *c.*8m. The feature ended with a rounded terminal and again possessed a V-shaped profile, with dimensions of 0.50–0.52m wide and 0.21–0.23m deep.

A North-East / South-West Droveway associated with Enclosure 1A?

As justified in the paragraphs that follow, a droveway orientated north-east / south-west may have linked the north-west corner of Enclosure Complex 2A with the south-west corner of Enclosure Complex 1A, before continuing up the western side of Enclosure 1A before terminating with the northerly butt end of Ditch A1507 (Figure 2).

Ditch A[1110]: Interventions A[1109, 1112, 1119, 1138]; A(1111, 1118, 1108, 1137) (Figures 2, 11)

Ditch A[1110] was situated *c.*4m to the west of the northernmost portion of Ditch A[1056], running parallel with it. Again, it possessed a similar V-shaped profile to the bulk of the enclosure ditches

under discussion here, surviving for a total length of 30m, with a width of 0.25–0.30m and a depth of 0.07–0.14m.

Ditch A[1110] was infilled by one deposit throughout, indicating that it was infilled in one backfilling episode. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were present, thus suggesting that the feature fell out of use and was infilled during the Iron Age period or later.

Ditch A[1507]: Interventions A[1390, 1506, 1513, 1522], A(1389, 1505, 1512, 1521) (Figures 2, 7)

Ditch A[1507] was situated to the north of Ditch A[1110] and may represent a continuation of that boundary, surviving for a length of *c.*8.50m. This is supported by the fact that it was similarly sized, being 0.55–0.87m wide and 0.16–0.22m deep with a similar broadly V-shaped profile. It was also roughly aligned with Enclosure Complex 1A Ditch A[1376] to the north, but was offset from it to the west by *c.*1.25m, and ran parallel with another fragment of the west side of Enclosure Complex 1A, ditch fragment [A1141], being situated *c.*4m to the west of that feature.

After the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with a single deposit from which one sherd of probable Iron Age pottery was recovered. That said, given the apparent association between this ditch fragment and other sections of the putative enclosure and droveway, it is reasonable to conclude that this feature more probably fell out of use and was infilled during the Iron Age to Roman transition period, most probably during the 1st century AD.

Overview of Droveway

The spatial associations described above suggest that Ditches A[1110] and A[1507] may have delineated the western side of a poorly preserved droveway that extended along the western side of Enclosure Complex 1A, the eastern side of which was defined by Enclosure Complex 1A itself. The purpose of this droveway may have been to provide a means of herding animals between Enclosure Complex 2A, Enclosure Complex 1A and land to the north-west.

Associated Field Boundaries and Gullies

Ditch A[1344]: Interventions A[1345, 1405, 1515], A(1346, 1406, 1516) (Figures 2, 8)

Ditch A[1344] was situated in the north-east corner of Site A. It formed an approximate T-junction with the northern part of the eastern side of the Northern Enclosure (Enclosure A1) (specifically Ditch A[1409], described above), extending north-westwards for a distance of 10m. It was aligned north-west / south-east and was 0.52–1.30m wide and 0.05–0.28m deep. It had rounded terminals at both ends, ending just before it met Ditch A[1409] to the west. These spatial associations suggest that this feature represents a land division that was contemporary with the enclosure complex described previously.

The ditch contained a single fill that produced eight sherds of Iron Age pottery and three sherds of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery. Taken together, this suggests that this component of the field system was more probably retained until at least the late 1st century AD, possibly surviving into the 2nd century AD.

Ditch A[1100]: Interventions A[1116, 1099], A(1097, 1098, 1115, 1117); and Post Pit A[1147], A(1146) (Figures 2, 15; Plate 5)

Ditch [1100] was a north-west / south-east aligned ditch in the east of Site A. It measured 20m long, 0.95-1.50m wide and 0.15-0.47m deep and had a broad V-shape in profile. The ditch contained two fills, with a basal fill comprising soft mottled light reddish greyish brown silty clay and an upper fill comprising firm mottled dark reddish greyish brown silty clay with occasional bone and charcoal. This

demonstrated that the ditch was backfilled in two episodes, possibly having silted up during use or shortly after abandonment and then later deliberately infilled.

Post Pit A[1147] was recorded adjacent to the terminal of Ditch A[1100]. It may have therefore been constructed to erect a post for a gate or entrance within the field system or could alternatively represent the poorly preserved vestiges of a fenceline. The pit was subcircular in plan and measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.23m deep. In profile, it had gradually sloping, flat sides and a slightly uneven, flat base. The pit was truncated by a modern field drain along its north-eastern side. It contained a single fill, from which five sherds of probable Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Ditch A[1100] and associated Post Pit A[1147] no doubt form a field boundary within a larger rural landscape of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. As discussed subsequently, a possible association with adjacent Gully A[1149] should not be ruled out.

Plate 5: South facing section of Ditch A[1100] (slot A[1099]), looking north

Gully A[1149]: Interventions A[1413, 1441], A(1412, 1440) (Figures 2, 15)

Gully A[1149] was also aligned north-west / south-east, measuring 16.5m long, 0.22-1.09m wide and 0.08-0.15m deep, lensing out towards both ends as a result of plough damage. The feature was also heavily truncated by the installation of a modern field drain on a similar alignment. A single fill was present, which produced a single sherd of pottery of possible Iron Age date.

The gully was probably originally constructed as a boundary or drainage feature within a wider field system of Iron Age to Early Roman date. It may be associated with parallel Ditch A[1100], situated *c.*4m to the south, although the exact nature of that association is not clear. The two ditches could represent successive incarnations of essentially the same field boundary that migrated by several meters north or south during this period. Alternatively, these two ditches could be contemporary, perhaps defining two sides of yet another poorly preserved droveway that connected land to the east with the aforementioned enclosure complex to the west.

Gully A[1594]: Interventions A[1596, 1601, 1591, 1618], A(1595, 1600, 1590, 1617) (Figure 11; Plate 6)

A gully was recorded in the west of the Site on a roughly north-west / south-east alignment. This gully, A[1594], measured 12m long, 0.38-0.40m wide and 0.12-0.14m deep. The north-western portion of

the feature ran in a south-easterly direction for a distance of *c.*8m before kinking southwards for a distance of *c.* 2m. The ditch then continued towards the south-east for a further *c.*2m before being truncated by a modern field drain. The gully was infilled with a single fill comprising firm mid-blueish grey silty clay. The feature no doubt represents a field boundary. Although it contained no datable material, the south-western portion of the feature appeared to be roughly aligned with the northern side of the Southern Enclosure (Enclosure Complex 2A) (i.e. Ditch A[1056]) and field boundary Ditches A[1100] to the east, which were variously dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Consequently, it seems probable that this feature may have been extant at a similar time, forming part of the same organised landscape.

Plate 6: South facing section of Gully A[1594] (slot [1618], looking north

Post-Built Structure 1A: the vestiges of a putative roundhouse?

Sequence of Postholes: A[1173], A(1174); A[1167], A(1168); A[1169], A(1170); A[1171], A(1172); A[1179], A(1180); A[1246], A(1245); A[1202], A(1203); A[1200], A(1201); A[1204], A(1205); A[1206], A(1207); A[1209], A(1208); A[1211], A(1210); A[1231], A(1230); A[1233], A(1232); A[1235], A(1234); and A[1237], A(1236) (Figures 2, 13)

A series of 16 intercutting subcircular postholes were recorded in the central third of the eastern end of the Site. Together they formed a gentle curve, the orientation of which trended south-west / north-east. When extrapolated, this arc of features forms a circle with an internal diameter of *c.*10m. The postholes varied in size and measured between 0.12-0.70m in diameter and 0.08-0.26m deep. Although the features were intercutting, it is likely that they were broadly constructed and utilised as postholes at a similar time, forming part of the same structure. The fact that the majority intercut could be taken to suggest that this structure was repaired on multiple occasions.

The postholes were typically filled by one deposit comprising soft to hard dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Pottery of probable Iron Age date was recovered from the fills of A[1167] (six sherds), A[1170] (five sherds), A[1200] (one sherd), A[1204] (five sherds), A[1202] (five sherds), A[1207] (seven sherds), A[1233] (two sherds), A[1235] (one sherd), A[1237] (one sherd) and A[1171] (one sherd). Pottery of definitive Iron Age date was recovered from A[1246] (13 sherds), while pottery of general Roman date was recovered from A[1173] (two sherds). Taken together, the presence of this material suggests that this wooden circular structure dates to the Late Iron Age period, perhaps undergoing modification or repair during the earlier part of the Roman period. While

this structure could represent a circular animal pen, its extrapolated size falls within the expected dimensions of an Iron Age to Roman-period roundhouse[57], while the presence of one of the largest assemblages of Iron Age pottery from Site A within the post pits of this structure is also more suggestive of a domestic rather than a pastoral function. It is also worth noting that the structure was built on higher and therefore drier ground in the eastern part of the Site that would have been suitable for habitation in antiquity.

A Trackway to the Channel?

Northern Trackside Ditches A[1360]: Interventions A[1388, 1401, 1460, 1472, 1481, 1491], A(1387, 1402, 1459, 1471, 1480, 1490; and) Ditches A[1636]: Interventions A[1610, 1635] A(1609, 1634) (Figures 2, 7-9, 11)

Ditch A[1360] was aligned north-west / south-east, cutting across several north-east / south-west aligned ditches (Ditches A[1507], A[1225], A[1324] and A[1409], making this a later addition to the field system, constructed after several features had fallen out of use and had been infilled. It measured 35m long, 0.30-0.50m wide and 0.05-0.21m deep, and had sharp concave sides and a narrow flat base in profile. It was infilled by a single fill throughout, comprising soft mid brownish grey silty clay, from which a single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery and four Roman sherds were recovered. Ditch A[1636] appeared to be a continuation Ditch A[1360], as both ditches aligned and the feature was truncated by ploughing activity where it would have continued on. The ditch had a single fill comprising soft reddish brown silty clay with greyish blue mottling.

Southern Trackside Ditch A[1633]: Interventions A[1628, 1632, 1630], A(1627, 1631, 1629) (Figures 2, 6, 7)

Ditch A[1633] was on the same alignment as Ditch A[1636] and was located c. 3m to the south-west of it. Ditch A[1633] measured c. 12m long, 0.50-0.64m and 0.15-0.20m. It had a similar broad V-shaped profile to that of Ditches A[1360] and A[1636] and also contained only one fill.

These ditches may have originated at a similar time, having been utilised as boundaries or possibly for drainage purposes. Alternatively, one of these ditch alignments may have been a later iteration of the other; however, as there was no stratigraphic relationship between the features, it was not possible to determine this.

Period 3.2: Early Roman Activity (mid-1st to 2nd century)

A Co-Axial Field System: Boundary and Drainage Ditches

Ditch A[1542]: Interventions A[1539, 1571, 1605, 1603], A(1538, 1570, 1604, 1602) (Figures 2, 3, 5)

A north-west / south-east aligned ditch was recorded in the north-west of the Site, running parallel to ditches A[1360], A[1636] and A[1633]. Ditch A[1542] measured 37m long, 0.40-0.70m wide and 0.20-0.35m deep. It was infilled by a single fill of soft mid to dark brownish grey clay sand with occasional large charcoal lumps, indicating it was quickly backfilled during a single event.

[57] Cunliffe, B. 1991. Iron Age Communities in Britain. London: Routledge

Ditch A[1543]: Interventions A[1541, 1559], A(1540, 1558) (Figures 2, 3)

A short linear was recorded in the north-west of the Site, cutting into Palaeochannel A[1555] and Ditch A[1542]. This feature was aligned north / south, measuring 8m long, 0.80m wide and 0.27m deep, and was cut with steep sides and a concave base. The feature was interpreted as a later addition to the field system, possibly constructed to aid with drainage close to the brook. It had been infilled with a single fill of soft mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional angular chert stone inclusions once it fell out of use.

Ditch A[1195]: Interventions A[1384, 1315, 1272, 1197], A(1196, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1271, 1270, 1314), A(1313) (Figures 2, 12, 15; Plate 7)

In the west of Site A, a north-west / south-east aligned ditches was recorded. Ditch A[1195], measured 32m long, 1.57-1.30m wide and 0.27-0.55m deep and had a similar broad V-shape in profile. The ditch was infilled by three fills, demonstrating that there were several episodes of backfilling within this ditch once it fell out of use. Five sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered from the lower fill, (1314), while a further three were recovered from upper fill (1313).

Plate 7: North-east facing section of Ditch A[1195] (slot A(1197]), looking south-east

Large Rectilinear Enclosure

Ditch A[1535]: Interventions A[1534, 1639, 1576, 1578], A(1533, 1638, 1575, 1577); and Ditch A[1532]: Interventions A[1531, 1643, 1550], A(1530, 1642 , 1549) (Figures 2, 5)

Two linear ditches forming an L-shaped feature in plan were recorded further to the north-east. Ditch A[1535] was aligned north-east / south-west and formed the western side of the feature while Ditch A[1532] was north-west / south-east aligned forming the north. The two features appeared to abut each other.

Ditch A[1535] measured 20m long, 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep. The ditch had rounded terminals at either end, and, in profile, it had shallow concave sides and a concave base. Ditch A[1532] was shorter, measuring 12m long, 1m wide and 0.20m deep. It had rounded terminals at either end and abutted Ditch A[1535] at the north-western end, although it may have slightly cut it. Both ditches had been infilled with a single fill throughout.

These two features may have marked a boundary for a rectilinear enclosure in this area, with the other side of the wider feature having been completely truncated as a result of later ploughing. Some related posthole and pits were recorded to the north and east of the ditches, some of which could have been internal to the enclosure.

Post Pit A[1552], A(1551) (Figure 5)

A post pit was recorded on the north-eastern side of Ditch A[1532], abutting the ditch next to its south-eastern terminal. The subcircular pit measured 1.10m in diameter and 0.26m deep and had shallow concave sides and a concave base. It is likely that this is the base of a pit cut to support a post at the corner of the rectilinear enclosure, possibly associated with an entrance or fence line.

Post Pit A[1537], A(1536) (Figure 5)

A second post pit was recorded to the south of Ditch A[1532], *c*. 2m from the south-eastern terminal. The pit had a similar profile to Post Pit A[1552], with shallow concave sides and a concave base, and measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.09m deep. A single fill was recorded within the post pit. This may have formed the other side of an entrance with Post Pit A[1552] or possibly a fence line, associated with the rectilinear enclosure.

Elongated Post Pits A[1572]: Interventions A[1566, 1574], A(1565, 1573); and A[1545], A(1544) (Figure 5)

Two elongated post pits were also recorded as part of the possible post-built enclosure. Post Pit A[1572] measured 1.55m long A(NW / SE), 0.24-0.35m wide and 0.69m deep and was located roughly centrally within the surviving remains of the enclosure. It had sharp steep sides and a concave base although it was heavily truncated by a modern field drain. The pit was filled by a soft dark greyish brown silty clay once it fell out of use.

Another elongated post pit, A[1545], was recorded at the eastern extent of the possible post-built enclosure, on a north-east / south-west alignment; it measured 1.90m long, 0.30m wide and 0.70m deep. It had vertical, stepped sides and a flat base and once it fell out of use, it was infilled by soft light grey silty sand with reddish brown mottling and occasional flint.

The pits may have been utilised to support posts as part of the enclosure and then later elongated when the post was removed due to the robber cuts; Post Pit A[1572] may have supported a central post within the enclosure while Post Pit A[1545] may have been associated with the entrance. Alternatively, the features may have in fact been the remains of two post pits at each location, with one pit having recut the other constructed to replace the earlier post. This would explain the stepped nature of Post Pit A[1545], although Post Pit A[1572] was too heavily disturbed to confirm.

Posthole A[1580], A(1579) (Figure 5)

The supposed base of a small posthole was recorded c. 2m south-east of elongated Post Pit A[1572]. The posthole was subcircular in plan, with shallow concave sides and a concave base; it measured 0.20m in diameter and 0.05m deep. This feature was heavily truncated as a result of ploughing activity but may have been constructed and utilised to support another post for the enclosure. Once it fell out of use, it was infilled by soft dark brownish grey silty clay with very frequent charcoal flecks.

Post-Built Structure 2A

An array of post pits and postholes were recorded in the east of Site A, most likely forming a small, ovoid or subcircular structure with internal dimensions of *c*.12m by 8m, termed Structure 2A herein. The feature was internal to the large rectilinear enclosure and appeared to have been constructed above the remains of Structure 1A, a possible roundhouse.

Exterior Post Pits: Post Pit A[1337], A(1336); Post Pit A[1339], A(1338); Post Pit A[1341], A(1340); Post Pit A[1343], A(1342); and Post Pit A[1298], A(1297) (Figure 12)

The southern extent of Structure 2A was formed by a line of four post pits and a smaller post pit set off to the south-eastern side.

Pits A[1337], A[1339], A[1341] and A[1343] were all subcircular in plan and measured roughly 1.21-1.50m in diameter and 0.16-0.21m deep. Pits A[1337], A[1339] and A[1341] appeared to be intercutting features, with A[1337] representing the earliest feature and A[1341] the latest, however, it is more likely that these are the remains of three broadly contemporary features, perhaps robber cuts created during the removal of a line of posts. Pit A[1343] was set slightly further to the east, but may form part of the same structure. The fill of each pit was very similar, comprising a single fill of soft light blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. The fills of these features produced a mix of dating evidence. Pit A[1341] contained eight sherds of possible Iron Age pottery, A[1339] produced eight sherds of Iron Age pottery, pit A[1343] contained three sherds of Iron Age pottery, pit A[1337] yielded five sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 1–70 and A[1298] produced seven sherds of 2nd-century Roman pottery pertaining to the period AD120–200. Taken together, this evidence suggests that this structure fell out of use and was robbed during the earlier part of the Roman period.

A smaller post pit, A[1298], marked the south-eastern corner of this line of posts and likely supported another structural upright forming part of the external wall of the structure. This posthole was subcircular in plan and measured 0.51m in diameter and 0.17m deep. Once the post was removed, the pit was infilled with a soft mid brownish grey silty clay.

Exterior Post Pits: Post Pit A[1305], A(1306), A(1307); Recut A[1303], A(1304) and Posthole A[1301], A(1302) (Figure 12)

The south-western extent of Structure 2A appeared to be marked by Post Pits A[1305] and A[1301]. Both were subcircular in plan, although Post Pit A[1304] was much bigger than A[1301]. Post Pit A[1305] measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.41m deep; in profile it had sharp steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills A(basal fill A(1306) and upper fill A(1307), both of which contained ceramic fragments. A deposit of subangular stones was recorded within A(1306) at the interface with upper fill A(1307) and these were likely used as packing material to support a post within the pit. Two sherds of probable Iron Age pottery were also present in the lower fill, while a single sherd was present in the upper fill.

The south-eastern part of the posthole appeared to have been cut when a second post was erected. Recut A[1303] was visible in section, clipping the south-eastern part of Post Pit A[1305]. The recut was then infilled with redeposited natural A(1304), from which two sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered. This was subsequently truncated by posthole A[1301], which may represent a later addition or repair to the structure. The infill of A[1301] produced pottery pertaining to the period AD 1–70.

Exterior Post Pits: Post Pit A[1093], A(1094); Post Pit A[1106], A(1107); and Robber Cut A[1102], A(1103) (Figure 12)

The eastern edge of Structure 2A was formed by two post pits: A[1093] and A[1107].

Post Pit A[1093] was subcircular in plan and measured 1.80m in diameter and 0.08m, having been heavily truncated as a result of later ploughing activity. It had shallow sides and a flat base and had been infilled by a single fill comprising firm mid brownish grey silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions. Nine sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill of this feature.

Post Pit A[1106] was recorded further south and only the very base of the feature survived. It measured 0.20m in diameter and 0.10m deep and had been infilled by a moderately firm mid to light brownish grey silty clay.

The post pit was later truncated by probable robber cut A[1102], which may have been dug to remove the post or possibly to replace it with another. This indicates a possible repair or alteration to Structure 2A. The fill of this pit consisted of a single silty fill from which 22 sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered, as was a metal rod fragment of uncertain function.

Post Pit A[1145], A(1143), A(1144), A(1142) (Figure 12)

Post Pit A[1145] formed the north-western corner of Structure 2A. The post pit was subcircular in plan, measured 2.10m in diameter and 0.83m deep and partially truncated the remains of Structure 1A. It contained three fills: A(1143), A(1144), A(1142). Basal fill A(1143) represented the first infilling of the post pit. This fill produced seven sherds of early Roman pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–70. This was followed by fill A(1144), and both of these appeared to be initial packing material for the post. Presumably after the post decayed or was removed, the pit was then infilled by upper fill A(1142), from which four sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered, which are presumed to be residual in this context. An iron knife blade fragment in two joining sections and a nail was also present, which were not closely datable.

Interior Post Pits: A[1131], A(1130); A[1134], A(1133); and A[1136], A(1135) (Figure 12)

Post Pits A[1131], A[1134] and A[1136] were three post pits set in a line, recorded within the interior of Structure 2A. The three pits measured c. 1.72-1.92m in diameter and 0.10-0.24m deep. They were all subcircular in plan and had sharp concave sides and concave bases in profile. It is likely that these were all broadly constructed and used at the same time, to allow for the erection of internal posts to support a roof for Structure 2A. The post pits contained a single fill of hard mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The infill of pit A[1131] produced three sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Postholes A[1247], A(1248); A[1249], A(1250); A[1251], A(1252); A[1253], A(1254); and A[1255], A(1256) (Figure 12)

A series of interior postholes were recorded in the north of Structure 2A. Four postholes were cut in a line and appeared to be contemporary: A[1247], A[1249], A[1251] and A[1253]. The postholes measured typically measured 0.13-0.18m in diameter and 0.07-0.08m deep; however, posthole A[1255] was somewhat larger A(0.52m), possibly a sign that the posthole was cut wider in order to remove the post.

Posthole A[1255] was recorded just south of the line of postholes A[1247-1253] and was slightly larger than those discussed above, measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.07m deep, possibly again indicating a robber cut required for the removal of the post. This may have been an earlier or later supporting post for the roof of Structure 2A.

All of these postholes were backfilled with a single fill comprising friable mid reddish / brownish grey silty clay with iron panning.

Overview of Structure 2A (Figure 2)

Together, these postholes and robber cuts delineated a rectangular structure that was *c.*7.5m north-east / south-west by *c.*7m north-west / south-east. It was divided internally into at least two compartments by an internal run of posts. The function of the structure remains uncertain. Possible functions include a rectangular post-built animal pen, a rectangular domestic structure or an outbuilding, for example an animal shelter or store. The fact that the structure was built on the former site of an earlier roundhouse may be significant, perhaps suggesting that it represents a Roman replacement for that Late Iron Age structure.

Post-Built Structure 3A

Another possible post-built rectangular structure was located to the immediate north of Structure 2A. This structure appeared to have a similar internal length, although it was narrower, measuring c. 12m by 7m.

Exterior Post Pits and Postholes: A[1289], A(1288); A[1198], A(1199); A[1154], A(1155); A[1156], A(1157); A[1241], A(1242); A[1162], A(1163); A[1160], A(1161); A[1439], A(1438); and A[1462], A(1461) (Figure 9; Plate 8)

The exterior of Structure 3A was primarily formed by nine post pits, constructed to allow for posts to be erected to support walling and a roof. These were post pits: A[1289], A[1198], A[1241], A[1156], A[1160], A[1162], A[1241], A[1439] and A[1462]. These subcircular post pits ranged in size between 0.42-1.40m in diameter and 0.08m-0.38m deep and together, formed an ovoid / sub-circular structure in plan. No obvious recuts were recorded and the post pits appeared to respect each other, indicating that they were more probably constructed and use at the same time. The post pits were infilled with a single fill, generally comprising soft to firm dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, indicating a singular and deliberate backfilling episode. Three possible Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from A[1162], with a further ten heralding from A[1160]. A single Roman sherd pertaining to the period AD 1–70 was recovered from A[1462]. Three sherds of definitive Iron Age date were recovered from A[1241], while six sherds of general Iron Age to Roman date were found in [1289]. Assuming that these features are indeed contemporary with one another, this dating evidence collectively suggests a formation date during the late Iron Age to Roman transition period, more probably during the first half of the 1st century.

Plate 8: West facing section of Post Pit A[1198], looking east

Interior Post Pits and Postholes: A[1122], A(1123); A[1124], A(1125); A[1126], A(1127); A[1128], A(1129); A[1158], A(1159); A[1265], A(1266); and A[1267, 1263], A(1268, 1264) (Figure 9)

Within Structure 3A, a collection of seven postholes and post pits were recoded. These remains were all heavily truncated due to later ploughing so represented only the very base of the features. The features measured between 0.36-1.42m in diameter and 0.03-0.31m deep, with some being very heavily truncated. Posthole A[1128] and Post Pits A[1126] and A[1156] appeared to mark the

locations of interior posts at the north-eastern end of the structure. These posts were relatively close to the exterior post pits and may have represented an inner lining of posts or may have been an earlier / later iteration of the structure wall in this area. Two fragments of unclassified iron slag were recovered from A(1129) and A(1161), which may represent accidental inclusions within the posthole backfill. The presence of this material could suggest metal working in the vicinity, however.

Post Pits A[1267/1263] and A[1124] were much larger and may have contained larger central posts to support the roof within Structure 3A. A smaller posthole, A[1222], was recorded, cut into Post Pit A[1124] and this may have been a later recut to reset a post or add an additional support.

The infill of Post Pit A[1124] produced seven sherds of pottery of Iron Age date, that of Post Pit A[1127] produced three possible Iron Age sherds and the infill of A[1267/1263] produced two possible Iron Age sherds.

Overview of Structure 3A (Figure 2)

Together, these postholes and robber cuts delineated a rectangular structure that was c. 12m north-east / south-west by 7m north-west / south-east. The structure may have been divided internally into at least two compartments by internal posts, although some or all of these features could alternatively represent internal roof supports, should the structure have possessed a canopy. Like Structure 2A, its function remains uncertain but could include a rectangular post-built animal pen, a rectangular domestic structure or an outbuilding, for example an animal shelter or store.

Possible Post-Built Structure 4A

Pit A[1262], A(1261); Pit A[1269], A(1268); and Pit A[1274], A(1273) (Figure 15)

Three subcircular pits were recorded in a small cluster in the south-east corner of the Site. Pits A[1262], A[1269] and A[1274] were all of a similar size and character, measuring c. 0.50-0.80m in diameter and 0.06-0.08m deep and cut with shallow concave sides and a flat base. The pits had been infilled with a similar firm dark brownish grey silty clay. It is possible that the three features may have been constructed in order to set posts for an enclosure or structure; however, based on the truncated nature of the features, as a result of ploughing activity, only the very base of the features survived. It is therefore possible that other post pits originally existed that have since been lost to truncation.

The pits did not produce any datable material; however, they have been placed within this phase on the balance of probability. This is due to the fact that two similar rectangular post-built structures situated to the immediate north of this example (Post-Built Structures 2A and 3A) produced dating evidence indicative of a Late Iron Age to Roman date. If these structures are contemporary, then this would suggest that Post-Built Structure 4A may also pertain to that period.

Small Rectilinear Enclosure

Ditch A[1353]: Interventions A[1317, 1328, 1335, 1362], A(1316, 1327, 1334, 1361) (Figures 2, 7- 8)

Another L-shaped ditch, Ditch A[1353], was recorded to the north-west of Ditch A[1324]; it had an unclear relationship with boundary ditch A[1225] due to the heavy truncation of both features as a result of ploughing. Therefore, it was not possible to definitively confirm which feature was stratigraphically later. Ditch A[1353] measured 13m long, 0.40-0.60m wide and 0.11-0.19m deep and had sharp concave sides and a concave base. It terminated to the immediate north of Ditch A[1360], indicating that these features respected each other and may have been operational during a similar period. Ditch A[1353] had been infilled by a single fill throughout, from which five fragments of medieval pottery were recovered.

Period 3.3 to 3.4: Later Roman Activity (2nd to 4th century activity)

A land boundary on a different alignment to the earlier Late Iron Age to Roman field system appears to have characterised Site A during the later Roman period. This suggests a period of reorganisation of the landscape surrounding what is now Launton at that time.

A Land Boundary

Two undated ditches were recorded on a significantly different alignment to the Iron Age to Romano-British co-axial field system that later characterised Site A (see Period 3, above). These two features appeared to form a single boundary that was orientated north-east / south-west. Although they did not contain any datable material, the boundary that they together delineated ran on an identical north-west / south-east alignment to a probable 3rd-century field system recorded in Site B to the immediate south of Site A (see Section 8, below). This is unlikely to be coincidental and strongly suggests that a distinct phase of Later Roman activity also characterised Site A. That said, this ditch was recorded as a stratigraphically early feature in the field. It should be noted, however, that many of the stratigraphic relationships were hard to determine due to similarities between fills and as such this may represent a recording error.

Ditch A[1080]: Interventions A[1082, 1089], A(1081, 1088) (Figures 6-11); and Ditch A[1581]: Interventions A[1583, 1585], A(1582, 1584) (Figures 2, 10, 14-16)

Ditches A[1080] and A[1581] were two linear features recorded on a north-northwest / south-southeast alignment running across the southern half of the Site. Ditch A[1080] measured 30m long, 0.49m wide and up to 0.13m deep. Once the ditch fell out of use it was infilled with one homogenous fill comprising firm light-greyish brown silty sand clay with reddish mottling. The feature was recorded as being cut by Ditch A[1038] (discussed above); however, the ditch was heavily truncated due to ploughing activity in this area making the relationship between the two ditches difficult to ascertain.

Ditch A[1581] situated to the north-west of Ditch A[1080] and aligned with it. It was similar in character in terms of its size and morphology. The ditch measured 20m long, 0.30-0.40m wide and 0.12-0.20m deep and was truncated at both ends as a result of modern ploughing activity. The ditch had been infilled with compact mid-blueish grey silty clay.

These two ditches were heavily truncated but based on their locations and orientations may have at one time formed part of the same boundary. Although neither of these features contained any dating evidence, they may represent an early boundary given their position at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. The alignment of the feature was, however, identical to a later Roman field system identified in Site B to the south and as such it has been interpreted as pertaining to that sub-period.

Period 5: Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval Activity

Land use across Site A during Period 5 took the form of ridge and furrow farming, as evidenced by the discovery of a series of parallel furrows.

Furrows

A[1331]: Interventions A[1321, 1333, 1364, 1396, 1415, 1497], A(1320, 1332, 13363, 1395, 1414, 1496); A[1090]: Interventions A[1092, 1096, 1114, 1151, 1176], A(1091, 1095, 1113, 1150, 1175); A[1149]: Interventions A[1193, 1413, 1441, 1588, 1620], A(1192, 1412, 1440, 1589, 1619); A[1186]: Interventions 1188, 1219, 1229, 1258, 1260, 1420, 1495], A(1187, 1218, 1228, 1257, 1259, 1421, 1422, 1494) (Figure 2)

The medieval remains found on site consisted of the remains of a ridge and furrow field system oriented north-east / south-west, following the same general alignment as the earlier field systems. These included Furrows A[1331], A[1090]. The latter produced three sherds of probable Iron Age pottery and five sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery pertaining to the period 20BC to AD 70.

Very limited ridge and furrow remains were visible above ground; however, after the area was reduced to the archaeological level, several regularly-spaced shallow linear furrows were observed in the west. These exhibited typical attributes for furrowing, with diffuse edges, very gradual sloping sides, and a broad cross-section often wider than 2m. The interventions excavated at junctions where the furrows and other features met, confirmed that the furrows did indeed post-date the earlier ditch network. Further analysis, including consideration of LiDAR data would be advantageous prior to publication.

Period 6: Prehistoric to Post-Medieval Activity

Various features were identified across Site A that could not be assigned to a particular archaeological period. They were, however, sealed by post-medieval to modern subsoil, and must therefore represent pre-modern features.

Dispersed Pits and Postholes

Pit A[1593], A(1592); and Pit A[1622], A(1621) (Figures 11, 14)

Two subcircular pits, measuring c. 0.50-0.60m in diameter and 0.08-0.13m deep, were recorded in the central west of Site A. These two pits were similar in character, cut with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Both contained only one fill, indicating a single backfilling episode. Pit A[1593] was filled by firm mid greyish brown silty clay, while Pit A[1622] was infilled with friable blueish brown silty clay with occasional gravel and small subangular stone inclusions. The function of these features was unclear; however, they may have been constructed and utilised as waste or storage pits.

Possible Post Pit A[1624], A(1623); and Recut Pit A[1626], A(1625) (Figure 14)

To the south of Pits A[1593] and A[1622], there were two intercutting pits: A[1624] and A[1626]. Pit A[1626] was the earlier of the two, having been cut by Pit A[1624]. It was irregular in plan and measured 1.22m long (N / S), 0.32m wide and 0.35m deep. Pit A[1626] was infilled with a single fill comprising firm light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stones. Once pit A[1624] had been infilled, it was then cut to the south by Pit A[1624]. Pit A[1624] was subcircular in plan, with steep sides and an undulating base in profile, and measured 1.27m long (N / S), 0.42m wide and 0.45m deep. It was later infilled by a single fill of firm light greyish brown sandy silt with occasion small subangular stones.

These two features were interpreted as possible post pits, with A[1624] constructed, used and abandoned initially, and Pit A[1626] installed and utilised later to support a replacement post. There were no clearly corresponding post pits nearby, although pits A[1622] and A[1593] may have had an associated function.

Miscellaneous Pits

Several dispersed pits were recorded within the Site, although their functions and origins remain somewhat elusive. They have been interpreted as later waste or storage pits associated with general agricultural activity within the Site based on their locations within the landscape. It is also, however, possible that some also represent the remains of post pits.

Pit A[1637], A(1636) (Figure 6)

Pit A[1637] was located to the north of Ditch A[1633]. The pit was subcircular in plan and in profile had sharp concave sides and an undulating base. It measured 0.50m in diameter and survived up to 0.10m deep, having been truncated by later ploughing activity. A single fill, comprising firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, was contained within the pit, likely the result of a single episode of infilling once the pit fell out of use. It was noted during excavation that this feature may have been the remains of a tree throw, infilled naturally with surrounding subsoil material, however, due to its shallow nature, this could not be confirmed.

Pit A[1608], A(1607) (Figure 6)

Pit A[1608] was an elongated, elliptical pit located c. 3m south of the terminal of Ditch A[1633]. The pit was cut with sharp steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.77m long A(NE / SW), 0.50m wide and 0.15m. Once the pit fell out of use, it was infilled with soft mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal.

Post Pit A[1006], A(1005) (Figure 15)

Post Pit A[1006] was recorded adjacent to the north-eastern terminal of Ditch A[1045]. The pit was subcircular in plan and measured 0.19m in diameter and 0.13m deep. It had steep concave sides and a concave base. Once the pit had fallen out of use, it was infilled with soft light blueish grey clay silt with charcoal flecks from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Period 7: Late Post-Medieval to Modern Activity

The post-medieval remains found on site were a series of gullies and field drains, typically no wider than 0.40m wide, which had been cut centrally along the length of the later medieval furrows. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe were found within the fill of one of these gullies, Gully A[1186] (Intervention A[1219], providing a broad post-medieval date for the features. They were interpreted as additional land drainage features for successive agricultural phases of site.

The natural geology and archaeological features recorded on Site A were overlain with a subsoil A(1001), 0.22-0.42m thick, comprising a friable mid greyish brown clay silt. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil A(1001) which was a maximum of 0.26-0.26m thick and comprised a loose dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional roots, small stones, brick and tile.

8. The Archaeological Sequence from Site B: Compound 2A1

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The following phases of archaeological activity were recognised on Site B:

- Period 1: Natural
- Period 2: Prehistoric or later
- Period 3.1: Late Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)
- Period 3.2: Early Roman (mid-1st to 2nd century)
- Period 3.3 to 3.4: Later Roman (2nd to 4th century)
- Period 5: Late medieval to early post-medieval
- Period 7: Late post-medieval to modern

No Period 4 (post-Roman to medieval) or Period 6 (undated) features were uncovered within the confines of the site.

Period 1: Natural

Across Site B (Figure 17) the natural geology, B(2002), comprised a hard mid bluish greyish yellow silty clay. The natural geology was observed between 0.50m and 0.80m bgl, at heights varying across the Site ranging between 68.75m and 70.331m aOD in the south of the Site, 70.47m and 70.62m aOD in the central part of the Site, and 68.97m and 70.57m aOD in the north.

Period 2: Prehistoric

A natural palaeochannel appears to represent an early feature within the confines of Site B. It is reasonable to suppose that this watercourse represents a landscape feature that was present during the late prehistoric period, most probably remaining extant in some form into later periods, although a later origin cannot be ruled out.

Palaeochannel

Feature B[2799]: Interventions B[2793, 2795]; B(2792, 2794) (Figures 17, 22; Site B Sections 187.1, 192.1; Plate 9)

Part of a north-east / south-west linear feature was recorded in the northern corner of Site B, Feature B[2799]. In profile, the feature had gradual irregular stepped sides and a concave base. It was filled by firm light greyish brown sandy silt with dark brownish red flecks, occasional small subangular stones and iron panning. The feature was interpreted as a palaeochannel, representing the former route of a tributary to the brook that is presently situated to the north of the Site.

Plate 9: North-east facing section of Palaeochannel B[2799] (slot B[2793]), looking south-west

Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman Activity

A series of Late Iron Age to Early Roman features were recorded across Site B, although primarily concentrated in the west of the Site. The earliest of these appeared to consist of sinuous ditches that together created a series of landscape features with morphologies that were reminiscent of Iron Age enclosures and droveways, along with some outlying co-axial boundaries (Period 3.1). Superimposed upon this were a series of linear features that were generally, though not consistently, recorded as being stratigraphically later than the aforementioned sinuous and curvaceous boundaries. These appeared to form a well-ordered co-axial field system, most probably of Early Roman date (Period 3.2). This was morphologically more akin to a more carefully surveyed field system instated under Roman control and as such these ditches are presumed to pertain to a later sub-period, despite the presence of some discrepancies regarding the stratigraphy as was recorded in the field. A final phase of activity then appears to have taken place, most probably during the 3rd century AD, in which the co-axial field system was redesigned on a slightly different alignment (Period 3.3 to 3.4).

It should be noted here that the stratigraphic relationships that were recorded in the field were not always clear and as such some inconsistencies regarding the relative phasing of these features is evident in the primary archive. As a result, the phasing as presented here is formative and further work is therefore required prior to publication to draw out the patterns noted above. It is proposed that this should take the form of further stratigraphic and spatial analysis to highlight what would appear to be a minimum of at least three distinct phases of land use across Site B during Period 3. In particular, Period 3.1 requires further analysis as the features described within it pertain to the same broad sub-period, but are not necessarily in phase with one another. As such it may be possible to introduce additional or more nuanced sub-phasing prior to publication.

Period 3.1: Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)

Enclosure Complex 1B: Eastern Curvilinear Enclosure Ditches

Ditch B[3347]: Interventions B[3262, 3246, 3296, 3390, 2109, 3463, 3489, 3510, 3526]; B(3261, 3245, 3295, 3389, 2108, 3462, 3488, 3487, 3509, 3527) (Figures 17, 26, 27, 31; Site B Sections 21.2, 268.2, 272.1, 282.2, 291.1, 302.1, 302.2, 302.3,308.2)

Ditch B[3347] represented an 'L'-shaped boundary, the bulk of which was aligned roughly north-west / south-east, curving in a south-westerly direction at the far eastern end; it measured *c*. 75m long, 0.59m - 2.37m wide and 0.23m–0.64m deep. It typically had steep concave sides and a concave base in profile and ended in a rounded terminal at the south-west end. The south-east terminal aligned with ditch B[2077] to the south-west (discussed subsequently), and it seems likely that an entrance existed between these two features.

Nine interventions were excavated through the ditch. These demonstrated that Ditch B[3347] was filled by firm mid- to light blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and bone, from which 22 sherds of Roman pottery dating to the period AD 50–70 were collectively recovered, along with 24 sherds of dated to the period AD 1–70, 15 sherds of general Roman date and three dated 20 BC to AD 70. This suggests that the feature fell out of use during the Iron Age to Roman Transition.

Ditch B[2077]: Interventions B[2074, 2138, 2198, 2072, 2144, 2038, 2025, 2029, 2179, 2334, 2192, 2262, 2264]; B(2073, 2137, 2197, 2073, 2143, 2037, 2036, 2024, 2028, 2178, 2333, 2191, 2261, 2264) (Figures 17, 31, 36, 42; Site B Sections 3.1-2, 7.3-4, 10.1, 17.1, 18.1-4, 19.2-3, 31.1, 31.3, 40.1, 46.1, 53.1, 62.4-5, 63.3, 64.4, 73.1, 73.3)

Ditch B[2077] was a north-east / south-west aligned linear feature with sharp, steep sides and 'V'-shaped to narrow flat base. It measured 75m long, 1.43m - 1.83m wide and 0.51m - 0.57m deep. As set out above, the ditch appeared to represent a continuation of boundary ditch B[3347] to the north-east.

Twelve interventions were excavated through the ditch. The fill was generally a firm mid-bluish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional animal bone; however, two fills were recorded in intervention B[2038]. Together, these deposits produced three sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70, 31 sherds dated AD 50–70 and two sherds of a general Roman date. A single mid-16th century sherd was also present, presumed to be intrusive in this context. This suggests that this boundary fell out of use and was infilled during the early part of the Roman period.

Post Pit B[3565], B(3564) (Figure 26; Site B Section 302.4); and Possible Post Pit B[3473], B(3472) (Figure 26; Site B Section 303.3)

Two possible post pits were recorded along the northern edge of Ditch B[3347]. Post Pit B[3565] was c. 0.83m in diameter and 0.16m deep with sharp concave sides and a concave base. Post Pit B[3473] was similarly shallow, measuring 1.36m in diameter and 0.13m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Both were filled by a single homogenous fill comprising firm to friable mid brownish grey clay silt. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the backfill of B[3473]. This material more probably represents infill that was packed around the post that this feature once contained. These posts may well have augmented the boundary that was formed by ditches B[3347] and B[2077], perhaps forming part of a poorly preserved fence line.

Taken together, the dating evidence recovered from the boundary that was formed by ditch fragments B[3347] and B[2077] and the associated post pits suggests that it probably represents a Late Iron Age feature that fell out of use and was infilled during the early Roman period.

Enclosure Complex 1B: Western Curvilinear Enclosure Ditches

Spread B(3541) and Gully B[3498]: Interventions B[3500, 3506, 3525, 3538], B(3499, 3505, 3524, 3537) (Figures 17, 30; Site B Sections 306.1, 317.1-2)

A large spread, B(3451), was identified to the west, near another north-east / south-west aligned Gully B[3498].

Spread B(3541) comprised a thin deposit of hard to stiff mottled yellow, grey and reddish brown silty clay. It measured 12m long, 3m wide and 0.20m deep and was recorded as having been truncated by Gully B[3498] at the southern end. The deposit was interpreted as material that had spilled out from the surrounding ditches and pits.

Gully B[3498] measured 11m long, 1.05m wide and 0.21m deep and in profile. It had sharp concave sides and a concave base. It was filled by hard to firm mid brownish grey silty clay with reddish brown mottling. The feature ran parallel with B[2077] / B[3347] to the east, thus suggesting that the two may be related, perhaps forming opposing sides of an enclosure.

Ditch B[3456]: Interventions B[3447, 3455, 3495, 3504, 3443, 3536, 3585, 3608]; B(3446, 3454, 3494, 3503, 3535, 3442, 3584, 3607) (Figures 17, 30; Site B Sections 229.3, 229.6, 300.1, 301.1, 306.1, 307.1, 311.1, 312.1, 314.5, 316.1, 318.1);

Ditch B[3456] was roughly aligned north-east / south-west and in profile had gradual concave sides and a concave to flat base. It measured *c*. 85m long, 0.40m - 1.23m wide and 0.12m – 0.28m deep. Its location and orientation suggested that it represents a continuation of Ditch B[3498] to the north. Again, the ditch ran parallel with B[2077] / B[3347] to the east, thus suggesting that the two may be related, forming opposing sides of a sinuously curving enclosure.

It was filled by a firm mid blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional bone.

Ditch B[2664]: Interventions B[2667, 2669], B(2666, 2668) (Figures 17, 41; Site B Sections 104.3, 149.1, 157.1)

The western side of Enclosure Complex 1B was defined by Ditch B[2664]. This was recut along the north-western edge as Ditch B[3456], continuing exclusively as B[3456] to the north-east, where the earlier cut was presumably truncated in its entirety. The recut measured 10.0m+ long, 0.88-0.90m wide, and 0.25-0.31m deep. The ditch was aligned north-east / south-west and had sharp steep sides and a concave base. It was infilled by firm dark brownish grey silty clay after it fell out of use from which six sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–70 was recovered. This suggests that it fell out of use and was infilled at a similar time to the eastern side of this enclosure complex, most probably in the immediate wake of the arrival of the Romans in this part of Britain.

'Ladder'-type land division bounding the eastern side of Enclosure Complex 1B

Ditch B[2107]: Interventions B[2106, 2211, 2091, 2134, 2153, 2196, 2164, 2148, 2102, 2354, 2280, 2365]; B(2105, 2210, 2209, 2090, 2133, 2101, 2100, 2353, 2195, 2163, 2147) B(2279, 2278, 2277, 2364) (Figures 17, 31, 36, 42; Site B Sections 23.3, 23.4, 24.1, 28.3, 30.2, 35.1, 36.3, 41.1, 44.1, 58.1, 76.1; Plate 10)

Ditch B[2107] represented a linear ditch aligned north-east / south-west, delineating a narrow strip of land, no more than 6m wide, running up the eastern side of Enclosure Complex 1B. It measured c. 78m long, 0.75m – 3.40m wide and 0.20m – 0.98m deep, becoming shallower and narrower towards the north-east where it had perhaps been truncated by modern ploughing. It generally had sharp steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a mid-bluish grey silty clay with reddish brown

mottling. Up to three fills were recorded within the ditch, all of which contained occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone, as well as a total of eight sherds of Roman pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–200. Twelve Interventions were excavated through the feature.

Ditch B[2107] was cut by several north-west / south-east aligned ditches, including linear features B[2299] and B[2080]; however, the relationship between these and also features B[2107] and B[2083] as well as B[2107] and B[2079] could not be clearly distinguished due to the presence of similar fills within the features. It represents a major land division, the orientation and location of which suggests that it was directly related to Enclosure Complex 1B.

Plate 10: North-east facing section of Ditch B[2107] (slot B[2365]), looking south-west

Ditch B[2078]: Interventions B[2035, 2098]; B(2034, 2097) (Figures 17, 36; Site B Sections 3.4, 30.1); Ditch B[2248]: Interventions B[2256, 2371, 2282]; B(2255, 2370, 2281) (Figures 17, 42, 49; Site B Sections 58.1, 62.3, 76.1); Ditch B[2247]: Interventions B[2246, 2252, 2254, 2262]; B(2245, 2251, 2253, 2262) (Figures 17, 42; Site B Sections 62.1, 63.1, 63.3)

On the same north-east / south-west alignment, Ditch B[2078] was recorded as a possible re-cut of boundary ditch B[2107] or a later associated drainage ditch. It had gradual to sharp shallow sides and sloping base downwards from the north-west / south-east and had a rounded terminus at the north-east end. It was filled by firm dark bluish grey silty clay sand. It cut Ditch B[2107] along the south-east edge and ran parallel to it.

Ditch B[2248] again appeared to represent an incarnation of this same boundary. It measured c. 16m long, 1.0m – 1.10m wide and 0.20m – 0.29m deep. In profile it had sharp steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by mid bluish grey sandy silty clay.

Ditch B[2247] may in part have formed another incarnation of this boundary. It appeared to cut ditch B[2248] at the north-eastern end. It measured c. 10m long, 0.40m – 0.90m and 0.13m – 0.32m deep. Four interventions were excavated through the feature. It was aligned north-west / south-east and then turned 90 degrees to north-east / south-west, and was recorded as cutting Ditch B[2248] at the corner and appearing to either cut or be contemporary with Ditch B[2077] on the north-east / south-west section. Due to its orientation, this feature also appeared to represent one of several internal land divisions within this narrow strip of land that divided it into a ‘ladder’-like network of small sub-enclosures.

After it fell out of use, this ditch was filled by firm mid bluish grey sandy silty sandy clay with occasional reddish-brown mottling.

The presence of these recuts suggests that the boundary that was originally formed by Ditch B[2017] was maintained on at least three occasions. This in turn could be taken to suggest that it was a long-lived and therefore important frame of reference within the Late Iron Age to Early Roman landscape of the Study Area. As justified in the paragraphs that follow, this land division may have demarcated one side of a network of adjoining 'ladder'-like enclosures that ran up the western side of Enclosure Complex 1A.

Ditch B[2162]: Interventions B[2158, 2166]; B(2157, 2165) (Figures 17, 36; Site B Sections 34.1-2, 36.1)

Related to ditch B[2107] was ditch offshoot B[2162]. It was a linear cut aligned north-west / south-east and had a rounded terminus at the north-west end. It measured 2.75m long, 1.0m – 1.80m wide and 0.08m – 0.27m deep. In profile, it had sharp steep sides and a concave to flat base. It was filled by hard mid bluish grey silty clay.

This ditch appeared to have an indistinct relationship with Ditch B[2107] and may therefore have been roughly contemporary with it. It may have formed an internal division within the narrow strip of land that was delineated by various incarnations of B[2107] to the east and the eastern side of Enclosure Complex 1B to the west.

Ditch B[2149]: Interventions B[2031, 2111]; B(2030, 2110) (Figures 17, 42; Site B Sections 3.1, 30.1)

Ditch B[2149] represented yet another internal division within this narrow parcel of land. It was a linear cut on a north-west / south-east alignment that measured 4.50m long, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. It was filled by firm dark bluish grey sandy clay.

'Ladder'-type land division bounding the western side of Enclosure Complex 1B?

Ditch B[3566]: Interventions B[3567, 3577]; B(3568, 3578) (Figures 17, 35; Site B Sections 318.2-3)

Ditch offshoot B[3566] was recorded as an offshoot of the western side of Enclosure Complex 1B, projecting into land to the west. The ditch had steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 2.50m long, 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep, and had a rounded terminal at the north-west end. It was filled by hard mid brownish grey silty clay. It is therefore possible, though this remains unproven, that a similar 'ladder'-like network of small enclosures also ran up the western side of this landscape feature.

'Ladder'-type land division within the far northern section of Enclosure Complex 1B

Ditch B[3430]: Interventions B[3432, 3511], B(3431, 3512); and Gully B[3441], B(3440) (Figures 17, 26; Sections 299.1-2, 308.1)

A north-east / south-west gully was recorded to the immediate west of Enclosure Complex 1B. Along with ditch B[3347] (discussed previously) and a hypothetical parallel ditch that was perhaps lost to recutting when a later boundary was created (namely B[2079 / 2126], discussed in Period 3.2), they may have delineated another series of small rectangular parcels of land similar to the ladder-like land division discussed above.

Gully B[3430] was heavily truncated at the north-eastern end where it had been almost completely removed as a result of ploughing activity and was only visible in plan; it was also cut by a modern field drain. It had a rounded terminal at the south-western end. It had sharp concave sides and a concave to flat base and measured 5.30m long, c. 1.0m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by firm light to mid reddish grey silty clay throughout.

Gully B[3441] was located to the south-east of Gully B[3430]. The gully was similarly heavily truncated. Where visible, it was found to have gradual shallow sides and a flat base in profile and was filled by a firm mid reddish grey silty clay. Like the aforementioned gullies, it may represent an internal land boundary that divided this part of Enclosure Complex 1A into a series of ladder-like sub-enclosures.

Ditch B[3492] Interventions B[3484, 3528]; B(3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3530, 3483, 3529) (Figures 17, 26; Site B Sections 304.1, 304.3, 308.2)

A small section of a north-east / south-west ditch, B[3492], was recorded intersecting with ditch B[3347] (discussed above), with which it may again be broadly contemporary. The ditch continued beyond the limit of excavation, measuring 8m long, 2.27m side and 0.72m deep; where present, it had sharp steep sides and a narrow concave base and contained multiple fills. This may form another land division associated with a ladder-like form of land division around the periphery of Enclosure Complex 1B.

The basal fill B(3483, 3529) comprised a compact light greyish orange sandy clay from which eight sherds of pottery produced between AD 1–70 were recovered. This was overlain by up to four successive secondary fills B(3482, 3530, 3481, 3480, 3479), and B(3478). The fills were quite similar and comprised hard dark to light grey sandy clay with some iron panning. Together they produced a further 17 sherds of 1st-century pottery dating to the period AD 1–70. This, along with other dating evidence recovered from associated features, suggests that the ladder-like land division under discussion here fell out of use during the 1st century AD, probably at a similar time to the main part of Enclosure Complex 1B.

Gully B[3486], B(3485) (Figure 17, 26; Section 304.2-3)

Cutting across earlier Ditch B[3492] was a north-west / south-east aligned narrow gully: Gully B[3486]. The gully measured 50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.09m deep and had been infilled by hard dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal. A narrow, rounded terminal was recorded at the south-eastern end. It may represent a later boundary associated with this enclosure complex.

A Major Field Boundary Running Through Enclosure Complex 1B

Ditch B[2083]: Interventions B[3458, 3469, 3460, 2041, 2061, 2072, 2213, 2132, 2221, 2082, 2208, 2170, 2194, 2328, 2367, 2330, 2439, 2452]; B(2040, 2060, 2212, 2081, 2169, 2193, 2329, 2438, 3457, 3459, 3468, 2071, 2131, 2220, 2207, 2366, 2451) (Figures 17, 30,36, 44, 51; Site B Sections 11.1, 16.1, 17.1, 28.1, 28.3, 38.1, 45.1, 47.1, 52.1, 54.1, 67.1, 69.8, 70.2, 75.1, 86.2-3, 139.2, 301.1, 301.1, 303.3; Plate 11)

Ditch B[2083] was a linear feature measuring *c*.100m long, 1.73m – 0.47m wide and 0.15m – 0.57m deep. It had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base and was filled by firm mid bluish grey clay silt. A total of 18 interventions were excavated through the ditch. These indicated that it generally had indistinguishable relationships with ditches B[2077], [2107], [2372] and B[2315] due to the similarity of the fills. The ditch was cut by a later feature at the north-western end. The feature may have fulfilled several functions. The north-western portion appeared to represent yet another internal division within Enclosure Complex 1B, the central section may have been incorporated within the ladder-like land division that could be found to the immediate east, while the south-eastern portion appeared to extend beyond the perimeter of the enclosure, thus continuing as an external division, presumably between fields, before running into and terminating within a broadly contemporary

enclosure situated in the southern corner of Site B (see Enclosure 2B, below). The ditch produced 11 sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–70.

Plate 11: South facing section of ditch intervention B[2082], looking south

A Northerly Extension to Enclosure Complex 1B

Enclosure Complex 1B appeared to extend northwards, continuing beyond the major land division that was marked by Ditch B[3263]. This portion of the feature may represent an earlier or later incarnation of the enclosure that either pre-dated or post-dated that boundary. The stratigraphy as recorded during the excavation needs to be further interrogated to determine which is more probable. This issue has arisen from the similarity of the fills encountered within this portion of the Study Area.

Ditch B[3263]: Interventions B[3279, 3265, 3267, 3370, 3301]; B(3278, 3264, 3266, 3369, 3300) (Figures 17, 26, 27, 30, 31; Site B Sections 269.2, 272.3, 282.2, 283.2, 291.1)

Ditch B[3263] was recorded on a north-west / south-east alignment. It measured c. 28m long, 0.18m - 0.78m wide, and 0.13m - 0.32m deep. In profile it had sharp steep sides and a concave to flat base. The ditch was filled by a soft dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This ditch fed into Ditch B[3347] at the south-eastern end and was cut by north-east / south-west aligned Ditch B[3232] (discussed below). It was heavily truncated because of ploughing, particularly at the north-western end where it was completely truncated. Its location, orientation and position in the stratigraphic sequence together suggest that it may form part of Enclosure Complex 1B, or represent a later modification or northern extension to the western side of that feature.

Ditch B[2979]: Interventions B[3181, 2962, 2971, 2978]; B(3180, 2961, 2970, 2969, 2977); and Linear B[3205], B(3204) (Figures 17, 20, 24; Sections 224.1, 227.1, 229.1, 250.4, 250.6, 263.2)

Ditch B[2979] was recorded on a north-east / south-west alignment to the immediate west of the northern portion of Enclosure 1B. The ditch measured c. 22m long, 1.22m wide and 0.22m deep and had a broad U-shape in profile. It had been infilled by a firm to hard dark greyish brown clay silt with very frequent charcoal from which 20 sherds of 1st to 2nd century or later date were retrieved. This feature was interpreted as a later addition to the northernmost part of Enclosure Complex 1B. It may have, at one time, defined the western extent of the feature.

Ditch B[3026]: Interventions B[3183, 3195, 3197, 3201, 3215, 3223, 3350, 3412, 2973, 2989, 3561]; B(3182, 3194, 3196, 3200, 3214, 3222, 3349, 3411, 2972, 2988, 3560); Ditch B[2954]: Interventions B[2953, 2964]; B(2952, 2963)); Ditch Offshoot B[3348]: Interventions B[3362, 3351]; B(3361, 3360, 3349)) and Pit B[3225], B(3224) (Figures 17, 24-26 ; Sections 223.1, 224.1, 226.1, 244.4-5, 253.4, 263.1, 264.1, 265.2-3, 280.5, 296.1, 310.2)

Ditch B[3026] was another north-east / south-west aligned ditch that appeared to delineate this part of Enclosure 1B. It was was recorded as truncating Ditch B[3347] to the south. If this relationship is correct, this would suggest that the northern part of Enclosure 1B might be the earliest part of the feature. Further stratigraphic work is required to better determine this. The ditch measured c. 50m long, up to 1.22m wide and up to 0.30m deep. Ditch B[3026] was infilled by firm to hard mid greyish brown clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks. It appeared to represent the northerly continuation of the western side of the northern part of Enclosure 1B.

Ditch B[2954] appeared to have once branched off the northern end of Ditch B[3026] , before curving north-westwards. It may at one time have joined with the ditch, although this relationship was destroyed by later truncation. The ditch was slightly curvilinear, aligned north-west / south-east and was infilled by hard dark bluish grey silty clay with some reddish brown clay mottling.

To the south-west, pit B[3225] was recorded on the north-western edge of the ditch, cutting into it. The pit measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.23m deep and had been infilled by a soft mid brownish grey clay. This may have been the location of a small Post Pit associated with this boundary.

Ditch B[3380]: Interventions B[2986, 3010, 3021, 3043, 3286, 3290, 3322, 3330]; B(2985, 3009, 3020, 3042, 2385, 3289, 3321, 3329) (Figures 17, 24-25, 27; Sections 226.2, 226.4-5, 237.1-2, 376.3, 269.3-4, 283.1)

An irregular curvilinear ditch was recorded in this area, broadly aligned north-east / south-west. The cut was sharp shallow sides and a concave base, and measured 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a single fill comprising hard mid reddish brown sandy clay. Along with related ditches to the north, it appeared to define the eastern side of the Northern Extension of Enclosure Complex 1B.

Ditch B[3177]: Interventions B[3357, 3364]; B(3356, 3363) (Figures 17, 27; Sections 258.4, 288.1); and Ditch B[3344]: Interventions B[3337, 3353]; B(3336, 3352) (Figures 17, 32; Sections 284.1-4)

Ditches B[3177] and B[3343] were two irregular gullies aligned north-west / south-east; they may have represented the basal remains of a longer gully but were very heavily truncated as a result of ploughing. Ditch B[3177] measured 3.75m long, 0.63m wide and 0.21m deep and was filled by a soft dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Ditch B[3344] was filled with a similar soft dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional bone, and measured 6m long, 0.34m wide and 0.20m deep. Along with Ditch B[3380] to the south, these features may define the eastern side of the Northern Extension to Enclosure Complex 2B.

Ditch B[3029]: Intervention B[3062, 3179, 3320, 3275]; B(3061, 3178, 3176, 3319, 3274) (Figures 17, 24; Sections 241.2, 237.1-2, 277.6, 276.1); and Ditch B[3232]: Interventions B[3231, 3256, 3260, 3277, 3610]; B(3230, 3255, 3259, 3276, 3609) (Figures 17, 26-27, 30; Sections 268.1, 273.1, 272.1)

An irregular north-east / south-west aligned, Ditch B[3107], appeared to form a continuation of the eastern and western sides of the Northern Enclosure, which appeared to converge at the southern end of the feature. This boundary was formed of two ditches, which appeared to be continuations of each other, truncated as a result of ploughing through the central portion. Ditch B[3029] measured *c*. 18m long, with Ditch B[3232] continuing for an additional 20m. The ditch survived up to 2m wide and 0.29m deep and had shallow concave sides and a concave base; it cut across most ditches in this

area, include the Enclosure A external boundary, Ditch B[3347], and internal boundary, Ditch B[3456] where it ended. It was infilled by a firm dark brownish grey sandy clay, with two fills noted in some Interventions suggest some silting took place prior to the final infilling of the ditch.

Probable Internal Divisions within Enclosure Complex 1B

Ditch B[2050]: Interventions B[2006, 2168, 2181, 2183]; B(2005, 2167, 2180, 2182) (Figures 17, 35, 42; Site B Sections 2.1, 37.1, 43.1, 43.3)

Ditch B[2050] represent a stratigraphically early linear ditch situated within Enclosure Complex 1B. It measured *c*.25m long, 1m - 2.5m wide and 0.06m - 0.15m deep. The south-eastern end of the ditch appeared to form a shallow, rounded terminal. It may represent an internal division within the southern part of Enclosure Complex 1B.

Ditch B[2299]: Interventions B[2704, 2215, 2312, 2298, 2314, 2271, 2350, 2398, 2429, 2352, 2384, 2338]; B(2311, 2297, 2313, 2349, 2397, 2703, 2337, 2351, 2383) (Figures 17, 41-43, 50; Site B Sections 55.2, 57.1, 57.3, 65.1, 71.1, 72.1, 73.3, 82.1, 87.4, 164.1, 104.3,)

Further west, Ditch B[2299] was recorded on the same north-west / south-east alignment as B[2050]. It measured *c*. 90m long, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north-west, 1.58m – 4.15m wide and 0.21m – 0.69m deep. In profile, the ditch generally had gradual shallow sides and an irregular base. It was filled by friable mid brownish grey silty clay. Twelve Interventions were excavated through the ditch, which together produced a single sherd of residual Iron Age pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery and three more diagnostic sherds dating to the period AD 1–70. Taken together, this dating evidence demonstrates that this probably represents an Iron Age to Roman transition feature that again most probably fell out of use during the period AD 50–70. It may represent an earlier or later iteration of B2050 to the immediate north.

Ditch B[2188]: Interventions B[2113, 2115, 3394, 3384, 3399]) (Figures 17, 31; Site B Sections 25.1, 25.4, 289.3, 287.2, 292.1)

Ditch B[2118] was recorded on a north-east / south-west alignment and measured 13.10m long by 0.53-0.75m wide and 0.33-0.40m deep. Five interventions were excavated to characterise the feature. It typically had a gradual concave south-east side and a sharp steep north-west side, ending in a rounded terminus was recorded at the south-west end. It was filled by firm light yellowish brown silty clay. It could again represent a short sub-division within the east-central part of Enclosure Complex 1B, perhaps an earlier or later iteration of the boundary that may variously have been formed by B[2188] and B[2299] to the immediate north.

Ditch B[2019/2027]: Interventions B[2019, 2027]; B(2018, 2026) (Figure 35; Site B Sections 1.2, 4.2)

To the immediate north, Ditch B[2019/2027] was recorded on a north-east / south-west alignment, at an approximate right-angle to this collection of features. The feature had sharp, steep sides and a flat base and was filled by a firm light blueish grey clay silt throughout. It measured 3.70m long, 0.90m wide and 0.14 – 0.25m deep. It is possible that this ditch represents another internal boundary within Enclosure 1B.

Ditch B[2188]: Interventions B[2190, 2187]; B(2189, 2186) (Figures 17, 42; Site B Sections 42.1, 42.2, 42.4)

Ditch B[2188] was another linear ditch that formed an internal division within Enclosure Complex 1B, similar in nature to the aforementioned divisions to the immediate north. It measured c.10.5m long, 1.20m – 1.45m wide and 0.06m – 0.14m deep. It had sharp concave sides and a flat base and was filled by a stiff yellow brown clayey silt. The ditch was heavily truncated at both the north-western and south-eastern ends. It is presently unclear whether this feature represents yet another internal

boundary or (along with B[2229], B[2234] and B[2265], discussed subsequently) an agricultural bedding trench internal to a small sub-rectangular plot within the southernmost part of Enclosure Complex 1B.

Ditch B[2229]: Interventions B[2228, 2242, 2394]; B(2227, 2241, 2393) (Figure 17, 42; Site B Sections 79.1, 64.1, 62.4)

Ditch B[2229] may similarly represent another iteration of an internal division within this part of the enclosure, or could represent one of several agricultural bedding trenches (see Ditch B[2188], above). This feature was 6.30m long, with a possible rounded point terminus at the north-west end. It had a 'V'-shaped profile and may have been truncated by Ditch B[2077] at the south-east end, however the relationship was uncertain. It may have continued as Ditch B[2247] to the south-east on the external side of the enclosure (discussed below). It was filled by a firm mid bluish grey silty clay with dark reddish brown mottling that produced two sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 1–70 and a small quantity of Roman ceramic building material (CBM). Notably, fuel ash slag was recovered from fill B(2393). The presence of this debris is not immediately suggestive of infill associated with an agricultural bedding trench, instead being suggestive of dumping within an open ditch, however further work is required to better understand this feature.

Ditch B[2234]: Interventions B[2231, 2308]; B(2230, 2307) (Figures 17, 42; Site B Sections 64.2, 62.5)

Ditch B[2234] represented another gully or ditch that possessed sharp concave sides and a narrow concave base and was similarly filled by a firm mid bluish grey silty clay. It measured 5m+ long and extended beyond the limit of exaction to the north-west and appeared to be truncated by Ditch B[2077] (discussed subsequently) at south-east end, although again the relationship was uncertain. The ditch appeared to split into two ditches with a ridge along the centre; however, due to the shallow nature of the feature towards the north-west, this was unclear and may have rather represented an undulating base. The feature may represent an earlier or later iteration of B[2229] to the north (see above) Alternatively, both features could represent agricultural furrows or bedding trenches.

Ditch B[2265]: Interventions B[2264, 2236, 2284]; B(2263, 2235, 2283) (Figures 17, 42; Site B Sections 63.3, 62.1, 63.2, 63.1)

Ditch B[2265], was similarly recorded on a north-west / south-east alignment, parallel to B[2234] and B[2229] and again may represent an earlier or later iteration of these features. Alternatively, it could have worked in tandem with B[2229] to delineate a narrow rectangular parcel of land within Enclosure Complex 1B, or could represent a bedding trench. It had steep concave sides and a narrow concave base and was filled by a firm mid bluish grey silty clay with reddish brown mottling. It appeared to be cut at a T-junction with ditch B[2077] at the south-eastern end and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north-west.

Ditch B[3625], B(3626, 3627) (Figure 35, Site B Sections 313.2)

Ditch B[3625] was recorded as a small ditch offshoot, measuring 0.64m long, 0.40m wide, and 0.12m deep. It represented a very short linear with a rounded terminal at the south-east end and had shallow sides and a flat base. The ditch contained two fills indicating some silting prior to deliberate backfilling. It could represent the poorly preserved vestiges of yet another internal division within Enclosure Complex 1B.

Ditch B[3562], B(3563) (Figure 35, Site B Section 313.1)

Ditch offshoot B[3562] was a small and very shallow linear situated to the immediate east of ditch B[3625] on the internal side of Enclosure Complex 1B. It measured 1.5m long, 0.62m wide and 0.06m deep. It had sharp, steep sides and contained a firm mid greyish brown silty clay, similar to the fill of Ditch B[3593]. Based on the fact these features respected each other spatially, it is likely that they

had a related function and were broadly contemporary, perhaps forming part of the same, roughly 'L'-shaped boundary.

Ditch B[3467]: Interventions B[3466, 3471], B(3465, 3470) (Figure 17; Site B Sections 301.2, 303.1)

Ditch B[3467] represented a short linear offshoot aligned north-east / south-west joining Ditch B[2062/2083] at the north-eastern end and coming to a rounded point at the south-western end. It measured 3.40m long, 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep. In profile it had sharp steep sides and a narrow flat base. In conjunction with B[3562] to the south, with which it was aligned, it could have defined a *c.* 5m wide strip of land on the internal side of the central portion of Enclosure Complex 1B. It is also possible that these features represent an earlier or later iteration of the boundary that was formed by Ditch B[2045] (discussed above). After the ditch fell out of use it was filled by firm dark greyish brown silty clay, similar to Ditch B[2062/2083] (described subsequently).

Other Features and Boundaries Possibly Internal to Enclosure Complex 1B

Ditch B[3449], B(3448, 3452) (Figure 30; Site B Sections 3002-3); Ditch B[3604]: Interventions B[3606, 3619], B(3605, 3618) (Figure 30; Site B Sections 317.4-5); Ditch B[3603]: Interventions B[3617, 3602, 3621], B(3616, 3601, 3620) (Figure 30; Site B Sections 315.2-2-6); Ditch B[3576]: Interventions B[3575, 3600], B(3574, 3599) (Figure 30; Site B Sections 315.1-2); and Pit B[3589], B(3588) (Figure 30; Site B Section 317.3]

Three short curvilinear gullies or elongated pits were recorded close to the western site boundary, ditches B[3449, 3604, 3373] and B[3576].

To the south was ditch B[3449]. This gully or elongated pit measured 4.30m long, 1.23m wide and 0.30m deep. It had gradual concave sides and a flat base and rounded ends at both the north-east and south-west. It was filled by firm mid blueish greyish brown silty clay.

Ditch B[3604] was recorded slightly further north. This was again a curvilinear gully or elongated pit and measured 6m long, 1.30m wide and 0.15m deep. In profile it had shallow sides and a concave to flat base and once it fell out of disuse it was filled by a hard mid brownish grey silty clay with reddish brown mottling.

Gully B[3603] represented the northernmost gully. It was aligned roughly east / west with rounded terminals at either end. It measured 5.5m long, 1.10m wide and 0.23m deep; in profile it had sharp concave sides and a flat base and was joined by Gully B[3576] at its central point. It was filled by very hard mid greyish brown silty clay.

Extending into the Site from the western limit of excavation, was Gully B[3576]; this represented a shallow gully measuring 8m long, 0.93m wide and 0.18m deep. It was aligned north-west / south-east and merged with Gully B[3603]. It was filled by a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with bone and charcoal that produced six sherds of 13th-century pottery, which may be intrusive.

These three features appeared to serve a related function, forming half of a small roughly semi-circular enclosure with an internal division. A small central pit was also recorded B[3589]. Together, these features may be the remains of a small animal enclosure.

Pit B[3589] was recorded as a subcircular pit with moderately steep sides and a flat base with on singular fill comprising a hard to mid brownish grey silty clay with yellow mottling. The pit was centrally located within the possible enclosure and was to the immediate south of Ditch B[3604], which appeared to curve to respect it, indicating these features were contemporary and performed a related function.

Pit B[3438], B(3437) and Pit B[3434], B(3433) (Figure 30; Site B Sections 298.3-4)

To the south-east of Ditch B[3449], and on the opposite side of Ditch B[3456], two further pits were identified: B[3438] and B[3434].

Pit B[3438] was a subcircular cut, measuring 1.72m along its long axis and 0.10m deep. It had sharp shallow sides and a flat base and was filled by a singular fill comprising firm mid greyish brown silty clay.

Pit B[3434] was a subcircular cut measuring 0.53m in diameter and 0.06m deep. It similarly had sharp concave sides and a flat base and contained one fill, a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional iron panning.

These pits may have performed an associated function when originally constructed. Extrapolation of the curvature of the possible animal enclosure to the south-east suggests that these two pits formed the other side of a semi-circular structure.

Gully B[3556]: Interventions B[3542, 3544, 3554], B(3543, 3545, 3555) (Figures 17, 30; Site B Sections 308.3-5)

Gully B[3556] was an L-shaped gully situated towards the western limit of excavation. The gully measured 11m long, 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep. In profile, it had shallow sides and a concave base. It was heavily truncated at both ends, although the south-eastern end may have represented the remains of a rounded terminal. It was filled by firm brownish grey silty clay throughout.

Pit B[3573] (Figure 30; Site B Sections 314.1, 3-4)

Pit B[3573] was a subcircular cut with gradual concave sides and a concave base, measuring approximately 0.60m in diameter and 0.18m deep. Once it fell out of use, it was filled by a firm light brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal. Based on the location of the pit, it may have been the very basal remains of a post pit or posthole associated with a structure within the central part of the enclosure and with other similar pits nearby with which it may have corresponded; however, it could equally represent the remains of a small rubbish pit. Due to the truncated nature of the feature, the exact function could not be determined based on the current evidence.

Pits B[3425], B(3424, 3423) and B[3429], B(3428) (Figure 30, Site B Sections 398.1-2)

Two circular pits were recorded to the east of Gully B[3516].

Pit B[3425] was the larger of the two, measuring c. 1.80m in diameter and 0.41m deep. It had sharp concave sides and a concave base and contained two fills. The basal fill B(3424) comprised a firm mid blueish black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. This was overlain by the upper fill B(3423) which comprised a firm mid blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. The pit was interpreted as being the very base of a possible post pit or alternatively a rubbish pit.

Pit B[3429] was a smaller circular pit, measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.04m deep. It had sharp concave sides and a flat base and was filled with loose mid blueish grey silty clay occasional charcoal flecks and burnt bone.

When viewed in plan, these two pits appear to form an ephemeral semi-circle when viewed in association with Pit B[3573] and may represent all that remains of a previous structure in this location. However, it cannot be discounted that these are the remains of rubbish pits.

Ditch B[3107]: Interventions B[2966, 3270, 3028, 3234, 3213, 3057]; B(2965, 3269, 3027, 3233, 3212, 3056) (Figures 17, 24-25; Sections 225.1-2, 241.1-2, 267.1-2, 267.2, 267.4, 274.1-2); and Ditch B[2928]: Interventions B[2927, 2951]; B(2926, 2925, 2950) (Figure 6; Sections 214.1-2; 219.1)

A long, somewhat irregular, curvilinear boundary was recorded within the probable footprint of the Northern Extension of Enclosure 1B. This was formed of Ditches B[3107] and B[2928] which appeared to be the same V-shaped ditch feature, based on their alignments, although part of the feature could not be excavated due to a Tree Protection Order (TPO). In total, the ditch measured *c*.75m and was generally up to 1.50m wide and 0.55m deep. It was filled by firm mid yellowish grey clay silt once it fell out of use, in what appears to be a singular episode. Ditch B[3107] produced ten sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70.

Sump B[3106], B(3063) (Figure 24)

A large circular pit was recorded further south as part of the wider field system, Pit B[3106], which measured 1.50m in diameter and 0.64m deep. This had been cut into ditches B[3107] and B[3029]. This feature may have been utilised to allow for better drainage in this part of the field system and could represent a sump.

Ditch B[3282]: Interventions B[3294, 3284, 3288]; B(3293, 3283, 3287) (Figures 17, 24; Sections 277.2-5; 276.4)

Ditch B[3282] was located in the far north-east corner of the Site. This was a short, narrow drainage gully, aligned north-east / south-west, with rounded terminals at either end. It measured c. 9m long, 0.29m wide and up to 0.19m deep and was infilled with firm dark brownish grey sandy clay.

Gully B[3313 /3281], B(3312, 3280) (Figure 24; Sections 275.1-4)

Gully B[3313/3281] was recorded further to the north-east, and was another narrow, short gully internal to Enclosure Complex 1B. It measured 3m long, 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep and was aligned north-east / south-west. Once the gully fell out of use it was infilled with a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and very occasional medium subrounded stones.

Enclosure Complex 2B and Associated Features

A second enclosure was recorded in the south-west of the Site. This enclosure appeared to be of a similar construction and date as Enclosure 1B. This feature will henceforth be termed Enclosure Complex 2B herein. It was formed by one curvilinear boundary ditch, with two later additions to the east, and a number of internal ditches, pits and gullies.

Ditch B[2056]: Interventions B[2059, 2412, 2476, 2461, 2437, 2386, 2414, 2493, 2434, 2515, 2426, 2408, 2519]; B(2058, 2057, 2411, 2474, 2475, 2460, 2435, 2436, 2385, 2413, 2492, 2433, 2514, 2425, 2424, 2423, 2407, 2406, 2518) (Figures 17, 49, 50-51, 53; Site B Section 15.1, 78.2, 84.1, 85.1, 86.1, 88.1, 91.1-91.2, 102.1, 110.3)

The north-western limit of Enclosure Complex 2B appeared to be formed by Ditch B[2056]. This gently curved ditch was encountered in the south-western corner of the Site. The ditch extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south, and in profile it typically had sharp, steep sides and narrow concave to flat base. It measured approximately 60m + long, 1.20-3.5m wide and 0.40-1.15m deep. The ditch was infilled by up to three fills, representing various periods of infilling within the feature. This suggests the ditch was left open for a time during its use, with material being blown into the open boundary ditch before it was abandoned or deliberately infilled. Eight sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70, two dating to the period AD 1–70 and two of general Roman date were recovered from the various slots that were excavated through the ditch.

Ditch B[2377]: Interventions B[2432, 2376], B(2431, 2375) (Figure 17, 42, 50; Sections 90.1, 139.1)

Ditch B[2377] was aligned north-east / south-west and appeared to join to Ditch B[2056] at its south-western end. The stratigraphic relationship between the two was uncertain and as such the two could be contemporary with one another. It measured 8.0m long, 0.63-0.86m wide and 0.14-0.33m deep and in profile, it had shallow concave sides and a concave to flat base. The ditch appeared to have a shallow, rounded terminal at the north-eastern end; however, due to the level of truncation caused by later ploughing, it may be the case that the feature did not continue due to similar truncation. After the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled by a firm mid to dark greyish brown deposit.

Ditch B[2315/2372]: Interventions B[2318, 2320, 2324, 2326, 2369, 2374], B(2317, 2319, , 2323, 2325, 2368, 2373) (Figures 17, 44; Site B Sections 69.1, 69.3, 69.7, 69.8, 75.1, 77.2) and Ditch B[2316]: Interventions B[2322, 2332], B(2321, 2331) (Figure 17, 44; Site B Sections 69.2-69.3, 69.5)

On a similar north-east / south-west alignment was Ditch B[2315/2372]. This measured c. 23.80m long, 0.45-0.60m wide and 0.10-0.35m deep. It had shallow concave sides and a concave to flat base. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with a friable mid brownish grey clay silt with some bioturbation caused by rooting. It appeared to either join or possibly cut drainage ditch B[2083] (described above), had a shallow rounded terminal at the south-western end and was truncated at the north-eastern end, presumably by later ploughing activity.

Ditch B[2316] joined Ditch B[2315/2372] forming a T-junction; spatially, it therefore appeared that these two features were contemporary. Ditch B[2316] was a linear cut aligned north-west / south-east and was heavily truncated. The ditch measured 6.25m long, 0.50-0.60m wide and 0.10m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It was infilled with a similar fill to Ditch B[2315/2372], comprising a friable mid brownish grey clay silt. Some bioturbation caused by rooting was again noted.

Ditch B[2456]: Interventions B[2497, 2452, 2910, 2922], B(2496, 2451, 2909, 2921) (Figures 17, 51; Site B Section 88.2, 139.3, 206.5, 209.5)

A north-east / south-west aligned ditch, B[2456], adjoined and perhaps truncated the far south-eastern end of Ditch B[2083]. It measured c. 20m long, 0.32-1.50m wide and 0.18-0.57m deep and possessed gradual shallow sides and a flat base. Once it fell out of use, it was infilled with compact dark bluish grey silty clay. It may form the south-eastern side of Enclosure 2B.

Ditch B[2339]: B[2341], B(2340) (Figure 51; Site B Sections 66.1, 66.2)

A heavily truncated ditch, B[2339], was record to the south-west of Ditch B[2456]. The ditch measured 6.0m long, 1.0m wide and 0.13m deep and had sharp concave sides and a concave base. It was filled by firm mid greyish brown silty clay. The location and orientation of the feature suggests that it either formed an easterly extension to Enclosure Complex 2B or a related field boundary.

Features Possibly Associated with Enclosure Complex 2B

Several linear features were recorded within Enclosure Complex 2B. These were interpreted as either being drainage ditches or ditches constructed to create internal divisions within the enclosure, or more probably both. In addition, two pits were recorded within the initial boundary of Enclosure Complex 2B.

Ditch B[2051]: Interventions B[2053], B(2052), B[2055], B(2054) (Figure 34; Sections 13.1, 14.1)

Ditch B[2051] was an internal ditch within Enclosure Complex 2B. The ditch was formed by a linear cut with sharp steep sides and a flat base, measuring 10.2m long, 0.65-0.70m wide and 0.14-0.40m deep. It contained a singular fill throughout comprising a compact greyish red/brown silty clay fill. The ditch had a rounded north-western end; however, it was unclear whether this represented a terminal or was the result of the feature being truncated by later ploughing activity. The latter is more likely, particularly as it was noted that the fill had been ploughed out at the upper level of the cut. Based on the alignment, it is possible that Ditch B[2051] represented an extension of Ditch B[2299] and was more truncated within this part of the SMS area due to ploughing activity. If so, the Ditch B[2299 / B2051] would have represented a substantial field boundary, similar to B[2083] to the north-east, that ran through Enclosures 1B and 2B.

Ditch B[2485]: Interventions B[2484, 2509, 2506, 2521], B(2483, 2508, 2505, 2520) (Figure 17, 50; Site B Sections 106.1-106.2, 110.1, 110.3)

Ditch B[2485] was aligned north-west / south-east, running parallel with Ditch B[2051] to the immediate north, and measured c. 8.50m long, 0.50-0.70m wide and 0.07-0.19m deep. The ditch appeared to cut Ditch B[2447] and together these may have formed an internal enclosure in order to limit movement of animals or define activity areas within Enclosure Complex 2B. The ditch appeared to join boundary Ditch B[2056] at its north-western end. It is also possible that, along with Ditch B[2051] to the north, it delineated the north-western portion of a droveway that was approximately 3m wide and led into Enclosure Complex 2B from the south-east.

After the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled by a firm dark brownish grey silty clay.

Ditch B[2471]: Interventions B[2511], B(2510), B[2449], B(2448), B[2473], B(2472), B[2524], B(2523) (Figure 36; Section 89.2; Sections 102.1, 109.1, 114.1)

Protruding westwards from the southern end of the western side of Enclosure 2B was Ditch B[2471]. This was a roughly linear cut aligned north-west / south-east. The ditch measured approximately 13.0m long, 1.30-1.80m wide and 0.14-0.25m deep. It had sharp shallow sides and a concave to flat base with a rounded point at the north-west end. This may represent the remains of a ditch terminal; however, the ditch was particularly shallow at this end suggesting that it terminated at this point due to truncation by later ploughing activity. The ditch was infilled by a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with reddish hues Ditch B[2471] was either cut by Ditch B[2056] or fed into that larger boundary ditch but due to the lack of visible cut, this could not be definitely determined. The feature may represent a westerly extension to Enclosure 2B or a related field boundary.

A spread of material, comprising ditch overspill material, was recorded overlying Ditch B[2471] at the south-eastern end.

Ditch B[2482]: Interventions B[2463], B(2462), B[2517], B(2516), B[2481], B(2480, 2479) (Figure 34; Section 91.2; Sections 103.1, 113.1)

To the east, within Enclosure 2B proper, there was a series of four intercutting linear features. These features appeared to create a smaller sub-enclosure and were likely established to control movement

of stock within Enclosure Complex 2B. Whilst these features appeared to be broadly contemporary, one of the earliest to be infilled was likely Ditch B[2482].

Ditch B[2482] comprised a linear cut aligned roughly east / west; the ditch was cut by later ditch B[2447] and appeared to feed into boundary ditch B[2056], indicating these features may have been broadly contemporary. It measured 4.30m long, 0.6-0.77m wide and 0.18-0.35m deep. In profile, the ditch had sharp moderately steep side and once it fell out of use, it was infilled by a firm mid brown grey silty clay.

Ditch B[2446]: Interventions B[2443], B(2442) and B[2495], B(2494) (Figure 34; Sections 93.2, 93.5)

Ditch B[2446] represented a short, linear cut with sharp shallow sides and a flat to concave base. The ditch was aligned roughly east / west and was cut at the western end by Ditch B[2447] (discussed subsequently). It measured 2.70m long, 0.46-0.72m wide and 0.12m deep and was filled by a single fill comprising firm light bluish grey sandy clay.

Ditch B[2447]: Interventions B[2445, 2465, 2478, 2504], B(2444, 2464, 2477, 2503) (Figure 17, 50; Site B Sections 93.3-4, 103.1, 110.1)

Ditch B[2447] was a curvilinear ditch aligned roughly north / south. It measured 8.90m long, 0.60-1.60m wide and 0.15-0.38m deep and in profile and was found to have sharp shallow sides and a concave base. It was infilled with a single fill comprising firm light bluish grey sandy clay with reddish brown mottling. It is likely that this ditch represents an internal division within Enclosure Complex 2B.

Post Pit B[2064], B(2063) and Post Pit B[2066], B(2065) (Figures 50-51, Sections 92.1, 99.1)

To the east of these ditches, there were two dispersed possible post pits. Pit B[2064] was the smaller of the two. The subcircular pit measured c. 0.68m in diameter and 0.24m deep; in profile, it had sharp steep sides and a concave base. The pit was infilled with a compact greyish yellow brown silty clay.

The larger of these two pits, pit B[2066], was located further east. It measured 2.40m long, 1.60m wide and 0.36m deep. It had sharp concave sides and a flat base and was infilled with compact greyish yellow brown silty clay. An agglomeration of stone was identified within the central part of the pit.

These two pits were interpreted as being the basal remains of two post pits within Enclosure Complex 2B which were possibly associated with an internal structure. Both features were heavily truncated as a result of ploughing activity, as were all many of the features in this part of Site B, and it is possible that further post pits may have one been present in this area which did not survive.

Pit B[2502], B(2501, 2500) (Figure 51; Site B Section 108.1)

A possible clay quarry pit was recorded within the Enclosure Complex 2B addition: Ditch B[2502]. The pit was subcircular in plan and measured up to 2.70m in diameter and 0.35m deep. It contained two fills; the basal fill comprised a compact mottled yellow and grey silty clay and this was overlain by an upper fill of compact mid dark bluish grey silty clay with dark reddish brown mottling and frequent charcoal concentrated towards the top of the fill.

Pit B[2513], B(2512) (Figure 51; Site B Section 93.6)

Another pit was recorded to the south of pit B[2502] within the Enclosure Complex 2B addition. Pit B[2513] comprised a shallow, heavily truncated, subcircular pit which measured up to 1.75m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It is likely that the pit represented the very base of a storage pit, although it may have had a structural purpose within the enclosure. Once the pit fell out of use, it was infilled by a friable mid bluish grey clay silt.

Vestiges of a third Enclosure Complex?

Ditch B[2731]: Interventions B[2728, 2761, 2769, 2767], B(2727, 2726, 2760, 2768, 2766)) (Figures 17, 38, 46, 52; Site B Section 171.1, 177.1, 179.3, 180.1; Plate 12)

Ditch B[2731] was located to the east of Enclosure Complex 2B. The bulk of the feature trended north-east / south-west. It measured 45m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep and had the V-shaped ditch profile with sharp steep sides and a flat base. The cut of the ditch demonstrated that the south-west end of the ditch either fed into the terminus of ditch B[2350] or truncated the earlier ditch. Once the ditch was no longer in use, it was filled by firm light-mid brownish grey silty clay with reddish brown flecks. Ditch B[2731] was heavily truncated as a result of later ploughing and was completely removed towards the north-eastern end. It is possible that this ditch formed the western side of another Enclosure Complex situated in the eastern part of Site B, however the poorly preserved nature of the surviving associated features (discussed subsequently) makes this uncertain.

Plate 12: North-east facing section of Ditch B[2731] (slot B[2769]), looking south-west

Ditch B[2358]: Interventions B[2526, 2543, 2360, 2592], B(2525, 2542, 2359, 2590) (Figures 17, 52; Site B Sections 115.1, 116.1, 124.1, 134.1)

Ditch B[2358] was recorded to the immediate east of Enclosure Complex 2B, with which it may be associated. This short linear was aligned north-east / south-west. It possessed an uncertain relationship with ditch B[2355] or fed into it. Ditch B[2358] measured 9.5m long, 0.80-1.08m wide and 0.20-0.40m deep and in profile had sharp steep sides and a concave base. It was infilled by a single fill comprising firm mid brownish grey silty clay. It is likely that the ditch functioned as a drainage ditch or perhaps formed an internal division within the enclosure.

Ditch B[2721]: Interventions B[2724, 2720, 2735, 2745, 2771, 2779, 2749], B(2725, 2719, 2718, 2734, 2744, 2770, 2778, 2748) (Figures 46, 52; Section 169.1, 172.1, 173.1, 174.2, 175.1, 180.2, 184.1; Plate 13)

To the immediate east, a gently curved ditch aligned roughly north-east / south-west was noted, the northern end of which had been truncated by a later feature. Ditch B[2721] measured 25m long, 0.93m wide and 0.49m deep and in profile, had sharp steep sides and a narrow concave to flat base. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey clay silt, although two fills were noted within intervention B[2720].

At the south-western end the ditch appeared to form a rounded terminal which was later recut to form two further ditches, Ditches B[2534] and B[2560], which joined to Ditch B[2355]. It is possible that this may also form part of a third enclosure within the confines of Site B.

Plate 13: North-east facing section of Ditch B[2724] (slot B[2779]), looking south-west

Ditch B[2534]: Interventions B[2765, 2533, 2564], B(2764, 2532, 2563) (Figures 17, 52; Site B Section 117.1-117.2, 179.1); and Ditch B[2547]: Interventions B[2546, 2550], B(2545, 2549, 2548) (Figures 17, 52; Section 122.1, 123.1)

Ditch B[2721] appeared to be later recut in order to split into two ditches at the south-western end: Ditches B[2534] and B[2560]. These two ditches were both on variations of a north-east / south-west alignment.

Ditch B[2534] measured approximately 12m long, 0.52-0.57m wide and 0.17-0.34m and, in profile, had sharp steep sides and a concave base. Once the ditch fell out of use it was infilled by firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Ditch B[2547] measured c. 8.50m long, 1.03m wide and 0.42m deep. In profile, the cut had sharp concave sides and a flat base. It was infilled by a firm mottled yellow and grey silty clay.

The two ditches appear to be iterations of the same boundary, although they may have been constructed at the same time in order to provide additional drainage or create yet another land division.

Ditch Offshoot Ditch B[2774]: Interventions B[2773, 2777], B(2772, 2776) (Figures 17, 46; Section 182.1-182.2; Section 184.1)

A small offshoot was recorded off ditch B[2721]: Ditch B[2774]. This offshoot was filled by the same material as Ditch B[2721] and may date to a similar period. This short ditch section presumably represents the vestiges of another boundary that formed part of this possible enclosure complex.

Possible Post-Built Circular Enclosure:

Post Pit B[2541], B(2540, 2539); Post Pit B[2583], B(2582); Post Pit B[2585], B(2584); Post Pit B[2649], B(2648, 2647); and Post Pit B[2682], B(2681, 2680) (Figures 39, 47; Site B Sections 121.1, 137.1, 138.1,145.1, 153.1)

A series of internal, possible post pits were recorded in the south-east corner of Site B: Pits B[2541], [2583], [2585], [2649] and B[2682]. Following the trajectory of these features, they appeared to form a semi-circle in plan and could potentially denote a post-built enclosure measuring c. 28m in diameter.

The possible post pits were all roughly sub-circular in plan, although some appeared more irregular, with the largest measuring up to 2.41m long and 0.58m wide and the smallest measuring 1.12m long and 0.33m wide. They survived to a depth between 0.16m and 0.48m. A maximum of two fills were recorded within each pit, comprising variations of soft to firm yellowish brown and brownish grey silty clays. The infilling sequences in three of the pits, B[2649, 2682], and B[2541], indicated that some material may have been deliberately backfilled to support a post. It appeared that in all three of these instances robbing to remove the posts may have occurred. Due to the particularly shallow and truncated nature of pits B[2583] and B[2585], it was not possible to determine whether these once contained posts. It cannot therefore be discounted that these features are the remains of storage pits within Enclosure C or performed another enigmatic function.

Other Early Field Boundaries and Gullies

Ditch B[2889]: Interventions B[2885, 2852, 2876, 2975, 3001]; B(2884, 2853, 2875, 2974, 3000) (Figures 17, 18, 21; Sections 194.3, 201.1, 228.1, 242.2)

In the far north of Site B, a north-west / south-east aligned ditch was recorded, the western end of which had been truncated by a later feature. The ditch measured 35m long, up to 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep. It had been infilled by firm dark brownish / yellowish grey silty clay with very occasional small to medium subangular stones noted in some interventions. This deposit produced 42 sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–70, one sherd of general Roman date and four sherds of Late Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon pottery that may either be residual or intrusive in this context.

Ditch B[2820]: Interventions B[2819, 2831, 2836]; B(2818, 2830, 2836) (Figures 17, 19-20; Sections 180.4, 193.1, 198.1)

Ditch B[2820] was recorded west of this. It was linear and aligned north-west / south-east, although heavily truncated as a result of ploughing. Ditch B[2820] extended for approximately 34m. It possessed shallow sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.40-0.70m wide and 0.07-0.35m. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with friable to compact grey brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal and redeposited natural from which a single sherd of pottery dating to the period AD 1–70 was recovered. It may represent a field boundary.

Ditch B[2839]: Interventions B[2846, 2850]; B(2845, 2849) (Figures 17, 19-20; Sections 180.5-7)

In the north-west corner of the Site, Ditch B[2839] was uncovered. This feature possessed sharp steep side and a concave base, measuring 0.33-1.20m wide and 0.12-0.22m deep. It was infilled by friable mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone. It is possible that this feature represent an earlier or later iteration of the boundary formed by Ditch B[2820].

Ditch B[2596]: Interventions B[2795], B(2794), B[3082], B(3081)); Pit B[2817], B(2816); and Ditch B[2810]: Interventions B[2809, 2807, 3080], B(2808, 2806, 3079) (Figures 17, 19; Sections 187.1, 189.1-3, 194.1, 245.1-4)

Two further linear ditches were also recorded on this alignment, between Ditches B[3117] and Ditch B[2825]. These ditches survived up to 15m long and were up to 1m wide and 0.15m deep. They had

been heavily truncated as a result of ploughing so represented only the very base of the cut, shown to have shallow sides and an irregular base. Both had been infilled with a single fill of compact greyish brown clay silt.

Ditch B[3161]: Interventions B[3120, 3160, 3133, 3145, 3151]; B(3121, 3159, 3132, 3144, 3150) (Figures 17, 23; Sections 255.1-2, 260.1, 253.2, 252.4, 252.2, 252.3, 295.5); Ditch B[3137]: Interventions B[3171, 3149, 3139]; B(3170, 3148, 3138) (Figure 17, 23; Sections 259.1-3, 259.5)

Ditch B[3161] was on the same north-east / south-west alignment, measuring c. 27m, up to 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep. It had been infilled by a similar firm light reddish brown silty clay. Ditch B[3137] extended for 7m and was set on a north-west / south-east alignment at the south-west end of Ditch B[3161]. The ditch measured up to 1.19m wide and 0.20m deep and had been infilled by firm mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional bone and occasional charcoal. Together these ditches appeared to form an 'L' shaped boundary that may delineate part of a field.

Gully B[3571]: Interventions B[3570, 3591], B(3569, 3590);(Figures 17, 30; Sections 314.1, 3-4)

Gully B[3571] was a north-west / south-east gully that was situated in the far western side of the central section of Site A. It measured 14m long, 0.64m wide and 0.16m deep and had sharp concave sides and a concave base and was truncated as a result of ploughing and modern agricultural activity at both ends. The gully was infilled by a firm light brownish grey silty clay. It was cut by a later pit B[3593] along the north-eastern edge. The feature could form a westerly component of Enclosure Complex 1B or could alternatively represent an adjacent field boundary or agricultural feature.

Gully B[3517]: Interventions B[3517, 3519]; B(3518, 3520) (Figures 17, 30; Sections 309.1-4)

To the north-west of Gully B[3571], there was a north-east / south-west gully: Gully B[3517]. This measured 8.0m long, 0.73m wide and 0.14m deep and had shallow concave sides and a concave to flat base. It was filled by dark blueish grey silty clay. Projecting the alignments of gullies B[3516] and B[3571], it is likely that the features previously intersected, forming a T or L-shaped junction; however, both were heavily truncated by later ploughing activity.

Gully B[3271]: Interventions B[3422, 3252]; B(3421, 3251) (Figures 17; 26; Sections 297.1-2, 265.8-9); and Gully B[3268]: Interventions B[3410, 3420, 3435]; B(3409, 3419, 3434) (Figures 17, 26; Sections 265.5, 293.1-2)

Two heavily truncated gullies were recorded in the north-west of the Site. Both were heavily truncated as a result of ploughing activity. Gully B[3271], aligned north-west / south-east, measured 5.5m long, 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep; it had sharp steep sides and a flat base and was filled with firm dark brownish grey silty clay. Gully B[3268], aligned north-east / south-west, had a similar profile and fill and measured 9m long, 0.60m wide and 0.17m. They may represent land divisions to the immediate west of Enclosure Complex 1B.

Gully B[3008/3022], B(3007, 2022); and Spread B(3005) (Figure 21; Sections 219.4-5, 221.1, 242.2)

To the south-west of this, an L-shaped gully was recorded: Gully B[3008]. The gully was very narrow, measuring c. 7m long, 0.30m wide and 0.10m long; it had been infilled with firm mid blueish grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks from which four sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70 were recovered along with Roman CBM.

A spread of material B(3006), similar to many of the ditches and gullies nearby, was recorded between these two gullies and was interpreted as an accumulation of material in a natural hollow. Two sherds of Roman pottery were present.

Ditch B[3415]: Interventions B[3418], B(3417), B[3406], B(3405) and Linear B[3408] B(3407) (Figures 17, 26; Sections 265.8-9, 294.1-4, 297.1-2)

Ditch fragment B[3415] was recorded in proximity to Enclosure Complex 1B. It measured 7.80m long, 0.65m wide and 0.11m deep, and was cut with steep side and a flat base. It was truncated at both the north-western and south-eastern ends as a result of ploughing activity. It appeared that linear B[3408] may have been a continuation of this ditch to the south-east, continuing for an additional 1.60m. Once the ditches fell out of use, they were infilled with a similar firm dark blueish grey clay silt.

This ditch may have at one time formed a right-angled junction with linear B[3402] (discussed subsequently), forming the south-eastern corner of a small field or being associated with Enclosure Complex 2B.

Ditch B[2976]: Interventions B[3090, 3003, 2940]; B(3089, 3002, 2939); Ditch B[2938]: Interventions B[2942, 2937]; B(2941, 2936); and Ditch B[3402] B(3401) (Figures 17, 20, 24, 26; Sections 215.1, 216.1, 230.1, 248.1-2, 295.1-2)

A linear ditch, formed by Ditches B[2976] and B[2938], was found to the immediate west of the northern end of the Northern Extension to Enclosure Complex 1B. It is possible that linear B[3402] was also a continuation of this ditch, having been heavily truncated as a result of later ploughing through the centre of this feature.

Together, Ditches B[2976] and B[2938], formed a boundary measuring c. 17m long, up to 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep. In profile, it had shallow concave sides and an irregular, concave base. The ditch was truncated, due to ploughing, at the south-west end. It had been infilled with firm dark brownish grey clay silt once disused. A single sherd of mid-16th-century pottery was present, which may be intrusive in this context.

Ditch B[2156]: Interventions B[2155, 2172, 2219, 2206], B(2154, 2171, 2218, 2205)) (Figures 17, 37; Sections 29.4, 48.3, 50.1)

Ditch B[2156], aligned north-east / south-west, ran roughly parallel with the Enclosure 1B to the east. The ditch measured 13.00m long, 0.35-0.63m wide and 0.15-0.40m deep; it was filled by soft dark grey silty clay. It may represent a field boundary that was roughly contemporary with the enclosure.

Ditch Fragment B[2692], B(2591) (Figure 34; Section 151.2)

A heavily truncated linear feature was recorded in the northern corner of Site B. The feature appeared to be a small section of a north-west / south-east aligned ditch, truncated at the north-western and south-eastern ends. Overall, the feature measured 2.60m long, 0.81m wide and up to 0.40m deep. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled by firm mid greyish brown clay silt with frequent rooting. The ditch was interpreted as a drainage or boundary ditch.

Pit Clusters

Pit Cluster 1B: Pit B[3076], B(3075); Pit B[3074], B(3077); Pit B[3072], B(3071); Pit B[3019], B(3018); Pit B[3053], B(3052); Pit B[3059], B(3060, 3058); Pit B[3069], B(3068); and Pit B[3110], B(3109) (Figure 17, 20, 23-24; Sections 232.1, 238.1, 239.1, 240.1, 249.1-3, 261.1)

A series of very shallow, small, subcircular features were recorded in the northern part of the Site. These features were all subcircular in plan and measured up to 1.36m in diameter and a maximum of 0.15m deep. Some indications of burning were noted at the base of the features, with the underlying

geology seemingly baked. All were filled with variations of a hard brownish grey silty clay, with some containing charcoal flecks and animal bone.

When taken together, they formed an oblong, semi-circle in plan and may have been constructed at the same time and for the same purpose. However, the features were very heavily truncated and so interpretation is somewhat limited.

Pit Cluster 2B: Pit B[3414], B(3413); Pit B[3404], B(3403); Pit B[3208], B(3207, 3211); Pit B[3248], B(3247); and Pit B[3250], B(3249) (Figure 26; Sections 293.4, 293.2, 265.1, 265.6, 265.7)

A cluster of five pits were recorded in the south-west of the later field system. These features may have had an associated function.

Pit B[3414] was very truncated, likely as a result of ploughing, and survived to only 0.09m deep. It was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.63m in diameter, and had gradual stepped sides and a narrow concave base. A single fill was contained within the pit, comprising firm mid greyish brown silty clay very occasional charcoal flecks.

Pit B[3404] was located further north and cut Gully B[3268] (discussed above) on its northern edge. It was also subcircular in plan with sharp steep side and a flat / irregular base; once the pit fell out of use, it was infilled with firm mid greyish brown silty clay.

Pit B[3208] measured 1.60m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.50m. The cut was subcircular in plan, with sharp concave sides and an irregular concave base in profile, and the pit had been infilled by two fills. Lower fill B(3207) comprised firm mid greyish brown silty clay, which was overlain by the upper fill B(3211), composed of firm dark greyish brown silty clay.

Pits B[3248] and B[3250] were located adjacent to one another. Pit B[3248], the smaller of the two was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.15m deep, and had been infilled by firm mid greyish brown sandy clay. Pit B[3250] was oval in plan, measuring 1.28m long (E/W), 0.47m wide and 0..09m deep. It contained a similar firm dark brownish grey silty clay.

Post Pit B[3193], B(3192); and Post Pit B[3254], B(3253) (Figure 24; Sections 253.5, 271.1)

Two small subcircular post pits were recorded to the east of Pit Cluster 2. Both measured approximately 0.75m wide and 0.18m deep and were filled with firm to hard dark greyish brown silty clay. These pits may have been constructed to support posts in these locations and, in conjunction with Pit B[3309] detailed above, may have formed a fence line or enclosure as they were roughly equally spaced apart.

Pit Cluster 3B: Pits B[3332], B(3331) and B[3359], B(3358); Pit B[3335], B(3334, 3333); Pit B[3355], B(3354); Pit B[3341], B(3340); and Pit B[3343], B(3342) (Figure 27; Sections 279.3, 285.1-3, 287.1)

Another cluster of subcircular pits, of varying sizes, was recorded further south-west. Again, these may have been constructed for a similar purpose, possibly representing the very base of post pits utilised for a small structure.

Two small pits were recorded as the northernmost of the pits, Pits B[3341] and B[3343]. These measured up to 0.60m in diameter and 0.10m deep and were both infilled by soft mid brownish grey silty clay. Both may be the very base of post pits or posthole, however, the features were too truncated to confirm this.

Pit B[3355] measured 1.65m in diameter and 0.18m deep; once it had fallen out of use it had been infilled by soft mid brownish yellow grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

Pit B[3332] measured 1.25m in diameter and 0.13m deep and had been infilled by firm mid brownish grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks. The pit was later recut by pit B[3359], measuring 1.05m in diameter and 0.11m deep. The pit was infilled with firm mid brownish grey silty clay with very occasional iron panning.

Pit B[3335] was the largest of these pits, measuring 2.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep. It had been infilled with a basal fill B(3334) of firm mottled mid reddish yellow and mid blueish grey silty sandy clay with very occasional charcoal which was overlain by an upper fill B(3333) of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal.

Dispersed Pits, Postholes and Spreads

Pit B[2994], B(2993, 2992, 2991) (Figure 25; Section 213.8)

Pit B[2994] was located to the east of gully B[3380]; this was interpreted as a rubbish pit. It comprised a subcircular cut with a sharp very steep north-east side and a gradual stepped south-west side which dropped sharply and steeply onto a concave base. The stepped south-west side possibly represented a recut/reuse of pit.

Three fills were recorded within the pit, which appeared to have been intentionally backfilled. Basal fill B(2993) comprised a friable dark brownish grey clay silt with very frequent charcoal fragments and flecks. This was overlain by a fill comprising of firm light reddish yellow sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks B(2992); this appeared to be redeposited natural which possibly infilled the pit before it was reused at a later period. The upper fill of the pit B(2991) was friable mid blueish grey clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments and very occasional burnt bone.

Pit B[3067], B(3066, 3065) (Figure 19; Section 244.1)

Pit B[3067] was situated to the immediate south of gully B[2810]. It was subcircular in plan and measured up to 0.96m in diameter with a maximum of 0.23m. It was infilled by a homogenous deposit of firm to stiff mid to dark yellowish grey silty clay that produced five sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 120–200, thus suggesting that this feature was infilled during the 2nd century AD.

Other Spreads and Pits

Pit B[3445], B(3444) and Pit B[3436], B(3435) (Figure 26; Sections 299.4-5)

Two elongated pits were recorded next to the possible terminal of Ditch B[3498], set on the interior side of the enclosure: Pits B[3445] and B[3436]. Both pits had their long axis aligned north-west / south-east.

Pit B[3445] was a subcircular cut with sharp shallow sides and a flat base. It measured 2.05m long, 0.80m wide and 0.09m deep. It was filled by a firm mid brownish grey silty clay.

Pit B[3436) was another subcircular cut with sharp shallow sides and a flat base; it measured 1.78m long, 0.80m wide and 0.11m deep. It was filled firm mid brownish grey silty clay.

The two pits were heavily truncated as a result of ploughing and so represented only the very basal remains of features. As a result, their original functions could not be fully determined.

Spread B(3546/3551/3622) (Figure 26; Section 312.1)

Spread B(3546/3551/3622) was located between ditches B[3456] and B[3347]. It measured approximately 8m long, 5m wide and 0.24m deep. It comprised a firm mid blueish grey silty clay, very

similar in composition to the fill of ditch B[3456]. It was interpreted that this spread of material originated as a result of the ditch fill overflowing in periods of heavy rain.

Pit B[3534], B(3533) (Figure 26; Section 312.1)

Pit B[3534] was recorded cutting into spread B(3546/3551/3622), adjacent to ditch B[3456]. The pit was formed by a subcircular cut with sharp, moderately steep sides and a flat base; it measured 1.80m+ long, 1.94m wide and 0.39m deep. The pit had been infilled by a firm dark greyish brown silty clay after it fell out of use. Three sherds of 18th-century pottery were present. It is likely that this represented a storage or rubbish pit associated with peripheral settlement or agricultural activity.

Pit B[2033], B(2032); and Pit B[2049] (Figure 35; Section 4.4, 11.3)

To the southwest of Ditch B[2061] were two pits in close proximity to each other. Pit B[2033] comprised a shallow subcircular cut with a flat base, measuring c. 0.82m in diameter and 0.09m deep. Once the pit fell out of use, it was infilled with a firm mid grey brown silty clay.

Pit B[2049] was similarly shallow and comprised a subcircular cut with a sharp steep southern side, a gradual concave northern side and a flat base. It was filled by a firm mid bluish grey silty clay with reddish brown mottling. Due to the truncation of both of these features as a result of later ploughing activity, their functions remain enigmatic; however, it is likely that they represent the basal remains of storage pits although they may otherwise, together, have had a more structural purpose related to the ditches either side.

Pit B[2010], B(2009) (Figure 35; Section 6.3)

Another pit was located to the south-east of ditch fragment B[2045]. Pit B[2010] was a very shallow, irregular pit measuring c. 1.35m long, 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep. It was infilled by a homogenous still dark bluish brown grey silty sandy clay from which one sherd of pottery dating to the period AD 1–70 was recovered. The pit was interpreted as possibly being the remains of a tree throw due to the irregular cut in profile and plan. However, it contained Romano-British ceramic fragments within the fill and may rather be the remains of a post pit, with the irregular form a result of disturbance when the post was removed. It cannot be discounted, however, that the feature is indeed natural in origin and that the ceramics are intrusive.

Pit B[2012], B(2011) (Figure 49, Section 2.3; Plate 14)

To the north of Ditch B[2107], was an irregular, subcircular pit. The pit measured 1.39m in diameter and 0.39m deep and was cut with sharp concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of firm mid greyish blue silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks from which five sherds of pottery of general Roman date were recovered. The pit was interpreted as a storage pit, although it could alternatively represent the remains of a post pit related to the enclosure boundary.

Plate 14: South facing section of Pit B[2012], looking north

Pit B[2441], B(2440) (Figure 50; Section 87.3)

A smaller irregular / subcircular pit was recorded to the north of Ditch B[2299]. In profile, the pit had gradual shallow sides and a broad, flat base and it measured 0.80m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It was infilled by a firm dark greyish black silty clay throughout. Vitrified iron (RT 123) and as many as 99 nails were recovered from the single fill, which could represent industrial waste.

The pit appeared to have been intentionally infilled and may have been a waste pit on the periphery of settlement activity. Based on the proximity of the pit to the nearby ditches, it is also plausible that the pit was constructed to support a post; however, the feature was too truncated to confirm this.

Pit B[2419], B(2418, 2417) (Figure 53; Section 89.1)

Pit B[2419] comprised an oval pit, with the long axis aligned north-east / south-west, and measured 2.40m long, 1.45m wide and 0.94m deep. The pit contained two fills: basal fill B(2418) and upper fill B(2417). Basal fill B(2418) consisted of a firm to compact dark yellowish brown silty clay with reddish hues. This was overlain by fill B(2417), a friable light greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The pit was interpreted as a storage pit.

Pit B[2161], B(2160, 2159) (Figure 36; Section 32.1)

Another possible storage pit was recorded to the east of the Enclosure Complex 1B within the west-central portion of Site B, pit B[2161]. This pit was similar in character to pit B[2419]. Pit B[2161] was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.90m in diameter and 1.15m deep. It had sharp, steep sides and a concave to flat base and contained two fills. Basal fill B(2160) comprised a firm light yellowish grey silty clay with reddish brown mottling while the overlying upper fill comprised a firm light greyish brown silty clay.

Ditch B[2581], B(2580) (Figure 47; Section 130.1)

A heavily truncated ditch or elongated pit was recorded extending from the southern limit of excavation: B[2581]. The cut was shallow with an irregular base and it appeared the ditch was aligned north-east / south-west although it was truncated at the north-east end by a modern field drain and

continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south-west so could not be fully defined. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with firm mid greyish brown silty clay.

Pits B[2613], B(2612) and B[2611], B(2610) (Figure 48; Section 126.2)

Pit B[2613], which was later cut by pit B[2611].

Pit B[2613] was located to the east of Ditch B[2721]. Pit B[2613] was subcircular in plan, with sharp steep sides and an irregular base. It measured c. 1.20m in diameter and 0.41m deep. The pit was interpreted as a likely storage pit associated with agricultural activity. Once it fell out of use, it was infilled by a firm mid greyish brown clay silt with mid reddish brown sandy inclusion. Pit B[2613] was found to be cut on its north-eastern edge by a later pit, pit B[2611].

Pit B[2611] was a similar, subcircular shape in plan and had sharp, moderately steep sides and a flat base. It is likely that the pit was constructed as a later iteration of pit B[2613], possibly operating again as a storage pit. Once the pit fell out of use it was infilled by a firm mid bluish grey clay silt.

Pit B[2702], B(2701) (Figure 38; Section 163.1)

Pit B[2702] was located to the north-east of Ditch B2731. The pit was subcircular in plan, with a sharp very steep north-east side, sharp moderately steep south-west side and a flat base. It measured up to 0.83m in diameter and 0.21m deep. Once the pit had fallen out of use, it was infilled by a singular fill comprising firm mid greyish brown clay silt with reddish streaks. The dispersed nature of the pit beyond the limits of the enclosures, indicated that it was the basal remains of a clay extraction pit associated with small-scale pottery production nearby or a small waste pit associated with agricultural activity. However, it cannot be discounted that the pit was not related to a structure or enclosure formed in associate with elongated pit B[2715].

Elongated Pit B[2715]: Interventions B[2714, 2730], B(2713, 2729); Posthole B[2717], B(2716); and Stakehole B[2733], B(2732) (Figures 38; Sections 168.1, 170.1)

Further north-west, the remains of an elongated pit were recorded: pit B[2715]. The pit was somewhat curved in plan and in profile had sharp steep sides and a concave base. It measured 3m long, 0.70m wide and 0.20-0.30m deep. It was infilled by firm mid greyish brown silty clay.

Following the infilling of pit B[2715], a posthole and a stakehole were dug into it. Posthole B[2717], measuring 0.27m in diameter and 0.43m deep, was constructed within the central part of the pit. The posthole was subcircular in plan with sharp vertical sides and a flat base; it was set at a 10 degree inclination of axis to the south-east. The posthole was later infilled with firm dark greyish brown sandy silty clay.

Stakehole B[2733] was located at the north-eastern end of pit B[2715]. It measured 0.05m in diameter and 0.31m deep and had vertical sides and a concave base. It was infilled with a firm mid greyish brown sandy silty clay.

It is probable that these features represent all that remains of a post-built structure or enclosure. However, any related features appear to have been truncated as a result of later ploughing. These features were additionally disturbed by animal burrowing at a later date.

Pit B[2673], B(2672) (Figure 34; Section 151.1)

Another subcircular pit was recorded in the east of the Site. Pit B[2673] measured 1.35m in diameter and 0.32m deep; it had sharp steep sides and a flat base. Once the pit fell out of it was filled by firm mid bluish grey clay silt with sandy patches. The function of this pit remains unclear; however, it is possible that this was a pit constructed for clay extraction for small-scale pottery production. It may have otherwise served as a waste or small storage pit related to agricultural activity.

Period 3.2: Early Roman Activity (mid-1st to 2nd century)

During the 1st century, most probably during the Early Roman period, a co-axial field system developed within the confines of Site B. The ditches were variously orientated north-east / south-west or north-west / south-east, thus forming a regular grid system. Evidence recovered from probable associated pits and postholes suggests that this phase of activity may have, at least in part, continued into the 2nd century AD.

Co-Axial Ditches

Ditch B[2825]: Interventions B[2827], B(2826) and B[2844], B(2843) (Figures 17-18; Section 195.2; Section 200.1)

Ditch B[2825] was recorded in the north-west corner of Site B and was aligned north-west / south-east. It measured c. 27m long, 0.45-0.77m wide and 0.25-0.42m deep, although it had suffered more horizontal truncation towards the north-west end, thus causing it to appear narrower. The fill of the ditch was recorded as a single fill throughout comprising compact mid greyish brown clay silt. This material was archaeologically sterile, however the feature appeared to be aligned with others that were securely dated to this period. It appeared to represent the most northerly of five identically orientated ditches that divided Site B into at least four plots of land of variable length but of identical width (see also ditches B[3117] / [2560] / [2079] / [2042] / [2382] / [2399]).

Ditch B[2949]: Interventions B[2948, 2957, 2997, 3037, 3039, 3086]; B(2947, 2956, 2955, 2996, 2995, 3036, 3038, 3035) (Figures 17, 25, 29, 33; Sections 213.6-213.7, 218.1, 220.1-220.2, 247.1)

Ditch B[2949] was a north-west / south-east aligned feature that appeared to form a continuation of the boundary that was defined to the north-west by ditch B[2825]. The ditch had a broad V-shape in profile and measured 85m long, 0.80m wide and 0.43m deep; it continued into the two unexcavated TPO areas and did not appear to continue to the south-east. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was filled by moderately compact dark reddish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional roots, although two fills were recorded in some Interventions with a basal fill recorded, B(2956) and B(2996), defined as firm light brownish or yellowish grey clay silt with occasional small angular stones. Four sherds of pottery of general Roman date were found in this feature, along with a single 13th-century sherd.

Ditch B[2600]: Interventions B[2599, 2605, 2654, 2663, 2676, 2686], B(2598, 2604, 2603, 2653, 2652, 2662, 2661, 2675, 2674, 2685) (Figures 17, 34, 40; Section 147.2, 150.1, 156.1, 158.1, 159.1, 166.1)

Ditch B[2600] was orientated north-west / south-east and was aligned with ditches B[2949] and B[2825] to the north-west, with which it may be associated. It had a V-shaped cut in profile and measured 48m long, 0.30-1.25m wide and 0.11-0.20m deep. The ditch appeared to have a shallow, rounded terminal at the south-east end and was possibly cut by, or more likely fed into and was contemporary with, ditch B[2636] (discussed subsequently) at the north-east end, forming a T-junction with that feature. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with a mid-greyish brown silty clay with reddish brown mottling and occasional small pebbles.

Ditch B[3117]: Interventions B[3187, 3189, 3163, 3173, 3167, 3132, 3155, 3116, 3203, 3229, 3273, 3290], B(3186, 3188, 3162, 3172, 3166, 3131, 3154, 3115, 3202, 3228, 3272, 3289) (Figures 17, 22-24; Sections 250.3, 252.2, 252.4, 253.1-253.2, 253.6, 257.2, 262.1-262.3, 267.1-267.2)

A second linear ditch on this same north-west / south-east alignment was recorded c. 35m west of Ditch B[2825] / B[2949] / B[2600]: Ditch B[3117]. The ditch measured c. 75m long, 0.65m wide and 0.27m deep, and was truncated as a result of ploughing to the north-east. Towards the south-western end, the ditch was heavily truncated by a much later furrow B[3035] on a similar alignment. In profile, the ditch had sharp, steep sides and a concave base. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled by firm mid greyish brown silt clay. This produced four sherds of Iron Age pottery, which may be residual in this context, three second or possibly 3rd-century sherds and a small quantity of post-medieval CBM, which is almost certainly intrusive.

Ditch B[2560]: Interventions B[2559, 2712, 2739, 2757, 2737], B(2558, 2557, 2711, 2710, 2738, 2756, 2755, 2736) (Figures 17, 46-47; Sections 127.1, 166.2, 173.1, 174.1, 181.2)

Ditch B[2560] was V-shaped in profile and measured 28.0m long, 1.30-1.40m wide and 0.80m deep. It was aligned with ditch B[3117] to the north and may therefore represent either a continuation of that boundary, or another contemporary boundary with a gap in between the two. It had an undefined stratigraphic relationship with ditches B[2636] and B[2740] (discussed below), however the spatial associations between these features (that are either parallel or at right-angles) suggests that they may be contemporary, forming part of a rectangular animal pen and / or field boundary.

Once ditch B[2560] fell out of use, it was infilled with a firm light reddish brown silty clay from which a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered, which may be residual in this context. Ditch B[2560] appeared to have been cut by Ditch B[2621] at the north-western end, however this relationship was uncertain and it is possible that the inverse is the case. The orientation and location of the feature instead suggests that it pertains to a later phase of activity, characterised by a well-ordered co-axial field system.

Ditch B[2636]: Interventions B[2635, 2688, 2684, 2690, 2642, 2638, 2709, 2722, 2754]; B(2634, 2687, 2683, 2689, 2641, 2637, 2708, 2723, 2753, 2752) (Figures 17, 34, 39, 46; Sections 133.3, 143.1-143.2, 144.1, 148.2, 155.1, 156.1, 167.1, 181.1)

Ditch B[2636] was a north-east / south-west aligned linear ditch, measuring 45.0m long, 1.70m wide and 0.42m deep. The ditch had sharp, steep sides and a concave / flat base in profile; it was infilled by up to two fills, comprising firm mid to dark greyish brown clay silt once it fell out of use. The ditch was recorded as having a possible rounded terminal at the south-eastern end; however, it is more likely that the ditch was truncated here due to installation of a modern field drain. It appeared to be associated with B[2560], which joined it at a right-angle, while B[2740] may represent a continuation of this feature to the south-west.

Ditch B[2740]: Interventions B[2742, 2743, 2759], B(2741, 2758) (Figure 17, 46; Sections 176.1, 178.1)

Ditch B[2740] appeared to be a continuation of Ditch B[2636], to the south-east. These two ditches were likely one feature, based on the alignment and profile of the ditch, later truncated by the field drain. Ditch B[2740] measured 16.0m+ long, 0.82-0.94m wide and 0.23-0.42m deep. It similarly had steep sides and a flat / wide concave base and turned at a right angle at the south-western end where it then terminated. The terminus was formed by two cuts, infilled at the same time with the same material. Terminus cut B[2742] may have been a recut of B[2743], established before infilling to possibly correct the shape. Ditch B[2740] was infilled by a firm mid greyish brown clay silt throughout, similar to Ditch B[2636].

Ditch B[2707], B(2706) (Figure 40; Section 165.1)

Ditch B[2707] appeared to join the south-west side of the north-east end of ditch B[2560]. The linear ditch extended into the SMS area, set on a north-east / south-west alignment, and measured 9.40m long, 1.20m wide and 0.45m deep. It had been truncated by a modern field drain at the south-west end and likely originally formed a T-junction with Ditch B[2600]. In profile it had, sharp steep sides and a flat base and once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with a firm mottled light reddish brown clay silt with inclusions of grey clay.

Ditch B[3299/2096/2876]: Interventions B[3317, 3346, 2095, 2093, 2204, 2202], B(3316, 3345, 2094, 2092, 2203, 2201); Ditch B[2913]: Interventions B[2930, 2912], B(2929, 2911); and Ditch B[2870]: Interventions B[2932, 2898, 2896, 2872, 2869], B(2931, 2897, 2895, 2871, 2868) (Figures 17, 27, 32, 37, 45; Sections 22.1, 49.1, 50.1, 205.2-3, 209.2-3, 209.6, 213.1-2, 268.2, 282.1)

A north-west / south-east aligned linear feature, Ditch B[3299], appeared to form another component of this field system. The south-eastern end of the feature appeared to split into two much narrower ditches, Ditches B[2096] and B[2913], on the north-eastern side, and Ditches B[2876] and B[2870], on the south-western side, before petering out. These features were heavily disturbed by the remains of a furrow caused by post-medieval / modern ploughing.

Ditch B[3299/2096/2876] measured *c.*70m long and was up to 3m wide at the north-western end. At the south-eastern end the ditch had split into two ditches, both of which were heavily truncated and shallow, measuring up to 1.7m wide and up to 0.35m deep. Once the ditches fell out of use, they were infilled by a single fill of firm mottled grey and brown silty clay.

Based on their alignments, it appeared that Ditches B[2913] and B[2870] were continuations of these features, although more truncated. It seems possible that these features may have formed the north-eastern boundary of a droveway or trackway, with Ditches B[2079] and B[2355] (discussed subsequently) forming the south-western boundaries. Alternatively, they could delineate a relatively narrow but long plot of land.

Ditch B[2537]: Interventions B[2536], B(2535) and B[2747], B(2746); and Ditch B[2531]: Interventions B[2530], B(2529), B[2570], B(2569) and B[2763]) (Figures 17, 52; Sections 119.1, 118.1-118.2; 179.1, 174.3)

Two north-west / south-east aligned ditches were recorded to the south-east on the same alignment, Ditches B[2537] and B[2531]. Ditch B[2537] measured 10.50m+ long, 0.70-0.80m wide and 0.26-0.40m deep; it continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south-east and ended in a shallow rounded terminal at the north-west end. In profile, the cut had sharp steep sides and a concave to flat base. Ditch B[2531] measured 8.50m long, 0.50m wide and 0.17m deep, and had sharp steep sides and a concave base. It appeared to cut Ditch B[2457] at the north-west end where it came to an end and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south-east. They probably represent a continuation of Ditches B[2913] and B[2870], creating a droveway.

Once both ditches fell out of use, they were infilled by a similar light to mid greyish brown silty. It contained one sherd of pottery dating to the mid-16th century, which may be intrusive in this context, and an intact, fullered boot heel plate, which may also represent an intrusive post-medieval artefact.

Ditch B[2079]: Interventions B[2047, 2076, 2104, 2128, 2174, 2200, 2240, 3377, 3475, 3477, 3491, 3502, 3508, 3513]; B(2046, 2075, 2103, 2127, 2173, 2199, 2239, 3376, 3474, 3476, 3490, 3501, 3507, 3515, 3514) (Figures 17, 26, 30, 31, 37; Sections 12.1, 18.1-3, 48.1, 23.2-3, 27.1, 39.1, 51.1, 289.1, 303.4, 305.1-2, 307.1, 308.1)

Ditch B[2079] was a boundary ditch aligned north-west / south-east. It is likely that the ditch was constructed at a later date to Enclosure Complex 1B, which it appeared to truncate. It measured *c.* 86m long, between 0.30m-1.35m wide, 0.08-0.58m deep and typically steep concave sides and a concave to flat base. It was recorded as having been truncated by the south-eastern end by ditch B[2156] (described above), however this sinuous feature appeared to respect the orientation of Enclosure Complex 1B and as such this could represent an interpretive error during fieldwork. The ditch appeared to get deeper towards the north-west, possibly to allow for better drainage although alternatively it could be that it was more ploughed out towards the south-east. It appeared to serve a similar function to ditches B[3117] / [B2560] and B2825] / B[2949] / B[2600] to the north-west and B[2042] / B[2382] and B[2399] to the south-west, dividing the landscape into a series of long, linear plots of approximately equal width.

Fourteen interventions were excavated through the feature. It was filled by a firm mid bluish grey clay silt with reddish brown mottling and very occasional charcoal flecks. Ditch B[2079] was heavily truncated towards the south-eastern end where it terminated. The fill of this intervention produced a sherd of pottery pertaining to the period AD 1–70, one 1st-century sherd, two sherds of Roman pottery

Ditch B[2355]: Interventions B[2573, 2562, 2590, 2528, 2860, 2894, 2918, 2920], B(2572, 2571, 2561, 2589, 2527, 2860, 2859, 2894, 2893, 2917, 2919) (Figures 17, 44-45, 52,; Sections 117.2, 120.1, 128.1, 134.1, 205.5, 205.7, 206.2, 209.1, 209.4)

Ditch B[2355] was generally aligned north-west / south-east, turning at a right angle at the north-western end and ending in a narrow, shallow terminal. The ditch measured 27.0m+ long with a *c.*3m long return at the north-west end, 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.2-0.4m deep and in profile, had stepped, steep sides and a concave base. It appeared to be aligned with ditch B[2079] to the north-west, forming part of the same boundary. A small fragment of unclassified iron slag was present in fill B(2859), which suggests iron working in the vicinity of this feature.

It was typically filled with a single fill, comprising firm light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Within intervention B[2573], however, two fills were recorded with the basal fill comprising a mixed dark greyish blue and reddish brown silty clay containing occasional sand and gravel patches while the upper fill was composed of a similar firm greyish brown silty clay as found within the other interventions.

Ditch B[2576]: Interventions B[2575], B(2574) and B[2607], B(2606) (Figures 17, 52; Section 128.1, 136.1, 136.2)

A later recut of Ditch B[2355] was recorded in the south-east of Enclosure Complex 2B. Ditch B[2576] was a short recut, extending beyond the limit of excavation along the north-eastern edge of Ditch B[2355]. The recut had sharp steep sides and a concave base and was filled by light-mid greyish blue silty clay throughout.

Ditch B[2865]: Interventions B[2864, 2862], B(2863, 2861) (Figures 17, 52; Sections 206.1, 206.2)

An auxiliary ditch was recorded extending north-east off the eastern edge of Ditch B[2355], forming a T-junction. Ditch B[2865] measured 5.25m long, 0.43-0.62m wide and 0.12-0.13m deep. The cut had gradual concave sides and a flat base in profile and was filled by a friable mid brownish grey clay silt. The ditch was interpreted as the vestiges of yet another land division within this co-axial field system

with the feature having been heavily truncated by later ploughing. It is possible that this feature represents a later addition as it infringed upon the possible trackway that may have been bounded by ditches B[2079] / B[2126] / B[2355] to the south-west and B[3299 / 2096 / 2876] to the north-east.

Ditch B[2126]: Interventions B[2125, 2135]; B(2124, 2134) (Figures 17, 37; Sections 22.2-22.3, 29.1)

It is probable that the boundary that was formed by ditch B[2079] originally extended further to the south-east, where it continued as ditch B[2126]. Ditch B[2126] measured 14m long, 0.42-0.65m wide and 0.07-0.08m deep and in profile had shallow concave sides and an irregular base. The ditch stopped at a T-junction with ditch B[2363] (described subsequently); however, the relationship between the two features could not be definitively confirmed due to disruption caused by a modern gravel drain. As these features respected each other spatially, it is likely that they were constructed and infilled at a similar time.

Ditch B[2363]: Interventions B[2916, 2362]; B(2915, 2361) (Figures 17, 37; Sections 70.3-4, 205.4-6; Plate 15)

Ditch B[2363] was aligned north-east / south-west and measured 3.80m long, 0.55-0.60m wide and 0.12m deep. It had shallow concave sides and concave base and was filled with friable dark brownish grey clay silt. Rounded terminals were recorded at both ends of this short ditch; however, as this feature was heavily truncated as a result of ploughing, it was unclear whether these were true ditch terminals. Ditch B[2363] appeared to spur off from the south-eastern end of ditch B[2079 / 2126], perhaps forming one side of an entrance between fields along with Ditch B[2355] to the south-east.

Plate 15: South-west facing section of Ditch B[2363] (slot B[2362]), looking north-east

Ditch B[2042]: Interventions B[2021, 2008, 2017, 2025]; B(2020, 2007, 2016, 2024) (Figures 17, 35; Sections 4.3, 6.1, 6.3, 7.1, 7.3)

Ditch B[2042] represented a linear ditch measuring *c*. 29m long, 1.60m wide and 0.38m deep. It had sharp steep sides and a concave base and was filled by firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, from which 20 sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–70 were recovered, as was one intrusive sherd of 13th-century pottery. It extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west and terminated at the east end where it intersected with Ditch B[2077], forming

a T-junction (the relationship between the two was unclear). It appears to represent yet another land division within this co-axial field system.

Ditch B[2382]: Interventions B[2487, 2416, 2430, 2405, 2381];, B(2486, 2415, 2429, 2404, 2380); (Figures 17, 43, 49; Sections 61.5, 87.1-.2, 87.4, 104.1)

Ditch B[2382] appeared to represent either a continuation of Ditch B[2042] to the north-east or a contemporary boundary on an identical alignment. The linear ditch was aligned north-east / south-west and joined or was cut by Ditch B[2299] and Ditch B[2302]. The ditch measured 22.50m long, 0.48-0.90m wide and 0.08-0.15m deep and was heavily truncated as a result of ploughing activity. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with firm light bluish grey sandy clay with lens of greyish brown sandy clay.

Ditch B[2399]: Interventions B[2401, 2403], B(2400, 2402); and Ditch B[2422]: Interventions B[2421, 2459], B(2420, 2458) (Figures 17, 53; Sections 83.1-2, 101.1-2)

The most southerly boundary that may form part of this co-axial field system was represented by a double ditch comprising Ditches B[2399] and B[2422]. Both ditches were aligned north-west / south-east and extended beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. The ditches were similar in profile and contained a similar fill comprising firm light to mid brownish grey silty clay. Ditch B[2399] was the more easterly of the two and measured 16.0m+ long, 0.70m wide and 0.17m deep. It produced three sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 1–70. Ditch B[2422] measured 13.5m+ long, 1.42m wide and 0.18-0.20m deep and did not produced any pottery.

Postholes and Pitting Activity

Pit B[2883], B(2882, 2881) (Figure 45; Section 205.1)

The possible remains of a subcircular storage or rubbish pit was recorded to the south-west of Ditch B[2870]. The pit measured 1m in diameter and 0.55m deep and had very steep sides and a wide concave to flat base. Once the pit fell out of use it was infilled with lower fill B(2882), a firm medium greyish brown sandy clay, and upper fill B(2881), a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay.

Post Pit B[2842], B(2840, 2841) (Figure 18; Section 199.1, 217.1, 222.1)

Post Pit B[2842] was recorded in the north-east of Site B, between the northern TPO and the northern limit of excavation. It was subcircular in plan, measuring 2.46m long (NW / SE), 1.70m wide and 0.36m deep, and had sharp moderately steep sides and an irregular concave base in profile.

The pit was intentionally infilled with two deposits. The basal fill B(2040) comprised very firm dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and animal bone. Three large flat stones were set within the fill, in the centre of the pit. This was overlain by the upper fill B(2841), comprising very firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and animal bone. Eight sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–70 were also present, as was an iron blade and tip in two joining sections (RT 250).

It is possible that the pit may have been used to support a post as there was some evidence of burning and the stones within the central part of the feature may have formed a post-setting. However, it cannot be discounted that it was a domestic waste pit.

Posthole B[2789], B(2788, 2787) (Figure 18; Section 188.1; Plate 16)

Located, again, further west, was another well-defined posthole. Posthole B[2789] was similarly subcircular in plan and measured c. 1.50m in diameter and 0.23m deep. It was cut with sharp sides and an irregular base. Packing material was recorded at the base of the posthole and around the edges; this was composed of firm dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional fragments of fire affected stone, ceramic fragments and animal bone (fill B(2788). Several medium-large

subrounded stones were set with the fill, thought to have been used to a support a post which was once set within the middle of the posthole.

Once the posthole fell out of use and the post removed, the feature was infilled with firm mottled dark greyish brown and mid reddish brown sandy silty clay with patches of redeposited natural. A total of 18 sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 50–70 were recovered from the feature.

Plate 16: West facing section of posthole B[2789], looking east

Waste Pits B[3094], B(3095); B[3096], B(3097); B[3098] , B(3099, 3100) (Figure 19, Section 252.1)

A series of three intercutting, subcircular waste pits was recorded in the north of the Site. Pit B[3095] was the earliest of these features, set at the south-western end. It measured 1.90m in diameter and 0.45m deep and had gradual concave sides and a concave base. The pit was deliberately infilled with a single fill of firm mid reddish brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks.

Pit B[3096] cut pit B[3095] along its north-eastern edge. The pit appeared to be a later recut of the original waste pit once it was full. It measured 0.90m in diameter and 0.47m deep and had sharp steep sides and a concave to flat base. A single homogenous fill composed of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and animal bone, indicating a single episode of waste disposal. Included in the backfill were 26 sherds of pottery that together dated the infilling of the pit to the period AD120–150.

Pit B[3098] in turn, cut the north-eastern edge of pit B[3096]. Again, this feature was likely a replacement waste pit constructed once the previous pits were at capacity. It measured c. 1.10m in diameter and 0.58m deep and had sharp concave sides and a concave base. The pit was infilled in two episodes, evidenced by the fact it contained two distinct fills. The basal fill B(3099) comprised a firm greenish brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks; this was overlain by the upper fill B(3100) composed of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It produced a possible bell clapper of possible Roman date.

These pits demonstrate domestic activity within the northern part of the Site, likely associated with a structure formed of the nearby postholes and post-pits described below.

Post Pit B[3078], B(3077) (Figure 23; Section 256.3)

Another large subcircular pit, measuring c. 1.55m in diameter and 0.25m deep was recorded further south-west. This feature was subcircular in plan with sharp steep sides and a flat base. A possible sub-rectangular cut was noted in the base of the pit, measuring 0.12m long, 0.06m wide and 0.11m deep. This may have been the very base of a cut for a post set within the pit. However, the pit may have equally been constructed for storage or as a waste pit, particularly as it was backfilled with a single, homogenous fill of mid blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the feature, along with one mid-16th-century sherd, which may be intrusive in this context.

Pit B[3119], B(3118) (Figure 23; Section 242.3)

Further south-west again, there was a smaller, subcircular pit; this was recorded as having steep concave sides and an uneven concave base. The pit measured c. 1m in diameter and 0.19m deep. It was infilled by a firm mid bluish grey sandy clay with frequent bone and charcoal flecks and occasional stones. A total of 32 sherds of Roman pottery were present, pertaining to the period 50–70 AD. This pit was recorded as a possible waste pit, although other functions such as a storage pit or post pit cannot be discounted.

Ephemeral Pits: Pit B[2848]; Pit B[2805], B(2804); Pit B[2791], B(2790) (Section 186.1); Pit B[2812], B(2811) (Figures 18-19; Section 180.3, 186.1, 190.1, 194.2)

A series of more ephemeral pits were also recorded in this area. These features were broadly subcircular or irregular in plan and measured up to 0.96m in diameter and a maximum of 0.23m in depth. These features appeared to be heavily truncated as a result of later ploughing; however, they may not have been particularly deep when first constructed considering surrounding pits and postholes survived to greater depths nearby.

Once these features fell out of use, they were generally infilled by a homogenous deposit of firm to stiff mid to dark yellowish grey silty clay. Fill B(2804) produced a single sherd of pottery of general Roman date, while fill (2790) produced a single sherd of mid-18th-century pottery, which may be intrusive.

Pit B[2786], B(2785); and Pit B[2781], B(2780) (Figure 22; Section 183.1-2)

Two elongated pits were recorded in the north-west of Site B. Pit B[2786] measured 1.91m long (NE / SW), 0.73m wide and 0.43m deep and had sharp moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was infilled by loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small to large charcoal fragments, indicating the pit was deliberately backfilled with waste material. Bioturbation caused by animal burrowing was noted at the north-east end.

Although more truncated, pit B[2781] may have been constructed for a similar purpose. It measured 1.27m long (N / S), 0.90m wide and 0.22m deep and was more irregular in plan, with gradual sides and a flat base. It was infilled with loose mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and also disturbed by rooting at west side.

Posthole B[2803], B(2935, 2934, 2802, 2801, 2800) (Figure 19; Section 191.1; Plate 17)

Posthole B[2803] was measured c. 1.18m in diameter and 0.50m deep. It had a gradual, shallow west side, sharp east side and narrow flat base. The posthole appeared to have been cut, with the post then set within the central part of the feature. Packing material, firm greyish black charcoal rich silty clay with very frequent charcoal fragments and animal bone B(2935), was recorded at the base of the feature and further packing material, firm greyish brown silty clay with a reddish hue and occasional flecks of charcoal and animal teeth B(2934), was recorded within the north-eastern part of the feature B(2934). These deposits were understood to have been deposited in order to support the post. A

probable intrusive metal object, SF3, which could represent a post-medieval machine component, was also present.

The backfill of the posthole consisted of firm light to medium brownish grey silty clay B(2802), from which five sherds of mid-2nd century or later pottery was recovered, followed by fills B(2801) and B(2800). Fill B(2801) comprised a medium dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and bone and occasional pottery and small stones. Upper fill B(2800) was a firm light greenish grey silty clay with very occasional small, rounded pebbles that produced 34 sherds of pottery pertaining to the 3rd to 4th century AD.

Plate 17: South-east facing section of Posthole B[2803], looking north-west

Period 3.3 to 3.4: Later Roman Activity (2nd to 4th century)

A co-axial field system, part of which was on a different alignment, developed during the later Roman period, thus signifying that an episode of land reorganisation occurred at that time. These ditches variously trended north-north-west–south-south-east, or at a right-angle to that orientation, or north-west–south-east. As presented in the paragraphs that follow, dating evidence recovered from these later features was variable, but generally produced date ranges that straddled the 3rd century. Consequently, it is suggested here that this episode of land reorganization most probably took place during the 3rd century, with the field system falling out of use during the late 3rd or early 4th century.

A Later Co-Axial Field System

Ditch B[2834]: Interventions B[2833, 2888, 2854, 2858], B(2914, 2832, 2887, 2886, 2855, 2853, 2857, 2856) (Figures 17-18; Sections 194.3, 197.1, 202.1, 203.1)

The most northerly ditch identified on Site B pertaining to this sub-period was ditch B[2834], which was orientated north-north-west / south-south-east. It appeared to cut ditch B[2889] and may have at one time formed a continuous boundary with ditch B[2946] (discussed subsequently) to the south-east based on the alignments; however, due to the unexcavated TPO area, this could not be confirmed. The ditch measured *c*. 28m long, 0.81m and 0.24m deep. It contained two fills throughout with the basal comprising firm light bluish grey silty clay with occasional small subangular stones and

occasional charcoal flecks and the upper fill composed of firm light greyish brown silty clay, again with some small subangular stones noted.

Ditch B[2946]: Interventions B[2945, 2984, 2982, 3013, 3025]; B(2944, 2943, 2990, 2983, 2981, 2980, 3012, 3011, 3024) (Figures 17, 25, 29; Sections 218.1-2, 226.2, 231.1-2)

Ditch B[2946] appeared to represent a continuation of the boundary that was formed by Ditch B[2834] to the north-west. The ditch measured 44m long, 1.30m wide and 0.48m deep and a V-shaped cut in profile. It was typically filled by two fills comprising a lower fill of firm light brownish grey clay silt and an upper fill of moderately compact dark reddish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional rooting. The ditch had a rounded south-east terminal and continued into the TPO to the north-east. The south-eastern end of the feature kinked eastwards, before continuing in a south-easterly direction prior to lensing out.

Ditch B[2552]: Interventions B[2566, 2554, 2578, 2631, 2633, 2644, 2646, 2678], B(2565, 2553, 2577, 2630, 2632, 2643, 2645, 2677) (Figures 17, 34, 39-40, 48; Section 108.2-108.3, 126.1, 140.2-140.3, 142.1, 144.1, 152.1)

Ditch B[2552] appeared to be associated with ditch B[2946] to the north-west, with which it was aligned. This ditch extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south-east; it appeared to end to the north-west beneath the unexcavated TPO area, having extended beyond the limits of Enclosure C. In profile, the ditch was found to be V-shaped or U-shaped and once it fell out of use it was infilled by firm dark bluish silty clay. This produced a tool known as a conical ferrule (SF1), used for protecting or strengthening the tip of a wooden shaft.

Ditch B[3050]: Interventions B[3088, 3045, 3047, 3049, 2695, 2671, 2651, 2609, 2588, 2700, 2640, 2597, 2594, 2550], B(3087, 3044, 3046, 3048, 2694, 2693, 2670, 2650, 2608, 2587, 2699, 2698, 2639, 2596, 2595, 2593, 2549, 2548) (Figures 17, 25, 29, 33, 38-39, 47; Sections 132.1, 133.1, 133.3, 146.1, 152.2, 160.1, 161.1, 162.1-162.2, 233.1, 234.1, 235.1); and Posthole B[2697], B(2696) (Sections 162.1, 162.2)

Ditch B[3050] was located to the south-west of Ditch B[2552]; it appeared to respect the alignment of the north-north-west / south-south-east aligned section of that feature and ditch B[2834] to the north. This suggests that the two may be related. It measured 105m+ long, 0.64-1.20m wide and 0.34-0.36m deep, ending in a rounded terminal at the north-west end.

In profile, the cut had sharp steep sides and a concave base forming a V-shaped ditch. A single posthole B[2697] was recorded cut into the base of the ditch in intervention B[2695]. The posthole was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.30m long, 0.20m wide and 0.08m deep. It was infilled by a soft very dark greyish brown humic clay with decomposed wood organic material.

Once the ditch was no longer in use, it was filled by up to two fills comprising variations of friable to firm mid greyish brown silty clay; these overlay the fill of posthole B[2697]. The infill produced a single sherd of pottery spanning the Late 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

Ditch B[2907]: Interventions B[2900, 2902, 3093, 3112, 3126, 3114]; B(2899, 2901, 3092, 3091, 3111, 3125, 3113) (Figures 17, 20, 23; Sections 207.1, 208.1, 250.1, 251.1-2, 254.1, , 257.2)

Ditch B[2907] measured 42m long, 0.58-0.60m wide and 0.32-0.34m deep and was set at a right-angle to ditch B[2834] (see above) and B[3124] (discussed subsequently). This incarnation of the feature truncated earlier Gully B[2908] associated with 2nd century sump B[2893], however it may be that these features originally drained into an earlier iteration of B[2907]. This incarnation of the ditch had been infilled with firm light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones. The fill produced two sherds of pottery, which suggested that this feature fell out of use and was infilled for

the final time during the mid-3rd-century AD. A single sherd of mid-16th-century pottery was also present, which may be intrusive.

Ditch B[2958]: Interventions B[2960, 2999]; B(2959, 2998); (Figures 17, 21; Sections 219.4-5, 221.1, 242.2)

To the far north-east of Site B, Ditch B[2958] was set on a north-east / south-west alignment and was cut with sharp steep sides and a flat base; it measured 6.20m long, 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep. It had been infilled by firm mid brownish grey clay silt that produced 12 sherds of 3rd-century pottery. This probably represents a continuation of Ditch B[2907] to the south-west.

Ditch B[3124]: Interventions B[3143, 3141, 3147, 3165, 3123]; B(3142, 3140, 3146, 3164, 3122) (Figures 17, 22-23; Sections 251.2, 254.2, 257.1, 258.1-2);

Ditch B[3124] ran parallel with the north-western part of ditch B[2834] to the north-east. It measured 24m, 1.20m wide and 0.28m deep and formed a T-junction with Ditch B[2907] which likely operated as a division between two fields. It was infilled with firm to hard light brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks from which five sherds of pottery dated AD 120–200 and 15 sherds of general Roman date were recovered.

Ditch B[2080]: Interventions B[2004, 2044, 2142, 2120, 2130, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2499, 2294]; B(2003, 2043, 2141, 2119, 2129, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293) (Figures 17, 35-36, 44, 51; Sections 8.1, 19.2-3, 20.1, 26.1, 33.1, 56.1-5)

Ditch B[2080] was situated in the south-western third of Site B on a north-west–south-east alignment, running parallel with the south-eastern part of ditch B[2552] to the north-east. It measured c. 115m long, continuing to the north-west and south-east beyond the limits of excavation, 0.40m – 5.30m wide and 0.08m – 0.58m deep. In profile ditch B[2080] generally had sharp steep sides and a narrow flat base, creating a 'V'-shape; however, it was heavily truncated in parts. The excavated portions of the feature cumulatively yielded 11 sherds of 3rd to 4th century pottery, thus suggesting that this feature represents one of the latest additions to the Roman field system that developed within Site B.

Ditch B[3592]: Interventions B[3594, 3583, 3549]; B(3595, 3596, 3548, 3615, 3614); and Ditch B[3593]: Interventions B[3597, 3550]; B(3598, 3549) (Figures 17, 30, 35; Sections 319.1, 320.1)

At the north-western end, ditch B[2080] split into two distinct features, ditches B[3592] and B[3593]. This could be taken to suggest that this boundary was recut on at least two, possibly three occasions. Ditch B[3592] had flat, steep sides and a narrow flat base and the southern edge was cut by ditch B[3593] which appeared to be a later recut of the feature. It contained two fills: the lower fill comprising a compact dark bluish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional subangular stones, overlain by the upper fill which comprised compact mid yellowish grey silty clay and appeared to be redeposited natural.

Ditch B[3593] ran parallel to B[3592], and contained a singular fill which was very similar to B[3592], composed of compact dark blueish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It had gradual steep sides and a concave base forming a wide 'V'-shaped ditch.

Ditch B[2621]: Interventions B[2623, 2627]; B(2622, 2626) (Figures 17, 41; Sections 108.5, 148.2-3)

Ditch B[2621] was a short curvilinear ditch aligned north-west / south-east before turning south-west / north-east. Two Interventions were excavated through the feature: B[2623] and B[2627]. In profile, it had gradual concave sides and a concave base and measured 4.85m long, 0.77m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by friable mid greyish brown silty clay with a reddish-brown hue that produced two sherds of pottery pertaining to the period AD 1–70, which may be residual in this context. It was

apparently truncated by B[2616] at the north-east end where it formed a T-junction and was truncated by a modern culvert, aligned roughly north / south, at the north-west end. It is possible that it was related to B[2621], forming part of the same landscape feature.

Ditches B[2616]: Interventions B[2615, 2620, 2618, 2629]; B(2614, 2619, 2617, 2628) (Figures 17, 41; Sections 108.4, 147.1, 108.5, 148.3)

Ditch B[2616] was recorded as an 'L'-shaped ditch, the long axis of which was aligned north-west / south-east then turning north-east / south-west. It measured 14.25m long, 0.98m – 1.27m wide and 0.19m – 0.27m deep. Four Interventions were excavated to characterise the feature: B[2615, 2618, 2629] and B[2620]. It had a rounded terminus at the south-east end and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south-west. In profile, it had gradual shallow sides and a concave base and was filled by compact dark brownish grey mottled with reddish brown silty clay, which together produced 55 sherds of 3rd century or later pottery, three sherds of pottery of general Roman date and 14 sherds of pottery dated to the period AD 50–70, which are presumed to be residual in this context The function of this feature and ditch B[2621], with which it may be associated, are uncertain, one possibility being a small rectangular animal pen.

Sump B[2892]: Interventions B[2891, 2924]; B(2890, 2923); and Gully B[2908]: Interventions B[2904, 2906]; B(2904, 2905) (Figures 17, 20; Sections 208.1, 210.1, 211.1, 212.1; Plate 18)

A large sump was recorded in the north of Site B, connected to the network of gullies and drainage ditches via Gully B[2908]. Sump B[2892] was a large subcircular pit, measuring 4.80m in diameter and 0.59m deep. It had gradual shallow stepped sides and a concave base and once it had fallen out of use, it appears it was infilled with domestic waste that included 26 sherds of 2nd century pottery post-dating AD 120. A single intrusive sherd of 17th-century pottery was also present. One singular fill was recorded, indicating the sump was backfilled as one event, which comprised a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with clay and occasional small to medium stones and occasional small charcoal flecks.

Plate 18: North-west facing section of Sump B[2892], looking south-east

Gully B[2908] joined Ditch B[2907] to the north and measured 2.10m long, 0.45m-0.54m wide and 0.15-0.26m deep. It had been infilled by light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones.

An External Oven

Feature B[3051]: Interventions B[3015, 3017], B(3083, 3084, 3014, 3016) (Figures 17, 28; Section 236.1-236.2; Plate 19)

A figure-of-eight shaped feature was recorded in the central / north-eastern part of Site B, B[3051]. The feature measured 3.38m long (NE / SW), 1.25m wide and up to 0.85m and was found to have sharp steep sides and a concave base in the north-eastern and south-western chambers. The surrounding natural geology into which it was cut appeared to have been heat affected, particularly in the south-western chamber, indicating that this area was likely utilised as a fire pit or oven. Charcoal rich material and burnt bone were noted within the feature, likely a result of raking out the oven to reuse it, with the material dumped into the north-eastern chamber.

The basal fill B(3083/3084) comprised a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and frequent animal bone, spread across the base of the feature. This was overlain by a layer of soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium subangular stones concentrated at the base of the fill and frequent charcoal flecks and pieces B(3014/3016). The feature produced 13 sherds of pottery of late 3rd century date and a partial butt and tanged blade.

The lack of concentrated industrial remains along with the recovery of burnt animal bone and domestic waste within the fills of the oven indicate that it operated primarily as a field oven for food production.

Plate 19: Post-excavation view of Roman field oven B[3051], looking north-east

Period 5: Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval Activity

Land-use during this period again appears to have been characterised by ridge and furrow farming.

Ridge and Furrow

Ridge and furrow ploughing remains were visible above ground prior to the SMS, on a north-west / south-east alignment. Furrows were recorded, truncating earlier features, during the SMS; however, they appeared to follow the earlier field system lineation.

Period 7: Late Post-Medieval to Modern Activity

Modern features and deposits recorded within the confines of Site B were generally a product of continued agricultural land use. They included field drains and overburden in the form of subsoil and topsoil.

Field Drains

Rubble, gravel and ceramic field drains were recorded across the Site, typically on north-west / south-east or north-east / south-west alignments. These cut a wide range of earlier features across the entirety of the Site.

Overburden: spreads, subsoil and topsoil

Spread (2457) (Figure 53, Section 97.1)

A spread of post-medieval material possibly associated with the railway construction was recorded in the south-western corner of the Site. The spread was formed by a deposit of loose dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with reddish brown mottling and included very occasional shell fragment inclusions. A sherd of mid-18th-century pottery was also present.

Spread (2624) (Figure 41; Figure 9, Section 88.1)

In the far west of the Site, there was spread of modern industrial-type waste: spread [2424]. The spread was pear-shaped in plan, comprising a loose mid greyish brown silty clay; it covered an area of 2.25m long (east / west) and 1.15m wide and was 0.08m deep. The spread was interpreted as being associated with the construction of the modern road to the west.

Subsoil (2001) and Topsoil (2000)

The natural geology and archaeological features recorded on the Site were overlain with a subsoil (2001), 0.40m thick, comprising a firm light greyish brown silty clay. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (2001) which was a maximum of 0.20-0.40m thick and comprised a loose mid greyish brown clay silt with fine sand with some rooting. Finds of note recovered from the topsoil included a Clark Type 4 horseshoe fragment dating from the mid-14th century or later, a heart-shaped lock escutcheon B, a U-shaped drop handle B and plate and bar fragments.

9. The Archaeological Sequence from Site C: Charbridge Allotments

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The following periods were represented on Site C:

- Period 1: Natural
- Period 3.1: Late Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)
- Period 3.2: Early Roman (mid-1st to 2nd century)
- Period 7: Late post-medieval to modern

No Period 2 (prehistoric), Period 4 (post-Roman to medieval), Period 5 (late medieval to post-medieval) or Period 6 (undated) features were definitively uncovered within the confines of the site.

Period 1: Natural

The natural geology, C(004) varied across Site C, comprising a yellow clay with bluish inclusions at the southern end and a series of sandy clay alluvial deposits, predominantly dark reddish brown and mottled dark grey to the north. This was consistent with the overall topography which gradually slopes towards the river just north of the adjacent round about. The natural geology was observed at heights varying across the Site from 69.70m aOD in the north of the Site to 70.48m aOD in the south.

Two likely tree pits were recorded within the Site: C[203] and C[214] (Figure 58). These features were both very irregularly shaped and contained a single mixed and sterile fill. Tree pit C[214] was later truncated by Ditch C[215], interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary.

Period 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (1st to 4th century)

A series of Late Iron Age to Roman features were recorded across Site C. The earliest archaeological remains encountered were broadly dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman Period. Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Period 3.1) agricultural activity within the Site was demonstrated by a series of boundary ditches associated with some possible post pits and other pitting activity. These ditches form part of an earlier network of Iron Age to Roman transition-period enclosures and associated field boundaries. Others may form part of a later co-axial field system, more probably of Early Roman date. Further stratigraphic and spatial analysis is required to better refine Period 3.1 within the confines of Site C. A series of ditches and gullies on a slightly different alignment were interpreted as being a later phase of activity, perhaps associated with a co-axial field system also of Early Roman date (Period 3.2). The later Roman period did not appear to be represented within the confines of Site C.

Period 3.1: Late Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)

Boundary Ditches and Gullies

The Late Iron Age ditches were broadly aligned north-east / south-west or north-west / south-east. This was similar in character to the network of ditches recorded within Compound 2A1, located to the east of the Site.

Ditch C[105/108/086], C(107, 106, 104, 86) (Figure 4.1; Sections 9.2, 9.3); and Gully C[081], C(080) (Figures 55-56)

One of the earliest features present, Ditch C[105/108/086], appeared to be a north-northeast / south-southwest alignment in the north of the Site. Ditch C[105/108/086] measured 2.25m long, 0.36-0.66m wide and up to 0.33m deep. It had sharp steep sides and a concave base in profile and was interpreted as a boundary ditch related to the wider agricultural landscape. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with two fills which indicated two episodes of infilling with the feature possibly having been left open and silt accumulating in the base prior to deliberate backfilling. The lower fill C(107) comprised a soft light grey/brown, with reddish yellow mottling, silty sandy clay. The upper fill comprised soft mid grey/brown silty, sandy clay.

To the immediate east of Ditch C[105/108/086] was Gully C[081], recorded on a north-west / south-east alignment and measuring 1m long, 0.81m wide and 0.11m deep. The gully was cut with sharp concave sides and a concave base, possibly having been utilised for drainage in relation to agricultural practices. Once the ditch fell out of use, it was infilled with a single fill comprising soft grey sandy silty clay with a reddish brown hue.

Both these features were cut by later ditches and extended beyond the limits of excavation, indicating that they were part of one of the earlier phases of activity associated with a wider field system.

Ditch C[056/101], C(055, 054, 100); and Ditch C[047/045/039], C(044, 043, 046, 038) (Figures 55-56; Sections 2.7, 3.1, 3.3, 4.1, 4.3, 6.1)

Two north-west / south-east ditches were recorded to the west of Ditch C[105/108/86]. These features appeared to be the remains of boundary ditches associated with the wider agricultural landscape. They may have at one time formed a wide double ditch boundary or were perhaps earlier / later iterations of a boundary, operating at different times.

Ditch C[056/101] was the easternmost of the two and measured 7.20m long, 0.96m wide and 0.17-0.19m deep. In profile it had sharp concave sides and a concave base, becoming shallower towards the south-east end (Plate 20). Two fills were recorded in intervention slot C[056], however, only one fill was noted in slot C[101]. This suggests there may have been some natural silting of the feature prior to deliberate backfilling. The ditch has been truncated as a result of ploughing activity at the south-eastern end.

Ditch [047/045/039] was on a similar alignment, located c. 1.5m south-west of Ditch C[056/101]. It measured 8.50m long and a maximum of 0.92m wide and 0.26m deep. In profile, the ditch had sharp concave sides and a concave base. As was the case with Ditch C[056/101], up to two fills were recorded within the interventions with a basal fill noted in intervention slot C[045]. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Plate 20: East facing section of Ditch slot C[101], looking west

Post Pits

Pit C[066], C(065, 064, 063); Pit C[030], C(029, 028); and Pit C[058], C(057) (Figures 55-56; Section 2.3, 4.2, 6.1; Plate 21)

The remains of three possible post pits were recorded either side of the south-western end of Ditch [047/045/039]. All three appeared to be in a line and may have been part of a fence line associated with the boundary ditch.

Pit C[066] was located to the immediate south of Ditch C[047/045/039]. The pit was subcircular in plan and had sharp steep sides and a concave base; it measured 0.99m in diameter and 0.47m deep. The pit contained three distinct fills. The basal fill C(065) comprised a soft dark grey silty clay; this material may have been packing material for a post or the remains of infilled material once the post was removed. Four sherds of Iron Age pottery were present. The middle and upper fills were more similar in composition and comprised soft light to dark grey sandy silty clay with yellowish sandy patches.

Pit C[030] was a slightly smaller pit located further south. The pit was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.76m in diameter and 0.50m deep. It was cut with sharp steep sides and a slightly sloping flat base. Two fills were recorded within the pit, indicating two separate episodes of infilling.

Pit [058] was located to the north of Ditch C[047/045/039]. This pit was the smallest of the three, measuring up to 0.62m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It had an irregular shape in plane, possibly the result of disturbance when a post was removed, and in profile, had sharp steep sides and a flat base. It was infilled with a single fill comprising soft brownish grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal specks.

Plate 21: View of Pits C[030] (left) and C[060] (right), looking north-west

Period 3.2: Early Roman Activity (mid-1st to 2nd century)?

Boundary Ditches and Gullies

A series of ditches and gullies on a slightly different alignment were interpreted as being a later phase of activity, perhaps associated with a co-axial field system.

Ditch C[084/110], C(083, 082, 109) (Figure 55-56, Sections 9.1, 9.3)

Ditch C[084/110] was aligned north-west / south-east in the northern part of the site, measuring c. 8m long, and up to 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep. The cut of the ditch was V-shaped and it contained at least two fills (Plate 22). It cut across and truncated Ditch C[105/108/86] and appeared to be a later boundary ditch constructed as a result of a change to the field system network. Two sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70 were recovered from the feature.

Plate 22: North-west facing section of Ditch slot C[084], looking south-east

Ditch C[037], C(036, 035, 034); and Ditch C[027], C(026, 025) (Figures 55-57; Section 2.6, Section 5.1)

Ditch C[037] was on the same north-west / south-east alignment as Ditch C[084/110], to the west and appeared to be the remains of a boundary ditch. It was a substantial, linear ditch, measuring 9m long, 2.18m wide and 0.50m deep. In profile, it was broadly V-shaped with a concave base. It had been infilled with three fills once it fell out of use, all of which represented separate infilling episodes. This may have been a result of the boundary ditch being left open for a time before being purposefully backfilled. Three sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 1–70 were recovered from the feature.

The southern end of Ditch C[037] was joined by Ditch C[027], a north-east / south-west aligned ditch, with the two features forming a T-junction. This indicated that the features may have been broadly contemporary. Ditch C[027] measured c. 7.20m long, 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep. It had slightly convex sides and a concave base in profile and had been filled by two fills. Again, this indicated that there had been some silting whilst the boundary had been left open. A largely intact nail (RT 13), classifiable as a Manning Type 1B nail or a possible tack, that was retrieved from the lower fill C(026).

Ditch C[010], (009) (Figures 55-57; Section 1.3)

Ditch [010] was located further south, on the same north-east / south-west alignment as Ditch [027], indicating they may have formed part of the same field system at the same time. Ditch [010] measured 7.5m long within the excavated area and was up to 0.76m wide and 0.15m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of dark grey silty clay with infrequent fragments (<0.01m) of sandstone and one sherd of pottery dating to the period AD 1–70.

Ditch C[014], C(013) (Figures 55, 57, Section 1.5); Ditch C[020], C(019) (Section 2.1); and Gully C[16/18], C(015, 017) (Sections 1.6-9)

Two north-east / south-west aligned ditches were recorded to the north of Ditch [010] and appeared to form an entrance. Ditches C[014] and C[020] were similar in character, measuring c. 0.35m wide and up to 0.14m deep. Ditch C[014] had a north-eastern terminal which corresponded with the south-western terminal of Ditch C[020], forming a gap of c. 1.5m. Both contained a single fill, comprising light brown greyish silty sandy clay. Occasional sub angular stone inclusions were noted in fill C(019).

The possible entrance was somewhat blocked by a short gully: Gully C[16/18]. Gully C[16/18] was a short, curvilinear feature measuring 2.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep. It was aligned roughly north-west / south-east and had rounded terminals at both ends. This feature may have been constructed in order to control movement between fields through this entrance.

Ditch C[217/221], C(216, 219, 220); and Ditch C[224], C(223) (Figure 55, 59, Section 102.1-2)

Ditch C[217/221] was recorded at the southern end of the Site, on a north-west / south-east alignment. The ditch measured c. 5m long, 1m wide and 0.35m deep. In profile, it had sharp steep sides, however, the base and south-west could not be determined due to the presence of a land drain and utility service, installed at a later date. The ditch may have had a broad V-shaped profile prior to this disturbance. A single fill was recorded within the ditch, comprising soft green blue silty clay that produced three sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70.

Ditch C[217/221] was cut on the north-eastern edge by Ditch C[224]. Only a very small portion of possible Ditch C[224] was recorded within the SMS area so evidence of its construction, use and disuse was very limited. It may have been a broadly contemporary boundary or drainage ditch associated with the field system, however, or a later addition.

Gully C[226], C(225) (Figures 55, 59, Section 103.2); Ditch C[229/234], C(228, 235, 233) (Sections 102.5, 103.2); and Ditch C[232], C(231) (Section 102.4)

Three further features were recorded in the south-west of the Site. Gully C[226] was a heavily truncated possible drainage feature measuring 0.38m long, 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep. The gully was filled with a single fill and appeared to either be cut by or feed into Ditch C[229/234] to the south. It was completely truncated due to modern plough and utility works at the north-west end.

Ditch C[229/234] was a larger ditch, although it was heavily truncated due to the installation of modern services. The ditch measured c. 0.38m wide and 0.12m deep and was infilled with dark grey brown silt clay.

Ditch C[095], C(094) (Figure 4.1, Sections 8.3-4)

Ditch C[095] was a north-east / south-west aligned ditch in the far north-east of the Site. The ditch extended into the Site from the north-east and measured 2.5m long, ending with a rounded terminal at the south-east end. It measured c. 0.68m wide and 0.20m deep and had concave sides and concave base in profile. The ditch was filled with a single fill, comprising soft reddish brown grey sandy silty

clay. It is likely the ditch was constructed as a boundary feature as part of the Late Iron Age / Romano-British field system.

Ditch C[079/103/088], C(078, 077, 076, 075, 102, 093. 092, 091, 087) (Figures 55-56, Sections 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 7.1); Ditch C[069/062/053/042] C(068, 067, 061, 060, 053, 052, 051, 041, 040) (Figure 55-56, Sections 6.2, 3.5, 3.3, 3.1, 2.4-5)

Two north-east / south-west ditches were recorded in the north of the Site, truncating several earlier features associated with Period 2.These features have been assigned to this period as they were interpreted as later additions to the Late Iron Age/Romano British field system.

Ditch C[079/103/088] was recorded cutting Ditches C[105/108/086] and C[084/110]. This appeared to be a later iteration of boundary ditch C[105/108/086], with the boundary alignment having shifted. Ditch C[079/103/088] measured c. 7.5m long and up to 0.87m wide and 0.60m deep, forming a substantial boundary ditch (Plate 23). It had a V-shaped profile, typical of Romano-British boundary ditches, and contained up to four fills. The tiplines of the fills indicate the initial infilling of the ditch was a result of natural silting, with material being washed or blown in during use and possibly when initially abandoned. The subsequent upper fills indicate more deliberate infilling episodes.

Ditch C[069/062/053/042] was not quite as substantial in size, measuring 13m long, 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch was also more concave in profile, with concave sides and a concave base. A rounded terminal was excavated at the south-western end, c. 1m from Ditch C[037]. The ditch contained two fills comprising similar loose light to mid grey/brown silty sandy clay with occasional small subangular stones from which three sherds of pottery dated to AD 1–70 were recovered.

Plate 23: North-east facing section of Ditch slot C[079], looking south-west

Pits and Postholes

A couple of pits and postholes associated with Late Iron Age and Romano-British Activity were recorded within the Site. Some of these features may have been constructed in conjunction with the boundary and drainage ditches as part of the wider field system.

Posthole C[074], C(073), C(072) (Figures 55-56, Section 8.1)

A subcircular posthole was recorded to the immediate east of Ditch C[079/103/88]. It measured c. 0.60m in diameter and 0.30m deep and in profile, it had sharp steep sides and a concave base. The posthole was filled by two fills; the basal fill may represent the original packing material for the post and the upper fill was likely infilled material following the removal of the post.

This posthole's location, in proximity to Ditch C[079/103/88] indicates that it may have formed part of a fence line associated with the boundary ditch.

Posthole C[022], (Figure 55-56, Section 2.2)

A second posthole, C[022], was recorded adjacent to Ditch C[037]. The posthole was subcircular in plan and measured 0.44m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It had sharp steep sides and a concave base. The posthole contained a single fil, comprising loose dark grey brownish silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, likely collapse or infilled material following the removal of the post.

Again, the posthole's location, adjacent to one of the larger boundary ditches within the Site, indicated that it was likely part of a fence line and had a function related to the boundary ditch.

Pit C[012], C(011) (Figure 57, Section 1.4)

Pit C[012] was a subcircular pit, measuring 1.15m in diameter and 0.25m deep, located to the north-west of Ditch C[010]. The pit had sharp flat sides and a flat base and contained a single fill. The fill comprised dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with inclusions of occasional large sub-angular and small sub rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecking. Five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit, as was a single medieval sherd presumed to be intrusive in this context. The pit's location, close to the possible enclosure or field entrance formed by Ditches C[014] and C[020], indicate that this feature may have had an associated function.

Period 7: Post-Medieval to Modern

Post-medieval and modern possible field boundaries, drainage ditches and field drains were recorded within the Site.

Ditch C[006], C(005) (Figure 4.2, Section 1.2); Ditch C[215]: Interventions C[097, 201, 207, 213], C(096, 200, 206, 212) (Figure 4.3, Section 10.1, 100.1, 100.3-4); Ditch C[008], C(007) (Figure 4.2, Section 1.1); and Ditch C[099], (098) (Figure 4.3, Section 10.2)

Two sets of ditches in the south of the Site were recorded as post-medieval drainage ditches. Ditches C[006] and C[215] were aligned north-east / south-west, on a similar alignment to each other, and extended for across the Site. They were similar in profile, with shallow concave sides and a concave base, although Ditch C[215] was more truncated as a result of ploughing activity. Both ditches measured c. 0.70m wide and survived to a maximum of 0.17m deep. A single fill was recorded in both, comprising a soft greyish blue sandy silty clay. Ditch C[215] produced a single residual sherd of pottery dating to the period AD 1–70 and two non-diagnostic flakes of iron spall (RT 233).

Two north-west / south-east aligned ditches were associated with Ditches C[006] and C[215]. Ditches C[008] and C[099] appeared to form T-junctions with Ditches C[006] and C[215], indicating that they were part of a contemporary agricultural landscape. Both were slightly narrower, measuring c. 0.30m wide, and survived to only 0.07m deep, having been truncated as a result of subsequent ploughing activity.

These ditches were cut by more recent gravel field drains.

Ploughsoils and Made Ground Deposits

The natural geology and archaeological features recorded on the Site were overlain with a subsoil C(003), 0.22-0.42m thick, comprising a friable mid greyish brown clay silt. In the south of the Site, an additional deposit of Made Ground C(002) associated with the road construction was observed in the stepped baulk overlying the subsoil C(003). Elsewhere, the subsoil was directly overlain by topsoil C(001) which was a maximum of 0.26-0.26m thick and comprised a loose dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional roots, small stones, brick and tile.

Modern services were heavily concentrated in the south of Site C and these features had truncated earlier archaeological remains.

10. The Archaeological Sequence from Site D: Mill Meadow

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The following phases of archaeological activity were recognised on Site D:

- Period 1: Natural
- Period 3.1 to 3.4: Late Iron Age to Roman (1st to 4th century)
- Period 4.1 to 4.2 Post-Roman to Medieval
- Period 5: Late medieval to post-medieval
- Period 7: Late post-medieval to modern

No Period 2 (prehistoric) or Period 6 (undated) features were definitively encountered within the confines of Site D.

Period 1: Natural

The long, rectangular shape of the site shows varied topography, and two very distinct geological deposits. The lower geological horizon was formed of thin lenses of patchy, mottled pale yellow clayey sand D(3032, 3428, 3499, 3516, 3517, 3351, 3090, 3246, 3267, 3268, 3306), lying at a minimum height of 67.47m aOD in the west of the site and 67.21 towards the north. The upper deposit was dense yellowish brown slightly silty clay D(3044), and lay generally flat, lying at a high point of 69.46m aOD in the south-east of the Site, dropping gently northwards to 69.16m aOD at the northeast end of the Site and dropping slightly towards 68.78m aOD in the centre, towards the floodplain of the Langford Brook. The higher topography may have been affected by levelling work associated with the adjacent Charbridge Lane in the late 20th century. The lower natural deposit was exposed at the base of a broad river channel, a braided channel which lay up to 2.05m lower than the higher ground. This channel D[3511] was scoured out in the post-Roman period.

Period 2: Prehistoric

No prehistoric activity pre-dating the Iron Age to Roman transition was found within the Site D excavation area. That said, it is important to acknowledge that a fragment of Bronze Age pottery, perhaps from a collared urn, was discovered in a later feature during the evaluation of the Sites (within Trench 10 in the north-west portion of the evaluated area, beyond the north-western limit of Site D). This area was subsequently descoped from the excavation and is therefore not discussed in detail here (see EWR 2020), however the results of the evaluation will be combined with those from this project at publication (see Section 16, below)[58].

A buried soil horizon, found in Borehole 2 in the far northern part of the evaluated area, was stratified below a later windmill mound (situated north of Site D within the de-scoped area). Angular, large pebble-sized rocks, described by the attendant geoarchaeologist as worked jasper or chert were recovered from it. This could be taken to suggest that this deposit was prehistoric and that the windmill mound was earlier (for example a re-used Bronze Age barrow). The material was not retained; however, since the evaluation report was issued, photographs of the assemblage have been shown to a lithic specialist for comment who identified the material as unworked flint nodules. The red colouration could be due to the flint having been rubified (heat affected), however this is not certain

[58] EWR 2020 Land at Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion, Oxfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

and the assemblage could be entirely natural in origin[59]. As such, a prehistoric date for the soil horizon cannot be demonstrated.

The results of the evaluation will be fully incorporated with those obtained during this study at publication (see Section 16, below).

Period 3.1 to 3.4: Iron Age to Roman (1st to 4th century)

A series of boundary ditches were recognised in the southern and central parts of Site D (Figures 61-63). The earliest of these probably form part of an Iron Age to Roman transition-period field system of sinuous land boundaries, enclosures and fields, that appears to span much of the wider study area covered by Sites A to E (Period 3.1). Later 1st to 2nd-century ditches are no doubt associated with the co-axial field system that covered the bulk of the study area in antiquity (Period 3.2), while others towards the northern part of Site C, in the lower, wetter part of the Site, may have primarily fulfilled a drainage rather than a land-division function. Later phases of land use, perhaps pertaining to the 2nd to 3rd century and probably to the 3rd to 4th century may also be present (Period 3.3 to 3.4).

Further spatial and stratigraphic analysis is required to draw this sub-phasing out, which will be undertaken prior to publication. Consequently, in the paragraphs that follow, these sub-periods are discussed together as Period 3. That said, a formative attempt to sub-divide this period has been made in Chapter 12 of this document, given that the stratigraphy identified on Site D appears to fall within a wider pattern that can be identified across all five sites in this study. However, in the case of this Site, the sub-phasing as presented in Chapter 12 represents a working hypothesis that will need to be rigorously tested through further stratigraphic analysis prior to publication.

Drainage and / or Boundary Ditches (Figures 61-63)

A ditch, D[3460], in the northeast part of the site was considered to be of prehistoric or early Roman date. It was oriented east / west, and turned southwest with a rounded southwestern terminus D[3459], and a flat base D[3464, 3572] (Figure 83). It was up to 1.70m wide and 0.36m deep, with a single fill of varied yellowish brown to greyish brown slightly stony sandy clay silt D(3463, 3571). One sherd of Roman pottery was present.

Three sections formed a narrow ditch D[3361] on a north-west / south-east alignment, with steep sides and a rounded base, becoming shallower towards the north-west as it lost length to later scouring (Figure 65). Each terminus was shallow, and may reflect a variable original depth of ditch rather than individual ditches D[3354=3356, 3363 and 3365] the deepest part of the ditch was 0.18m deep D[3434], and the ditch was up to 0.75m wide, covering a length of 12.2m (Figure 84). The fill in each part was greyish brown silty clay D(3433, 3353, 3355, 3362, 3364). Mid-3rd century or later pottery was present in the form of one sherd, which may be residual in this stratigraphically early context.

A short section of narrow ditch, similarly lacking in finds was present In the north-west of the Site, D[3632] (Figure 88). This had a flattish rounded south-east terminus with rounded corners, heading beyond the limit of excavation. It measured1.52m long, 0.54m wide and 0.17m deep, with curved sides dropping to a flat base. A single fill was present, of pale grey silty clay D(3631).

At the northeast of site, another ditch D[3580] was oriented north-west / south-east, with one north-west terminus, the other turning southwest with a short turn to the rounded terminus D[3586] (Figure 89). The ditch was 3.9m long, up to 1.4m wide and 0.09m deep, with a flat base and a fill of dark greyish brown clayey sand D(3579, 3585). One sherd of Roman pottery, one sherd dated AD 1–70, animal bone and flint were present in the fill.

[59] Jon Cotton *pers comm*

Nearby to the south of this ditch, a rounded oval pit D[3584] measured 1.00m by 0.70m, and was just 0.06m deep, with a flat base and slightly curving sides (Figure 89). The single fill was blueish grey iron-mottled clayey silt D(3583) which contained finds of animal bone.

Pitting Activity (Figures 61-63)

A group of features 14m west of this ditch may be of a similar date and were truncated by a modern land drain and animal burrow. The largest of these was a square pit with slightly rounded corners D[3545], measuring 1.10m by 1.08m, and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides to a flat base. The fill was light grey silty clay D(3546) with frequent wood charcoal inclusions that produced five sherds of Roman pottery. This did not appear to have been burned in situ: there was no heat damage to the edge of the pit.

Adjacent to this, to the west was an oval pit D[3544] measuring 1.10m by 0.60m, with its northern edge truncated (Figure 80). The pit had an overall concave profile, with a flat base. The fill was greyish brown silty clay D(3539). This may have been little more than the base of a small tree pit, but its proximity to the other features suggests it may be associated.

To the east of the square pit, a shallow oval pit D[3551] measuring 0.70m by 0.30m with a rounded profile and only 0.06m deep had a fill of dark greyish brown silty clay D(3550), with inclusions of burnt clay and charcoal. This may be remnants of settlement debris, or at least a deliberate burning event.

A small pit or posthole, northeast of the square pit D[3519], measured 0.23m in diameter and 0.30m deep, with vertical sides and a rounded base (Figure 80). The fill was dark greyish brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks D(3518).

An irregular short length of a linear feature with a rounded end D[3521=3547] measured 1.50m north / south, 0.20m wide and just 0.06m deep, with a fill of soft greyish brown silty sand D(3520=3548), and charcoal or wood inclusions (Figure 80). Four Roman pottery sherds were present. This may be the route of a root from a burned-out tree stump.

Immediately south of Ditch [3115], truncated pit or large posthole D[3103] of 0.46m diameter and 0.37m depth, with a flat base (Figure 76). The lowest fill was very soft silty clay with pottery, bone, and charcoal D(3102), from which four sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70 were recovered. The upper fill was light brownish grey clayey sand D(3101). This pit may be contemporary with the ditch.

In the north-west corner of Site D, a thin elongated pit or ditch remnant D[3419] was unearthed measuring 5.26m by 1.04m, oriented north / south with a narrower northern end than the south, which was 0.30m deep, with a gently concave profile (Figure 83). The single fill in this cut was loosely compacted grey clayey sand D(3418), and contained flint, pottery (one sherd, AD 1–70), and bone. The pale colour and evenness of the fill suggested gradual accumulation in the feature. The southwestern edge of this feature was cut by a smaller shallow pit D[3417], measuring 1.71m by 0.80m, also oriented north / south (Figure 83). This was 0.19 deep with a rounded profile and a fill of brownish grey silty sand D(3416), that contained animal bone and flint. The third feature cut into the southwestern edge of the smaller pit, and was more circular, measuring 1.16m by 1.06m and just 0.12m deep D[3415], with a flattish base. A single fill of yellowish brown silty sand D(3414) again contained flint.

Three possible postholes more than 5m to the west of these pits were shallow remains of deeper features (Figure 83). They did not necessarily have any relationship to each other. The northernmost of the three D[3413] was oval, and measured 0.60m by 0.40m and just 0.07m deep with a flat base. The fill was greyish brown silty clay D(3412) and had no finds. South of this and 5.6m distant, a second posthole D[3421] measured 0.36m by 0.35m and just 0.07m deep, with a round flat base. The fill was brown silty clay D(3420). The third posthole D[3423] was a further 2.6m west, and measured 0.40m by 0,.34m, also with a round flat base, and survived to just 0.04m depth. The fill was light grey silty clay D(3422)

Two pits adjacent to the western of these three postholes are of different dates (Figure 88). The earlier pit D[3318] is almost rectangular, measuring 1.50m by 1.00m and 0.36m deep, with concave sides and a slightly irregular base. The fill was mineralised brownish grey sandy silt D(3317). The western end of this was cut by a narrower pit which also cut through the posthole. This later pit D[3704 3319] had rounded ends and measured 2.00m by 0.58m in plan and was up to 0.22m with a rounded, concave profile. A single fill of this pit was light grey clayey silt D(3703) that contained three sherds of Roman pottery.

A third pit to the north of this pair was roughly the same size as the earlier, being approximately rectangular D[3425], measuring 1.18m north / south and 0.75m east / west, surviving to only 0.08m, with an irregular flat base (Figure 88). The single fill of this pit was light grey stony silt D(3424) with charcoal flecks, finds of flint and 10 sherds of Roman pottery.

Two other well-scoured features at the north end of Site D may be early in date, and may be the scant remains of tree or animal action. These lay a further 8m north-west of the pits. One was an irregular rounded small pit D[3452] measuring 0.80m by 0.65m and just 0.05m deep, with the hint of a curved profile and irregular base. The fill was light grey stony clay D(3451). No finds were present. The other small pit, D[3450], was a thin hollow measuring 1,80m by 0.26m and only 0.04m deep, with a flat base and tapering ends. The fill was pale grey gravelly clay D(3449).

A Post-Built Structure

Near to the south end of the Site, a group of five circular postholes were all the same approximate diameter and depth, being 0.18m – 0.21m in width and 0.16m – 0.18m deep with flat bases D[3071, 3073, 3083, 3085 and 3098] (Figure 77; Plate 24). Each had a fill of pale grey sandy clay D(3070, 3072, 3082, 3084, and 3097). None of the five contained finds, so are undated. However, their lack of modern material makes them likely to date to the Roman period or earlier. They form an arc of 4.12m length and are regularly spaced apart at 1.03m. There were no other postholes found in the immediate vicinity, and they seem too small to have formed a robust structure, so may have formed a fence or screen.

Two pits to the east of the posthole group were of similar size. The nearest was an oval pit with 45° sloping sides and a flat base D[3087], measuring 1.28m by 1.19m and 0.34m deep. The fill was red-mottled greyish brown silt and charcoal flecks D(3086). Flint was collected from the fill, but no other dating evidence. It may have been the base of a larger posthole but did not form a structure with any other features.

The second pit D[3089] was just 2m away from the first, and measured 1.38m by 1.20m, and was 0.31m deep with irregular edges and evidence for rooting damage. If not a tree pit, this had been affected by roots. A single fill of brownish grey silty clay D(3088) contained a single sherd of abraded pottery, possibly residual, dated AD 1–70.

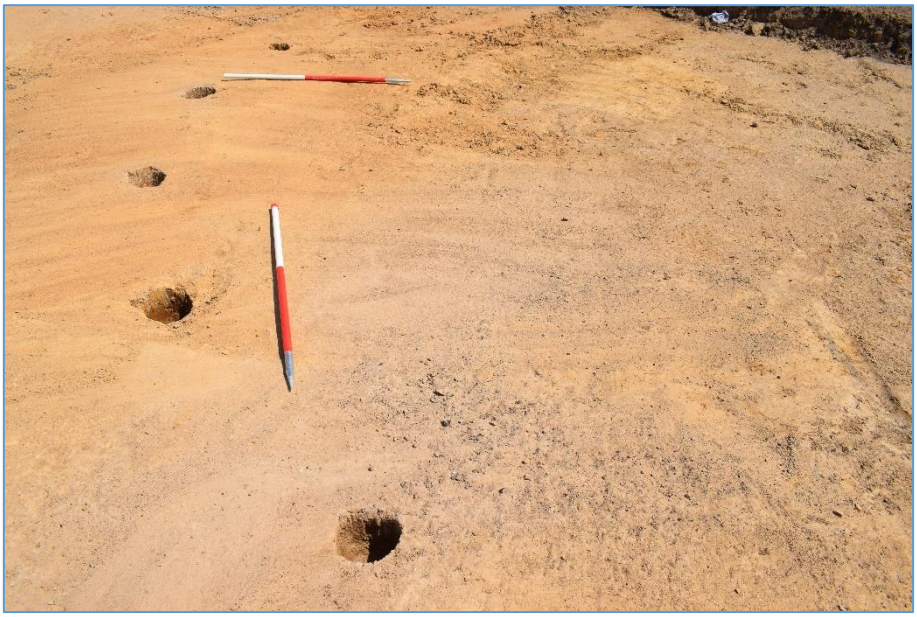

Plate 24: View of post-built structure, looking east

A Co-Axial Field System and Drainage Ditches

A group of features appear to represent land division or settlement activity, on the high ground close to Charbridge Lane. These indicated two different alignments of features and therefore two different periods of activity that predate the ridge and furrow features. These features are mostly slender, shallow gullies on a south-east / north-west alignment, many terminating at the upper edge of the floodplain where the higher ground has been scoured away.

Boundary Ditch D[3524] (Figure 79)

At the very southwest of the Site, a ditch oriented north-west / south-east ditch D[3524] was dated to the Iron Age to Roman Transition, and was 8m long within Site D. The ditch was 2.50m wide and 0.43m deep, with sides falling at c.30° to a rounded base. The lower, primary fill was pale greyish brown sandy clay D(3323), filling the lower half of the ditch quite levelly to 0.22m and contained flecks of charcoal, plus pottery and animal bone finds. The upper fill was compact yellowish brown clayey sand D(3522) from which five sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70 were recovered; flint was also collected form this secondary deposit.

Gullies D[3115], D[3227], and associated features (Figure 63)

A series of parallel gullies running parallel with this boundary were situated to the immediate north. The southern of these ditch or gully features D[3115] measured 12.50m by a maximum of 0.;54m and 0.09m deep, with a rounded terminus at each end D[3100 and 3122]. The fill was greyish brown silty clay D(3099, 3121). The feature yielded flint and five fragments of brick or tile.

5m to the north of this, two sections of gully formed a rectangular enclosure or land division. A south-east / north-west section D[3227] measured 6.30m long and 0.45m wide, had an irregular base and a rounded western terminus D[3092], no deeper than 0.15m. A second intervention in this gully D[3157] was heavily disturbed by a burrow D[3114]. The fill was greyish brown silty clay D(3091), from which two sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70. Pottery from the fill indicated a date. After a space of c.0.92m, a second side of the enclosure headed to the northeast D[3108] for a length of 10.80m, being 0.70m wide and 0.10m deep, with a concave profile, and flattish base D[3048, 3065]. The southwest terminus of this had a rounded end. The fill was brownish grey silty clay D(3047, 3064), and contained no finds.

Boundary Ditch D[3076] (Figure 63)

This ditch appeared to bound the north-east side of the plot of land in which the aforementioned gullies were located. It was partially obscured and truncated by a furrow. It was seen for 24.75m D[3075, 3124], and was broad, 2.05m wide, with gentle sloping sides dropping to a rounded base, a maximum of 0.40m deep. A single fill was present, of greyish brown/ blueish brown silty clay D(3074, 3123). Two sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70 were present.

Gullies D[3211], D[3212], D[3077] and associated features

The northernmost gully in this group of parallel gullies, D[3211], was 20.20m long, up to 0.55m wide and up to 0.25m deep, with concave sides and a flattish base D[3168, 3133]. The north-west terminus D[3199] was smoothly rounded. A single fill of brownish to blueish grey silty sand D(3167, 3132, 3198) was the only fill of the feature, and contained pottery.

To the south, a short length of gully D[3212] 16m long, 0.52m wide and just 0.19m deep was oriented southwest-northeast D[3137, 3203], before turning more northwards D[3239]. This had suffered horizontal truncation and scouring damage. The profile showed slightly concave edges at 40°, dropping to a flat base. The fill of greyish brown silty clay D(3136, 3202 3238) had no inclusions, but did have pottery.

The most southernly gully in this group was D[3077]. This crossed from the western edge of Site to a scoured channel, where the terminus was truncated; it was also cut by a later, broader ditch on a similar alignment. This gully measured 22.5m by 0.60m wide and up to 0.28m deep, with steep sides dropping to a flat base D[3079, 3081, 3135, 3159]. The fill was dark greyish brown clayey silt D(3078, 3080, 3135, 3158). Animal bone was collected along with 11 sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70.

A secondary, later group of six gullies and ditches on a slightly different north-west / south-east alignment may be grouped together. Where relationships are present, they cut across the first phase of gullies, and are in turn truncated by later, medieval ridge and furrow farming features. A single pit around these features may be contemporary.

The southern of these linear features D[3206=3183] was a ditch that was mostly obscured by a later furrow, truncated, and surviving to 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep, with well-defined sides dropping straight at 40° to a flat base D[3128, 3182] and having only a single fill, of dark grey silty clay D(3127, 3181), and containing charcoal, pottery and a small find of a whetstone <SF5>.

Eight metres north of this, a second north-west / south-east ditch D[3107], was seen for a length of 9m before being truncated and obscured by another later furrow. The ditch had sides sloping down to a flat base D[3046, 3067, 3118], with a fill of brownish grey silty clay D(3045, 3066, 3117) (Plate 25).

Plate 25: West facing section of Ditch slot D[3046]), looking east

Just 2m north of this, a fourth ditch D[3230] on this alignment was shorter, its eastern rounded terminus D[3139] only 14m from the edge of the scouring event (Figure 63). This measured up to 1.20m wide and just 0.22m deep, with 45° sides and a rounded base D[3135, 3172]. The fill was greyish brown silty clay D(3138, 3154, 3171), and produced a single sherd of Roman pottery.

A short length of much truncated ditch D[3395] lay to 8m to the north-west of the terminus, and on a northeast-southwest orientation, with only a short length of 2.42m surviving (Figure 62). This was 0.79m wide and 0.29m deep, with a rounded terminus D[3394] and 40° sides dropping to a flat base. A single fill of dark grey sandy clay D(3393) contained no finds.

Two lengths of ditch, probably forming part of an enclosure with a 1.11m wide entrance between, oriented east / west lay near the southern end of the Site, but it could not be determined whether they were enclosing land to the north or south. The western part of the ditch D[3129] measured 17.2m long, up to 1.10m wide and 0.22m at the deepest (Figure 63). The east terminus D[3094=3163] was gently rounded, whilst the western end was truncated by a later scouring action, and sealed by alluvial deposits. The profile of the cut D[3180, 3197, 3205] showed steep sides and a flat base. The fill within the ditch was dark greyish brown silty clay and sand D(3093, 3162, 3179, 3196, 3205), and contained finds of animal bone and five sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70. The eastern part of this enclosure D[3113] measured 9.61m, with the ditch D[3106, 3142] up to 0.60m wide and 0.35m deep, with a narrow base and step wides, and quite an abrupt western terminus D[3144]. There was a little primary silting evident in the east, of yellowish brown sandy clay D(3105, 3141, 3143), otherwise, the fill was dark greyish brown sandy clay D(3104. 3140). Pottery was collected from this ditch in the form of two sherds dated AD 1–70 and a single sherd of general Roman date.

A ditch oriented NNW-SSE D[3618] was scoured and later truncated (Figure 62). It extended for 12.8m within the Site, and four interventions into the ditch D[3607, 3616, 3633, 3638] revealed a curved profile, with the base slightly biased towards the east. The ditch was up to 1.17m wide and 0.45m deep. A single fill was present of variable bluish brown/ greyish brown clay D(3606, 3615, 3634, 3637). Five sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70 were present, along with one of general Roman date. The finds assemblage comprised pottery, animal bone and flint. The southern end of this feature was truncated by a alter ditch, and was not seen beyond.

At the northern edge of site, the southern terminus of a heavily scoured straight-sided ditch continued beyond the edge of excavation D[3624] a 5m length of the ditch was in the SMS area, and was up to

3.73m wide and 0.26m deep, with a strong rounded terminus and an irregular base (Figure 62). A single fill of light brownish grey clayey sand D(3623) contained finds of pottery (16 sherds dated AD 50–70), animal bone and flint. Ten metres west of this, a similarly straight sided north / south ditch D[3700] terminated at the same distance from the edge of excavation, and it is tempting to regard these as a pair. This measured 5.00m length within the site, and was up to 2.20m wide, and survived to a depth of 0.19m depth, with an irregular concave base. There were two fills; the lower fill was mottled grey clay D(3699); the upper fill greenish grey silty clay D(3697); both deposits contained animal bone. The terminus of this pit was cut by a very large tree pit.

The tree pit cutting this ditch was also scoured by a later channel, and had an irregular rounded shape in plan D[3702], measuring 3.80m by 2.90m, and 0.22m deep, with hollows and root runs cutting the base leaving ridges that typify tree pits (Figure 82). The eastern side is straighter than the others; possibly the tree fell eastwards. A single fill was present, of mottled brown and blueish grey silty clay and occasional gravel and lumps of yellow sandy clay D(3701) that also typify a tree throw. Six sherds of 12th-century pottery were present. It may be that the later flooding scouring tore the tree down. Pottery and bone in the fill would have probably derived from post-fall silts washing in, unless the tree was growing in an earlier feature, since obliterated.

A sequence of roughly parallel ditches which were later scoured to the same depth were oriented northeast-southwest in the north-west of the Site. One of the earliest of the sequence was a ditch D[3491], of 30m length with a gradual-sloped north-west terminus which was heavily scoured D[3481], and may owe its form more to scouring than a true terminus (Figure 62). The ditch was 30m long, continuing beyond the limit of excavation, and had three interventions D[3477, 3406, 3358] as well as the terminus excavation. It was up to 2.65m wide and survived to a maximum depth of 0.34m. This had a broad, shallow flat base, although very truncated, must have been a substantial boundary prior to scouring. The primary fill of this ditch varied from light grey sandy clay D(3357) to light grey silty sand D(3405) to darker brown silty deposits D(3476 and 3480); 21 sherds of pottery of general Roman date were present, as were 87 dated to the period AD 50–70 and three dated AD 1–70. A secondary fill of dark grey silty clay D(3404), and a third fill of reddish brown silty clay D(3403) were identified in only one location. Finds comprised pottery (21 sherds, 21 BC–AD 70, and 15 of general Roman date), animal bone and flint. A single, small fragment of unclassified iron slag (RT 149a) was also present. This is indicative of metal working in the vicinity, but may represent an accidental or dumped inclusion in this feature that was incorporated from elsewhere.

The north-west side of ditch D[3491] was cut by another on the same alignment D[3490], measuring 20m in length, up to 1.60m wide and just 0.11m deep (Figure 62). This had a wide flat base D[3408] and a very gradual rounded terminus D[3493], which have owed more to scouring than being a true terminus. Only a single fill was present in both excavated interventions, of grey silty and sandy clay D(3407 and 3492). A total of 35 pottery sherds dated AD 50–70 were present, as was animal bone, CBM, and flint.

A 26m length of a scoured ditch D[3329] may have been a continuation of a boundary with D[3490 or 3491]; it was oriented southwest-northeast, then turned more to the north (Figure 62). The northern terminus D[3436] was unevenly rounded, with a very flat base, but was truncated to just 0.08m depth, the southern terminus was slightly better defined D[3328]. The widest part was 2.13m, the deepest 0.14m. Six other interventions into the ditch showed a similar profile D[3326, 3331, 3441, 3463, 3489, 3582, 3603]. Only a single fill was present in each intervention, varying from greyish brown silty clay, slightly stony brown clay, or dark grey clayey silt D(3325, 3327, 3330, 3435, 3440, 3462, 3488, 3581, 3602). Pottery (35 sherds dated AD 1–70, 16 dated AD 50–70 and two residual Iron Age sherds), animal bone, CBM, and flint collected may indicate that this is contemporary with D[3491].

A small irregular linear feature D[3487] (Figure 84), 1.00m long, 0.15m wide and 0.03m deep adjacent to this ditch may be animal burrow, and a fill of grey alluvial silt D(3486) with a small assemblage of pottery (12 sherds dated AD 1–70) and animal bone.

In the north-east of the Site, a short remnant of a curvilinear ditch D[3674, 3628, 3630], could be part of an enclosure in association with other ditches or fulfilled a drainage function (Figure 84). This was partially truncated by a later ditch and a modern intrusion, as well as a scouring event. The ditch measured 8m east / west, and was 1.65m wide and a maximum of 0.26m deep. A primary fill of mottled yellowish brown clayey sand D(3673) was present towards the east. A secondary fill of bluish grey clay with iron panning D(3627, 3629, 3672) overlay this. Animal bone was the only find.

Immediately next to the eastern end of this ditch, a large posthole or small pit could be related with this use of the Site. The cut D[3625] measured 1.19m in diameter, and had steep sides dropping roundly to a flattish irregular base. The fill was greyish brown silty clay with charcoal D(3626) and did not contain any finds. If this was a posthole, it was large. A similar sized pit on the edge of the Site, 3.8m away, D[3658] was 1.10m across, and 0.39m deep, with a rounded profile, and a fill of bluish grey silty clay D(3657), is not proved to be related, just lay close by.

Two large postholes or small pits were located north of this. One measured 0.80m in diameter and was 0.14m deep D[3619] with around base and a fill of hard blueish grey clay D(3620); the other had a diameter of 0.60m was 0.12m deep D[3621], also with a rounded base, and a fill of blueish grey clay D(3622). Animal bone was collected from the fill.

Plate 26: View of Ditch D[3448], looking south-southwest

A ditch traversing 55.2m on a NNE-SSW alignment was heavily scoured, and survived for up to 2.03m wide and 0.30m deep (Figure 62; Plate 26). The northern terminus D[3599] was evenly rounded, with the remnants of the sides suggesting a broadly concave lower profile dropping to a flat base, which was replicated in seven other interventions D[3427, 3372, 3360, 3479, 3497, 3401, 3448, 3390] (Figure 84, 86, 89). This produced one sherd of pottery dated AD 1–70. The fills within each slot varied slightly but were clearly part of the same feature. The lowest deposit in the ditch was a thin, powdery pale grey silt D(3359, 3400, 3426, 3478, 3496, 3598), up to 0.15m deep where present. Five sherds of mid-3rd-century or later pottery was present, as were 10 dated AD 1–70. This primary fill was overlain by a reddish brown fill of gravelly silty sand D(3388, 3399). This was semi-concreted by iron panning, also responsible for the colour of the soil; two sherds of Roman pottery were present. A third fill was present at only four locations, of dark brownish grey silty clay D(3371, 3389, 3402, 3446), from which a 16 sherds of pottery dated AD 50–70 were recovered, along with one Roman pottery sherd and tiny fragments of fuel ash slag. The fills also contained finds of bone, flint and tile. An animal burrow D[3411] on the northeast edge of part of this ditch was 0.74m wide and 0.11m deep, with a fill of dark brownish grey silty clay D(3410), and is undated.

A partially scoured ditch D[3379] (Figure 62; Plate 27) was oriented northeast-southwest, with its northeast part turning more eastwards towards a narrower terminus D[3445] than its widest part. Only half of this ditch was truncated by a scouring event, leaving considerable depth on the higher ground, and a shallow remnant at the lowest part. The ditch had a length of 42m, was up to 5.09m wide at the top and 0.90m deep. It was scoured to 0.35m deep at the point of deepest impact. The sides dropped at around 30° with a slight concave character, dropping to a flattish base D[3432, 3453, 3381, 3262, 3381]. The primary fill varied along the length of the ditch, from dark grey clayey sand D(3431) to clayey silt D(3515), and light grey clayey sands and silts D(3382, 3506, 3505, 3261). This produced one sherd of Roman pottery. A secondary fill was typically bluish grey silty sand D(3260, 3380, 3430), which produced a single sherd dated AD 1–70. Where the sequence was less truncated, additional lenses of fill were present, probably erosion products of light grey and light brown mixed silts had washed in D(3501, 3502, 3503, 3504). Two sherds of Roman pottery were present (AD 1–70), as was one sherd of 11th-century pottery, which may be intrusive. Upper fills, where the ditch survived deeper comprised grey silty clay, D(3429), or yellowish brown clayey deposits D(3454, 3500), whereas at the terminus, the upper fill was brown silty clay D(3444), perhaps deriving in part from accumulated topsoil. A single sherd of Roman pottery was present.

Plate 27: View of Ditch D[3379], looking north-east

A thin irregular ditch or gully D[3344] on an approximate north / south alignment with a slight bend, cutting through the scoured ditches also predates the filling of the new channel; it may be the base of another scoured ditch (Figure 62). This measured 45m long, 0.73m wide at its widest, and a maximum of 0.25m deep, with 30° sides dropping to a flat base. The north and south terminus were rounded D[3469 and 3471], also with a gentle slope. Five other interventions were excavated D[3461, 3387, 3343, 3347, 3349], and revealed the same profile. A primary deposit of reddish brown, stony sandy silt D(3346) with iron-panning was present only at the bend in the feature. The rest of the ditch only had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay D(3468, 3447, 3386, 3342, 3345, 3348, 3470). Pottery dated AD 50–70 (27 sherds) and AD 1–70 (two sherds) and one Roman sherd was collected from this feature, as was animal bone.

In the north-east of the Site, another scoured ditch D[3589] was oriented north-west / south-east, with a squared north-west terminus D[3595], measuring 6.2m long, 1.55m wide and 0.63m deep (Figure 62). The south-west edge dropped at 45°, while the north-east side D[3588] was steeper, with a ledge. The base was flat and may represent a cleaning slot at the base of the ditch. The lowest fill was pale grey silty clay D(3594), with one sherd of 2nd-century pottery collected. This lay within the narrowest slot of the ditch. The secondary fill was blueish grey clay D(3587, 3593), with no inclusions

or coarse components. The upper fill was greyish brown silt with pieces of limestone D(3592) and represents stone from a later road being compacted into the top of the soft secondary fill.

A narrow gully D[3591] cut through the terminus of this ditch, and may be an animal burrow. It measured just 2.5m long and 0.36m wide, and was 0.14m deep. The gully contained a single fill, of reddish brown silty clayey sand D(3590), and occasional small stones. Pottery from the fill.

Stake-Lined pit

A polygonal pit in the centre north of Site D, D[3644], measured 3.3m by 3.5m, and was 0.39m deep (Figure 88; Plate 28). The sides were vertical and the base flat. It was partially truncated by later activities, including ditches and a scouring event. The eastern half of the pit was the least truncated, and contained a group of nine vertically-driven stakeholes that may be indicative of a wattle lining, or a close hurdle D[3676, 3678, 3680, 3682, 3684, 3706, 3726, 3728 and 3730]. Each measured 0-06m to 0.08m in diameter, and most just 0.12m deep. Each was filled with greenish grey silty sand, like the principal fill D(3675, 3677, 3679, 3681, 3683, 3705, 3725, 3727 and 3729). The primary fill of the pit was bluish grey silty clay D(3654) with black organic inclusions, and was up to 0.26m thick. This may be a primary use fill. The secondary fill was sticky blackish brown sticky silty clay D[3643] that was thicker against the sides of the pit. The third fill was grey clay D(3645), its surface almost level with the top of the pit. The top fill was a thin skim of bluish grey sandy clay D(3667).

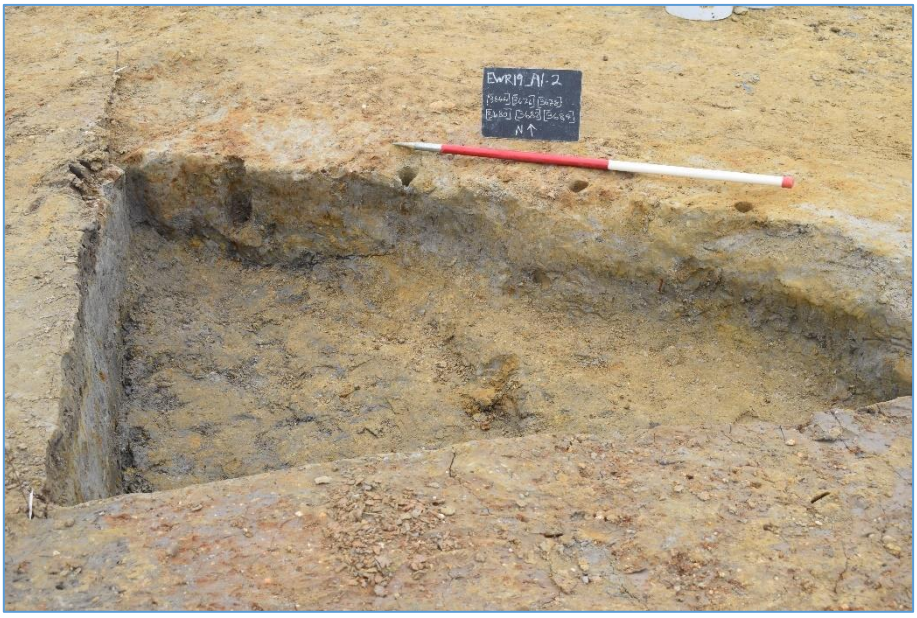

Plate 28: View of stake-lined pit, looking north

The cess pit lay at the confluence of many ditches and was heavily scoured. One narrow ditch with rounded terminus D[3666] cut across the northeast part, and was seen for 1.50m, it was later truncated. This narrow ditch was 0.50m wide and just 0.10m deep, with a gently rounded base. The fill was grey sandy clay D(3665), and no finds were collected.

Immediately north of the cess pit, a short length of a truncated ditch oriented east / west D[3689] measured 4.10m by up to 1.23m wide and 0.24m deep, with a flat base and blunt terminuses D[3694 and 3720]. A single fill of greyish brown slightly gravelly silty clay D(3693, 3720) did not contain any finds.

This short ditch was cut by a later one on a north / south alignment D[3688], which was 6.44m long, up to 1.30m wide and just 0.12m deep, with a broad, flattish base. The terminus at the north and south were flattish/ blunt D[3597, 3692], and just a single fill present of greyish blue clay with iron staining D(3596, 3691).

Just 1.5m north of the end of the terminus of Ditch D[3688] was a posthole D[3732] measuring 0.94m by 0.51m, and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 88). The fill was greyish brown silty clay D(3731), and is undated. Its location just next to the ditch may suggest contemporaneity.

The southern and western edges of the backfilled stake-lined pit were cut away by a ditch that has the form of an enclosure D[3653] (Figure 62). Its principal length measured 11m and was oriented northeast-southwest, with a turn to the south-west and a terminus D[3724], and short return to the north D[3714]. The ditch is widest at its northeast terminus at 0.91m and a maximum of just 0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Additional interventions into the feature confirmed its form D[3652, 3664, 3712, 3716]. There was only a single fill, of bluish brownish grey sandy clay silt D(3663 3715, 3723, 3713, 3711 3651). Pottery (one sherd of general Roman date) and animal bone were collected.

Just 1m to the west, a ditch D[3722] on the same alignment was 8.05m long, with a rounded north D[3710] and south D[3734] terminus. The ditch was up to 1.20m wide and 0.29m deep, with sides dropping irregularly by 30° to a rounded base D[3708, 3735]. The fill was blueish grey sandy clay D(3707, 3709, 3733, 3736), and pottery (one sherd, mid-3rd century) and animal bone was collected from the fill.

Another short length of ditch D[3690] cut across this enclosure ditch (and D[3688]) on an east / west orientation, measuring 4.72m long, 0.86m wide and just 0.10m deep (Figure 62). The two excavated terminuses were flatly rounded D[3696 and 3646=3718], and the base of the ditch was gently rounded. A single fill of dark grey variable silty clay D(3695, 3668=3717) contained pottery (two sherds, AD 1–70) with a date.

The south-east edge of the backfilled stake-lined pit was also cut by a short length of Roman ditch oriented north-west / south-east, which may form part of a segmented enclosure, or an enclosure so scoured that what was a single feature now appears as group of small segments. This segment of ditch D[3601] measured 3.01m by 0.89m wide and 0.31m deep, with an overall concave profile. The single fill in the ditch was bluish grey clay with streaks of reddish brown mineralisation D(3600) and flecks of charcoal. Finds from the ditch comprised animal bone and a Roman bow brooch <SF78>, recovered from the terminus of the feature.

A small irregular pit D[3687] in the centre north of Site cut a ditch [D3687], and measured 2.44m by 1.88m with an irregular rounded shape and profile (Figure 89). It was 0.13m deep, with a fill of bluish grey clayey silt D(3686). Small pieces of limestone at the top of the fill were parts of the make-up of a later road surface, sunk into the fill. Animal bone in the fill, also flint.

A scatter of pits towards the north of the site were all truncated by the late- or post-Roman scouring event, and were generally quite shallow because of this. One pit D[3341] was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 1.60m by 1.56m, and had a slightly rounded base, biased to the southwest. The pit was

0.15m deep. The fill was soft dark brownish grey silty clay D(3340), with finds of pottery (11 sherds, AD 50–70), animal bone and a possible iron blade.

Seven metres northeast of this pit, a second, oval pit D[3339]. Measured 1.40m north / south by 0.99m east west and was 0.18m deep. It had a concave profile, and a single fill, of greyish brown sandy silt D(3338) with occasional pieces of limestone. The limestone may be scatter from the road surface, which would place this feature into the medieval period or later.

Adjacent to this, just to the east, an oval pit measuring 2.12m by 0.73m and 0.13m deep D[3336] was probably a tree pit or tree throw. Root fragments were still present within the fill, which was organic greyish brown sandy silt D(3335). Animal bone and one sherd of Roman pottery was present within the fill.

To the east of these three pits, a fourth shallow oval pit remnant may be of prehistoric or Roman date. This pit D[3485] measured 1.20m by 0.90m, and was 0/06m deep. It had a concave profile and a fill of mottled greyish blueish brown silty clay D(3484), with finds of animal bone, flint and pottery in the form of seven Roman sherds. Roman CBM was also present.

An irregular-shaped oval hollow D[3648], that measured 2.10m by 0.94m was just 0.03m deep was located in the centre of Phase 2, with a single fill of pale grey clayey sand D(3647) and finds of pottery, animal bone and flint. The north edge of this was cut by a shallow irregular feature which may be the remains of a ditch that was too truncated to form evidence for an alignment with other features. This was a 3.25m length of a slightly curvilinear hollow D[3642] that was 1.61m wide and just 0.07m deep, with an uneven base and a single fill of brownish grey clayey silt D(3641). It seems to be more than a tree pit or animal burrow, in that the fill contained one sherd of Roman pottery, Roman CBM, animal bone and flint.

There was also the remnant of a scoured ditch of either prehistoric or Roman date in the southwest of Phase 1 D[3028, 3059], measuring up to 2.20m wide and 0.30m deep, with a slightly undulating flat base and gently sloping sides. The single fill was light greyish blue silty sand D(3028, 3057), that appeared water lain. It was truncated to 67.14mOD.

Geoarchaeological analysis of the fill of ditch D[3028] revealed poorly preserved diatoms and better preserved pollen throughout much of the sequence. The lower fill D(3056) produced a mixed diatom assemblage indicative of semi-terrestrial or an ephemeral aquatic habitat. This could be taken to suggest that the feature gradually dried out, which would also explain the poor level of preservation of the diatoms that was noted. The upper fill, D(3055), was again suggestive of a demi-terrestrial or semi-aquatic environment, again suggesting a period of wetness followed by drying. This could be taken to suggest that this ditch was involved with water management, perhaps representing a flood prevention feature that sporadically contained water.

Pollen remains within the lower fill correlated with pollen Zone 1, indicative of an open local environment dominated by grassland (75% of the assemblage). Also present was evidence for cereal farming (8%), with evidence for meadow, marsh and fenland, including bullrush being situated in the vicinity (presumably within the floodplain). A small number of trees also appear to have studded the landscape at this time, including Betula (birch), Pinus (pine), Quercus (Oak, only in Zone 1), Carpinus betulus (hornbeam), Alnus glutinosa (alder), Corylus avellana type (hazel), and Salix (willow).

Pollen recovered from the upper fill continued to be dominated by Zone 1 material but showed trace amounts of Zone 2 pollen, namely Lactucoideae (dandelion type), which increased to 30% in the upper profile. This could be the result of preservational differences rather than environmental change. That said, Quercus (oak) was absent, while reduced values for marsh / fenland species and cereals could be taken to indicate that hydrological and subsistence practices changed during Period 3.

Period 4: Post-Roman to Medieval

Land use during Period 4 within the confines of Site D appears to have consisted of extended riverine erosion and alluviation in the north of the Site (Period 4.1). After a period of dynamic fluvial and alluvial activity, the area appears to have stabilised, thus allowing the construction of a road (Period 4.2).

Period 4.1: Post-Roman to Medieval

Riverine Erosion and Alluviation

The north-west half of the site, in an approximate northeast-southwest alignment, was scoured away in the post-Roman period by a significant flooding and land loss event, reducing the natural topography by up to 2m, with only the bases of many features remaining from the previous phase. It is likely that repeated ditch-digging during the Roman period had weakened the stability of the ground, when new ditches were excavated to replace those which had silted up or been backfilled, reflecting changes to the extent of settlement. It may also be supposed that the in-washed fills of the ditches were saturated, so when a flooding event occurred, the overreach of the Langford Brook took away the edge of the Roman settlement. The scouring D[3511=3031, 3110 and 3063] cut through the upper deposit of natural sandy clay, D(3044) cutting it from 69.19mOD, down to yellow sand D(3032 et al) at 67.21m aOD at the north end of the site, and to 67.47m aOD in the southwest, where it continued beyond the limit of excavation. The channel appears to have been braided, with a sandbank or island retained in the north-west corner of the site D(3014), featuring a well-defined, sharp edge D[3304], with yellowish brown stony silt D(3303) banked up against it.

The channel filled slowly, with the deepest parts D[3392 and 3443] being a slightly deeper (0.10m) braid into the natural geology 1.7m wide on a northeast-southwest orientation, filled by a layer of varied light and dark bluish grey silty clay D(3391, 3398 and 3342), with residual flint and occasional animal bone; one sherd of Roman pottery was present. A second braid in the north was near to the western edge of excavation D[3611], again with blueish grey silty clay D(3610). Two sherds of 11th-century pottery were present.

This braiding event was overlain by mottled greyish blue/ greyish brown clayey sandy silt alluvium D(3366, 3514, 3554, 3617) up to 0.30m thick gradually being laid down in the north, pooling over the confluence of features around the stake-lined cess pit and ditches from the earlier phases, and spreading across the new floodplain floor. Towards the south of the Site, in Phase 1, more lenses of material were laid down, but all alluvial silts of pale grey and light brown colour, D(3030, 3025, 3039, 3056 and 3058). In the north, the alluvium was cut by a small pit D[3554], which was an irregular rounded pit that measured 1.85m by 1.75m and 0.30m deep, with some root damage on the western side. The sides and base were all uneven, and this seems likely have been a tree throw, with a fill of mixed reddish brown and grey silty sand with clay inclusions. Finds included bone, pottery, and flint, so it may be a pit in which a tree later grew.

Period 4.2: Medieval

A limestone-surfaced road D(3311) which aligned with the modern Bicester Road, Launton, was laid over the silt on a south-east / north-west alignment across the north end Site, towards the island or sandbank in the north-west corner of the site (Figure 63; Plate 29; Plate 30). This may represent an enhanced fording point for the Lanford Brook; a 40m length of this 7.2m wide road lay within the Site. The road was constructed with a bedding layer of soft yellow sand D(3498, 3516) up to 0.15m deep, upon which a layer of rounded limestone blocks D(3526, 3528) was laid, in approximate rows from the southwest to north-east, with a very straight southwest edge D(3527) where not subsided. These measured up to 0.23m by 0.15m by 0.08m, and were irregular in size. A second layer of limestone formed the surface of the road D(3311), this top layer was shattered and worn by traffic, but it was

clear that it had been laid with squared limestone blocks which were tamped into place but had shattered through wear or weathering D(3297, 3298). The blocks when complete measured around 0.24m by 0.16m and were 0.06m thick. They did not form a regular, laid, or coursed surface, and were filled around with smaller rounded pieces. There was a well-defined rut on the southwest side of the road, and the stone had been pushed outwards, A less well-defined rut on the northeast side had also displaced some stone, and there may were also areas of subsidence D(3529 and 3613) to the northeast. This may imply heavier traffic, or weaker, more saturated ground on the upstream side of the site. A small pit D[3609] northeast of the subsidence be contemporary with the road, or be an erosional feature: it measured 0.50m in diameter and was 0.07m deep, with a fill of greyish brown sandy silt D(3608) and large pieces of a sheep's skull.

The north-east side of the road was flanked by a ditch D[3455] for much of its length, which had been repeatedly recut, probably through cleaning episodes as it silted up (Plate 31). The earliest part of the roadside ditch survived fragmentarily in the east in heavily truncated form D[3337, 3370] for 15.5m and was 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep, with squared termini and rounded profile. The lower fill was yellowish red sand with shell fragments D(3369); the upper fill was dark grey mottled sandy silt D(3368). The ditch was recut 1.20m north-west of its original terminus with a new roadside ditch D[3409] continuing to the northeast, this new cut had 45° sloping sides where not deformed, and a flat base D[3334, 3375, 3439, 3570, 3467 3636, 3650], sloping from south-east to north-west. This measured up to 0.8m wide, and 0.31m deep. Where a primary fill was identified, it was dark grey clay D(3333, 3374) and the upper fill was also dark grey, but a siltier clay D(3332, 3373, 3438, 3466, 3569, 3636, 3649), which produced a small quantity of brick or tile. This was in turn re-cut to the north-west by a well-defined cut D(3455) with a V-shaped profile and flat base D[3378, 3614] up to 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep. Two fills were apparent in the latest cut; a lower fill of light grey sandy clay D(3377) and an upper fill of grey silty clay D(3376) that cut directly through the edge of the laid roadstone. The latter produced two fragments of brick or tile, which could be intrusive in this context.

A scatter of slightly eroded angular blocks of limestone D[3396] comprised pieces of sub-angular blocks measuring up to 0.30m by 0.16m by 0.09mm, D(3397=3352), surrounded by a scatter of soft yellow sand D(3475=3350) was pressed into the silt c.10m southwest of the road and may be an early erosion action. They made no confirmable structure, and were mixed with finds of CBM, flint, pottery (three residual sherds, AD 50–70), and animal bone. The scatter covered an area of 3m by 2.3m

The road was overlain by a thin layer of compacted pale brown clayey silt D(3312, 3300, 3299) in the north-west, which was rich in finds including residual Roman imbrex and tegular, and a stickier layer D(3316) to the south-east, which produced 17 sherds of residual Roman pottery, 14 sherds of 13th-century pottery and CBM in the form of three fragments of brick and tile. It is possible that gradual inundation of waterborne silts across the surface was partly responsible for the layers deposition, however the large number of finds present does suggest that some deliberate dumping also occurred. The finds comprised medieval pottery and bone, but of note was a large assemblage of horseshoes (as many as 45, variously of mid-11th to 14th-century date and mid-12th to 14th-century date with a lesser number dating to the 13th to 15th centuries) and other metal finds. Horseshoe nails were also present (12 in total). A pick (SF 13), a pitchfork (SF 63), two possible pitchfork fragments (SF 11, SF 76), a small 11th-century or later key fragment (SF 51), an intact U-shaped staple (SF 12) and three non-classifiable metal objects and fragments including a corroded iron disc (SF 48), a possible hook fragment (SF 64), and a possible knife blade fragment (SF 54) were also recovered.

Where the road had subsided to the northeast D(3613), stickier dark grey clay silt had collected D(3612), and had pooled to the south D(3350).

Plate 29: Drone imagery of road D(3311), looking west

Plate 30: Drone imagery of road D(3311), looking south-east

Plate 31: South-eastern facing section of flanking Ditch [3455] (slot [3378]), looking north-west

Period 5: Late Medieval to Post-Medieval

The late medieval to post-medieval period appears to have been characterised by a period of renewed alluviation across the lower lying part of Site D. The higher, drier land towards the central and southern parts of Site D appear to have been characterised by ridge and furrow farming.

Renewed Alluviation

Where the post-road alluvial deposition group D[3285] was shallow; less than 0.8m in thickness, it was clear that there were just three significantly different deposits, perhaps signifying a slowing down of fluvial wash, with slow moving water and seasonal flooding bring a more gradual inundation across the land and stone road (Plate 32). It was realised that finds from these layers were more likely to have been carried to site on flood waters rather than be primary deposition. The lowest of these three alluvial deposits was light brownish grey silty clay D(3007, 3313), with finds of animal bone, building material in the form of one fragment of tile, pottery, and flint, and was up to 0.35m deep in the west of the site, lensing out against the east side of the scoured channel. Seven sherds of residual Roman pottery (AD 50–70) and Roman CBM was present.

Further south, in Phase 1, alluvial build up continued gradually, with deposition of light greyish brown silts D(3025, 3029, 3052, 3260), which were in turn cut away by a higher braided channel, meandering eastwards and back southwest beyond the limits of excavation. This secondary channel D[3040, 3062, 3259, 3266] was up to 5.75m wide, and 0.61m deep, with a broadly rounded profile, and two fills. The lower was up to 0.16m depth of light greyish brown silty sand D(3042, 3061, 3258, 3265, from which two sherds of pottery dated AD 120–200 were recovered. This was overlain, where present, by mottled yellowish/ dark brown silty clay D(3041, 3061) and a lens of very pale grey silty clay D(3026),

This pale silt horizon and filled secondary channel was overlain by a second, darker alluvial deposit, of brownish grey silty clay, with minor interdigitation above the road D(3005, 3223, 3284, 3296, 3314, 3513, 3023, 3024, 3053, 3055, 3246). This secondary post road alluviation deposit was up to 0.48m deep at the northern end of the site, and a small assemblage of pottery and animal bone was collected.

Sections excavated through the alluvium for column sample analysis showed additional channels with rounded profiles that did not appear in plan, so are likely to be further braiding through the upper silts rather than well-established ditches. These comprised a channel 2.15m wide D[3022] and 0.44m deep, with three fills of silty clay. The lowest was light greyish brown D(3021), the second fill was light brown, and the third fill was dark brown. This was cut by a second channel that was up to 1.59m wide and 0.57m deep D[3018, 3255], with fills of yellowish brown sandy clay D(3255), grey sandy silt D(3017) and dark grey sandy silt D(3016). The latest channel in the sequence was 3.93m wide and up to 1.20m deep D[3013, 3033, 3257, 3264], with up to five subtly different layers of alluvium deposits. The lowest was mottled blueish grey silty sand D(3038, 3049), which contained one sherd of Roman pottery and two dated AD 120–200. This was overlain by dark yellowish brown silty sand D(3037), the third fill was light greyish brown sandy silty clay D(3036, 3050 3263), from which one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. The fourth was yellowish brown clayey silt D(3035, 3256), and the uppermost fill was greyish brown clayey silt D(3034, 3051, 3054).

Geoarchaeological samples from Channel D[3013, 3033, 3257, 3264] produced diatom and pollen grains. The lower sequence, from contexts D(3049) and D(3050), returned a carbon date of between *c.*545-635cal AD. This was somewhat earlier than expected and therefore further stratigraphic analysis is required to deduce whether this feature could pertain to an earlier period or whether it filled up gradually. Diatoms in this lowest sample included common aerophilous taxa, with a presence of non-planktonic diatoms such as shallow water bethnic and attached diatoms. The assemblage suggests there to have been water in the ditch or channel for significant periods, as well as periods of drying or low water levels indicated by aerophile presence.

Pollen analysis within the lower sequence identified moderate diversity of herbs with Poaceae (grass) dominant at up to 65%. Ranunculus (buttercup) was present at 8%, cereal at 6%, and Plantago lanceolate (ribwort plantain) at 6% in this Zone with higher values at the base of the profile. Trees and shrubs were identified at consistently low levels throughout with Quercus (oak) at 1%, Corylus avellana (hazel) at (<1%) and sporadic Betula (birch) and Alnus (alder). Bulrush, lesser bulrush, and bur-reed are present throughout, as well as Caltha type (marsh marigold). Ferns are represented by low values of spores. This Zone 1 pollen profile suggests a period of accumulation dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age, which is significantly earlier than expected given the position of this feature in the stratigraphic sequence and the radiocarbon date recovered. This is probably due to the redeposition of earlier material by fluvial action. The upper sequence, from D(3051), was characterised by Zone 2 material. Diatoms were extremely poorly preserved, and comprised aerophilous taxa and chryophyte stomatocytes, indicating a demi-terrestrial or ephemeral aquatic environment. The pollen profile was similar to that of Zone 1. Poaceae dominance was replaced with Lactucoideae (dandelion type) at up to 40%, which may represent preferential preservation with regard to the reduced overall quantities. Cyperaceae (sedges) also becomes increasingly important in the upper half of the profile, with values up to 20%. Brassicaseae (charlocks) are also observed to become more prominent in the upper profile, with a presence of up to 5%. Radiocarbon dating was carried out from a bulk sample take from context (3051) which corresponds with this zone. A calibrated date of *c.*677-877calAD (GU60157) was obtained, which is found to be in concordance with the suggested medieval characteristics of the pollen profile, resulting in a high level of confidence for late infilling of the feature to have occurred during the medieval period. This early date relative to the current position of this feature in the archaeological sequence necessitates further investigation prior to publication,

The upper layer of this sequence was variable mottled dark grey silty clay that oxidised to dark grey in colour D(3015, 3109, 3127, 3170, 3213, 3217, 3233, 3275, 3283, 3308), typically 0.21m deep, but also variable across the northern part of Site D (Phase 2). Four fragments of Iron Age to Roman pottery were present, as were 14 dated more specifically to AD 1–70 along with two of Roman date. A fragment of brick or tile was also present. Minor lenses above this were patches of lighter grey silty clay, perhaps representing damp area where organic content became leached out D(3004, 3008, 3009, 3127, 3512). Two sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit, as was a fragment of tile, which are presumed to be residual in this context.

Plate 32: View of section through alluvial deposits, looking south

Ridge and Furrow, Agricultural land

Ridge and furrow was a system of farming used from the immediate post-Roman period and the system was used until the 17th century in some areas, as long as the open field system survived. In the medieval period, each strip was managed by one family, within large open fields held in common, and the locations of the strips were the same each year. The movement of soil year after year gradually built the centre of each strip up into a ridge, leaving a dip, or "furrow" between each ridge. The building up of a ridge was called *filling* or *gathering*, and was sometimes done before ploughing began. The raised ridges offered better drainage in a wet climate: moisture drained into the furrows, and since the ridges were laid down a slope, in a sloping field water would collect in a ditch at the bottom. Five such furrows were recorded, centred 10m apart, in parallel alignment south-east / north-west, on the high ground in the east of the Site, falling away to the alluvium filled scoured channel. Three of the furrows cut across earlier ditches or gullies.

The northern furrow D[3226] was proved to cut into the edge of the alluvial fill of the braided channel. It was 24.20m long and up to 2.10m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.20m. Three interventions into the furrow showed its character and relationships with earlier features D[3112, 3130, 3176], having a flat base and gently sloping edges. The fill was greyish brown clayey silt D(3111, 3130, 3175), and showed a little iron-panning throughout.

Approximately 10m south of this, the second furrow D[3228] survived for 25.50m, to a maximum excavated width of 1.57m and depth of 0.10m. In common with the other furrows, the base was flat and the sides gently sloping. Two excavated slots D[3120, 3174] showed a fill of greyish brown silty clay D(3119, 3173)

The third furrow D[3216] was excavated at three locations. The furrow D[3126, 3178, 3215] was identified for 30.50m, and survived up to 3.00m wide and 0.20m deep into the natural deposits. The profile was flat based, with shallow sloping sides. The single fill was variable greyish red-brown silty clay D(3125, 3177, 3214).

The fourth furrow D[3201] was broad, 3.70m wide and 0.26m deep, with a flat base and a single fill of bluish brown silty clay D(3200), perhaps showing a deeper interaction with the natural clay.

The southernmost of the five furrows D[3219] was 3.30m wide and 0.20m deep, also with a fill of bluish brown silty clay D(3218).

A pair of parallel wider ditches D[3229 and 3282] 15m further north, and slightly more east / west in orientation were of slightly different character, and may therefore be a different phase. They were 14m apart. The more southern ditch D[3229] measured 14.50m long and was up to 2.10m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides dropping to a flattish uneven base D[3223]. The west terminus of the ditch tapered to a rounded shallower blunt end D[3232], which may owe more to truncation of the topography than its original form. There was a single fill, of greyish brown silty clay D(3222, 3231), which produced a single sherd of pottery dated AD 1–70, which must be residual in this context.

Ditch D[3282] measured 13.90m long, 0.72m wide and 0.20m deep, with a rounded, irregular-based profile D[3241]. The terminus D[3270] narrowed to a rounded, shallow end. A single fill of brownish grey silty clay D(3240, 3269) contained animal bones which were the only finds.

These agricultural features may have a temporal relationship with three long, slender gullies on the same alignment cutting across the infilled alluvial channel. These were oriented north-east / south-west. Each had a pronounced concave profile

The furthest south of these D[3184] lay beyond the ends of the furrows. It was identified for a length of 39.5m, and six sections were excavated through it D[3069, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3208, 3210]. Each section showed the same concave profile and showed a width up to 0.67m and a depth of 0.25m. The

fill was yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional shell fragments but no finds D(3068, 3185, 3187, 3190, 3207, 3209)

The two other gullies were parallel with each other, just 4.4m apart. The more eastern of the two D[3276] was seen for a distance of 40.30m. and was 0.76m wide and 0.20m wide. Four interventions through the feature showed the same pronounced concave profile D[3251, 3272, 3287, 3293], and gullies across alluvium, probably post-med. The fill within the gully varied slightly through its length, comprising greyish brown and yellowish brown silty clay, largely governed by local variations in the underlying deposits D(3250, 3271, 3286, 3292). Pottery and building material collected from this feature was of an early post-medieval date and included one sherd of 17th-century pottery.

The more western gully D[3277] was almost identical in size, seen for 40.00m, and was 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep D[3253, 3274, 3289, 3291, 3457]. The fill within the gully varied slightly through its length, comprising greyish brown and yellowish brown silty clay, largely governed by local variations in the underlying deposits D(3252, 3273, 3288, 3290, 3456). No finds were collected, but its similarity in size, stratigraphy and location indicates its contemporaneity.

A thin gully D[3193] oriented south-east / north-west cut through the alluvium, so must date to one of the post-Roman phases of activity, but only had finds of flint in the fill. The cut was 4.66m long, up to 0.46m wide and 0.08m deep, with a concave profile and both terminuses rounded D[3192 and 3195]. The single fill was dark bluish grey sandy silt D(3191, 3194).

Stone-Floored Building

In the west centre of the site, just on the edge of the drier higher ground above the alluvium-cum-marshland, an area of limestone was laid down on a slight westward spur of dry ground, which was the floor of a rectangular building oriented east / west D[3003] (Figure 66; Plate 33). It also overlay two parallel gullies D[3276 and 3277]. The surface was formed of rounded pieces of limestone, covering an approximately rectangular area 8m by 4m, with edges suggested by a disturbed row of larger stones along the north and south side, but the stone had spread beyond its initial boundaries, represented by a scatter of stone in dark brown sandy silt D(3249 <73>) incorporating occupational debris including three medieval pottery sherds and one mid-16th-century sherd. CBM in the form of three fragments of brick and 19 fragments of tile, including peg tile, was also present, which could derive from the building itself. There was a bedding layer of soft, light yellowish brown silty clay with only occasional stone D(3307) laid across the earlier alluvium, and the surface was formed of 0.12m depth of rounded limestone pieces typically 0.04m by 0.03m by 0.01m, with the possible edging stones measuring up to 0.24m by 0.12m D(3305 <87>). Occasional pieces of brick and roof tile among the limestone were of late medieval and early post-medieval date and may indicate that the material was sourced from building debris (138 fragments in total). A copper alloy twisted wire loop (RT 87) was also present, which may represent an eyelet or part of a hook and eye fastener for clothing, perhaps of 15th to 17th-century date. Three horseshoe nails were also present, which were dated to the mid-11th to 14th-centuries and may be residual in this context.

Two postholes centred 2.48m apart along the axis of the surface were contemporary with the building and probably held a roof. One towards the east measured 0.25m square, and was 0.25m deep with vertical sides dropping a flat base D[3295]. The fill was dark brown silty clay D(3294 <86>), with small pieces of limestone. One sherd of mid-16th-century pottery was present, as were 20 fragments of tile, which could represent post packing. The second posthole, to the west of the structure, was larger, at 0.48m square and 0.25m deep D[3310] with flat packing stones D(3309) revealing a post-pipe D[3235] 0.25m square with a flat base, with a fill of dark brown silty clay D(3234 <69>). Five sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70 were present, along with four modern sherds, as were 20 fragments of tile, which could derive from the superstructure of the building.

The stone surface was overlain by a layer of trampled dark brown silty sand D(3002) with small pieces of limestone which represents occupational debris at the last phase of the buildings use. Finds from this layer include pottery, glass, roof tile, metal, clay tobacco pipe and part of whetstone <SF2>,

19th-century horseshoes, an ovoid chain link and a partial staple. The clay tobacco pipe shows that the building was used into the 18th century; however, a total of 25 sherds of pottery appeared to date the demolition of this structure to the modern era.

Plate 33: View of section through stone-floored building, looking north-east

Ditch

A late phase ditch D[3320] in the northeast of Area 2 was oriented north / south, and cut through the alluvium, sealed only by topsoil. This was a ditch 25m long, 2.00m wide and 0.80m deep at its lowest point, with sides dropping at 80° at the top, shallowing out to a slightly rounded, flattish base. The southern terminus D[3483] aligned with the long-buried stone road surface, perhaps an indication that although the road was buried, a route across marshy pasture was still used into the post-medieval period. The northern terminus was quite smoothly rounded D[3671]. As well as the two terminuses, two full interventions and four relationship slots were excavated D[3324, 3465, 3568, 3574, 3656, 3661]. The ditch had a primary fill of iron-stained reddish brown clayey sand and gravel D(3323, 3573, 3660, 3670), 0.20m deep, which is likely to be an erosion product which retained enough moisture to leach the iron salts from the fills above. One sherd of Roman pottery was present. The secondary fill was greyish brown clayey silt D(3322, 3567, 3655, 3659, 3669) and was 0.20m deep. Five residual sherds of Roman pottery were present, including one dated AD 1–70. The main fill was up to 0.45m deep, and was dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with flecks of charcoal D(3321, 3464), representing either deliberate fill, or alluvial inundation in the post-medieval period. Finds from the ditch include CBM, animal bone and flint.

Six metres west of this ditch, a second ditch at the same stratigraphic level may represent a re-establishment of a boundary, perhaps as the deep ditch was filled. This ditch D[3281] measured 17m north / south and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was excavated with two interventions including its southern rounded terminus D[3302 and 3280], and was 2.04m wide and 0.46m deep. This had steep sides dropping to a flat base. The primary fill was blueish grey silty clay D(3279) up to 0.12m deep, with the body of the fill being brown silty clay D(3278, 3301). Pottery in the form of four sherds dated AD 1–70 were also present, along with one sherd of 3rd-century or later pottery and one sherd of general Roman date. There was animal bone in the upper fill.

Also at the northern edge of site, a third ditch or extended pit continued north beyond Site D, just 3m west of Ditch D[3281] This ditch/ pit was 2.60m wide and 0.66m deep, with a rounded southern end,

steep sides and a concave base D[3012, 3640]. Two fills were identified. The lower was light bluish grey silty clay with iron panning D(3011, 3639), which contained animal bone and pottery (three sherds, Late 1st–2nd-century date), and was probably formed through erosion of the silts through which the pit was cut. The three sherds of Roman pottery present may, therefore, be residual. The upper fill was light brownish grey silty clay, D(3010) perhaps of alluvial origin.

A circular pit or large posthole on the edge of the higher ground just east of the parallel gullies is undated D[3237] (Plate 34), but the dark colour of the fill may be an indicator of a more recent, post-medieval date. The cut measured 0.85m by 0.90m, and was 0.28m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. A single fill was present, of dark grey silty clay D(3236) with charcoal inclusions and bone fragments the only finds. A total of 10 pottery sherds of Iron Age date were present, which may be residual.

Plate 34: West facing section of Pit D[3237], looking east

Embanked Ditch

In the southernmost part of Site D, an embanked ditch D[3549] oriented north-west / south-east was 3.30m wide and 0.87m deep, and present within the SMS area for 12.50m. It aligned with an earthwork recorded within Site E to the south-east. The ditch was cut D[3543] with 40° sloping sides, to an irregular base that may have been cleaned out as a maintenance event during its use; the base dropped deeper to a rounded profile. A raised bank of yellowish brown silty clay was present on either side, and was up to 0.38m high, having spread extensively to the northeast D(3575) and southwest D(3576), and is likely to have been ploughed, and slumped in the centuries since it was established. The primary fill within the ditch was bluish grey silty clay D(3542=3577) up to 0.2m deep, with no inclusions or finds, and represents natural erosion products from the feature itself. The secondary fill was 0.30m depth of brownish grey silty clay D(3541=3578), which contained a small quantity of animal bone. This was overlain a slump of mottled yellowish brown silty clay D(3540), thought largely to have originated in slumping of the banks on either side.

Close to the south-west corner of Site, a narrow north-east / south-west ditch D[3530] of clear post-medieval date had near-vertical sides dropping to a flat base, and a square profile D[3532, 3538], up to 0.77m wide and 0.40m deep. The ditch had an unevenly deposited primary fill of dark greyish brown silty sand D(3537), and a patchy upper fill of mottled dark and light brownish grey silty sand D(3531, 3536). Pottery and bottle glass from the fill showed a post-medieval date.

This ditch was cut into by a large tree pit D[3535], measuring 5.50m by 3.70m and just 0.30m deep, with a broad irregular base crossed by root runs and probable animal burrows. The lower part of the tree pit was infilled with dark brown sandy silt D(3534) with a high proportion of brick and limestone rubble (including 12 CBM fragments), as well as four sherds of possible Roman pottery, animal bone, glass, post-medieval CBM, and flint, whereas the upper fill was dark greyish brown silty clay with few inclusions D(3533). Eight sherds of pottery of 16th-century date were present.

Towards the centre of the site, another tree pit was undated D[3245], but stratigraphically, must date to the post-medieval period. It measured 4.30m by 3.40m in plan, with an oval shape, and was excavated to 0.15m depth. The shallow depth suggests a tree with a spreading root system rather than a tap-root. The fille was a mix of blue and yellowish brown silty clay D(3244). Three sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery were present.

Period 7: Modern Activity and undated features

All of the features cutting the higher ground and alluvium were sealed by subsoil D(3001) varying from yellowish brown sandy clay on the high ground to a more blueish grey clayey silt in the alluvial area, up to 0.21m deep, but absent on the flattest area next to Charbridge Lane, suggesting that there may have been a degree of horizontal truncation associated with the road construction. The hollows of the ridge and furrow were still apparent in the topography, but no clear colour change.

In the middle of Phase 1, an undated pit D[3166] characterised by having light-coloured fills measured 1.09m by 1.00m, with a depth of 0.28m, and had a narrowed oval shape and irregular base, it may be a tree throw from a shrub, A primary fill was brownish yellow sandy clay D(3165, the upper fill light grey silty clay D(3164). Five sherds of Roman pottery were present.

A tree throw on high ground at 68.98m aOD between the fourth and fifth furrow is undated, and could be of any period. The cut D[3221] measured 2.70m by 1.65m and was 0.34m deep. It was oriented south-west / north-east with a straight south-east side. The base was irregular, with traces of roots. The fill was soft, dark greyish yellow-brown, and had a low quantity of rounded gravel D(3220). No finds were present.

One of the most recent features was a modern posthole D[3225] cut at 68.92m aOD on the high ground in the centre east of the site, 15m from the limit of excavation. The posthole had a vertical southern edge, and a 45° slope to the north, where it had been pushed or fallen. The posthole measured 0.31m by 0.17m and was 0.21m deep, with a rounded base. The fill was blackish brown clayey silt D(3224), and contained the remains of the rotted post.

In the north-east, a modern rectangular intrusion NE modern intrusion D[3685], measured 2m by 0.57m, and cut 0.08m deep into the natural horizon, caused by vegetation strip for the project. This had a fill of mottled light yellowish brown sand D(3662).

A modern intrusion into the top of a Roman ditch, on the upper edge of a scoured channel 3430 was also the result of a vegetation strip, and measured 25m by 0.80m, to a maximum depth of 0.32m D[3508, 3510], backfilled with gravelly reddish brown silty clay D(3509) and mixed dark brown/ yellowish brown silty clay D(3315, 3507)

Across Site D, the topsoil was very dark greyish brown silty clay D(3000), with a slight presence of sand. Pottery (four 17th-century sherds), animal bone and CBM was collected, and plastic and glass was more prevalent adjacent to Charbridge Lane, presumably discards form the driving public. Finds of note include an intact well-worn hot chisel associated with blacksmithing and used for cutting metal.

11. The Archaeological Sequence from Site E: Tythe Barn

Les Capon, AOC Archaeology Group

The following phases of archaeological activity were present on the Tythe Barn site:

- Period 1: Natural
- Period 2: Prehistoric or later
- Period 3.1: Late Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)
- Period 3.2: Early Roman (mid-1st to 2nd century)
- Period 3.3: Later Roman (2nd to 3rd century)
- Period 3.4: Late Roman (3rd to 4th century)
- Period 5: Late medieval to early post-medieval
- Period 6: Pre-modern features
- Period 7: Late post-medieval to modern

No Period 4 (post-Roman to medieval) features were definitively encountered within the confines of Site E.

Period 1: Natural

The natural geological deposit across the whole site was yellowish brown silty clay E(2502), with its highest point at the northern end of the North Area (Plate 35), lying at 69.67m aOD in the north-east corner, 69.68m aOD in the north-west, and dropping gently southwards to 69.09m aOD by the Tythe Barn Access Road. In the south fields beyond the road, the general trend downslope to the south continued, with the variable yellowish brown to brownish yellow silty and sandy clay E(4002) showing a general trend falling southwards from 68.75m aOD in the north of the South Area to 66.96m aOD in the south, with local variations. This shows an overall fall north to south of 2.71m over a distance of 350m, equating to 1:130.

Plate 35: Working shot of North Area, looking west

Period 2: Prehistoric or later

A collection of early features were identified across Site E that were stratigraphically early and contained no dating evidence other than worked flint. It is possible that this could represent a phase of prehistoric activity, although a later origin for these features cannot be precluded on the basis of this evidence.

Plate 36: Drone footage of northern and southern excavation area during archaeological investigations

North Area (Figure 92)

Three undated postholes in north-east end of the site lack finds and appear to have no relationship with the Roman or medieval settlement activities which are characteristically rich in finds (Figure 95). A posthole of 0.31m diameter was 0.23m deep had a flat base E[2671], and a fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay E(2670). Charcoal in the base of the fill could have come from the post, or from settlement use. The second posthole in the group also had a diameter 0f 0.31m and was 0.24m deep, also with a flat base E[2673], and a fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay with flecks of charcoal E(2672). The third posthole was also 0.31m in diameter and this was 0.18m deep with a flat base E[2710] and a fill of greyish brown sandy clay E(2709).

Tree Pits

Also in the northeast of the Site were a spread of tree pits that predate some of the settlement activity apparent further west and south. One tree pit had an irregular oval shape E[2896=2834], and measured 1.80m by 1.20m, and was 0.25m deep with three fills; the lowest was mottled blueish grey/ reddish brown silty clay E(2895=2833) that represented disturbed natural deposits. The second fill was similar in hue, and was also silty clay, but with charcoal inclusions E(2894=2834). A second area of tree-disturbance was represented by a spread of hard yellowish brown silty clay E(2742) up to 0.18m deep, over an oval area measuring 3.20m by 1.20m. A third oval tree pit E[2955] measured 1.80m by 1.00m and was 0.11m deep, with a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(2954) and no finds.

In the north-west of the site, a small tree pit E[3142] was truncated to a semi-oval shape, to 0.25m by 0.12m and was 0.06m deep, with a fill of yellowish brown silty clay E(3141). It was cut by a Roman gully, but is otherwise undated.

In the centre west, a small tree pit E[3046] measured 1.50m by 1.00m and was 0.12m deep with an uneven base and a fill of grey sandy clay E(3045). It was cut by a Romano-British field boundary.

A group of features with stratigraphic relationships in the middle of the North Area were cut by a Roman boundary E[2839] and a medieval ditch E[3182], so are early in the archaeological sequence, and probably of prehistoric date.

The earliest of these was a narrow north / south oriented ditch or gully E[3126, 2979] that was 0.46m wide and just 0.25m deep with a rounded profile and a fill of light grey silty clay E(3125, 2978). This was cut by an irregular ditch oriented east / west E[3316, 3124, 3136] up to 0.72m wide and 0.13m deep with rounded sides and a flat base. The fill was greyish brown silty clay E(3315, 3123, 3135). This east / west ditch was cut at both ends. In the west, the ditch was cut by a north / south oriented ditch or gully over 1m wide and 0.14m deep with a flat base E[3132, 3134], filled with greyish brown silty clay E(3133, 3131). The east end of the east / west ditch was cut by a later curvilinear ditch, oriented north / south and turning northeast E[2935, 3278, 3185], which measured 6.2m long, 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep with a rounded profile and a fill of bluish brown silty clay E(2934, 3277, 3184). Five sherds of Roman pottery were present. This produced two sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70, which may be intrusive in this context. This was the only ditch of these four which had pottery finds. Nearby, a small oval pit E[3189] may be related to one of the ditches. This measured 1.00m by 0.60m and was 0.11m deep with an irregular flat base and a fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt. Addition of a later land drain had deformed E[3280] and discoloured E(3279) the feature.

Period 3: Iron Age to Roman (1st to 4th centuries)

Land use during this period on Site E consisted of the development of an early field system that fell out of use during the Iron Age to Roman Transition period (Period 3.1). This was superseded by a co-axial field system of Early Roman date (Period 3.2) that was subsequently modified later in the Roman period (Periods 3.3 and 3.4). It is also possible that Roman settlement developed on or close to the north-west corner of Site E during the Late Roman period (Period 3.4).

Period 3.1: Iron Age to Roman Transition (1st century)

North Area: Early Boundaries and Features (Figure 92)

In the south end of the north field a group of slender, shallow gullies or ditch remnants were oriented west-northwest – east-southeast, and may be of prehistoric to early Roman date. Two ditches may mark an enclosure or field boundary with an entrance, but the entrance would be 9m wide; therefore, the space is more likely the result of truncation through deep agriculture or groundworks associated with the later embanked ditch.

Ditches E[2893] and E[2899] (Figure 95)

Two ditches cut across an earlier tree pit and one cut a Romano-British ditch in the north part of the North Area. The larger of the two E[2893] measured 1.50m wide and 0.34m deep with a rounded profile E[2892, 2944 2961], and the southwest terminus E[2843] narrowed and became gradually shallower. The primary fill was yellowish brown silty clay E(2891 2943, 2960), and the upper fill was dark greyish brown silty clay E(2890, 2942, 2959, 2842). Two pottery sherds dated AD 50–70 were present, which may be residual in this context.

The narrower of the pair of ditches lay just a metre further north-west E[2889], and measured 1.19m wide and just 0.15m deep with a broadly concave profile E[2888, 2831] and a fill of brownish grey silty clay E(2887, 2830).

Ditch E[3270] (Figure 97)

In centre north, a 22m long northeast southwest ditch, E[3270] with a southwest terminus cut across one of the Roman boundary ditches E[2763] The ditch measured 0.86m wide and 0.18m deep, with a concave base E[3263 3252 3501] and a rounded terminus E[3311] and a fill of variable dark grey silty clay E(3262, 3251, 3500, 3310), from which 27 Roman pottery sherds were recovered.

A pit in the mid-west of the site may be of this period. It measured 2.52m by 2.00m and was 0.51m deep with a broad pointed base E[2642]. A primary fill was light grey silty clay E(2641), and the upper fill mottled blueish grey silty clay E(2640) with four sherds of pottery dated AD 50–70.

Ditch E[2898]: Interventions E[2850] / E[2884], E(2848), E(2882) (Figure 96-97)

Ditch E[2898], was 1.69m wide and 0.50m deep E[2850] E[2884], with steep sides and a broad flat base, and a shelf or step on the northeast side. The lower fill was bluish grey silty clay E(2849, 2883), and an upper fill of greyish brown silty clay E(2848, 2882). Three sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70 were present. Pottery, CBM and flint were present in the fills. A later intrusion into the ditch may be a tree pit E[2881], 0.90m across and 0.31m deep, with a fill of grey silty clay E(2880).

Ditch E[3086]: Interventions E[2796, 2829]; E(3085, 2828) (Figure 96)

Ditch E[3086] may represent one of the earliest features in the northern part of the site. This was 1.95m wide and 0.73m deep, with a rounded profile E[2796] and a flat terminus E[2829]. The primary fill was light grey silty clay E(3085, 2828), up to 0.34m thick, and the upper, secondary fill was dark grey clay E(2795 2827). Present within this fill were two plano-convex cake fragments, unclassified iron slag and vitrified ceramic that together are indicative of metal working in the vicinity.

Ditch E[2897]: Interventions E[2856, 2866], E(2855, 2865) (Figure 101-102)

The western part of the ditch E[2897] was 0.51m wide and 0.16m deep E[2856], and the terminus E[2866] was rounded; the base was flat. Only a single fill was present E(2855, 2865) of yellowish grey-brown silty clay. The eastern portion of this boundary was 0.43m wide and 0.23m deep, again with a rounded terminus E[3097], a flat base and a single fill of greyish brown silty clay E(3096).

Ditch E[2801]: Interventions E[2680, 2756=3223, 2748, 3181, 3167, 3307], E(3222, 2755 2786), E(2754=3222, 2679, 3220, 2786 and 2747, 3221, 3166, 3306), E(2784) (Figure 97-98; Plate 37)

A ditch E[2801] with a high proportion of finds strongly indicates more domestic settlement activity than the field boundaries, and was on a slightly different north-west / south-east axis, seen for a length of 18m, with a truncated north-west end. The ditch measured up to 1.60m wide where slumped and was up to 0.45m deep, with steep sides and a flat base E[2680, 2756=3223, 2748, 3181, 3167, 3307], A primary fill of pale greyish blue silty clay lay at the base E(3222, 2755 2786) and the upper

fill was greyish blue silty clay E(2754=3222, 2679, 3220, 2786 and 2747, 3221, 3166, 3306) with a dark grey lens of clay E(3180) at the top at one location. Pottery, animal bone and CBM was collected from the ditch, including 58 sherds of late 1st to 3rd-century date and 14 sherds of general Roman date and two presumably residual sherds dated AD 50–70. At one location was a posthole; cutting through the fill E[2785], 0.23m in dimeter and 0.52m deep, with steep sides, a rounded base, and a fill of reddish yellow silty clay E(2784). A small pit on the southwest side E[3169, 3305]measured 0.56m by 0.48m and was 0.18m deep, possibly a burrow with a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(3168 3304).

Plate 37: South-east facing section of Ditch E[2801] (slot E[2748]) and Posthole E[2785], looking north-west

Gully E[2732, 2738], E(2731, 2737) and associated features (Figure 97)

In the centre north of Site E, a 2.45m length of a gully E[2732] was oriented north-west / south-east with a south-east terminus E[2738], and measured 0.48m wide and 0.06m deep. It has a single fill of light grey compact clay E(2731, 2737) and contained a small pottery sherd. Its west side was flanked by three postholes. These comprised a small one measuring 0.15m in diameter and just 0.05m deep E[2803] with a fill of grey clay E(2802), a larger measuring 0.26m in diameter and 0.07m deep E[2805] with a fill of grey clay E(2804), and the third measured 0.19m in diameter just 0.04m deep E[2807], also with a fill of grey clay E(2806). The terminus of the gully cut a fourth, measuring 0.22m by 0.19m and just 0.04m deep E[2809], with a fill of grey clay E(2808].

Gully E[2794, 2736, 2658], E(2793, 2735 2657) and associated features (Figure 97)

The filled gully E[2732] was cut by a shallow curving gully or shallow enclosure that was seen for 17m length and continued beyond the limits of excavation E[2794, 2736, 2658]. This was 0.67m wide and 0.11m deep, with a rounded profile and a fill of compact light greyish yellow-brown clay E(2793, 2735 2657). A small shallow hollow E[2734] at the junction of the short gully and the curving gully may be a small posthole, pit or root disturbance. It measured 0.30m across and 0.10m deep, with a rounded base, and a fill of dark grey clay E(2733). A well-defined small posthole east of this E[2701] measured 0.23m by 0.20m and was 0.11m deep, with a rounded base and a fill of blueish grey clay E(2700). This could be related to the curving enclosure.

Ditch E[2869]: Interventions E[2871, 2946, 2995], E(2870, 2945 2994) and associated features (Figure 97)

A ditch of similar character lay northeast of the curved enclosure gully, and was oriented north-west / south-east E[2869], its northern terminus truncated by a burrow. Three interventions E[2871, 2946, 2995] through its 18m length showed steep sides dropping to a flat base, and a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.30m. The fill was blueish grey sandy clay E(2870, 2945 2994), which produced 14 sherds of pottery of Roman date.

Gully E[3012], E(3011) and associated features (Figure 97)

A slender remnant of a probable ditch/ gully E[3012] within the curving enclosure area was undated, but was stratigraphically early in the sequence. This was cut on all sides, leaving a shallow flat base 0.06m deep, with only 0.80m length surviving. The fill was compact brown clay E(3011). Whether any of the truncations represent a re-establishment of this gully is not proved. The truncated ditch was cut on its east side, by a narrow and shallow gully E[2985], measuring 0.15m wide and 0.09m deep, with a rounded profile and a fill of brownish clay E(2984).

Two postholes that could be contemporary are in this area, but probably do not relate to the enclosing gully. One cut the end of the narrow gully E[2985], and measured 0.60m by 0.50m and was 0.13m deep E[2987], with a rounded base and a fill of brownish grey clay E(2986). The second posthole lay outside the enclosure gully, and measured 0.60m by 0.40m , and was 0.10m deep E[2699], with and also with a fill of greyish brown clay E(2698).

Ditch E[3264]: Interventions E[2983] / E3237] (Figure 97)

A broader ditch on a north-west / south-east alignment E[3264] within the small enclosure cut through one gully E[3012], and was not aligned with any other regular features on the Site. This measured 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep E[2983] and had a blunt rounded northern terminus E[3237]. A thin primary fill of mottled yellowish grey clay E(3013) was overlain by the main fill, of brownish yellow clay E(2982, 3236). No finds were collected from this feature

Ditches E[3282 209], E(3281, 208) and E[3323]: Interventions E[3284, 3322], E(3281, 208) (Figure 100)

On the south side of a later medieval ditch, a short ditch oriented north-west / south-east was 2.7m long, 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep, with 45° sides and a flat base E[3282, 209]. The fill was brownish grey clay E(3281, 208), with Romano-British pottery collected in the form of eight sherds dating to the period AD 50–70. Vitrified ceramic was also present, which may represent discarded industrial waste.

Adjacent to it to the west was a truncated ditch E[3323] with a rounded southwest terminus, oriented northeast-southwest , up to 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a flat base E[3284, 3322], and a fill of brownish grey silty clay E(3283 3321). This also contained pottery in the form of 53 sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70 and a single sherd of general Roman date.

The purpose of these potentially related features is uncertain. One possibility is that they form two sides of a small animal pen or represent beamslots or robber cuts for a small outbuilding.

Ditch E[2858 / 3273], E(2588), E(2586, 2789, 3271)

Ditch E[2858/ 3273] oriented north-east / south-west cut through a Roman gully E[2857] in the south-east of the North Area (Figure 101), and was 6.00m long, 1.35m wide and 0.22m deep E[2790, 2589, 3272] with a broad flat base and a rounded southwest terminus E[3272]. A primary fill of mottled yellowish brown silty clay E(2588) was overlain by a deeper fill of greyish brown silty clay E(2586, 2789, 3271). To the north of this, a small tree pit measuring 1.14m by 0.75m pit was 0.17m deep E[2570], with a fill of mottled grey and yellowish brown silty clay E(2569).

Pitting Activity

Other features in this area of Site E include an oval pit that measured 0.62m by 0.33m and was 0.38m deep E[3063] with a fill of dark greyish brown silt E(3062) (Figure 98).

To the south of these features, a short part of a linear gully E[3122] was oriented north-west / south-east with a broadly rounded south-east terminus (Figure 98), and was 0.48m wide and just 0.07m deep, with a fill of yellowish brown silty clay E(3121) and no finds.

An irregular much truncated pit in the north of the Site E[3240] was 1.80m long and 1,20m wide (Figure 98), with a rounded profile E[3275] and a fill of light brownish grey silty clay E(3274). It produced 40 pottery sherds dated AD 50–70+.

A small undated pit E[3303] in the north-west was cut by a later boundary, and measured 1.00m by 0.75m and was just 0.11m deep with a rounded profile and a fill of bluish grey silty clay E(3302).

South Area: Early Boundaries and Features (Figures 93-94)

Pit E[4187], E(4192, 4191, 4190, 4186) (Figure 108)

A roughly square pit with one rounded north-west edge E[4187] was located in the mid west of the site, later cut by a ditch E[4216] (Plate 38). This measured 1.90m by 1.90m and was 0.55m deep with a flat base 1.20m across. Steep lower parts of the sides indicated that the upper parts may have slumped, deforming its original shape. The primary fill was yellowish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks E(4192), and represents initial subsidence and erosion of the edges of the pit. This was overlain by a layer of mottled red-brown grey clay E(4191) up to 0.30m deep. The third fill was a thin deposit of brownish grey clay E(4090), and the top fill was dark brown silty clay E(4186) with occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal. This upper fill appeared to be more of a deliberate backfill than a silting event or accumulation.

Plate 38: South-east facing section of Pit [4187], cut by Ditch E[4216] (slot E[4185]), looking north-west

Ditch E[4070]

A series of ditches on the same north-east / south-west alignment were stratigraphically some of the earliest features and may be prehistoric or early Romano British. At the northern end of the southern Site, two segments of ditch on the same alignment have a 12m space between them, and together span 60m E[4070 and 4067]. The longer of the two (within the SMS area) E[4070] was 44m long, up to 1.10m wide and 0.25m deep, had sides sloping down at c.60° to a broad concave base, and had a narrow northeast terminus E[4090], which may have been truncated. Three other interventions showed the same profile of the ditch E[4082, 4069, 4125], and a single fill of variable yellowish brown-streaked dark grey silty clay E(4089, 4081, 4068, 4126). Roman pottery from the fill (39 sherds) and CBM together suggested a general Roman date for the feature, although the presence of two more diagnostic pottery sherds may date it to the late 1st to 2nd century (although these could equally represent intrusive material).

Ditch E[4170]: Interventions E[4106, 4141, 4055, 4063], E(4142, 4169, 4105, 4061), E(4104, 4054, 4062 4168 4144) (Figure 104)

Approximately 6m northeast of ditch E[4070], the next section had a squared southwest terminus E[4170]. Four other interventions showed that this ditch was up to 1.46m wide and 0.46m deep 4106, 4141, 4055, 4063 EVAL 13]. The profile was generally the same as Ditch E[4070]; sides sloping down at c.60° to a broad concave base, but there was evidence for slumping and deforming of the south-east edge. A primary fill was identified, of variable bluish grey mottled yellowish brown silty clay E(4142, 4169, 4105, 4061) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. An upper fill of dark bluish grey silty clay E(4104, 4054, 4062 4168 4144) was also present with intrusive redeposited natural where the edge had subsided E(4171). Two sherds of Roman pottery were present.

Gully E[2722]: Interventions E[2687 2650 2721]; E(2648, 2686, 2720) (Figure 97)

A short gully 3.10m long E[2722] just west of the early phase curved enclosure gully had a rounded north-west terminus and was on an approximate north-west / south-east alignment It had a profile with steep sides and flat base E[2687 2650 2721], up to 1.20m wide and 0.21m deep. In one location, a primary fill of light brown clay E(2649) was present. The body of the fill was blueish grey clay E(2648, 2686, 2720), with finds of Roman pottery. This may be one of the earlier Roman features, hence the presence of material dating to the period AD 1–70. This was later cut into by an irregular hollow E[2741], measuring 3m by 2.5m and 0.34m deep E[2740 2715 and 2647], which is likely to represent a tree pit. A primary fill resembled the geology of the site E(2646), and the upper fill was blueish grey slightly stony clay E(2645, 2646, 2739, 2714). Pottery in the fill in the form of two Roman sherds is likely to have been disturbed from the gully beneath.

Ditch E[4097]: Interventions E[4092, 4080], E(4079, 4091) (Figure 104)

In the north of the southern area, parallel with E[4067] and 14m to the north-west of it, was a shallow narrow linear feature E[4097] which may be contemporary with the Period 3.1 features. This had a rounded southwest terminus E[4092], which was heavily truncated by a later ditch. A second intervention E[4080] showed a 45° sides and a slightly rounded base, measuring 0.59m wide and 0.27m deep. The fill was greyish brown silty clay E(4079, 4091), from which four Roman pottery sherds were recovered. The intervention in the middle of the ditch revealed a posthole E[4094] that was cut by the ditch E[4094], surviving as an oval hollow measuring 0.16m by 0.10m and just 0.05m deep. The fill was stony yellowish brown clay E(4093).

Ditch E[4067]: Interventions E[4122, 4336, 4084, 4123, 4228], E(4083, 4124, 4227, 4335) (Figure 104)

The second ditch cutting ditch E[4067] lay 24m further southwest, and was also oriented north-west / south-east. This ditch E[4122] was 16m long with a squarish southwest terminus E[4336], and measured up to 0.84m wide and 0.30m deep, with shallow upper edges dropping to a deeper rounded

base. Three other interventions were carried out E[4084, 4123, 4228 and each contained a single fill of greyish blue/ yellow brown silty clay E(4083, 4124, 4227, 4335), with finds of flint, and charcoal pieces.

Ditch E[4066]: Interventions E[4057, 4078, 4096, 4148, 4183], E(4056, 4077, 4095, 4149 and 4182) (Figures 93, 104)

Ditch E[4066] measured 19m long, up to 0.84m wide and 0.31m wide with a V-shaped profile that was steeper on the northeast edge. The termini to the north-west E[4057] and south-east E[4183] were both rounded. Each part of the ditch excavated revealed a single fill, of greyish brown silty clay E(4056, 4077, 4095, 4148 and 4182). No finds were collected from this feature.

Period 3.2: Early Roman (mid-1st to 2nd century)

A Co-Axial Field System: North Area (Figure 92)

A series of parallel ditches oriented north-west / south-east across the North Area are currently thought to be of early Roman-British date and are parallel to Bicester Road, suggesting either that Bicester Road respected the extant field boundaries when established, or that the road has its origins in the Romano-British period and the fields laid out to its alignment: an indicator of continuity of land use. Alternatively, this could be a product of the prevailing topography of the area. These boundaries are c.20m apart and vary in width and depth.

Two slightly irregular, parallel ditches were located in the northeast end of the North Area and may represent a double-ditched boundary, with the larger possibly being a principal boundary to a settlement.

Ditch E[2656]: Interventions E[2655, 2815, 2905, 2958, 2209, 2319]; E(2208, 2318, 2652, 2813 2956 and 2653) (Figure 95)

This principal boundary E[2656] was up to 1.76m wide and 0.61m deep, and was excavated with six interventions. E[2655, 2815, 2905, 2958, 2209, 2319]. The ditch had sides sloping down at 45° to a rounded base, with the northeast side having a step or shelf 0.22m above the base. A primary fill of dark grey silty clay E(2654, 2814) represented erosion of the sides while open and active. The secondary fill was very dark grey silty clay E(2208, 2318, 2652, 2813 2956 and 2653) with finds of AD 1–70 pottery (one sherd) and animal bone. The uppermost fill was light brownish grey silty clay E(2207, 2317, 2651, 2812, 2904 2957), which produced 17 sherds of pottery dated to the period AD 50–70. A total of 34 sherds of pottery of general Roman date were also present, as was a small intact annular buckle, which may be Roman but is not closely datable.

Ditch E[2602], (2601) (Plate 39)

At 90 degrees to this ditch and continuing to the northeast, a slightly shallower ditch E[2602] measuring 1.80m wide and 0.45m deep had its terminus or relationship to the principal boundary lost to truncation; they may have been contemporary. The profile of the ditch E[2602] showed a steep, 45° slope on both sides, although with a step or shelf 0.25m above the base of the north-west side, similar to the principal boundary E[2656]. The base was flat. The primary fill of the ditch was a thin layer of dark brown silty clay E(2601), overlain by a thin layer of brown silty clay E(2600). These two layers at the base represent primary silting and erosion deposits laid down when the ditch was open. The third fill was up to 0.31m deep, of greenish yellow silty clay E(2599), and the topmost fill was dark brownish grey clayey silt E(2598). In the base of the ditch, a small hollow 0.28m wide and 0.06m deep E[2604] was either a small burrow or tree pit, with a fill of greyish red silty clay E(2603).

Plate 39: North-east facing section of Ditch E[2602], looking south-west

Ditch E[2724]: Interventions E[2726, 2758, 2211, 2316], E(2315), E(2210, 2314 2725, 2757) (Figure 95)

Approximately 2m southwest of ditch E[2656], and slightly irregular and divergent, a similarly large ditch E[2724] on a north-west / south-east alignment had two interventions E[2726, 2758, 2211, 2316] and was 2m wide and 0.56m deep, with less steep sides and a rounded base. A lower fill of bluish grey silty clay E(2315) was seen at only one intervention, and the majority, upper fill E(2210, 2314 2725, 2757) was greyish brown clay, and there were no finds save for a broken tegula and a single sherd of Roman pottery. The absence of finds or evidence for gradual silting deposits may indicate a period of rapid infilling of this ditch. This may represent an earlier or later iteration of Ditch E[2602].

Ditch E[2821, 2847], E(2846, 2820) (Figure 96)

The third ditch of the parallel boundaries lay 20m to the west, where two ditches on the same location may represent a re-establishment of the same boundary on a more regular arrangement. The earliest, E[2821, 2847], had steep sides dropping to a flat base. The primary fill comprised yellowish brown silty clay, which was largely a silting product E(2846, 2820), and was overlain in part by yellowish brown clay eroded from the side of the cut E(2845). The upper fill in the ditch was mottled grey silty clay E(2844, 2818). One sherd of Roman pottery was present, as was one sherd of late 11th-century pottery, which may be intrusive in this context. The later incarnation of these boundaries is discussed in Period 3.3 to 3.4 (see Ditch E[2838, 2823 2206], below).

Ditch E[2751]: Interventions E[2751, 2762, 3261, 2792]; E(2751, 2761, 2791 3260) (Figure 97)

Another 20m to the southwest E[2763] , the sixth of these ditches was 1.80m wide and just 0.20 deep, with a broad concave profile, and was excavated with four interventions E[2751, 2762, 3261, 2792]. Where present, the primary fill was grey silty clay E(2750), and the upper, majority fill was greyish brown silty clay E(2751, 2761, 2791 3260). Pottery dated AD 1–70 and Roman CBM from the fills indicated an early Romano-British date.

Continuation of the Co-Axial Field System: South Area (Figures 93-94)

Ditch E[4164, 4119, 4370 4400, 1607], E(4369), E(4118 4163, 4368, 4399, 1606) (Figure 105-106)

This ditch was 1.46m wide and 0.51m deep E[4164, 4119, 4370 4400, 1607] with a rounded profile. A primary fill of greenish brown silty clay E(4369) was identified at one location, otherwise, the ditch fill was dark brownish grey silty clay E(4118 4163, 4368, 4399, 1606). Animal bone was the only find collected.

Ditch E[4216, 4357]: Interventions E[4185, 4218 4323 4319 4352], E(4184, 4217 4322, 4318, 4351) (Figure 108)

Further south, on a north-west / south-east alignment was another ditch with a V-shaped profile E[4216=4357], with five interventions revealing a width of up to 0.65m and a depth of 0.28m E[4185, 4218 4323 4319 4352], with only a single fill, of variable mottled brownish grey/ yellowish brown silty clay E(4184, 4217 4322, 4318, 4351). Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit. This was cut by a medieval or post-medieval field boundary E[4356].

Ditch E[4165]: Interventions E[4175, 4178]; E(4174 4157) (Figure 110)

In the southern part of the South Area, a 25m length of a fourth undated ditch had a V-profile, E[4165] and was up to 1.44m wide and 0.44m deep E[4175, 4178], with a single fill of mottled blueish grey silty clay E(4174 4157), again with no finds. Its position relative to the other ditches in this field system suggests that it could represent a contemporary component of that same landscape.

Ditch E[4202]: Interventions E[4194 4204], E(4193, 4203) (Figure 111)

Another 12m north of this, the third of the southern ditches [4202] was 20m long, and up to 1.50m wide and 0.30m deep, with a broad concave profile E[4194 4204] and a single fill of bluish grey slightly flinty clay E(4193, 4203). Although no finds were recovered from the feature, its spatial associated relative to the other features described thus far strongly suggests that it forms part of this field system.

Ditch E[4238]: Interventions E[4268, 4240, 4262, 4300], E(4267, 4239, 4261, 4299) (Figure 109)

Narrow ditch E[4238] was seen for 18m length, and was up to 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep, with a rounded northeast terminus E[4268], and a concave profile with flat base E[4240, 4262, 4300]. A single fill of mottled light bluish grey silty clay E(4267, 4239, 4261, 4299) contained no finds or coarse components.

Ditch E[4131]: Interventions E[4031, 4128, 4121], E(4030, 4127, 4120) (Figures 106-107)

Ditch E[4131] was 22.5m long and up to 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep had steep sides breaking sharply to a rounded base. Both termini E[4031 and 4121] were rounded, and a third intervention showed the same profile E[4128]. The fill was dark blueish grey silty clay E(4030, 4127, 4120). Two small features close to the southwest terminus of this ditch were potentially related to this ditch, and were located to its north-west. One was an oval pit E[4406], measuring 0.60m across and 0.10m deep, with a single fill of blackish grey silty clay with charcoal fragments E(4405). The other feature was smaller, and was a posthole E[4277], measuring 0.50m by 0.42n and 0.24m deep with a vertical northern side and a tapered point. The fill was dark blueish grey silty clay E(4276), with charcoal fragments present.

Ditch E[2839]: Interventions E[2565 2582 2776, 2730 2933], E(2775, 2774, 2773, 2564, 2743 2744, 2729) (Figures 100-101)

The southernmost ditch of the group E[2839], was another significant boundary, and lay 100m from the first, in the northeast of the site. The ditch had a strong V-shaped profile, and was up to 2.69m wide and up to 0.86m deep E[2565 2582 2776, 2730 2933]. Lensing of erosion products at the base varied throughout the length of the ditch, comprising blue and grey silty clays E(2775, 2774, 2773, 2564, 2743 2744, 2729) from which six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered along with one dated AD 50–70, and erosion products E(2566), overlain by a majority fill of brownish yellow silty clay E(2772, 2581, 2563 2853). A top fill of mottled greyish brown/ yellow silty clay, E(2932, 2771, 2562), and lenses of grey silt E(2770), and light grey silty clay at the surface. Eight sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70 and six of general Roman date were present. There was slight evidence of a recut into the ditch E[2582 2854], but more likely evidence of compaction of fills.

Ditch E[4235]: Interventions E[4423, 4199, 4237], E(4198. 4236, 4422) (Figure 109)

Seven metres to the southwest and less regular, a fourth ditch E[4235] could be of this phase and settlement pattern. This ditch was 18m long with a narrow northeast terminus E[4423], and two other interventions showed a typical profile of steep sides and a flat base up to 0.90m wide and 0.17m deep E[4199, 4237]. A single fill of mottled light bluish grey silty clay E(4198. 4236, 4422) contained no finds or coarse components.

Ditch E[4160], E(4159) (Figure 109)

A short 3.6m length of ditch E[4160] in the southwest of the site may be contemporary with these features. The ditch was 1.00m wide and 0.14m deep, with broadly concave profile and a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(4159).

A Cremation: South Area

Pit E[4398], E(4397) (Plate 40; Plate 41) (Figure 109)

In the south of the South Area, a cremation pit E[4398] was the only cremation found at Tythe Barn, and is Roman in date The pit was oval, measuring 0.50m by 0,38m and just 0.11m deep with a flat base. An animal burrow or a root intrusion was present in the northeast side. The fill of the cremation pit was dark grey silty clay E(4397) with a high proportion of charcoal and burnt bone. Finds comprised 57 hobnails and one brooch, strongly indicative of the Roman date for this feature.

The nails recovered from the fill (4397) of cremation pit [4398] comprise three intact and 24 fragments of Manning Type 1B nails, one possible nail with a T-shaped or figure of eight head, and 37 shank fragments, some of which display clenched tips. These nails may represent the remains of grave goods or possibly a cremation bier used to transport the deceased to the pyre (Toynbee 1971). A total of 195 incomplete hobnail head and shank fragments were also identified (RT 625c-d, RT 626c-e, RT 632b-c, RT 633c-d, RT 635a-b, RT 637a-b, RT 640, SF 1046, SF 1049), which most likely represent the remnants of footwear worn by the deceased or buried with the cremation. In addition to the nails and hobnails, a number of small, unidentifiable heavily corroded lumps and fragments (Q: 25) were also recovered from the cremation fill, which may represent the heavily heat-affected remains of nails, grave goods, or other items.

Plate 40: Pre-excavation view of Cremation Pit E[4398], looking north

Plate 41: Mid-excavation view of Cremation Pit E[4398], looking north

Period 3.3: Later Roman (2nd-3rd Century)

Probable Field Boundaries: North Area (Figure 92)

Ditch E[3177, 2683]: Interventions E[205 2952, 3160, 3176 ,3211, 2667], E(204, 2951, 3159, 3175, 3210, 2666) (Figure 98-100)

Ditch E[3177, 2683], which was up to 1.53m wide and again shallower than those in the east, being just 0.23m deep, with a broad concave profile that was excavated with six interventions, including a southwest terminus E[205, 2952, 3160, 3176, 3211, 2667]. A single fill of blueish-brownish grey silty

clay E(204, 2951, 3159, 3175, 3210, 2666) was present. Pottery in the fill comprised nine late 3rd-century sherds and one of general Roman date. It is likely that the depth of the ditch had been affected by considerable late medieval earthworks associated with an embanked ditch.

Recuts E[2950], E(2949) and E[3177]: Intervention E[2578], E(2577) and associated features (Figures 98, 100)

A shallow gully along the north-west part of the ditch is likely to represent a recut of the ditch as a shallower gully, with a thin rounded terminus E[2950] 0.39m wide and 0.16m deep, with a fill of grey clayey silt E(2949). A small undated pit of 0.32m diameter and 0.06m deep E[2948] was also cut into the filled ditch in the west, with a fill of blueish brown silty clay E(2947).

A shallow ditch was close to one of the main boundaries E[3177] (see Period 3.1), oriented north-west / south-east, with a north-west terminus E[2578]. Its profile showed a width of 0.87m shallow slopes to a narrow base 0.19m deep. A single fill of bluish brown silty clay E(2577) contained pottery and flint, including three sherds of mid-2nd century date, which may be residual in this context. It may form part of the same recut boundary as E[2950] to the west.

Ditch [2800]: Interventions E[2764, 2753=3219, 3156, 3295, 3179, 3217], E(3205, 3294), E(2678, 2752=3235, 3155, 3178, 3293 3216); and recut E[3324]: Interventions E[3292 3162], E(3161, 3291) (Figures 97-98)

During this period Ditch [2801] (see Period 3.1, above) was re-established as a thinner gully E[2800] that was 0.76m wide and 0.35m deep with a flat base E[2764, 2753=3219, 3156, 3295, 3179, 3217] with a thin layer of pale grey silty clay at the base E(3205, 3294), from which 11 sherds of late 1st to 2nd-century pottery was recovered along with three of general Roman date. The upper fill of dark brownish grey-blue clay E(2678, 2752=3235, 3155, 3178, 3293 3216). A total of 23 sherds of pottery dated AD 120–200 were recovered, as was building material and animal bone, which together indicate a domestic source in the second phase of infilling of the ditch. This included 29 sherds of late 1st-century pottery and 12 sherds of late 3rd-century pottery. An oval posthole in the base at one location E[2682] was 0.33m by 0.28m in plan and 0.10m deeper than the base. The fill of dark brownish grey-blue clay E(2681) could not be differentiated from the gully fill, so it could not be determined whether this was a post in the gully, or a later or earlier event. It produced a single sherd of Roman pottery.

This recut ditch E[2800] was cut in turn by a large pit or incomplete boundary which was rich in finds E[3324], and will be fully phased when the finds data is supplied. This pit or ditch was 6.5m long, 1.65m wide and 0.48m wide with steep sides and an irregular base E[3292 3162]. A fill of dark blueish grey clayey silt E(3161, 3291) contained 86 sherds of late 2nd-century pottery, three of general Roman date and building material. This could represent a midden dump into a specifically cut pit. This pit or ditch was later partially truncated by a longer ditch E[3255] and a furrow [3171].

Ditch E[2704]: Interventions [2584, 2576, 2728, 2595, 2593, 2597 2693, 2660, 2864], E(2583, 2575, 2727, 2594, 2592, 2596, 2692, 2659, 2863) (Figures 100-101)

In the south of the north field, a long, slender, shallow ditch remnant or gully E[2704] was oriented north-northeast – south-southwest, and is likely to be of late Roman or early medieval date, and cuts across field boundary E[2839] and the early gully E[2897]. The long ditch was up to 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep, with a concave profile E[2584, 2576, 2728, 2595, 2593, 2597 2693, 2660, 2864], and had a single fill of greyish brown-blue silty clay E(2583, 2575, 2727, 2594, 2592, 2596, 2692, 2659, 2863). Pottery was found in one of the eight interventions in the form of one sherd of general Roman date. The ditch was, however, identically aligned with another Period 3.3 feature to the south, Enclosure 1E (discussed subsequently), thus suggesting that the two may be contemporary.

One posthole adjacent to this could be also be contemporary, measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.13m deep E[2580], with a fill of blueish grey silty clay E(2579).

Possible Evidence of Settlement: North Area (Figure 92)

In the north-west of the North Area, a concentration of features rich in pottery were noted which could therefore have been situated close to settlement.

Ditch E[3255]: Interventions E[2512, 2538, 2540, 3016, 3030, 3154, 3229, 3290 706, 712], E(705, 711 2511, 2537, 2539, 3015, 3029, 3054, 3153, 3228, 3289) and associated features (Figures 98, 100)

The longest of these formed two sides of a rectangular enclosure ditch E[3255], oriented southwest-northeast for 17m before turning north-west for 12m and continuing beyond the edge of the SMS. This was up to 1.00m wide and 0.35m deep, with 35° sloping sides and a rounded base E[2512, 2538, 2540, 3016, 3030, 3154, 3229, 3290 706, 712]. The southwest terminus E[3055] had a rounded end; an associated ditch with opposing terminus for this enclosure was not apparent in the SMS area. The ditch had a fill of dark grey/ grey silty clay with a notable dump of burned stones at the terminus and occasional stone inclusions along its length E(705, 711 2511, 2537, 2539, 3015, 3029, 3054, 3153, 3228, 3289). A total of 33 sherds of late 3rd-century pottery, 19 late 2nd-century pottery and 13 sherds of mid-2nd century pottery were present, as were a further 18 sherds of general Roman date. Also present were 63 sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 120–200.

Part of the inner side of this possible enclosure ditch was flanked by postholes; three were identified near the corner. The largest was at the corner and measured 0.25m by 0.20m and was 0.14m deep E[3067], with a fill of blueish grey clay E(3066). 1.2m southwest of it, the second posthole measured 0.20m by 0.12m and in diameter and was 0.14m deep E[2542], with a fill of grey silty clay E(2541), and the third another 1.20m further southwest, measured 0.20m by 0.19m and was 0.10m deep E[3075], with a fill of yellowish brown silty clay E(3074). Each was driven, with no packing stones.

A fourth posthole nearby to the row of three may be contemporary, being of similar size, measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.20m deep E[2760].

Post built structures?

Five postholes east of this ditch may form part of a single irregular structure, or be parts of disparate units (Figure 98). Two of these were a posthole 0.22m deep with a diameter of 0.13m E[2912] and a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(2911), and a large posthole of 0.33m diameter and 0.22m deep E[2916], also with a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(2915). The other three postholes are similar sizes in an approximate line oriented northeast-southwest. These comprise one measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.17m deep E[3052] with a fill of dark greyish brown silty clayE(3051); the second 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep E[3050] with a fill of dark greyish brown silty clay E(3049) and the third E[3286] 0.41m across and just 0.0.08m deep, with a fill of grey silty clay E(3285)

Seven postholes around the group of three gullies within the rectangular enclosure may be contemporary with them, but do not make a single structure (Figure 98). Two postholes lie in the east of this small enclosure: E[2941], E(2940), the other measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.22m deep E[2967] with a fill of brown silty clay E(2966). The other five comprise a large posthole measuring 0.57m by 0.38m and 0.18m deep E[2719] with a fill of blueish grey silty clay E(2718); a smaller second measuring 0.17m in diameter and 0.09m deep E[3024], with a fill brownish yellow clay E(3023);, a similar posthole of 0.17m diameter and 0.07m deep E[3026], also with a fill of brownish yellow clay E(3025); an oval posthole measuring 0.19m by 0.11m and 0.16m deep E[3057] with a fill of yellowish grey clay E(3056); the fifth was another large post of 0.50m diameter and 0.10m deep E[2993] and a fill of brown silty clay E(2992). Fill E(3056) produced one sherd of Iron Age to Roman pottery.

Pitting Activity

There were also two oval pits within the enclosure (Figure 98). One measured 0.46m by 0.25m by 0.10m with a rounded profile E[3044] and a fill of brownish yellow sandy clay E(3043). The second measured 0.60m by 0.30m by 0.22m E[3059] but cut one of the gullies, and had a fill of dark yellowish brown clay.

Period 3.1 pit E[3063] was truncated by a shallow pit 1.25m by 0.94m and just 0.08m deep with a flat base E[2546] and a fill of light brown silty clay E(2545), which was most likely an early tree pit. It produced two sherds of pottery dated to the period AD 120–200.

Gully E[3269], Gully E[3268], Gully [2811] (Figure 98)

A group of three shallow parallel gullies lay just 1.2m apart, at a right-angle to the boundary ditches previously described. It was considered during excavation that these could have been beam slots, but if so, they do not indicate a single regular structure.

The north-west of the three E[3269] measured 5.8m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep E[2518, 3138, 3144, 3048] with a rounded northeast terminus E[2971] and a concave profile. The fill was dark greyish blue silty clay E(2970, 2517, 3137, 3143, 3047) with pottery of mid- to late 2nd-century date (112 sherds), AD 120–200 (four sherds) and general Roman (74 sherds).

Approximately 1.20m south-east of this gully, the second E[3268] measured 5.60m long with a rounded northeast terminus E[2860 3217], and had a shallow concave profile; 0.60m wide and 0.14m deep E[2989]. There was a thin primary fill of mottled light grey silty clay E(3021), and a thicker upper fill of brownish grey silty clay E(2859, 3216, 2988). Pottery and building material in the fill were all indicative of a Romano-British date due to the presence of 34 sherds post-dating AD 160.

Approximately 0.80m north of the terminus, part of a second gully on this alignment was observed; just the terminus and 1.10m length of this gully E[2811] survived, it measured 0.50m wide and just 0.05m deep, with a rounded profile and a fill of dark grey silty clay E(2810=2861). This produced 27 sherds of 2nd century pottery and a further seven sherds of late 2nd-century pottery.

Yet another associated gully, E[3258], was 7.05m long with narrow pointed southwest terminus E[3288]. This ditch or gully was up to 0.91m wide and 0.25m wide with a rounded profile E[2548, 3061, 3242, 3244], and a fill of varied bluish grey/ brown silty clay E(3287 2547, 3241, 3243, 3060), and finds of Romano-British pottery (16 sherds dated AD 50–70, six 2nd century sherds and four mid-3rd century sherds). There was a minor suggestion of a re-cut or intrusion at one intervention, with a concave hollow E[3297] filled with dark bluish grey silty clay E(3296).

Ditches E[2781 / 2783], E(2780/ 2782) and E[2536 3152], E(2534, 3151) (Figure 98)

Other short lengths of ditch in the north-west of the site include a ditch in the north-west oriented northeast-southwest, just 2m long, 1.10m wide, and 0.20m deep had a rounded terminus and a rounded profile E[2781/ 2783], with a fill of brown silty clay E(2780/ 2782).

To the west of it, 3.5m away, another north-west south-east ditch E[2536] with a rounded south-east terminus [3152] was present for 5m, and was 0.53m wide and 0.26m deep, with a primary fill of mottled brown/ grey clay E(2536) and an upper fill of light greyish brown silty clay E(2534, 3151).

These features contained no dating evidence, however they are phased here on the balance of probability, given the density of Period 3.3 activity in this part of Site E.

Ditches E[2557], E(2556) and E[2555], (2554) and associated features (Figure 100)

A pair of ditches to the west probably represent a re-siting of a boundary. The earlier of the two E[2557] was oriented northeast-southwest for 2.5m and was 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep, with a

rounded profile and a fill of dark grey sandy silt E(2556), with pottery and animal bone found within it, including five sherds of late 1st to 2nd century pottery. The western side was cut by a shallower ditch on the same alignment E[2555], also 2,5m long, but 0.65m wide and just 0.11m deep, with a fill of light grey silty clay E(2554). The northeast terminus was cut by a small pit or posthole which may indicate the replacement of the boundary with a fence. The small pit E[2561] measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a fill of pale yellowish brown silty clay E(2560). In turn, this was cut into to the west, by a second small pit or posthole E[2559] 0.78m across and 0. 02m deep with a rounded profile and a fill of brownish grey silty clay E(2558).

A possible enclosure and associated boundaries: South Area (Figures 93-94)

A group of rectilinear gullies/ ditches in the northern end of the South Area represent an enclosure, or a group of two or more adjoining enclosures. It post-dates the filling of a robust ditch E[4101], and could be late Roman in date. These comprised segments of a northeast-southwest oriented rectangular enclosure 12m wide (Enclosure 1E).

Ditch E[4386]: Intervention E[4101, 4379], E(4384), E(4316/ 4382) (Figure 104)

In the north of the South Area, a two-phase ditch aligned north-west / south-east E[4386] was undated, but cut by a dated Roman ditch E[4101] (Plate 42). The earlier phase was much truncated to 0.35m width E[4385], which showed a rounded profile and a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(4384) The ditch crossed the excavated area for 26.5m, and had a rounded north-west terminus E[4379]. The ditch was up to 1.80m wide and 0.28m deep, with 30° sloping sides dropping to a flat base E[4317] A thin primary fill of stony mottled greyish/ yellowish brown silty clay was present at the terminus, and the upper fill was greyish brown sandy clay E(4316/ 4382), with flecks of charcoal being the only potential cultural inclusion. Although very little archaeological evidence was retrieved, this feature appeared to be aligned with other elements of Enclosure 1E, hence its inclusion in this sub-period.

Plate 42: North-west facing section of Ditches E[4386] (left) and E[4101] (right), looking south-west

Ditch Recut E[4101]: E[4117, 4100, 4325, 4334 4381], E(4098, 4116 4324, 4333, 4380) and associated features (Figure 104)

Large boundary ditch E[4386] was recut as E[4101], which was is provisionally dated to the Romano-British period, with finds of pottery, building material and slag within the fills. The ditch was oriented north-west / south-east, spanning 32m width of the Site, with its cut surviving up to 2.08m wide and 0.76m deep E[4117, 4100, 4325, 4334 4381]. The sides dropped at c 45° to a vertical, flat-bottomed slot at the base which probably represents repeated clearing actions in this landscape of silty clay. The primary fill was confined to the cleaning slot, and was mottled grey/ yellowish brown silty clay E(4099, 4383), from which two sherds of pottery dated AD 1–70 were recovered, which must be residual in this context. The upper fill was mottled reddish brown/ brownish grey silty clay E(4098, 4116 4324, 4333, 4380). At one location, a pointed stakehole E[4115] of 0.05m diameter and 0.22m depth was driven into the northeast side of the ditch. The fill was dark grey silty clay E(4114)with a high proportion of charcoal, probably from the stake itself. The upper fill of the ditch sealed this stakehole.

Ditch E[4310]: Interventions E[4332,4314, 4309, 4045], E(4308,4044), E(4331 4313, 4307, 4043), E(4042) (Figures 104-105; Plate 43)

The southwest side of the enclosure was formed of three segments. The northern most part E[4310] was an L-shaped ditch in plan, oriented north-west / south-east for 5.4m, being 0.76m wide and 0.31m deep before turning at 90° to the southwest for 13.7m and beyond the Site boundary, where it was 1.10m wide and 0.53m deep. The north-west terminus was rounded E[4332], and the general profile had 45° sides dropping to a rounded base. There were three other interventions into the ditch E[4314, 4309, 4045] revealed a primary fill of bluish grey silty clay E(4308,4044), a secondary fill of mottled dark brown/ yellowish brown silty clay E(4331 4313, 4307, 4043), and an upper fill of light yellowish brown E(4042) in the southwest, representing the base of subsoil over the darker fill. No finds were collected from this ditch.

Plate 43: North-east facing section of Ditch E[4310] (slot E[4309]), looking south-west

Ditch E[4353]: Interventions E[4346, 4348], E(4345, 4347) (Figure 107)

Approximately 2.2m southwest of the corner of E[4310], the second part of the enclosure was represented by a 3m segment of ditch/ gully E[4353], excavated with two interventions E[4346, 4348].

The north-west terminus was well rounded, the southwest end was truncated. A single fill of mottled yellowish brown/ bluish grey silty clay E(4345, 4347) contained charcoal flecks, but no finds.

Ditch E[4255]: Interventions E[4355, 409, 4088, 4230, 4108, 4279, 4162], E(408, 4354, 4087, 4229, 4107, 4278, 4161) (Figures 105-106)

A longer ditch E[4255] of this enclosure continued southwest for 22.8m and beyond the limit of excavation. Its northeast terminus E[4355] was well formed and rounded. Five other interventions E[409, 4088, 4230, 4108, 4279, 4162] revealed a cut 0.70m wide and 0.17m deep with a rounded profile. Only a single fill was apparent, of mottled yellowish brown/ greyish brown silty clay E(408, 4354, 4087, 4229, 4107, 4278, 4161), from which eight sherds dating to the period AD 1–70 were recovered.

Ditch E[4294]: E[4244, 4102, 4293]; E(4292, 4103, 4243) (Figure 104)

The north-west side of Enclosure 1E was represented by two short lengths of gully/ ditch. The longer E[4294] measured 3.6m long, 0.90m wide and 0.20m, and three interventions E[4244, 4102, 4293] revealed a well-formed southwest terminus and a less well formed northeast one A single fill of variable grey clay was present E(4292, 4103, 4243). Pottery in the fill (one sherd) suggested a Roman date, and by association, a potential date for the enclosure. The second part of the north-west side was 1.80m long, 0.90m wide, and 0.16m deep E[4133], with a fill of variable grey clay E(4132).

Ditches E[4213] and E[4415] (Figure 105)

Two contemporary ditches continued south-east from ditch 4255, forming a second possible enclosure 10.5m wide. This adjoined the enclosure previously described to the east.

The northern of this pair E[4213] had two phases. The earlier survived for 4m in the north-west E[4281] and another area further south-east E[4215], up to 1.01m wide and 0.20m deep, with a fill of mottled reddish brown/ bluish grey silty clay E(4280, 4214). This may have been deliberately filled, to enable a newer access with a rounded terminus E[4130] representing the newer ditch E[4220], with a flattish base E[413, 1605 4212], and a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(412, 1604, 4129, 4211).

The southern of these E[4415] was 17.50m long, up to 0.87m wide and 0.23m deep, with a rounded profile and rounded south-east terminus E[4402]. Three other interventions confirmed its form E[4373, 4414, 4419, and the fill was mottled greyish brown / yellowish brown E(4401, 4372, 4413, 4418). No finds were present in this feature.

Features possibly internal to the Eastern Half of the possible enclosure (Figure 105)

Three postholes within the area bound by the enclosure may be contemporary, and therefore suggest activities carried out within it. These are a posthole of 0.50m diameter, 0.10m deep with a flat base E[4264] (Plate 44) and a fill of brown silty clay E(4263); a smaller posthole of 0.25m diameter, 0.10m deep with a rounded base E[4366] and a fill of bluish grey silty clay E(4265), and another larger posthole, measuring 0.51m by 0,45m and 0.10m deep E[4339], with a fill of brownish grey silty clay.

Plate 44: South-west facing section of Posthole E[4264], looking north-east

A pit cut ditch E[4125], so clearly post-dated it, and could relate to this enclosure. This was a circular pit pf 1m diameter and 0.12m deep with a broadly concave base and a fill of mottled dark blueish grey/ yellowish brown silty clay E(4188) with charcoal flecks, but no dating evidence.

Two individual features south of ditch E[4310] also could relate to activity contemporary with these enclosure ditches. These comprise a pit and a posthole. The pit measured 1.34m by 0.95m and had steep sides dropping to a flat base, 0.15m deep E[4039] The fill was mottled dark yellowish brownish grey silty sandy clay E(4038). The posthole was located northeast of the pit, and 0.25m across, 0.17m deep, and inclined at 30°, pointing southwest. The fill was dark yellowish brownish grey silty sandy clay E(4036).

Features possibly internal to the Western Half of the possible enclosure (Figure 106)

Two features within enclosure E(TBS3b) may be contemporary with it, and therefore indicate activities carried out within. These comprise a pit and a posthole EVAL4. The pit E[4408] was oval, measuring 1.80m by 1.20m with a slightly uneven, flattish base, and a fill of brown slightly sandy clay E(4407). The posthole was smaller.

Period 3.4: Late Roman (3rd to 4th century)?

Activity in Site E appears to have continued into the Late Roman period. This took the form of later field boundaries and continued evidence of possible settlement on or close to the north-west corner of the North Area.

Modifications to the Co-Axial Field System: North Area (Figure 92)

Ditch E[2838, 2823 2206], E(2205, 2822, 2836) (Figure 96)

Earlier ditch E[2821, 2847] (see Period 3.1) was truncated by a deeper ditch E[2838, 2823 2206], measuring 1.70m wide and 0.90m deep, with a gradual upper slope, dropping steeply to a narrow flat base. The primary fill was yellowish brown silty clay E(2205, 2822, 2836), and the secondary fill was dark brownish grey silty clay E(2204 2835 2816), which produced one sherd of Roman pottery and a further 13 sherds dated to the Late 3rd Century or later.

Subsequent Late Roman Settlement Activity: North Area (Figure 92)

At the northeast end of the area, a ditch E[2953] oriented northeast-southwest with steep sides and a narrow base slot E[2309, 2613 2903] (Figure 95; Plate 45) was 2.95m wide and 0.82m deep. A primary fill of yellowish brown silty clay, E(2308 2614 2901), resembled the natural geology of the site was largely an erosion and accumulation product, although one sherd of late 1st to 2nd-century date was present. A secondary patchy fill was greyish brown silty clay E(2900), and the upper fill was brownish grey silty clay E(2612 2899). This ditch was recut on a smaller scale, 1.72m wide and 0.17m deep E[2307, 2622 2906], and this secondary event had a primary fill of greenish grey silty clay E(2305, 2306, 2611), and un upper fill of dark grey silty clay E(2304, 2606 2902). This produced ten sherds of late 3rd-century pottery and 12 sherds dated AD 1–70.

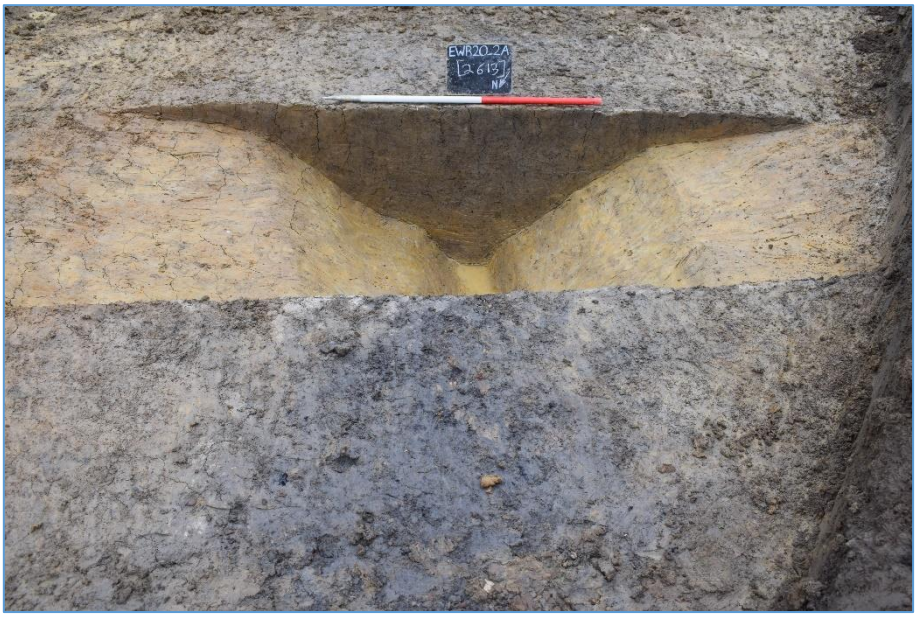

Plate 45: North-west facing section of Ditch E[2613], looking south-east

Ditch E[3022]: Interventions E{3032, 3140, 2991, 3028, 3246], E(3139, 2990, 3031, 3027, 3245) (Figure 98)

The rectangular enclosure ditch and three associated gullies were all cut by a later ditch E[3022] oriented north-west / south-east with a narrow south-east terminus E[3032], 8.80m long and up to 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep with a broad concave profile E[3140, 2991, 3028, 3246]. It was infilled with a variable brownish grey sandy clay E(3139, 2990, 3031, 3027, 3245), from which 27 sherds of 3rd century or later pottery were recovered, along with four sherds of general Roman date. Four sherds of Roman pottery were present as were 27 sherds of late 3rd century or later pottery.

Ditch E[3276]: Interventions E[3248, 3215, 2879, 2530, 3239, 3150], (3247, 3214, 2529, 2538 3238, 3149) (Figure 98)

One of the later ditch features in the north-west of the Site is an irregular curvilinear ditch E[3276] which cuts north / south across the rectangular enclosure with a rounded southern terminal E[3248] and a concave profile, up to 1.10m wide and 0.47m deep E[3215, 2879, 2530, 3239, 3150] and a single fill of dark greyish blue-brown silty clay E(3247, 3214, 2529, 2538 3238, 3149). A total of 107 mid-3rd century pottery sherds were recovered, along with 55 sherds dated either to AD 120–200 or the late 3rd-century or later. A total of 14 sherds of general Roman date were also present, as was Roman CBM and metalworking waste in the form of a plano-convex cake fragment and unclassified iron slag. This is suggestive of industrial activity in the vicinity.

Ditch E[3248]: Intervention E[2608], (2607) (Figure 100)

On the north side of the medieval ditch in the middle of the Site, south of Boundary Ditch E[3177], a 3.40m length of a shallow gully or remnant ditch was oriented north / south, with a rounded northern terminus E[2608]. This was 0.66m wide and 0.06m deep with sides sloping to a flat base, and a fill of mottled greyish brown clay E(2607). No finds were present.

Gully E[2505]

In the north-west of the site, a short section of a shallow curving gully E[2505] may be associated with the settlement activity of the Late Roman period. The ditch continued beyond the edge of excavation, and was 0.70m wide and just 0.08m deep with a flat base and could represent a drip gully around a structure. The primary fill was mottled light grey clayey silt E(2504) and the upper fill dark grey mottled clayey silt E(2503). Pottery recovered from the feature constituted 22 sherds of late 3rd-century or later material.

Ditch E[2625]: Interventions E[708 2533, 2624, 2644, 2708, 3209, 3213, 3232 3148 3256], E(707, 2531, 2623, 2643, 2707, 3208, 3212, 3230, 3147)

In the west of the north field, a slightly arching north / south ditch E[2625] cut through the Period 3.3 Roman settlement features and is probably late Roman in date. It was traced for 40m and was up to 1m wide and 0.30m deep with a variably rounded base E[708 2533, 2624, 2644, 2708, 3209, 3213, 3232 3148 3256]. Where present, the primary fill was light greyish yellow-brown silty clay E(2532, 3231), from which three Roman sherds were recovered, and the main, upper fill varied from bluish grey to greyish brown silty clay E(707, 2531, 2623, 2643, 2707, 3208, 3212, 3230, 3147). Animal bone and 13 sherds of Roman pottery of mid-3rd century or later date was recovered, along with five sherds dated AD 120–200, one sherd dated AD 1–70 and 36 sherds of general Roman date. A small tree pit E[3146] in the east side near the southern limit measured 0.80m by 0.28m and was 0.11m deep, with a fill of dark greyish blue silty clay E(3145) from which two sherds dated AD 1–70 were recovered. A little subsidence into the Romano-British field boundary E[3177] was recorded in one of the slots E[2706], with a fill of grey silty clay E(2705)

Pitting Activity

South-east of the gully, a group of pits were potentially associated with it, by proximity alone (Figure 98). The nearest pit was small oval pit E[2507] measuring 0.68m by 0.70m and just 0,06m deep, with a flattish base and a single fill of light grey silty clay E(2506) and no finds. South of that, a larger rounded pit E[2510] (Plate 46) measured 1.10m by 1.03m, 0.21m deep with a sharply concave profile. A primary fill was mottled brown/ grey clayey silt E(2509) and the upper fill was dark grey silty clay E(2508), with pottery of Roman date (23 sherds). A third round pit in this north-west corner of the Site measured 0.73m by 0.70m and was just 0.06m deep with a flat base E[2516]. There was a single fill, of light brownish grey silty clay E(2515). The fourth pit in the area was an irregular hollow 1.20m by 1.00m in plan and 0.26m deep E[2910] and is likely to have been a tree pit, with a fill of greenish brown silty clay E(2909). This was cut by second irregular pit E(2908) measuring 1.80m by 0.50m and 0.12m deep, probably a tree-throw rather than a tree pit, with a fil of dark brown clay E(2907).

Plate 46: South-southeast facing section of Pit E[2510], looking north-northeast

Four other pits south of ditch E[3177] did not form a group, and have no relationship to one another. Near to ditch E[2509], a pit measuring 2.10m by 0.85m and 0.14m deep E[2591] had straight edges, curved sides and a flat base, and a single fill of yellowish brown clay E(2590). A single sherd of Roman pottery was present as well as flecks of charcoal.

To the west of this a rectangular pit E[2632] measured 1.90m by 0.58m and was 0.15m deep, with sides sloping down to a rounded base, In the pit, the lower fill was dark yellowish brown clay E(2631), and the upper fill was mottled brown clay with charcoal flecks E(2630). West of that, a small rounded pit E[2574] measured 0.54m by 0,40m and was only 0.05m deep, with a fill of slightly stony dark grey sandy clay E(2573) and no finds.

West of this, a medium sized oval pit E[2619] measured 1.40m by 1.17m and was 0.21m deep with some root disturbance to its flat base. The lower fill was light greyish yellow clay E(2618), and the upper fill was brownish grey silty clay E(2617) with 10 sherds of abraded Roman pottery dated AD 50–70, which may be redeposited in this context.

A fourth pit in this areas was a tree pit E[2568] an irregular oval hollow measuring 1.40m by 0.90m, 0.23m deep with a mottled grey silty clay fill E(2567).

To the west, a fifth pit was round, 1.04m across, and 0.18m deep with a rounded profile E[3004]. In common with the other pits at this location, there was a single fill, of dark grey sandy clay E(3003).

Slightly southwards, a sixth pit was oval, measuring 1.09m by 0.88m and 0.14m deep E[2938] with a fill of light grey sandy clay E(2937), and a pottery (five sherds dated AD 50–70) was retrieved, which could be residual in this context.

Adjacent to this, a fifth oval pit was recorded, measuring 0.82m by 0.67m and 0.14m deep had a flat base E[2940] and a fill of light grey sandy clay E(2939) that produced three 3rd-century or later pottery sherds. The largest pit of this group was oval, oriented east / west and measured 3.00m by 1.10m and was 0.14m deep, with steep sides and a flat base E[2621]. The fill was bluish grey slightly stony clay E(2620), and contained 13 pottery sherds of mid-3rd century date.

Although these features generally contained little or no dating evidence, they have been placed in this sub-period on the balance of probability given the wealth of 3rd century activity in this part of Site E. They could, however, pertain to an earlier period, particularly Period 3.3, which is also relatively well represented in this area of the site.

In addition to the above, the L-shaped enclosure ditch that formed part of Enclosure 1E was cut by a later pit E[4312] measuring 0.94m by 0.90m and 0.17m deep with steep sides and rounded base. The fill was dark brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal E(4311) and contained 21 sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70. This material must have been redeposited in antiquity within this stratigraphically later context from elsewhere.

The terminus of the curving ditch/ gully E[4424] was cut by an oval pit E[4343=4367] measuring 0.72m by 0.51m and 0.36m deep, with a concave profile and a single fill of greyish brown silty clay E(4342=4366). This was then cut by another pit E[4341=4359] that measured 0.62m by 0.46m and 0.10m deep, with a flattish base, and a fill of light greyish brown silty clay E(4340=4358). To the west of this, an undated ova0.55m by 0.36m and was 0.10m deep, with a flat base E[4181=4137]. A primary fill of iron-panned greyish yellow-brown silty clay E(4180=4138) was overlain by an upper fill of very dark brown silty clay with charcoal pieces 4179=4136). This was partially truncated by another rounded pit that was 0.75m long, 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep with a concave base E[4178=4140]. A lower fill was yellowish brown silty clay E(4177), the upper fill was mixed yellowish brown and greyish brown silty clay 4176=4139).

South-east of these two pits, on the edge of excavation, part of another pit E[4271], was only seen for a length of 1m and a width of 0.67m, and was 042m deep. A lower fill was mottled red/ grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks E(4270), and the upper fill was mottled greyish brown silty clay E(4269), with charcoal, burnt clay and pottery (two sherds of general Roman date).

A large rounded pit measuring 2.70m by 1.70m and 0.47m deep had a broadly concave profile and only a single fill, of dark grey silty clay with yellowish brown streaks E(4032) and is dated by two pottery sherds of general Roman date and flint finds. There was also a small amount of charcoal throughout the fill.

Towards the east of the South Area was an oval pit measuring 0.75m by 0.58m and 0.07m deep with a flat base E[4296]. The fill was dark grey clay E(4295) . This may be associated with a nearby ditch E[4131].

The truncated remains of two features were identified in the north of the South Area at the base of a later ditch E[4066]. A shallow hollow E[4150] may have been the remains of an earlier deep posthole or pit, 0.33m across and 0.12m deep, with a fill of brown silty clay E(4151). Adjacent to it, part of a truncated rounded pit E[4145] measured 0.63m by 0.37m and was 0.16m deep. It had a thin lower fill of dark greyish brown silty clay E(4146),and an upper fill of pale blueish brown clay E(4147), representing redeposited or slumped natural deposits.

A possible tree pit measured 1.00m by 0.93m by 0.09m E[3299], with a fill of dark brown silty clay E(3298), and the fourth lay to the north, measuring 1.09m by 0.63m and 0.11m deep E[3225] with a fill of light grey clayey silt E(3224), from which eight late 3rd-century and 23 3rd to 4th-century pottery sherds were recovered.

Postholes

Four postholes south of ditch 3177 did not make a single structure, although three are close together (Figures 98, 100). One on its own in the west measured 0.36m by 0.30m and was 0.13m deep E[2931], with a fill of yellowish brown silty clay E(2930). Of the other three, two were larger; one measured 0.34m in diameter and was 0.06m deep E[2627] with a fill of blueish grey clay E(2626). The other measured 0.45m by 0.40m and was 0.09m deep E[2610] with a fill of light grey clay E(2609). The third measured 0.24m by 0.23m and 0.05m deep E[2629] with a fill of brown clay E(2628). None

had finds but have been placed within this sub-period for the reasons outlined previously (see pitting activity, above).

An isolated circular posthole just north of ditch 3177 had a diameter of 0.16m and was 0.12m deep E[3158] (Figure 100). It had a fill of yellowish brown clay E(3157) and was not a modern feature

A slender gully oriented north-west / south-east E[2857] in the south-east of the North Area had a rounded north-west terminus E[2553], and was 1.70m long, 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep, with a rounded profile E[2788, 2779] (Figure 101). The lower fill was grey silty clay E[2778], from which 8 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The upper fill was grey silty clay E(2787, 2552, 2777). This produced one sherd of pottery of general Roman date.

In the middle west of the Site, a truncated oval pit measuring 1.00m by 0.72m was 0.15m deep E[3130] with a flat base had a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(3129), but was undated (Figure 100).

The Roman features were not visible until a layer of yellowish grey variable silty clay subsoil E(2501) had been removed. This subsoil was up to 0.24m deep and later features cut this. The layer produced a mixed assemblage of 12 sherds of 3rd-century pottery, two sherds of 13-century pottery and post-medieval CBM in the form of two sherds of seven fragments of brick and tile.

Period 5: Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval Activity

North Area (Figure 92)

Embanked ditch [3182] (Figure 100)

A large medieval embanked ditch oriented north-west / south-east across the centre of the site was still present as an earthwork at the beginning of the fieldwork E[3182, 3128, 3187] (Plate 47), and was 9.57m wide with the base 1.57m lower than the maximum height of the banks. The embankments contained more silty clay than could have come from the ditch and may represent a degree of landscaping to the field. It appears to represent a large effort of manpower and organisation. The embankments on each side of the ditch were formed on a base of yellowish brown clay E(212 and 214) up to 0.23m deep, overlain by a layer of slightly mottled yellowish brown silty clay 0.19m deep E(202 and 213), raising the banks 0.41m above the underlying geology horizon. Both banks extended 20m either side of the ditch and had probably subsided from their original level. The base of the ditch was flat lying at 68.50mOD, and the sides sloped at an overall 30°. The lowest fill was yellowish brown silty clay on the sides of the cut E[3198 and 3200] that represented erosion of the geology during the initial use of the ditch, from which 11 sherds of pottery of late 1st to 2nd-century date were recovered, along with three sherds of general Roman date. This was overlain by a thin layer of mineralised reddish brown clayey silt E(3197), followed by a slump of the southwest side, of yellowish brown clayey silt E(3199), from which a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. This was followed by a gradual homogenous fill of dark yellowish brown clayey silt E(3196, 3186, 3128) which filled the ditch up to 69.59mOD, the level of the natural topography. Two Roman pottery sherds were present. The filled ditch was cut down to 69.10m with a narrower deep channel on the southwest side 2.80m wide, cutting as deep as the original base E[3195, 211], to 68.51mOD. This recut had a fill of brown clayey silt E(3194, 210). From which three sherds of pottery dated AD 50–70 were recovered. Once the recut was filled, the ditch continued to be filled with gradual accumulations of dark brown clayey silt E(3193), from which three Roman pottery sherds were recovered, greyish brown silty clay E(3192), dark brown silty clay E(3191) which may represent a buried topsoil, and the top fill was a recent deposit of dark brown clayey silt with inclusions of concrete, plastic and rusted iron items E(3190) that was probably associated with the addition of an earthen mound screening the site from Charbridge Lane.

Plate 47: West facing section of Embanked Ditch E[3182], looking north-east

In the north-west of the Site, a broad linear hollow 4.65m wide and 0.14m deep E[2527, 3265] an irregular linear stretch of mixed clay on a north-west / south-east alignment had an irregular profile, and cut across all Roman and early medieval features. The irregular base indicated that it was not a furrow but more likely an unsurfaced droveway with ruts and hollows E[710, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2697, 2969, 3301, 3267, 3320] with a mix of sticky greyish, yellowish brown silty clay across it E(709, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2696, 2968, 3300, 3266, 3319). Present within this deposit were 24 sherds of pottery dating to the period AD 50–70, a further 20 dating to the 2nd century or later, three dating to the 3rd or 4th century and two of general Roman date. Two sherds of general Roman date were also present. A posthole on its southwest edge was undated, and measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.12m deep E[3326], with a fill of brown clay E(3325).

In the south of the North Area a gully E[2639] oriented north-west / south-east for 2.20m had a rounded south-east terminus and measured 0.38m wide and 0.12m deep with a rounded profile (Figure 102). It may date to any period, since there were no finds, but was similar in size to the long gully E[2704]. The fill was light brown silty clay E(2638).

Towards the south end of the North Area, the long gully was cut by a group of features on south-east / north-west orientation (Figure 102). One of these E[2799] was a ditch 3.60m long with a rounded north-west terminus E[2637], and the ditch was 1.15m wide and 0.22m deep E[2695], with rounded edges dropping to a flattish base. The fill was greyish brown silty clay E(2636, 2694) with no finds to prove a date. This was cut by a larger ditch on its northeast side, E[2797] also oriented north-west / south-east, 6.60m long with a rounded south-east terminus E[2616] and was 1.35m wide and 0.24m deep E[2635 2663], with a primary fill of light brown silty clay A(2634, 2662) and an upper fill of brownish grey silty clay, 2633, 2661, 2615), again with no finds.

One large pit cut one of the Roman field boundaries E[3177], and measured 2.42m by 1.90m and was 0.19m deep with a flattish base E[2665]. The fill of compact dark blueish grey silty clay E(2664) contained pieces of limestone, 15 pottery sherds dated AD 50–70 and building material.

A shallow ditch or agricultural furrow in the north of the site E[2723] was oriented north-west / south-east and cut through the corner of the rectangular Roman enclosure, but could be late Roman in date. Its northwest terminus E[3313] was rounded, and four other interventions revealed a broadly flat base up to 2.19m wide and 0.22m deep E[3207, 3309, 3171, 2713], and a fill of varied yellowish grey-brown clayey silt E(3207, 3308, 3170, 2712, 2645) (Figure 98). Pottery in the fills (five Roman sherds)

is likely to have derived from features this furrow cut through. This was in turn cut by a small pit E[3204] that measured 0.88m by 0.65m and 0.36m deep with three fills. The lowest was brownish grey clay E(3203), overlain by a fill of dark greyish blue clay E(3202), from which 57 sherds of mid-3rd century pottery were recovered along with one of general Roman pottery date. The top fill was brownish grey clay E(3201).

South Area (Figures 93-94)

One example of medieval ridge and furrow cut into the lower archaeological horizon, and was visible as a low earthwork in the grass of the field. This was oriented north-west / south-east towards the north centre of the southern Site, and cut through ditch E[4415]. The furrow had a broad shallow rounded profile and survived for 10m length and 2.5m width E[4412], and had a fill of mottled greyish brown silty clay E(4411)

A ditch E[4375] towards the south of the site was sealed by a later road surface, and had pottery within it of late medieval date. This was oriented north-west / south-east and was 1.24m wide and survived to 0.38m depth beneath truncation, with sides dropping at 75° to a flat base. A single fil of greyish brown silty clay E(4391) contained one large sherd of Roman pottery (172g) and animal bone.

Period 6: Prehistoric to Post-Medieval Activity

North Area (Figure 92)

In the north-east, a ditch, posthole and irregular hollow may have been part of a boundary. The ditch E[2669, 3042), E(3041, 2668) was on a slightly different alignment to the other features in the north-east end of the Site and may have been prehistoric or early Roman in date. Just 0.60m north-west of the north-west terminus, a small posthole E[2691] may be contemporary. It was 0.35m in diameter. Single fill of greyish brown silty clay E(2690). Further north-west of this, a ragged section of a linear feature may be a remnant of this same boundary E[2768] with a flat base and a single fill E(2767).

The longer section of ditch was cut by a later gully oriented north / south with a rounded terminus and a possible posthole, suggesting this was part of a post-trench. The main gully E[3118] was 0.92m wide with a fill E(3117) whereas the possible posthole E[3116] was 0.25m wide with a fill E(3115).

In the north of the Site, a short length of gully oriented north / south was 2.20m long, 1m wide and 0.25m deep E[2825] E(2824), with an angled base and a rounded northern terminus. This produced three sherds of Roman pottery. The fill was dark brown clayey silt, and pottery was collected. The south end was truncated by a tree pit measuring 3.50m by 2.40m and 0.25m deep E[3087], with a fill of dark brown clayey silt E(2826).

A small pit cutting the edge of ditch E[2801] measured 0.59m by 0.34m and was 0.06m deep, E[3227], and may have been an animal burrow. It had a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(3226).

In the south of the Site, currently undated features comprised a ditch, postholes and pits. A short ditch 1.40m long, 0.70m wide and 0.11m deep with a curved profile E[3114] and a fill of light brownish grey clay E(3113) may have been no more than part of a burrow. Two postholes in the south were 2m apart and may be part of the same event, but there were no others to suggest a larger overall structure. One measured 0.30m in diameter and 010m deep E[3093], with a fill of light brown silty clay E(3092). The other was slightly larger, measuring 0.41m by 0.39m and 0.09m deep, with a fill of greyish brown silty clay. The third posthole measured 0.33m by 0.26m and 0.10m deep E[3077] with a fill of dark yellowish brown clay E(3076).

One of the pits in this area was a tree pit measuring 1.10m by 0.72m by 0.14m E[3112] with a lower fill of reddish brown silty clay E(3111) and an upper fill of blueish grey silty clay E(3110). A second

tree pit, closer to the embanked ditch measured 1.04m by 0.65m and 0.11m deep E[2572], with a fill of mottled grey silty clay E(2571).

A small oval pit in the south of the North Area measured 0.70m by 0.30m and was only 0.06m deep E[3099] with a fill of blueish grey clay E(3098), and had no clear function. Another, larger , oval pit nearby measured 1.50m by 0.70m and was 0.20m with a flat base E[3109] and a fill of brown clay E(3108), and was cut by two smaller pits: one was oval and measured 0.55m by 0.60m and 0.34m deep with a rounded profile E[3105] and a fill of greyish blue clay E(3104) from which one sherd of Roman pottery was recovered, along with one pertaining to the period AD 1–70. The other measured 0.78m by 0.59m by 0.28m E[3107] with a fill of brown clay. Further north, an oval pit measuring 1.10m by 0.70m by 0.26m had a fill of brown silty clay, and was cut by a second pit, measuring 0.50m by 0.50m and 0.15m deep E[3071], with a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(3070).

Of four tree pits in the centre north of the Site, two cut an infilled ditch E[3270] (Figure 97), indicating that the boundaries had fallen from use and not re-established. The two others could be contemporary, signifiers of a change in land use. One pit cutting the ditch measured 2,2m by 1.81m and was 016m deep E[3250 3254], with a lower fill of grey clayey silt E(3253) and an upper fill of dark grey silty clay E(3249). The latter produced metalworking waste in the form of a plano-convex cake fragment and unclassified iron slag, suggestive of industrial activity in the vicinity. The ditch was also cut by a smaller tree pit E[3083] which measured 1.40m by 1.10m and 0.10m deep, with a fill of blueish grey silty clay E(3084).

A small hollow in the base of a ditch E[2625] appeared to be a deep posthole E[3234], measuring 0.30m wide and 0.36m deeper than the base of the ditch (Figure 98). The fill was blueish grey clay E(3233), and a sherd of pottery of general Roman date came from the top of the fill. This is the only posthole of this depth, and may have been animal intrusion. It is not clear if the pottery is intrusive, residual or *in situ* in this context.

In the west of the site, close to the south side of ditch E[3177], a group of pits close together may suggest a zoning of activities, with pits used until filled, and then new ones excavated. They may be broadly contemporary or have no temporal relationship. The function of these pits is currently unproved. One small, squared pit measured 0.62m by 0.42m and was 0.18m deep E[3000], with a rounded base had a single fill of grey sandy clay E(2999) with charcoal and two sherds of Roman pottery. This was cut to the south by an oval pit measuring 1.26m by 1.19m and 0.20m deep with a rounded profile E[2998] and a single fill of grey sand clay E(2997).

South Area (Figures 93-94)

Two small tree pits south-east of ditch E[4310] were undated, and with no finds, indicate tree or shrub growth in the landscape at an unspecified period. The smaller of the two measured 0.60m by 0.48m and was 0.10m deep with an irregular concave base E[4330], and had a fill of light yellowish brown clay E(4329) similar to the natural deposits. The larger tree pit was oval with one straighter edge, suggesting this was a tree-throw. This measured 0.95m by 0.35m and was 0.15m deep E[4035], and had a fill of dark brownish grey clay E(4034), with occasional flecks of charcoal.

Another tree throw E[4306] was located in the central-east of the South Area and 0.90m by 0.49m and was 0.36m deep, with an irregular concave base and a fill of mottled blue and yellowish brown clay E(4305) (Figure 106). No finds were present.

At the north end of Site E, a small pit E[4404] measured 0.60m by 0.40m and was 0.10m deep with a concave profile. The fill was blueish grey sandy clay E(4403) with no inclusions nor finds, so the function of this pit is unclear.

A round posthole in the north-east of the South Area could date to any period. It measured 0.23m in diameter and survived for only 0.08m deep, with a rounded base. There was a primary fill of mottled brownish grey clay E(4059) and an upper fill of brownish grey silty clay E(4058).

Also in the north of the South Area, a pit cut into a Roman ditch; though undated, it must be either late Roman or later (Figure 104). This pit was oval E[4076], measuring 1.25m by 0.85m and was 0.08m deep, with a concave rounded profile. Two fills in the pit comprised a lower fill of mottled brownish grey silty clay E(4075) with a diffuse horizon to the fill above, which was dark yellowish brown silty clay with a high proportion of charcoal E(4074). This may be a pit filled from a domestic source.

The L-shaped enclosure ditch TBS3 cut two undated pits, which are therefore stratigraphically earlier, but undated. One pit E[4047] was oval, measuring 1.51m by 1.00m and 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill, of slightly stony greyish brown silty clay E(4046) (Figure 105). The second pit E[4110] was rounded, measuring 0.80m by 0.56m and 0.10m deep, with approximately half cut away by the ditch. The pit had a rounded base and a fill of brownish grey clay E(4109).

In the north-west of the Southern Area, four small features north-east of ditch E[4070] may be associated with one of the land divisions or enclosures, but are undated (Figures 104-105). There was an oval pit measuring 0.85m by 0.49m and 0.10m deep with a broad concave profile E[4273] and a fill of pale blue mottled brown silty clay E(4272) with minor charcoal inclusions. South of this was an irregular pit measuring 0.66m by 0.24m and 0.18m deep with a concave profile E[4065] and a fill of mottled blueish grey/ brown silty clay E(4064). This was truncated by a short linear gully 3.20m long E[4071], with rounded termini E[4073, 4304], oriented north-west / south-east and 0.42m wide, and 0.21m deep, with a fill of mottled dark grey/ yellowish brown silty clay E(4072, 4303). The fourth feature was a pit which cut ditch 4122 and therefore could be contemporary with enclosure TBS3 This pit measured 1.00m by 0.80m and was 0.10m deep with a flattish base E[4173] and a fill of light brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal but no finds E(4172).

In the south-west of the South Area, a pit and two ditches were undated, but had a stratigraphic relationship. The earlier of the two was oriented south-west / north-east E[4287] and was 1.90m long, 0.48m wide and 0.10m deep with a single fill of greyish brown silty clay E(4286). Its north-west end was fully 4cut away by a second ditch E[4344] which measured 8.20m on a north-west / south-east orientation and was up to 1.01m wide and 0.12m deep E[4285, 4289] with a fill of greyish brown clay E(4284, 4288)

Nine undated features were located northeast of the narrow ditch or gully E[4238] and north of ditch E[4160] (Figure 94), suggesting that E[4238] may be a settlement enclosure. The internal features comprise five pits and four postholes.

A small oval pit E[4298] measuring 0.76m by 0.50m pit was just 0.07m deep, and had a fill of greyish brown silty clay E(4297), and was quite heavily root disturbed. This contained no finds.

A second oval pit E[4254] in this area measured 0.60m by 0.50m and was just 0.09m deep with a flat base and a fill of mottled greyish-yellowish brown silty clay E(4253), and was undated.

The third pit E[4250] measured 0.65m by 0.48m with a rounded base and a fill of mottled greyish-yellowish brown silty clay E(4249) with occasional charcoal flecks. This was cut by another oval pit E[4252] which measured 0.90m by 0.50m and 0.10m deep, again with a rounded profile and a fill of mottled greyish-yellowish brown silty clay E(4251).

The fifth pit was round, with a diameter of 0.59m and was 0.21m deep with a rounded profile E[4224] and a fill of brownish grey silty clay E(4223) with flecks of charcoal. It was later cut by an undated posthole E[4226]

The four postholes did not form a single group, and may be the deepest ones surviving from disparate structures. The northern of these four E[4275] (Plate 48)had a diameter of 0.37m and was 0.12m deep with a rounded base, and a single fill of brownish grey silty clay E(4274).

Plate 48: West facing section of Pit E[4272], looking east

The second posthole E[4226] was 8m to the southwest, cut pit E[4224], and was 0.25m in diameter and 0.29m deep with a rounded base and a fill of bluish grey silty clay E(4225).

The third posthole E[4248] was oval, measuring 0.30m by 0.15m and 0.12m deep with a rounded base and a fill of mottled grey/ brown clay E(4247), with charcoal flecks the only inclusions. This was truncated by a later pit E[4246].

The fourth posthole E[4167] was 0.40m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with a fill of grey silty clay E(4166) with charcoal but no finds.

A tree-throw E[4328] cut ditch E[4160] in the southwest of the site. It measured 0.88m by 0.71m, and was 0.07m deep, and had a fill of yellowish brown silty clay E(4327).

In the north-west, ditch section E[4133] was cut into by a later tree pit. This measured 1.45m by 0.70m and was 0.15m deep with a broadly concave profile E[4135] and a fill of mixed yellowish brown and greyish brown silty clay E(4134).

South of the limestone track, three roughly parallel ditches on a north-west / south-east orientation were undated, and all have different profiles, and are perhaps, of differing dates to one another (Figure 94). The furthest south of these three ditches E[4207] was similar in profile to the ditch beneath the road, and could therefore be contemporary. It was over 17m long with a broad shallow upper part , and a deeper centre dropping to a flat base that was 0.27m deep E[4206, 4232, 605]. A single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt E(4231, 4205, 604) had no finds, with charcoal flecks the only inclusions.

North of this by 12m, the second of the southern ditches E[4260] had its south-west terminus cut away by a land drain. It was up to 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep, and had a broadly concave profile E[4257, 4259], and a fill of brownish grey silty clay E(4256, 4258)

There are three small features at the south end which are undated but two may make a group. The southernmost feature on site was a shallow hollow measuring 0.80m by 0.70m and just 0.06m deep E[4201], with a fill of mineralised greyish blue silty clay E(4200), with coarse components identified as slag on site.

The two other southern features were close to each other. One was an oval pit E[4197] measuring 1.00m by 0.80m and 0.14m deep with an uneven base. A lower fill was organic dark blueish grey silty clay E(4196) with charcoal, and an upper, central fill was dark grey silty clay E(4195) with a high proportion of burnt medium-sized stones.

The other southern feature was 1.2m west of E[4197] and was an oval pit that measured 0.90m by 0.28 and 0.12m deep with an uneven base. The fill was blueish grey clay with a high proportion of charcoal E(4221).

An irregular pit E[4009] in the centre east of the Site was flanked by a pair of postholes which may be contemporary with, or related to its function (Figure 106). The pit was 1.60m by 1.30m in plan and 0.23m deep with a flat shallow step and lower central hollow. The fill was bluish brownish grey silty clay with charcoal E(4008). One posthole E[4011] in the north-west was cut through the edge of the pit, with a diameter of 0.14m and a flat base, 0.30m deep. The posthole fill was brownish grey silty clay E(4010). A posthole E[4007] on the south-east side lay outside the pit, and had a diameter of 0.45m and was 0.21m deep with a flat base. The fill was light greyish brown silty clay E(4006).

A small oval feature E[4013] measuring 0.47m by 0.40m was just 0.07m deep, and could the base of a large posthole but more likely a small pit. The fill was dark brown silty clay E(4012).

A second oval feature E[4005] measuring 0.47m by 0.43m was just 0.07m deep, and could the base of a large posthole but more likely a small pit. The fill was dark brown silty clay E(4004).

An isolated posthole with a diameter of 0.17m and a depth of 0.20m with a rounded base E[4029] had a fill of dark brownish grey silty clay E(4028), but no finds.

Two tree pits were in this east central area. One was a rounded shallow pit E[4377] of 1.20m diameter and just 0.10m deep with an irregular base and a single fill of interleaved dark brown silty clay and yellowish brown silty clay with slight charcoal E(4376).

The second tree pit E[4027] measured 1.44m by 0.98m and was generally shallow, just 0.05m deep, but with a central hollow 0.28m deep that may represent the location of a taproot. The fill was dark brown silty clay and yellowish brown silty clay with slight charcoal and stone E(4026)

A patch of pale blueish brown silty clay E[4326] was a natural variation in the geology and not a feature.

One of the bigger pits E[4017] in the South Area was a roughly circular pit that measured 0.90m by 0.89m and was 0.35m deep with steep sides and a slightly rounded base, and had a fill of brownish grey silty clay E(4016) with frequent charcoal inclusions, which may represent domestic hearth clearance. No pottery was collected. Processing of a sample may provide a better understanding of the feature.

A similar pit E[4019] 35m south of E[4017] was slightly squared oval shape measuring 0.60m by 0.55m and 0.22m deep, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. The fill was brownish grey silty clay E(4018) with a high proportion of charcoal in the fill, which could represent domestic hearth clearance. Processing of a sample may provide a better understanding of the feature.

An oval pit measuring 1.55m by 1.20m and 0.40m deep E[4041] had quite steep sides and a flat base. The fill was brownish grey silty clay E(4040) with a high proportion of charcoal in the fill, which could represent domestic hearth clearance. Processing of a sample may provide a better understanding of the feature. The similarity of fills between these three charcoal-rich pits may indicate a common character.

Three pits had a relationship with each other. One irregular rounded pit E[4021] was 1.30m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with an irregular base, and a fill of clean greyish yellow clayey sand

E(4020). To its northeast was a roughly square pit E[4025] that was 0.76m across and 0.28m deep with a flat base and a single fill, of dark greyish brown silty clay E(4024) with minor charcoal inclusions. Both pits were cut by another round pit E[4023] of 1.22m diameter and 0.24m deep with sloping sides to a flat base. The fill was light brownish grey silty clay E(4022), with no finds.

A circular pit of 1.20m diameter and 0.25m depth was deeper at the south end, sloping down from the north E[4015], and a fill of light brown mottled dark brown silty clay E(4014), with charcoal flecks and small stones but no finds.

Two oval pits had very similar sizes and dates. The earlier of the two E[4051] measured 0.84m by 0.75m and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The fill was yellowish grey silty clay E(4050) with no inclusions or finds. Its eastern side was cut by another oval pit E[4049] measuring 1.17m by 0.88m and 0.23m deep with a broader concave profile, and a fill of root-disturbed greyish brown silty clay E(4049).

Period 7: Post-Medieval to Modern Activity

North Area (Figure 92)

A rectangular patch of stained ground E(2962, 2963, 2964, 2965) was investigated, and was the result of staining in saturated conditions from one of the evaluation trenches.

Dark greyish brown sandy clay silt across the site E(2500) up to 0.33m thick was the topsoil on the site, from which a single sherd of modern pottery was recovered. The presentation of this deposit followed the underlying topography, with the embanked medieval ditch still a clear earthwork that could be seen south-east of the site, and probably also continuing north-west towards Mill Meadow on the west side of Charbridge Lane. Four residual Roman pottery sherds were recovered, as were two fragments of post-medieval brick and a single fragment of tile. Notable finds included an intact socked blade (SF 3) that could be Roman or medieval in date.

Pit E[2998] (see Period 6, above) was cut to the north by an oval pit, measuring 1.00m by 0.09m and 0.13m deep with a flat base E[3002] and a fill of grey sandy clay E(3001). This produced 19 sherds of pottery that together suggested a modern date for this deposit.

South Area (Figures 93-94)

Most of the features on Site E were sealed by yellowish brown subsoil E(4001) up to 0.30m deep, and was removed by mechanical excavator. Post-medieval features were cut through the subsoil.

Two ditches on the site are more modern in date, and were long-term landscape features, crossing the site on a north-west / south-east orientation. One in the north is still in use as a field boundary, now largely silted up and with a hedgerow established in it. This ditch E[4410], still visible as an earthwork was 1.40m wide and 0.79m deep into the natural, with steep sides and a V-shaped base. The fill was bluish brown silty clay E(4409), and despite its proximity to the working farm, only produced flecks of charcoal, and no other finds. This ditch may have medieval origins, however.

A second relatively modern ditch E[4356] in the centre of Site E was still visible as an earthwork in the grass of the field, and has a remnant of its hedgerow extant as a mature oak, some 50m to the south-east of the Site (Figure 94). Four interventions into the Ditch E[4234, 4321, 4350, 4363] revealed a much shallower ditch, just 2.10m wide and 0.22m deep, with a single fill of mottled blueish grey silty clay E(4233, 4320, 4349, 4362) and again, no finds.

Towards the south end of the South Area, a broad swathe of saplings and semi-mature trees divided the southernmost two fields. This marked the location of an embanked stone trackway of probable 18th century date E[4315]. The base of the trackway was formed within a shallow hollow E[4374],

4.78m wide and 0.30m deep, with ruts 0.18m wide in the base. This was overlain by a layer of sticky yellowish brown silty clay E(4392), which may represent initial use of the route before a surface was laid down. The surface of the track was formed of small and medium sized pieces of rounded limestone E(4393) and was up to 0.18m deep. This lay at 67.11m aOD on the northern edge, and 66.99m aOD at the south. On both sides of the road was a ditch with an external bank. To the north, the ditch E[4156] lay 1.8m from the edge of the stone, and was 1.46m wide and 0.31m deep, with a fill of dark yellowish brown silty clay E(4155=4390) overlain by northern a fill of dark brown clayey silt E(4154), from which a single Roman pottery sherd was retrieved. Directly north of the ditch, a low bank of dark yellowish brown silty clay E(4388) was up to 0.26m high, and had subsided to the north-west. On the south side of the road, the ditch E[4302] was 1.02m wide and just 0.15m deep, with a single fill of dark yellowish brown silty clay E(4395), from which two sherds of 13-century pottery were recovered. The southern bank was formed of dark greyish brown silty clay E(4396) and was 0.27m high and 3.40m wide. The lack of similarity in the banks may be indicative of either different dates or reforming of the banks. An oval tree pit E[4394] cut through the north side of the southern bank, and was 0.80m by 0.40m in plan and 0.25m deep, with a fill of very dark greyish brown humic silty clay E(4394). An intact key hole-shaped horseshoe (SF 7) and horseshoe fragment (SF 8) were respectively recovered from context (4315) and (4392), which were associated with the road.

The road was overlain by 0.18m depth of accumulated dark brown silty clay E(4153), with recent leaf litter E(4387= 4152) the local topsoil in the road corridor.

The subsoil and latest features on the Site bat the stone track were overlain by dark brown silty clay topsoil E(4000) up to 0.30m deep, 68.83m aOD at the northern end of the southern Site, dropping overall to 67.21m aOD at the south.

12. Landscape Overview

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Introduction

Archaeological SMS excavations across the Study Area have together provided a window into the evolution of the landscape of this part of Oxfordshire from late prehistory to the modern era. The nature of land use across that time span has been collated for the entire area in the paragraphs that follow, and summarised in the form of a landscape diagram (Table 1), which should be used as a navigational aid to the ensuing text.

Period 1: Natural Geology

Bedrock Geology

A layer of sandy clay was identified at the base of the sequence across Sites A to E. In accord with the Geological Survey of England and Wales, this is thought to represent the upper reaches of the Kellaways Sand Member – a Jurassic sandstone and siltstone that formed in an aquatic environment approximately 164 to 166 million years ago. The south-eastern half of Site E was characterised by the Peterborough Member Formation, a mudstone of similar date.

Superficial Geology

Superficial deposits in the form of alluvium overlay the northern part of Site D. The archaeological excavations demonstrated that this was deposited in the later Holocene period during a minimum of

two episodes of alluviation that occurred during the post-Roman and late medieval to early post-medieval periods (herein the alluvial material is discussed in Periods 4.1 and 5, below) [60].

Topography

Level data obtained from Sites A to E suggests that the bulk of the Study Area was slightly elevated relative to the floodplain that appears to have surrounded it to the north and west as well as the lower but relatively dry ground that could be found to the south. This higher area generally rose from those areas of lower ground to an elevation of 70.62m aOD in the east-central portion of the Study Area (the approximate centre of Site B), continuing to trend upwards towards the far north-east corner of the Study Area, with an overall topographic high of 70.86m aOD occurring in the far eastern corner of Site A. Thus, a ridge of high ground bounded by roughly parallel contours approximately orientated north-east–south-west appears to have characterised the bulk of the Study Area in antiquity. As shall be demonstrated, many features of varying periods therefore either ran approximately parallel with this ridge or at a right-angle to it (Figure 1). This would have made the best use of the space available, while ditches running at right-angles to the prevailing topography would have facilitated drainage towards the floodplain.

The floodplain of the Langford Brook appears to have skirted the northern part of the Study Area towards the east, before bending southwards around the periphery of the Study Area towards the west. Specifically, levels on the natural ground dropped to a low of 68.53m aOD in the northern corner of Site A in the far north of the Study Area and to a low of 67.21m aOD in the northern part of Site D towards the west of the Study Area. Site B was situated between those two areas; however the northern part of that site was relatively elevated at a high of 68.97m aOD, which appears to have been fractionally above the threshold required for regular flooding and palaeochannel formation in antiquity. Thus the floodplain appears to have clipped the northern corner of Site A, curving around and narrowly avoiding Site B to the immediate west, before continuing to curve and cross Site D to the far west. Indeed, the lowest lying, northerly portion of Site D exhibits evidence of having been wet and marsh-like from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period, being covered in a veneer of alluvium for at least some of the post-Roman and late medieval to post-medieval periods (see Periods 4.1 and 5, below).

Thus the bulk of the Study Area sat on higher ground that appears to have been bounded to the north and west by a gently curved floodplain, the course of which probably roughly concorded with the former location of a hypothetical meander bend of one of the larger palaeochannels of the Langford Brook. The channel itself is presumed to have been situated beyond the limit of the study area to the north in antiquity.

The Site E Topographic Anomaly

Interestingly, the far southern end of Site E was situated at a level that was sufficiently low to form part of the floodplain in antiquity (66.96m aOD). Yet no evidence of alluviation nor palaeochannel formation was uncovered, with land use seemingly having more in common with higher and dryer parts of the Study Area. The reason for this discrepancy is unknown at present, one possibility being that the area was somehow protected from inundation by some naturally occurring topographic barrier or dyke of human construction. No such barrier is obvious in the modern landscape, however land to the east and southwest of Site E has been developed in the recent past and the degree of landscaping associated with this is unknown. LiDAR data suggests that ridge and furrow farming was undertaken across the entirety of Site E, which supports the notion that it was indeed reasonably dry from at least the medieval period onwards. No topographic barrier capable of preventing flooding could be seen on the LiDAR image, however. Despite this, logic dictates that such a landscape feature must have existed that has since been lost, for example an earthen embankment.

[60] British Geological Survey Website, 2022

Period 2: Prehistoric

The earliest activity identified across the Sites dates to the prehistoric period. A dispersed lithic scatter, dominated by Neolithic material, was identified in Site A, although most finds were recovered from secondary contexts. Nevertheless, the presence of this material suggests that this part of Oxfordshire was sporadically visited throughout the later prehistoric period, most probably by nomadic or semi-nomadic bands. Some prehistoric pitting activity was also identified in Site A and perhaps Site E, although none of this was of sufficient density to suggest permanent settlement in the vicinity. A dispersed scatter of Iron Age finds were also found across the scheme, while Bronze Age and Iron Age activity has been recorded in the Bicester area (see Section 4, above). It therefore remains possible, though is presently unproven, that some of this pitting activity could pertain to the Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age periods. Also worthy of note here is the fact that a fragment of Bronze Age pottery, perhaps from a collared urn, was recovered during the evaluation of the Sites close to the northwestern boundary of Site D in an area that was subsequently de-scoped [61]. As set out in Section 10 (above), unworked flint nodules recovered from a buried soil horizon during the evaluation to the north of Site D (below a later windmill mound) could not be used to demonstrate the age of the deposit nor to date the construction of the mound. The previous assertion that this could be prehistoric is therefore no longer supported by the evidence. The results of the evaluation will be fully integrated with those presented herein at the publication stage (see Section 16, below).

Period 3.1: Iron Age to Roman Transition (Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD)

Intensive use of the landscape does not appear to have commenced in this part of Oxfordshire until the latter half of the Iron Age period, with no diagnostic dating evidence, other than the aforementioned examples of earlier lithics, pre-dating the Middle Iron Age period. Despite the presence of Middle Iron Age pottery on Site A, no cut features nor deposits were dated to a period earlier than the Iron Age to Roman transition, thus suggesting that the Middle Iron Age pottery was either residual in later contexts, or was retrieved from contexts that contained later intrusive material.

Archaeologically visible evidence suggests the presence of a predominantly pastoral landscape of droveways, enclosures and associated field systems situated beyond floodplain areas during the Iron Age to Roman Transition. However, mixed farming that included a component of arable land use is possible, a possibility that is supported by a pollen profile obtained from Site D (discussed subsequently). Limited evidence of settlement was also discovered on the highest ground. Attempts at water management may also have characterised the wetter areas bordering the floodplain.

A Pastoral Landscape of Enclosures, Droveways and Associated Field boundaries

The nature of land use across the Study Area during the Iron Age to Roman Transition appears to have been dominated by an array of enclosures, droveways or trackways and associated field boundaries, at least some of which were interconnected. These exhibited some co-axial symmetry, with the long-axis of features frequently exhibiting an approximate north-east / south-west or north-west / south-east trend. This may be a result of the prevailing topography of the area, which appears to have dictated the alignments of features pertaining to all periods encountered during this study to varying degrees. Yet the boundaries and enclosure complexes that characterised this phase of activity were generally relatively sinuous, curvaceous or ‘ladder’-like in appearance, with individual fields and sub-enclosures within those larger units being relatively small in comparison with the long, rectangular co-axial fields that would follow (Figures 2, 17, 55, 61, 65, 66, 91–94).

[61] EWR 2020 Land at Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion, Oxfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

As shown in the land-use diagram (Table 1), these enclosure complexes, field boundaries and droveways were perhaps devoted in full or in part to livestock management, with this land use dominating all five sites within the Study Area during this period. The interconnections afforded by droveways, such as the example that appears to have fed into Enclosure Complex 1A on Site A (Figure 2), are strongly suggestive of late prehistoric animal management. Similarly, Enclosure 1B on Site B appears to have incorporated droveway elements, while some of the 'ladder'-like network of small enclosures that bounded that enclosure complex could have been used for corralling livestock (Figure 17). Such features may have enabled animals to be herded from one enclosure to another with relative ease. Comparable, contemporary enclosures and associated features have previously been discovered throughout a swathe of southern and central England throughout the Iron Age and Early Roman periods, for which a livestock management role was repeatedly suggested[62]. That said, a mixed agricultural and pastoral use of this landscape cannot be ruled out on the basis of this evidence, particularly given the presence of cereal pollen within a Zone 1 (i.e. Iron Age) pollen profile on Site D.

In summary, archaeologically visible landscape features more indicative of pastoral rather than arable farming dominated the bulk of the Study Area during this period, while geoarchaeological evidence attests to the presence of some arable farming in the vicinity. However, as discussed in the ensuing paragraphs, the lowest lying areas do appear to have been managed differently, presumably due to their relatively wet nature.

The Periphery of the Floodplain: natural channels and drainage ditches

A palaeochannel filled with alluvial material was encountered in the far northern corner of Site A (Figure 2), while a second may have been situated close to the low-lying northern limit of Site D (Figure 65) within the floodplain of the Langford Brook. This landscape was most probably studded by small rivulets in antiquity. While the palaeochannel that was encountered in the northern corner of Site A was interpreted by the excavators as a Period 2 feature, it is distinctly possible that it remained extant into later periods, as hypothesised on the landscape diagram (Table 1), before silting up in its entirety.

In the northern half of Site D, an indication of water management is provided through the presence of a minimum of four broad ditch fragments clustered in the north of the Site (D[3379], D[3460] / D[3459], D[3674, 3628, 3630] and perhaps D[3361]; Figure 65). These ditches were morphologically distinct to those that appeared to form part of the aforementioned field system, being broader and possessing more irregular edges, perhaps a result of erosion from handling large quantities of water. It is possible that they may represent an early attempt to control flooding in this low-lying area. A similar attempt at water management may be observable on Site A, where a gently curved ditch, A[1546], appeared to have been dug immediately adjacent to and parallel with the palaeochannel (Figure 2).

Evidence of Settlement?

In general, the quantity of domestic waste pertaining to this period recovered from the Sites, coupled with a general (though not complete) lack of structural evidence was not generally suggestive of settlement, or at least intensive settlement, across the bulk of the Study Area. That said, some limited evidence of probable settlement was encountered on Site A, while the possibility of settlement on Site B should not be discounted at this stage.

On Site A, Post-Built Structure 1A was uncovered on a topographic high in the far eastern end of the Site (Figure 2). This circular structure possessed the correct morphology and dimensions to represent an Iron Age roundhouse[63], while the presence of a relatively large quantity of pottery in and around it suggested that it was associated with probable subsistence. Further evidence in favour of this

[62] Cunliffe, B. 1991. *Iron Age Communities in Britain.* London: Routledge
[63] Cunliffe, B. 1991. Iron Age Communities in Britain. London: Routledge

interpretation is offered by the topographic position of this putative dwelling. It was uncovered at a level of *c*. 70.86m aOD, almost 2m higher than the area to the west and north. The fact that this structure stood on one of the driest parts of the Study Area may not be a coincidence, as this area would have been relatively immune to flooding in antiquity and thus better suited to settlement.

It is possible, though unproven, that Enclosure 1B may have incorporated areas of settlement, for example within the ladder-like land divisions that bordered it (Figure 17). At present, this remains speculative, and is based purely upon the small nature of some of the ladder-like sub-enclosures, which clearly fulfilled a different function to the larger fields within the enclosure complex and the associated field system. Some may well represent animal pens, however the presence of numerous examples that appear to have been simultaneously extant suggests that they did not necessarily all perform the same function. A boundary around a dwelling (albeit a dwelling that was not preserved archaeologically) is thus one alternative possibility. Further integration of the finds and environmental evidence with the stratigraphic sequence may further elucidate upon this.

The proposed functions of the majority of ladder-like enclosure complexes observed elsewhere in lowland Britain supports this interpretation[64], however a lesser number of other examples may instead have been used solely for arable and / or stock management[65]. Yet caution is required here as it is unlikely that the 'ladder-like' land division on Site B is directly comparable with a ladder settlement proper, as defined by Historic England[66]. Ladder settlements are generally described as spurring off a single axis or street, which clearly is not the case on Site B, where such land division appears to instead surround a larger enclosure complex. What is more, the exact definition of what constitutes the 'ladder' form of land division tends to vary between archaeologists and organisations, thus lacking a concrete definition[67]. As such further work is required to characterise and contextualise Enclosure 1B and the 'ladder-like' land division that was apparently associated with it.

Stratigraphic and dating anomalies pertaining to this period that require further research

Site A is worthy of note here, as the earliest phase of activity as recorded by excavation differed from that observed across the Study Area as a whole. This particular disparity concerns the apparent existence of a co-axial ditch network at the base of the stratigraphic sequence, discussed in Section 7 (above) as Period 3.1 to 3.2 (Figure 2). When viewed holistically, the patterns that emerge from the Study Area as a whole suggest that these features instead form a phase of activity associated with a later co-axial field system (Period 3.2), that overlay Iron Age to Roman Transition-period enclosures and droveways (Period 3.1). This possibility should be explored prior to publication through further stratigraphic and spatial analysis. It is possible that this discrepancy is the result of a series of excavation and recording errors that arose from the similarity of the fills that were encountered within features on Site A, however further interrogation of the dating evidence and primary archive is required to confirm this.

As set out in Appendix A, Middle Iron Age pottery was noted on Site A only, with the remaining Sites being dominated by 1st century or later material and pottery of a general Iron Age date. This suggests that the original core of Iron Age activity may have been nucleated upon the highest, driest part of the Study Area in the vicinity of Site A, later growing to encompass the other four sites during the later Iron Age period. It is also possible, though unproven on the basis of this evidence, that a hiatus in activity occurred between the Middle Iron Age and the 1st century AD. Further research is required to

[64] Historic England 2018. Field Systems: introduction to heritage assets. London: Historic England. Online at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/iha-field-systems/heag204-field-systems [accessed 12/07/22]
[65] e.g. Carlyle, S. A Romano-British 'Ladder' Enclosure at Milton Ham, Northampton: Assessment Report and Updated Project Design. Northamptonshire Archaeology Unpublished Report.
[66] Historic England 2018
[67] Allen, M. and Smith, A. 2016. Rural settlement in Roman Britain: morphological classification and overview. In A. Smith, M. Allen, T. Brindle and M Fulford New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain: The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain. Britannia Monograph 29, 17–43.

investigate regional settlement patterns pertaining to these periods in order to better interpret these formative results.

Notably, cut features and deposits pertaining to the Iron Age were either dated to the 1st century AD or were of general Iron Age date, thus suggesting that the Middle Iron Age pottery that was recovered was either residual in later contexts, or was retrieved from contexts that were subsequently compromised by a quantity of later intrusive material. Further quantitative and qualitative analysis of the cumulative stratigraphic and dating evidence is required to determine which of these options is more plausible.

Period 3.2: Early Roman (mid-1st–2nd century)

Land use across the Study Area appears to have changed dramatically during the decades immediately following the Roman Conquest of *Britannia*. The sinuous enclosures, droveways and field boundaries of Period 3.1 were lost from the landscape, being replaced by a comparatively regular network of rectangular fields. As shall be demonstrated, these appear to have been surveyed with reasonable accuracy, thus creating a series of long, regularly spaced, parallel boundaries that appear to have defined large fields with unusual footprints, being of narrow width relative to their length. Elements of this co-axial field system were identified across all Sites within the Study Area, the only clear exception being within the floodplain in the northern part of Site D. Settlement may have continued on the highest ground, while the presence of an isolated cremation burial further attests to the former existence of a Roman settlement in the vicinity of the Study Area.

The development of a co-axial field system

A series of field boundaries, predominantly orientated north-west / south-east developed across the Study Area during this sub-period (Figures 2, 17, 55, 61, 65, 66, 91–94). A lesser number of shorter boundaries oriented at right angles to these features were also present. Together they appear to have formed a co-axial field system that covered much of the Study Area.

At least five such boundaries could be found on Site A, two of which (A[1633] and A[1360]) may have flanked a central trackway orientated north-west / south-east, while at least one ditch appeared to represent a north-east / south-west division within that same field system (Ditch A[1535]). The trackway was 8.30m wide and appeared to run from an area of possible settlement in the far east, represented by at least two rectangular post-built structures (Post-Built Structures 2A and 3A; Figure 2) to the floodplain area to the north-west. Long, rectangular fields appeared to be situated either side of the trackway (defined by A[1376] and A[1542] to the east and ditch remnant A[1195] to the west; Figure 2), as was a small rectangular enclosure defined by Ditch A[1353] to the immediate north of the trackway (Figure 2). The fields created were of similar width, being between 27.4m to 29m wide, and of uncertain length, with the longest perhaps being over 123m in length (however, if a Period 3.1 to 3.2 field boundary were introduced to this phase, this would reduce the length of the north-western field to 36.7m; Figure 2). The location of the aforementioned palaeochannel in the far northern tip of Site A may mark the northerly limit of this field system (Figure 2). The small rectangular enclosure delineated by ditch A[1353] could have fulfilled a different function to the rest of the field system, however this remains uncertain at present (Figure 2).

Notably, the western portion of a Period 3.1 field boundary may have been retained into this sub-period on Site A (i.e. gully A[1594] to the west, which aligns with later gully A[1195] to the east; Figure 2). This demonstrates some continuity of land use, albeit limited continuity, between Periods 3.1 and 3.2 within the confines of Site A.

A similar pattern emerged on Site B. Here, a series of similar parallel ditches on the same approximate north-west / south-east orientation were noted, that together formed at least seven parallel boundaries, each of which was either continuous, being formed by one ditch, or discontinuous and composite, being formed by two or more ditches or ditch fragments (Figure 17). These were

generally fairly regularly spaced, being between 33.9m and 37.7m apart, thus dividing the landscape into four or more long fields with widths that fell within that aforementioned range and a series of at least two smaller fields in the south-west corner of Site B. Again, the majority of the plots of land that were formed by these boundaries were far longer than they were wide, being up to 198m or more in length if the archaeology is taken at face value.

That said, the possibility of the former existence of internal divisions that have not survived cannot be entirely discounted here. For example, it is possible that the north-west / south-east components of this field system preferentially survived if they were deeper than their north-east / south-west equivalents owing to the possibility that they also facilitated drainage on account of the prevailing topography. Indeed, some additional ditches orientated at a right-angle to the bulk of the field system were identified within this broader network, particularly within the south-west and south-east corners of the Site. Unfortunately, the distribution of these relative to the boundary of Site B did not allow any complete fields to be identified.

It is possible that an 8m wide trackway or droveway was again present in the approximate centre of Site B, again orientated north-west / south-east, that was defined by Ditches B[3299/2096/2876, 2913] and B[2870] to the north-east and Ditches B[2079] and B[2355] to the south-west (Figure 17). There is some evidence to suggest that one, possibly two earlier boundaries within Period 3.1 Enclosure 1B were recut and perhaps extended to form part of this droveway, again hinting at some continuation of land use between the Iron Age to Roman Transition and the Early Roman period, albeit limited (Figure 17). Like the trackway or droveway on Site A, this appeared to lead to the floodplain, perhaps suggesting that this ecological niche was exploited in some way during this period. While the floodplain was no doubt rich in useful natural resources, these marshy areas could also have been used for pasturing livestock, perhaps on a seasonal basis, hence the existence of the droveways on Sites A and B.

Up to seven ditches and narrower gullies were identified within Site C that appeared to fit within the co-axial pattern previously identified on Sites A and B. Five of these were orientated north-east / south-west, while a further two were orientated north-west / south-east (Figure 55). The former were between 9.31m and 4.83m apart, while the latter were 14.1m apart, and as such some or all of these features may represent bedding trenches internal to this field system rather than field boundaries proper.

On Site D evidence for the continuation of this pattern also emerged. Here, a more substantial ditch was identified in the far south of the Site on a north-east–south-west alignment, E[3524] (Figure 66). To the north of this, a series of eight relatively narrow gullies and gully fragments running parallel with that boundary were observed, covering an area in excess of 50m (Figures 65 and 66). Only two of the gullies intercut, with those examples no doubt representing an earlier and later incarnation of the same landscape feature. Again, the gullies are unlikely to represent field boundaries, being located too close together (between 4.53m and 6.12m), however they could represent bedding trenches. Along with those on Site C, the morphology and distribution of these gullies could hold the key to the purpose of the field system under discussion here, and as such will be considered in greater detail subsequently. The area containing the gullies appeared to be bounded to the north-east by two narrow, parallel gullies orientated north-east / south-west at a right-angle to the others, E[3277] and E[3277] (Figure 65). The area to the north of this boundary appears to have formed part of the floodplain, being characterised by relatively sinuous drainage ditches, thus this division also appears to have marked the northerly extent of this co-axial field system in antiquity.

On Site E, although formative phasing is presented in the figures that are included within this report, further work is required to finalise the overall sub-phasing for Period 3. That said, it can be formatively concluded that there are at least six, perhaps as many as 13, parallel ditches and gullies orientated north-west / south-east that may well form part of this field system (Figures 92–94). It is presently unclear whether the seven most southerly ditches on the Site represent drainage ditches or whether they also formed part of this field system.

If the ditches in the far south of Site E represent flood prevention features, then the total width of the field system from its northerly maximum in Site D to its southerly maximum in Site E can be approximated as possessing a total north / south width of *c.*395m (Figure 1). If the Site E ditches instead form part of the field system proper, then it possessed a north / south width in excess of that measurement (Figure 1). The former is thought more plausible given the topography of Site E, the southern end of which was relatively low lying. In terms of the east / west length of the field system, it appears to have extended from the far western side of the excavated portion of Site D, as far as the far south-western corner of Site B, thus covering an area in excess of 410m. Taken together, this gives a very approximate estimation of the total area covered, which appears to have been in excess of *c.*0.16km², which equates to approximately 16 hectares.

The regular nature of these boundaries strongly suggests that a surveyor was used to instate them, which in turn implies a high degree of organisation and centralised control when land division and presumably land ownership was reorganised at the dawn of Roman rule in this part of *Britannia*. It is therefore tempting to assume that this was controlled to some extent by instruments of the Roman State rather than private individuals, at least in the first instance, although this assertion certainly requires further research and contextualisation in order to determine its veracity.

The purpose of this field system remains uncertain at the time of writing, however one possibility worthy of further investigation is that some, perhaps all, of the fields formed part of a vineyard or a series of adjoining vineyards. This possibility is explored in the paragraphs that follow.

Evidence for Viticulture?

A growing number of Roman vineyards have been excavated in southern and central Britain over the last two decades, covering an area from Lincolnshire to Oxfordshire. Together they appear to demonstrate the existence of viticulture in *Britannia* during the Roman period, including the earlier part of the period. The nearest known Roman vineyard to the Study Area was unearthed at Symmetry Park in Bicester, approximately 2.5km to the south of the Study Area [68], however other possible contenders have previously been noted during other EWR archaeological mitigation works, namely on Sites 2A2[69] and Compound A3[70], a discovery that formatively suggests that the wider Bicester area may have represented a major wine producing region within Roman Britain. The evidence for viticulture obtained from the Study Area is less convincing that that obtained from other EWR investigations, but does nevertheless fit certain hallmarks of Roman viticulture.

First and foremost, the long length of the fields that appear to have characterised Period 3.2 fit broadly within what would be expected of a Roman vineyard. At Wollaston I in Northamptonshire, (which perhaps represents the clearest example of Roman viticulture excavated to date in Britain) plots were recognised as being in the region of 50m long (Brown *et al* 2001). Here, within the Study Area, at least some fields appear to have been at least twice as long as this, although a major caveat should be added here as it is unknown to what extent differential preservation issues have affected the survival of different components of this co-axial field system (see above).

The field system is also comparable with the example at Wollaston in terms of its dating, with both sites being established during the Early Roman period. The former was established during the late 1st to 2nd century AD, certainly falling out of use by the 4th century or earlier (Brown *et al* 2001) while the latter was similarly established in the 1st century, presumably post-Conquest, appearing to remain active into the 2nd century and perhaps beyond. The probable disuse of this field system is dated through the construction of a subsequent field system on a slightly different alignment that appears to

[68] CFA Archaeology (2018) Symmetry Park, Bicester, Oxfordshire, Archaeological Recording Action; Phase 2. Report No MK 141/18. Unpublished archaeological report.
[69] EWR Alliance (2022) East West Rail Phase 2. Development Stage 2A2: Compound 2A2 and Access at Land East of Station Road. Unpublished archaeological report.
[70] EWR Alliance (2022) East West Rail Phase 2. Development Stage 2A3: Compound 2A3 and Access at Land West of Station Road, Buckinghamshire: Post-Excavation Assessment

pertain to the 3rd century, although as discussed subsequently, at least some aspects of that later field system could again be interpreted as being associated with continued viticulture.

Another parallel can be drawn between the Study Area and Wollaston in terms of the size of the field systems under discussion here. While the latter was in excess of 11 hectares, this example would appear to cover 16 hectares or more. Both are therefore sizeable.

For the most part, the features encountered across the Study Area appear to represent ditches that bounded fields rather than bedding trenches within fields, which would have been shallower and may generally not have survived in this instance. However, several possible exceptions to this were noted. On Site D, a series of eight narrow, parallel gullies were uncovered that (with the exception of two intercutting features that must represent two incarnations of the same gully) were spaced between 4.53m and 6.12m apart. A further nine similarly spaced gullies were also noted on Site C that were 4.83m to 9.31m apart, which may again represent bedding trenches rather than field boundaries. It is also worth noting that the larger 9.31m distance noted here could be the product of a 'missing' gully that did not survive, for example due to the impact of later plough damage. If so, this suggests a distance between gullies on Site C in the region of 4.65m to 4.83m.

At Wollaston in the Nene Valley, a substantial number of similar parallel bedding trenches were uncovered that possessed similar rectangular profiles to some of the gullies noted above. The creation of bedding trenches in vineyards has been documented by classical writers, who described the process of obtaining the correct width through the use of a measuring tool consisting of a wooden 'X' on a handle, a *ciconia*. The use of this tool would have been facilitated by the excavation of bedding trenches with flat bases and vertical sides, similar to those observed at Wollaston, Symmetry Park, Compound 2A2 and perhaps Sites C and D within the Study Area [71].

Yet the morphology of the Site C and D gullies would appear to be an imperfect fit with those encountered at Wollaston. There the bases of the bedding trenches were on occasion somewhat irregular, possessing numerous indentations that were interpreted by the excavators as postholes. Posts were thought to have been driven into the bases of the bedding trenches at regular intervals to provide a wooden frame that would have functioned as a vine support. In the temperate climate of *Britannia,* such structures would have been prone to decay and, over time, replacement posts would have been necessary. At Wollaston, this process resulted in a seemingly random pattern of shallow postholes in the bases of the bedding trenches that nevertheless respected their vertical sides[72]. No such features were noted within the excavated portions of the gullies within the Study Area. That said, a recently discovered vineyard near Didcot, provisionally dated to the Roman period, revealed bedding trenches that appeared to lack postholes[73]. These trenches thus more closely resembled the examples that were uncovered along the EWR route than the examples from Wollaston. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the depth of the vine supports would have been dependent both on local ground conditions and differences in the methods used by labourers in antiquity, meaning that such supports may not have consistently penetrated the bases of bedding trenches.

The Wollaston bedding trenches were regularly arranged, being *c*. 5m apart [74]. The need for such a considerable distance between bedding trenches at Wollaston was explained as being a product of the vine's requirement for adequate sunlight (the plants needed to be far enough apart so as not to cast shadows on each other as the sun passed overhead).[75] Similar logic could therefore have dictated the 4.53m to 6.12m distances observed between the gullies on Sites C and D (with the proviso that the larger 9.31m gap on Site C is the product of a 'missing' gully that did not survive).

[71] Ibid.
[72] Ibid.
[73] Richard Oram *pers comm.*
[74] Brown, A., Meadows, I., Turner, S.D., and Mattingly, D.J. (2001) Roman Vineyards in Britain: stratigraphic and palynological data from Wollaston in the Nene Valley, England. *Antiquity* 75, 745–57.
[75] Ibid.

These measurements are also similar to the *c.*5.4m to 7.2m distances noted in the nearby Roman vineyard previously identified in Bicester at Symmetry Park[76].

Direct evidence for the former presence of grape vines was found at Wollaston through the discovery of *Vitis* pollen in environmental samples. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the bedding trenches from Sites C and D, which have thus far provided no direct evidence of viticulture in the form of plant remains. Yet this analysis has been limited to macro remains and it should be noted that the bedding trenches at Wollaston similarly did not produce any *Vitis* macro remains, most probably due to adverse taphonomic factors as the material would not have been charred[77]. As such, pollen analysis of any remaining samples from gully features on Sites C and D is recommended.

Pollen analysis from Period 3 features across the Study Area is presently limited to a drainage ditch within the floodplain of Site D. While this did not reveal evidence of viticulture, it did suggest a notable decrease in the amount of cereal pollen represented relative to the Iron Age to Roman Transition period. This could indicate that the bulk of the Study Area was being used for an alternative form of agriculture during this period, however further palynological work is recommended to better determine this.

In conclusion, the Study Area was occupied by a large co-axial field system during the Early Roman period. Given the nature of the available evidence, it is hard to determine whether this incorporated a Roman vineyard within the confines of Sites C, D and perhaps beyond; however, further desk-based research into Roman agriculture, including vineyards, and perhaps further palynological analysis of environmental samples, may shed light on this possibility prior to publication.

Continuity of Settlement?

Within the field system, a settled area may have persisted within the confines of Site A, again on the highest ground that could be found in the far east of the Study Area (Figure 17). This represents some continuity of land use between Periods 3.1 and 3.2, although it is important to note that Roman-style rectangular buildings were chosen over the earlier round-house style of architecture that appears to have been used previously. A three-post structure, which could represent an animal pen, the remains of a dwelling or some other timber structure, also characterised the south-east corner of Site A, apparently during this sub-period (Figure 17). An earlier date in Period 3.1 cannot be precluded given the nature of the dating evidence that was recovered, however.

An isolated cremation burial

An isolated cremation of probable Roman date was identified within the field system within the confines of Site E, E[4398] (Figure 109). The presence of hobnails within the cremation suggests that the individual was either wearing boots during the funerary rite or was buried alongside the boots, a practice that is typical of the early Roman period in certain regions of *Britannia*, including the eastern cemetery of *Londinium*, hence the inclusion of the burial in Period 3.2 (Weeks 2008; Barber *et al.* 2011). That said, the inclusion of the cremation in this early sub-period is tentative, and further work is required to confirm, refute or modify this phasing after more regionally appropriate trends are considered. Specifically, further research regarding burial rites throughout the Roman period in this part of Oxfordshire is necessary in order to see whether this cremation fits within a wider temporal and spatial pattern for the region.

Continued management of the floodplain

[76] CFA Archaeology (2018) Symmetry Park, Bicester, Oxfordshire, Archaeological Recording Action; Phase 2. Report No MK 141/18. Unpublished archaeological report.
[77] Brown, A., Meadows, I., Turner, S.D., and Mattingly, D.J. (2001) Roman Vineyards in Britain: stratigraphic and palynological data from Wollaston in the Nene Valley, England. *Antiquity* 75, 745–57.

The only portion of the Study Area that definitively does not seem to have accommodated elements of this co-axial field system was the far norther portion of Site D, which sat squarely within the floodplain of the Langford Brook and its tributaries (Figure 65). This area was presumably too wet to be cultivated in the same manner as the rest of the Study Area. Instead, it continued to be defined by a series of drainage ditches, which may represent flood prevention features. One of these ditches was investigated through geoarchaeological analysis, which suggested that it underwent a period of inundation followed by a period of gradual drying on at least two occasions. This supports the flood defence hypothesis, as this pattern would be expected of a feature that sporadically handled large quantities of water during flooding events.

It is possible that a similar pattern of activity continued to define the far southern portion of Site E, which was also relatively low lying, although due to the alignments of the seven ditches and gullies located there, it is less clear in that instance whether some or all of them instead formed part of the co-axial field system discussed above (Figure 94). Alternatively, they could have formed field boundaries as well as drainage gullies, thus fulfilling both functions simultaneously.

Period 3.3 to 3.4: Later Roman (2nd–4th century)

Roman activity continued within the confines of the Study Area during the mid- to late Roman period. New field boundaries were constructed, at least some of which were laid out on a different alignment to the earlier field system. Evidence of settlement pertaining to this sub-period may have been identified in the north-west corner of Site E, while flood prevention measures in the form of boundary ditches appear to have continued to characterise the floodplain in the northern part of Site D.

Modifications to the Field System

A number of new field boundaries were created on Sites A, B and D during this period on a north-north-west / south-south-east alignment, which must have superseded ditches associated with the earlier field system in those parts of the Study Area.

Two long, parallel gullies on this alignment were identified on Sites A and B, which appeared to be in phase with one another given their identical orientations (Figures 1, 2 and 17). The Site A ditch was composed of two ditch fragments (Ditch A[1080] and Ditch A[1080]) which together appeared to form part of a single boundary that was over 77m long (Figure 2). Offset to the south-west of this by *c.*70m was a parallel Site B boundary (composed of two ditch segments, B[2056] and B[3050]) that was over 229.5m long; Figure 17). At least one ditch ran at a right-angle to this in the far northern corner of Site B, which was over 75m long, Ditch B[2907] (Figure 17). This connected with yet another north-north-west / south-south-east ditch that was over 25.3m long, lensing out towards the north-west, B[3124]. Together, these features appeared to define a field that was *c.*51.5m wide and over 44m long, although as set out for the Period 3.2 field system (above), it is alternatively possible that this area was sub-divided by boundaries that did not survive in the archaeological record.

A series of other boundaries to the west of this appeared to respect the orientation of the earlier field system discussed in Period 3.2 (above), but dating evidence demonstrated that they instead pertain to this later period. They were therefore either constructed on the same alignment as the previous Period 3.1 field system or else represent recut examples of Period 3.2 boundaries that persisted into Period 3.3 to 3.4. At least four such features were identified on Site B (e.g. Ditch B[2266], Ditch B[2080] / [3592] / [2266], B2161 and B2621), thus demonstrating a degree of continuity of land division between periods, at least in some parts of the Study Area.

This pattern also extended across Sites C to E. On Site C, at least one earlier feature, Ditch C[084/110], appeared to represent a possible continuation of ditch B[3592] to the south-east, however the latter is presently interpreted as a later Period 3.3 to 3.4 boundary, while the former appeared to date to Period 3.2 (Figure 17; Figure 56). This could be taken to suggest some continuity between these two periods, with the more south-easterly segment of this boundary having been recut at a later

date. This is supported by the fact that at least two recuts were observed archaeologically within the Site B portion of the boundary, although further work is required to determine whether the Site C portion may instead date to Period 3.3.

The purpose of this modified field system remains uncertain, although the apparent long lengths of the fields could perhaps be taken as a possible indicator of viticulture, although this attribute alone is insufficient to demonstrate this. In this instance, interpretive problems are compounded by the relative scarcity of Period 3.3 to 3.4 features when compared with Period 3.2, and a lack of any internal structure to the fields (e.g. bedding trenches). It is also not presently clear whether the entirety of the Period 3.2 field system was lost from the landscape prior to the dawn of this sub-period, or whether elements of it were retained.

Further research is required to determine why some field boundaries were re-aligned during this period. There are a number of competing possibilities, all of which will require consideration prior to publication. For example, the establishment of new field boundaries could have been a pragmatic decision that was made purely for practical reasons concerned with the improvement of drainage across the Study Area. This could have been driven by hydrological changes caused by the nearby presence of a dynamic river regime and / or changes in water levels more generally. Alternatively, a change in land ownership or land use could have sparked the decision. Were this the case, work will be required to determine whether such changes fall within a wider pattern for the area.

Potential Evidence of Settlement?

A field oven was constructed within the north-central section of Site B (Pit B[3051]; Figure 2, Figure 28). The presence of this feature either suggests the nearby presence of settlement or else the kiln served agricultural workers labouring within this field system. The apparent isolated nature of the feature is perhaps more suggestive of the latter, although poor preservation of any associated features could also be responsible for this.

In Site E, an area of possible settlement on or close to the north-west corner of the Site appeared to replace elements of the Period 3.3 field system that was hitherto extant in that location during the 3rd to 4th century during Period 3.4 (Figure 92). The exact nature of this evidence is uncertain at present, consisting mainly of a concentration of intercutting gullies and pits, however the relative density of artefacts and ecofacts recovered from this corner of the Site was interpreted by the excavators as being indicative of an area of potential settlement and industry due to the presence of a relatively high quantity of industrial debris. This included material indicative of ferrous metalworking such as a plano-convex cake and unclassified iron slag fragments, as well as other materials that were produced by pyrotechnic processes. Further research is thus needed to determine the nature of land use in that area of Site E during Period 3.4.

Period 4.1: Post-Roman to Medieval

The post-Roman to medieval period is not well represented across the Study Area. It is characterised by an apparent dearth of man-made features and deposits, thus suggesting a probable period of abandonment from at least the 4th century onwards. That said, a light scatter of early medieval artefacts were found in secondary contexts on Sites B and E, which included a single glass bead, two fragments from a ceramic annular loomweight and a complete hemispherical stone spindle whorl from Site E and two residual fragments of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from Site B. Taken together, this suggests that activity had resumed in the vicinity of Launton by the Middle Saxon period at the latest, although within the confines of the Study Area itself this appears to have been limited to the rare accidental loss of artefacts, low intensity middening or a combination of the two.

It is noteworthy that the distribution of early medieval material was biased towards Site E, the closest part of the Study Area to the historic core of the extant village of Launton. A manor house associated with that settlement is also known to have existed to the immediate east of Site E. Although too much

weight should not be placed upon the distribution of such a small scatter of remains, it is nevertheless possible that the village was established close to its present position at some point during the Saxon period.

The land surrounding the Study Area appears to have got wetter during this time span, either because water levels rose or because the nearby channels and floodplain ceased to be managed as they formerly had been during the Roman period (or a combination of the two). This led to the development of a horizon of alluvial material across the lowest lying, northern portion of Site D, which sealed the underlying Roman and prehistoric archaeological horizons in that location (not illustrated in plan). Several fragments of relict natural channels then formed during this sub-period in that same location. This fluvial activity may in part have caused some erosion and scouring to earlier archaeological horizons in the northern part of Site D (Figure 64).

Interestingly, similar fluvial and alluvial activity did not develop across the lowest lying portion of the Study Area (i.e. the southern portion of Site E), thus suggesting that it was somehow protected from alluviation (Figure 94). This protection presumably took the form of some kind of topographic barrier of either natural or human origin, situated between this part of the Site and the floodplain (see also Period 1, above). Collation of this evidence with LiDAR data is thus required prior to publication.

Period 4.2: Medieval to Early Post-Medieval

During the medieval period, a roadway flanked by drainage ditches appears to have been constructed across the northern part of Site D (Figure 64). It appeared to have been paved with limestone, or else the limestone represented a basal layer for the upper surface of the road proper, which has since been lost. Interestingly, the feature was aligned with the modern thoroughfare of Bicester Road (specifically the north-west / south-east aligned section located to the south-west of Site D; Figure 1) and as such it may represent an earlier incarnation of that landscape feature. It is possible that the section of road unearthed on Site D forded the Lanford Brook to the immediate north-west of the site boundary.

The projected path of the road to the south-east crossed the southern end of Site C, however it did not appear to survive in that location.

Period 5: Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval

During this period a layer of later alluvial material developed across the former course of the road in Site D, thus removing it from the landscape (Figure 62-63). It may therefore have been during this period that the course of Bicester Road deviated to one that more closely resembled the modern route, with the new course of the road presumably following somewhat higher and drier ground. Further map regression and topographic work is required to confirm or refute this theory.

One, possibly two, incarnations of a trackway orientated north-west / south-east then appear to have developed on Site E. The bulk of the rest of the Study Area came to be characterised by ridge and furrow farming, while a building was also constructed on Site D.

An Embanked Ditch or Hollow Way

A large embanked ditch oriented north-west / south-east crossed the northern part of Site E (Ditch E[3182]; Figure 92). It was 9.57m wide with the base 1.57m lower than the maximum height of the banks. The construction of this substantial feature would have required considerable manpower and organisation. Its function is uncertain: it could be associated either with drainage or could represent a later medieval to early post-medieval boundary that defined the edge of the nearby settlement of Launton. Alternatively, LiDAR data previously suggested that it may instead form part of a former

hollow way or a water channel[78]. The feature ran roughly parallel with Bicester Road to the north, thus suggesting that it could represent an associated minor thoroughfare serving the area to the south of the main road. The idea that it represents an embanked channel that perhaps fed ponds situated to the south of the study area also cannot be ruled out at this stage. This interpretation is supported by LiDAR data, which shows a clear depression aligned with E[3182], continuing beyond the eastern boundary of Site E in a southeasterly direction towards the ponds (Figure 113). Further south, a break in the ridge and furrow appears present, which again aligns with E[3182] and could indicate the continuation of the feature as far as the ponds (Figure 113). That said, the feature does not obviously appear on a series of historic Ordnance Survey maps variously dated from 1880 to 1950[79], however the ponds are shown. It is possible, however that the southern end of the feature could have been fossilised as a field boundary on these maps.

An Associated Trackway?

Approximately 20m to the north of the embanked ditch, a broad linear hollow feature with a width of 4.65m and a depth of 0.14m deep was identified (E[2527, 3265]). This ran parallel with the embanked ditch and was interpreted by the excavator as an unsurfaced droveway with ruts and hollows. Again, the only dating evidence recovered took the form of redeposited Roman pottery. If this interpretation is correct, it seems unlikely that a hollow way (perhaps represented by the embanked ditch, see above) and an adjacent trackway on identical alignments would be simultaneously extant. One possibility is that this feature represents an earlier or later iteration of the hollow way, or else the embanked ditch instead represents a channel (see above).

A Possible Outbuilding

A building was constructed on Site D that could represent a dwelling or an outbuilding, D[3003] (Figure 62). The latter is preferred on the grounds that no apparent heating system characterised the structure; for example, no chimney breast was present. Alternatively, this could be due to poor preservation. Artefactual evidence suggests that the structure appears to have been constructed during the post-medieval period but does not appear to have been demolished until the recent past (20th century). Consequently, further map regression work may further current understanding of the building.

Ridge and Furrow Farming

Ridge and furrow farming appears to have characterised the bulk of the Study Area during the later medieval to early post-medieval periods. This was evidenced either by the preservation of extant ridge and furrow earthworks prior to commencement of the mitigation or through the discovery of parallel furrows. These were identified on all five sites but were particularly well-preserved on Site D, where the termini of eight examples orientated north-west / south-east were identified (Figures 62–63).

Medieval examples tend to form an inverted ‘S’-shape in plan, early post-medieval examples tend to be straight or possess a less pronounced ‘S’-shape, while late post-medieval furrows, created by mechanised steam ploughs, tend to be straight, these differences being due to advances in plough technology[80]. In the Bicester region, reversed ‘S’ curves have also been identified that have been dated to early enclosure by agreement in 1582[81].

[78] EWR 2020. Land West of Bicester Bypass, Charbridge Lane Overbridge Diversion, Oxfordshire: an archaeological evaluation report. EWR Alliance unpublished report, figure 2.
[79] OS Map dated 1875, 1880, 1898, 1919, 1950 https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/marker/#zoom=15&lat=51.8994&lon=-1.1274&f=0&z=1&marker=51.8957,-1.1165&from=1450&to=1972&i=189237441
[80] White, G. J. 2012. *The Medieval English Landscape 1000–1540.* Bloomsbury: London; Bond, J.R. 1923. *Farm Implements and Machinery.* Benn Brothers: London.
[81] OHER 28473

Within the confines of Site D, the furrows that were identified by excavation appeared straight, however LiDAR data indicates that they are the same as the furrows that were discovered in the northern part of Site C to the east and / or Site E to the southeast. They therefore possess pronounced, inverted 'S'-shapes in plan. Although less obvious on the LiDAR image, the ridge and furrow that was identified on Site B appeared to represent a continuation of this same field system, as the furrows appeared aligned with those to the west and south. This suggests that these features are either medieval or early post-medieval in date. Further documentary research may be able to refine this date range.

Period 6: Prehistoric to Post-Medieval

A number of pre-modern features were identified across the Study Area that could not be assigned to a specific period (see Period 6, Chapters 7 to 11 for full details). Efforts should be made to integrate as many of these features as possible within the overarching archaeological sequence prior to publication, for example through further stratigraphic and / or spatial analysis.

Period 7: Late Post-Medieval to Modern

The entire Study Area was sealed by a layer of modern agricultural soil (subsoil and topsoil) that presumably formed between the later post-medieval and modern periods. Modern field drains and other discrete modern features truncated this soil horizon.

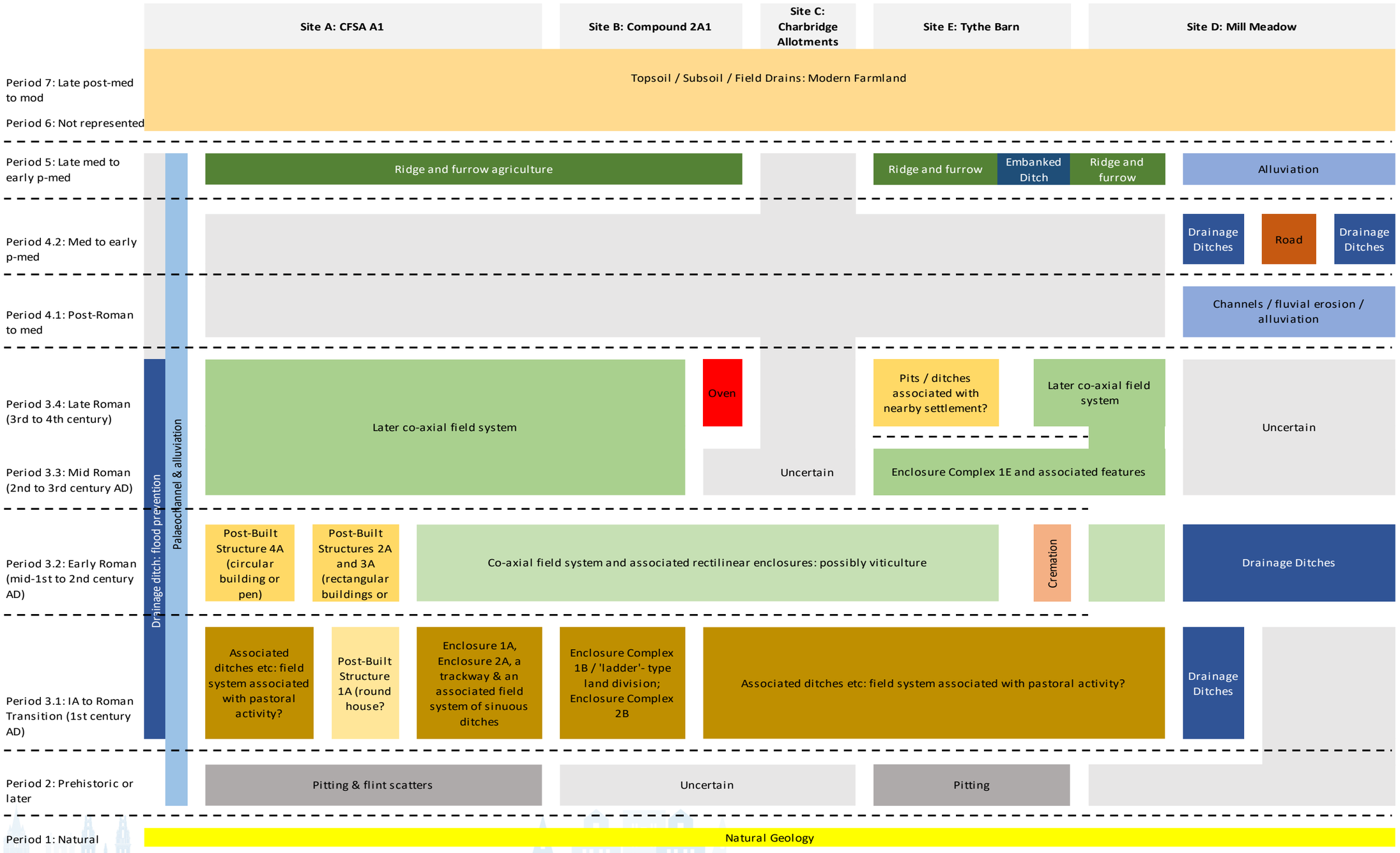

Table 1: Land Use Diagram, Sites A to E (not to scale)

13. Quantification of the Archive

The site records have been completed and checked (see below tables) and context registers have been completed for Sites A to E (Appendix A). Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and provisional dating. Illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location and character of the features (Appendix B). Assessment of the finds and ecofacts has been undertaken (Appendices C to R), a geoarchaeological report has been compiled (Appendix S) and a conservation report has been completed (Appendix T). The photographic archive has been checked and will be reassessed prior to deposition.

The archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum under accession numbers OXCMS : 2021.30, OXCMS : 2021.31, OXCMS : 2021.33, OXCMS : 2021.34, OXCMS : 2021.36, OXCMS : 2021.37, OXCMS : 2021.39, and OXCMS : 2021.40.

Site A

Table 2: Quantification of the Archive, CFSA1

Archive	Quantification
Context Checklist	16
Context Record Sheets	532
Finds	967
Environmental Sample List	6
Environmental Samples Taken	197
Primary Drawing Register	8
Registered Finds List	0
Plan and Section Sheets (Permatrace)	49
Photographic Record Sheet	27
Digital Photographs (JPEG)	1279

Site B

Table 3: Quantification of the Archive, Compound 2A1

Archive	Quantification
Context Checklist	110
Context Record Sheets	1591
Finds	5142
Environmental Sample List	15
Environmental Samples Taken	488
Primary Drawing Register	34
Registered Finds List	1
Plan and Section Sheets (Permatrace)	321

Archive	Quantification
Photographic Record Sheet	86
Digital Photographs (JPEG)	3680

Site C

Table 4: Quantification of the Archive, Charbridge Allotments

Archive	Quantification
Context Checklist	5
Context Record Sheets	126
Finds	160
Environmental Sample List	3
Environmental Samples Taken	40
Primary Drawing Register	4
Registered Finds List	1
Plan and Section Sheets (Permatrace)	12
Photographic Record Sheet	8
Digital Photographs (JPEG)	240

Site D

Table 5: Quantification of the Archive, Mill Meadow

Archive	Quantification
Context Checklist	24
Context Record Sheets	682
Finds	3615
Environmental Sample List	8
Environmental Samples Taken	204
Primary Drawing Register	14
Registered Finds List	4
Plan and Section Sheets (Permatrace)	144
Photographic Record Sheet	52
Digital Photographs (JPEG)	3396

Site E

Table 6: Quantification of the Archive, Tythe Barn

Archive	Quantification
Context Checklist	40
Context Record Sheets	1381
Finds	3151
Environmental Sample List	12
Environmental Samples Taken	351
Primary Drawing Register	32
Registered Finds List	6
Plan and Section Sheets (Permatrace)	204
Photographic Record Sheet	84
Digital Photographs (JPEG)	2201

14. Finds

All of the finds have been washed and catalogued as appropriate. The finds have been assessed by specialists in accordance with current guidance. All finds have been examined for this report. They comprise prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), burnt clay, clay tobacco pipe, industrial materials, struck and burnt flint, metal finds, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern glass, worked bone, worked stone and ceramic objects. Ecofacts recovered included wood, animal bone, human bone in the form of a single cremation (Site E), carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Table 7 presents the frequencies of each find type, excluding marine shell and archaeobotanical remains. Full specialist assessments are presented in Appendices C to R.

Table 7: A Breakdown of the Finds Recovered

Find Type	Site / Study Area	Count
Animal Bone (fragments)	Entire Study Area	4252
	Site A: CFSA1	178
	Site B: Compound 2A1	1728
	Site C: Charbridge Allotments	29
	Site D: Mill Meadow	2270
	Site E: Tythe Barn	47
Burnt Clay (fragments)	Entire Study Area	454
	Site A: CFSA1	59
	Site B: Compound 2A1	110

Find Type	Site / Study Area	Count
	Site D: Mill Meadow	1
	Site E: Tythe Barn	284
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils (grams)	Entire Study Area	>3030g
	Site A: CFSA1	>560g
	Site B: Compound 2A1	>1478g
	Site C: Charbridge Allotments	>177g
	Site D: Mill Meadow	>73g
	Site E: Tythe Barn	>742g
Ceramic Building Material (fragments)	Entire Study Area	1074
	Site A: CFSA1	147
	Site B: Compound 2A1	504
	Site D: Mill Meadow	338
	Site E: Tythe Barn	85
Ceramic loom weights (fragments)	Entire Study Area	1
	Site B: Compound 2A1	1
Charcoal (grams)	Entire Study Area	>7292g
	Site A: CFSA1	>1935g
	Site B: Compound 2A1	>2200g
	Site C: Charbridge Allotments	>452g
	Site D: Mill Meadow	>199g
	Site E: Tythe Barn	>2506g
Clay Tobacco Pipe (fragments)	Entire Study Area	16
	Site A: CFSA1	1
	Site B: Compound 2A1	8
	Site D: Mill Meadow	7
Human Bone (fragments)	Entire Study Area	67.2g
	Site E: Tythe Barn	67.2g
Industrial Materials (grams)	Entire Study Area	3645.4g
	Site A: CFSA1	140g
	Site B: Compound 2A1	344.1g
	Site C: Charbridge Allotments	157g
	Site D: Mill Meadow	416g
	Site E: Tythe Barn	2588.3g
Metal Finds (objects)	Entire Study Area	1729
	Site A: CFSA1	6

Find Type	Site / Study Area	Count
	Site B: Compound 2A1	1323
	Site C: Charbridge Allotments	3
	Site D: Mill Meadow	87
	Site E: Tythe Barn	310
Post-Medieval and Modern Glass (sherds)	Entire Study Area	72
	Site A: CFSA1	7
	Site B: Compound 2A1	28
	Site D: Mill Meadow	37
Post-Medieval Pottery (sherds)	Entire Study Area	231
	Site A: CFSA1	13
	Site B: Compound 2A1	106
	Site C: Charbridge Allotments	1
	Site D: Mill Meadow	104
	Site E: Tythe Barn	7
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery (sherds)	Entire Study Area	4536
	Site A: CFSA1	419
	Site B: Compound 2A1	1215
	Site D: Mill Meadow	613
	Site E: Tythe Barn	2289
Roman Glass (sherds)	Entire Study Area	5
	Site B: Compound 2A1	2
	Site E: Tythe Barn	3
Stone spindle whorl (object)	Entire Study Area	1
	Site B: Compound 2A1	1
Struck and Burnt Flint (fragments)	Entire Study Area	538
	Site A: CFSA1	135
	Site B: Compound 2A1	111
	Site C: Charbridge Allotments	47
	Site D: Mill Meadow	147
	Site E: Tythe Barn	98
Wood (fragments and grams)	Entire Study Area	24 (14.3g)
	Site D: Mill Meadow	4 (10.1g)
	Site E: Tythe Barn	20+ (4.2g)
Worked Bone (objects)	Entire Study Area	2
	Site B: Compound 2A1	2

Find Type	Site / Study Area	Count
Worked Stone (fragments)	Entire Study Area	20
	Site A: CFSA1	2
	Site B: Compound 2A1	3
	Site D: Mill Meadow	7
	Site E: Tythe Barn	8

A brief synopsis of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the Study Area is provided below. Where warranted, this is provided on a site-by-site basis, followed by an overview of the evidence for the entire Study Area. Where the artefact signature was sufficiently similar from all five Sites, they are instead discussed together.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Site A: CFSA1

There are 419 sherds, 1244g of pottery from this site. This includes 119 sherds, 656g collected as stratified bulk finds, and 279 sherds, 354g recovered from environmental samples. There is a strong MIA tradition start point, with an increase in the early 1st century until the mid to late 1st century reflecting the range of transitional pottery on the site. That said, no features on this site were dated to the Middle Iron Age, thus suggesting that the bulk of the pottery pertaining to that period is either residual, or excavated from features that suffered post-depositional contamination with later material. There is then no evidence of pottery deposition until the late 2nd century and again a gap in the early 3rd century until the late 3rd to 4th century.

Site B: Compound 2A1

There are 1215 sherds weighing 7054g from this site. This includes 618 sherds, 5998g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts, and 567 sherds, 739g recovered from environmental samples. A high level of transitional pottery of early to mid-1st century date was recovered. There is a small level of deposition in the mid to late 2nd century, a slight amount in the early 3rd rising in the late 3rd to 4th century.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

There are 57 sherds weighing 166g from this site. This includes 10 sherds, 121g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts, with 46 sherds, 45g recovered from environmental samples. The date distribution for all the pottery is shown in Figure C3. This shows an Iron age component peaking in the early to mid-1st century. There is a small amount of roman material in terms of bodysherds.

Site D: Mill Meadow

There are 613 sherds, 3593g of pottery from this site. This includes 341 sherds, 2606g of pottery collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts, and 270 sherds, 941g recovered from environmental samples. There is a strong early to mid-1st century component, with a late 1st to early 2nd decline and a small peak in the mid to late 2nd century. There is an absence in the early 3rd century with pottery returning in the mid to late 4rd century and a slight decline in the 4th century.

Site E: Tythe Barn

This has 2289 sherds weighing 12575g. pf pottery. This includes 1734 sherds, 11703g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts. With 555 sherds, 972g recovered from environmental samples.

There is activity from the beginning of the 1st century, peaking after the conquest. There is some late 1st to early 2nd century activity and then a sharp rise in the mid to late 2nd century and a collapse in the 2nd century with some pottery in the mid- 2nd century peaking in the late 3rd but continuing into the 4th century.

Overview

The earliest settlement with Iron Age dates are recorded at Site A, CFSA A1, and to a lesser extent at Site C, Charbridge Allotments. Both these sites appear to have continuity of occupation until the mid-1st century AD but there is no evidence of them being occupied at the time of the invasion. Later start dates of perhaps the early 1st century AD are suggest for the rural sites at Compound 2A1 and Mill meadows although again there is no evidence of the sites continuing into the period of the invasion. Perhaps with a later start date in the early to mid-1st century is the site at Tythe Barn where there is evidence of continuity of occupation after the invasion and into the 2nd century. All the sites apart from Charbridge allotments have mid to late 2nd century rural occupation although this is strongest at Tythe barn. All sites with evidence of later occupation have distinct declines in the 3rd century, to the point where sites were probably abandoned in the early to mid-3rd century. All the sites except the Charbridge allotments have some later 3rd to 4th century activity which is perhaps strongest at Compound 2A1 and Tythe barn.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

Site A: CFSA1

A total of 13 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered amounting to 211g.

Site B: Compound 2A1

The pottery assemblage comprised 106 sherds with a total weight of 1367g. It was all medieval or later apart from two fragments of residual early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built ware.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

A single sherd of Medieval pottery weighing 4g occurred in C(011).

Site D: Mill Meadow

The medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage comprised 104 sherds with a total weight of 1706g.

Site E: Tythe Barn

The post-medieval pottery assemblage comprised six sherds with a total weight of 58g.

Overview

The range of medieval and later pottery is entirely typical of ordinary rural households in the region. The sherds are largely small with few re-fits and are all abraded to some degree and appear to be the product of secondary deposition, probably as a result of manuring or midden material being utilised as back-fill during landscape-reorganisation.

Ceramic Building Materials

Site A: CFSA1

There are 147 fragments, 646g of CBM from this site. This included six fragments, 340g, collected as bulk finds, and 139 fragments, 244g collected from environmental samples. The stratified material

was from gullies and pits. No definitive Roman material was noted, with the only fragments identified were plain tile fragments of perhaps 14th century or later date.

Site B: Compound 2A1

There are 503 fragments, weighing 4003g of material from this site. This includes 45 fragments, 1582g collected as bulk finds and 363 fragments, 157g retrieved from environmental samples. Roman material includes two tegula fragments, several flat fragments which were likely derived from tegula and a possible imbrex fragment. Later material includes brick fragments, although none with any surviving complete dimensions so cannot be dated more precisely than 14th century or later, plain roof tiles with the same date range, pan tile fragments of 18th century or later date and an unstratified malting brick of perhaps 18th century or later date.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

There are 75 fragments, 127g from this site. This comprises six fragments, 16g collected as bulk finds and 69 fragments, 11g retrieved from environmental samples. The material is from ditches and pits and the only identifiable forms are flat fragments which are c. 0.02m thick which could be Roman or later, from ditch C(228).

Site D: Mill Meadow

There are 338 fragments, 5274g from this site. This includes 255 fragments, 4664g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts and 79 fragments, 275g retrieved form environmental samples. Probable Roman forms include tegula fragments, an imbrex fragment and flat fragments likely derived from tegula. Later material includes brick fragments, peg tile and plain tile fragments with a date range of 14th century or later.

Site E: Tythe Barn

There are 85 fragments, 10616g, of CBM from this site. This comprises 57 fragments, 10337g, collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts and 28 fragments, 279g retrieved from environmental samples. There is a relatively large group of Roam material including tegula, imbrex, flat tiles probably derived from tegula and possible flue tiles. The later material includes a 0.06m thick brick which could be pf 16th to 18th century date from surface E(4393) and fragments of plain tile from layers E(2500) and E(2501).

Overview

This is a relatively small group of Roman and later material which seems to conform to the usual pattern of those periods where such material was brought to the site for agricultural management or similar. The exceptions are at Mill meadow where much of the material derives from a post-medieval structure and at Tythe barn where the Roman material may have been brought in from a relatively nearby structure.

The Burnt Clay Assemblage

Site A: CFSA A1

There are 59 fragments, 104g of burnt clay from this site. This comprises a single fragment, 52g collected as bulk finds and 58 fragments, 52g retrieved as environmental samples. The identifiable fragments included a probable fragment of oven lining of uncertain date from pit A(1238). There is a fragment of possible secondary smithing industrial residue from pit A(1288) sample 44.

Site B: Compound 2A1

There are 110 fragments, 132g of burnt clay from this site. This comprised 1 fragment, 13 collected as a bulk find from topsoil A(2000) and 109 fragments, 119g recovered from environmental samples. None of this material was identifiable.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

There are no burnt clay fragments identified from this Site.

Site D: Mill Meadow

There is one fragment, weighing 20g noted from this Site. This is an unidentifiable fragment from ditch D(3155).

Site E: Tythe Barn

There are 284 fragments weighing 492g od possible burnt clay collected from environmental samples from this site.

Overview

The only identifiable burnt clay came from Site A, CFSA1, which suggest some industrial activity at the Site. Otherwise this assemblage was small and undiagnostic.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Assemblage

Site A: CFSA A1

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from CFSA A1 comprises one 17th-18th-century stem fragment hand retrieved from the subsoil, one stem fragment from the fill A(1130) of the heavily truncated pit A[1131], one stem fragment from the fill A(1240) of small pit A[1263], one stem fragment (RT 47) recovered from the processing of soil samples from the fill A(1168) of shallow charcoal rich pit A[1167] and one stem fragment (RT 185) also recovered from the processing of soil samples from the fill A(1612) of linear ditch A [1613].

Site B: Compound 2A1

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage hand retrieved from Compound 2A1 comprises six unmarked stem fragments from the topsoil B(2000), one stem fragment from the subsoil B(2001) and one stem fragment from the single fill B(3131) of ditch B[3132].

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

No clay tobacco pipe was recovered.

Site D: Mill Meadow

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage hand retrieved from Mill Meadow comprises one stem fragment from the natural soil/topsoil D(3000), three stem fragments and one AO25 type bowl fragment (Atkinson and Oswald 1969) from the occupational debris D(3002), one stem fragment from the natural alluvial channel deposit D(3004) and one AO25 type bowl fragment with the maker's mark 'EG' moulded onto the sides of the heels from the scatter of limestone D(3249).

Site E: Tythe Barn

No clay tobacco pipe was recovered.

Overview

The clay pipe assemblage is small and does not contribute greatly to overall understanding of land use across the Study Area.

The Industrial Materials

Site A: CFSA1

The assemblage from CFSA A1 (Mass: 140.0g) comprises materials indicative of ferrous metalworking in the form of two fragments of unclassified iron slag (UIS), as well as other materials that are the result of a pyrotechnic process but are not diagnostic of a metalworking activity in the form of fuel-ash slag (FAS), and two fragments of vitrified ceramic (VC). Other materials recovered include tiny flecks of coal (Mass: <0.1g) and a fragment of iron-rich stone or nodule of ore (Mass: 49.2g).

Site B: Compound 2A1

The assemblage from Compound 2A1 (Mass: 344.1g) comprises material indicative of ferrous metalworking including a plano-convex cake fragment (PCC) and a fragment of unclassified iron slag (UIS), as well as other materials that are the result of a pyrotechnic process but are not diagnostic of a metalworking activity, which includes a small amount of fuel-ash slag (FAS) as well as vitrified iron (Fe). Other materials recovered include a tiny fleck of ceramic (Mass: 0.1g), a coal fragment (Mass: 1.0g), iron-rich sandy concretions (Mass: 63.1g), and a tiny nodule of natural stone (Mass: 0.2g).

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

All of the material collected as part of the industrial materials assemblage from this site has been identified as small masses of iron-rich sandy concretions, which are naturally occurring.

Site D: Mill Meadow

The assemblage from Mill Meadow (Mass: 416.0g) comprises material indicative of ferrous metalworking in the form of unclassified iron slag (UIS), and also a tiny amount of fuel-ash slag (FAS), which is the result of a pyrotechnic process but is not diagnostic of metalworking activity. Other materials recovered include a small quantity of coal or shale (Mass: 0.3g), iron-rich sandy concretions (Mass: 85.9g), and natural stone fragments and pebbles (Mass: 324.5g).

Site E: Tythe Barn

The assemblage from Tythe Barn (Mass: 2.5kg) comprises material indicative of ferrous metalworking including plano-convex cake (PCC) and unclassified iron slag (UIS) fragments, as well as other materials that are the result of a pyrotechnic process but are not diagnostic of a metalworking activity in the form of two fragments of vitrified ceramic (VC). Other materials recovered include quantities of clay (Mass: 320.2g) and soil, including possible heat-affected soil (Mass: 177.4g), iron-rich sandy concretions (Mass: 244.6g), and small fragments of likely iron-rich stone (Mass: 101.2g).

Overview

The slag and industrial residue assemblage recovered as part of the Launton Landscape study, which is investigating the multiperiod landscape around the Charbridge area, in Bicester, Oxfordshire, comprises 2.0kg of diagnostic metalworking materials as well as 103.2g of materials which are the result of a pyrotechnic process but undiagnostic of a particular craft or industrial process; these materials were recovered from four of the five sites covered by the study, with the majority of the diagnostic material (Mass: 1.7kg) associated with Site E (Tythe Barn), followed by Site B (Compound 2A1; Mass: 249.2g), Site A (CFSA A1; Mass: 21.3g), and Site D (Mill Meadow; Mass: 5.3g); no metalworking remains or vitrified materials were recovered from Site C (Charbridge Allotments). The

distribution of this material hints that Site E may have been situated near a craft production centre, perhaps of Roman date.

The Struck and Burnt Flint Assemblage

Overview

Excavations recovered a total of 439 pieces (2544g) of struck flint and 101 pieces (1352g) of burnt flint, cumulatively recovered from Sites A to E. The whole assemblage is strongly consistent with the blade-based technology that is characteristic of early Neolithic assemblages in the region (and southern England), including the presence of small sub-pyramidal and rotated sub-cuboid blade cores that appear exhausted, associated rejuvenation flakes and debitage, a backed knife, blades and related scrapers, and horseshoe scrapers. Despite the strong chronological focus of the assemblage, the bulk of material appears to be sparsely distributed and residual in Roman and post-medieval ditches, possibly medieval alluvial deposits, with only occasional pieces in potential prehistoric pits whose precise chronology remains to be ascertained. Furthermore, c.27% of the struck flint is comprised of 'chips', potentially micro-debitage generated as material shatters when flakes were removed from cores but also potentially material that is an incidental product of later human/agricultural activity, recovered from environmental samples but without any potential to inform in the technological interpretation of the assemblage.

The Metal Finds

Site A: CFSA1

The finds retrieved comprise a knife blade fragment in two joining sections A(1142a) and a possible nail A(1142b), both of which were recovered from the fill of refuse pit A[*1145*], a possible strap fragment A(1097) and possible multi-lobate stud (RT 28) from the fill of the Romano-British ditch A[1099], and other non-classifiable fragments including two possible rod fragments A(1103) and a possible nail shank or rake tine A(1120) from the fill of subcircular pit A[1102] and the fill of gully terminus A[1524] respectively. None of the finds are considered to be closely dateable, and all survive in a heavily corroded state, largely obscured by corrosion product, which precludes a positive identification

Site B: Compound 2A1

Overall, the assemblage is largely made up of ferrous metal finds (Q: 1,322; Mass: 1.1kg), with one copper alloy find (Mass: 4.7g) also identified, and is characterised by the large quantity of Romano-British hobnails and nails, both intact and fragmentary (Q: 1,292; Mass: 726.2g) that were recovered from the fill B(*2440*) of waste pit B[*2441*].

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

The finds comprise a single, largely intact nail (RT 13), classifiable as a Manning Type 1B nail or a possible tack, that was retrieved from the lower fill V(026) of the possibly Roman ditch V[027], and two non-diagnostic flakes of iron spall (RT 233) from the linear ditch C[207].

Site D: Mill Meadow

Overall, the assemblage is characterised by a large group of intact and fragmented horseshoes (Q: 45), most of which are dateable from between the mid-11th to mid-14th century, and are associated with the 7m wide road that crosses the valley floor previously scoured by flooding. Finds relating to the Iron Age/ Romano-British period include a largely intact bow brooch, while the medieval and post-medieval periods are represented by a number of tools, household metalwork, nails, and other finds.

Site E: Tythe Barn

Three iron nail fragments (702a-b, 1208) were also submitted along with the metal finds assemblage from Tythe Barn, including two non-classifiable fragments that were recovered from the subsoil (*702*) within Trench 7, and one incomplete, robust nail fragment from a scatter of disturbed limestone rubble (*1208*) within Trench 12.

Overview

As a whole, the metal finds from these assemblages can be seen to span the Romano-British to post-medieval periods. Particular objects, and groups of objects, as described above, stand out amongst the assemblages, particularly those from Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and Tythe Barn, as types that are closely definable in terms of date, type and function. These provide valuable evidence of site activities through the ages and contribute to the site-specific narrative, as well as to local and regional distributions. In particular, the well-stratified, dateable materials, particularly the 1st century bow brooch and metal fixtures from the cremation burial, as well as medieval horseshoes and other finds assemblages associated with the mid-11th to mid-14th century roadway, can all provide important dating evidence for their respective sites.

Post-Medieval Glass

Site A: CFSA1

The glass assemblage from CFSA A1 comprises a total of seven glass fragments (Mass: 170.4g) recovered from five contexts. Overall, the assemblage is largely made up of wine or ale bottle fragments dating from the 17th century or later recovered from three separate contexts, with two tiny non-diagnostic shatter sherds also retrieved from two contexts.

Site B: Compound 2A1

The glass assemblage from Compound 2A1 comprises a total of 28 glass fragments (Mass: 312.5g) recovered from three separate contexts across two areas. The assemblage is almost entirely made up of wine or ale bottle sherds dating from the 17th century or later (Mass: 310.7g), though also includes a small amount of non-classifiable glass and non-diagnostic shatter sherds (Mass: 1.8g).

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

No post-medieval glass was recovered.

Site D: Mill Meadow

The glass assemblage from Mill Meadow comprises a total of 37 glass fragments (Mass: 563.7g) recovered from eight separate contexts. Overall, the assemblage is largely made up of wine or ale bottle fragments (Q: 28), with a sherd of octagonal bottle glass, a fragment of window glass, and a small amount of non-classifiable bottle glass and shatter sherds also retrieved.

Site E:

No post-medieval glass was recovered.

Overview

The glass assemblages recovered as part of the Launton Landscape Study, which is investigating the multiperiod landscape around the Charbridge area, in Bicester, Oxfordshire, forms a small but interesting group of post-medieval and modern materials representing the remains of domestic waste ranging in date from the 17th to mid-19th centuries. Post-medieval glass was identified in within three of the five sites covered by the study (Sites A – CFSA A1, Site B – Compound 2A1, and Site D – Mill

Meadow) which aims to investigate the changing patterns of land use, settlement, and economy through time in a largely Romano-British landscape. The vast majority of the glass recovered from Sites A, B and D has been identified as either cylindrical or squat-form wine or ale bottle glass, although a small amount of non-diagnostic bottle glass, window glass, and non-classifiable shatter sherds were also retrieved.

The Roman Glass, Stone and Ceramic Objects

Site A: CFSA1

No Roman glass, stone or ceramic objects were recovered from Site A.

Site B: Compound 2A1

Twelve fragments of glass or possible glass were recovered from the excavations in this area. Two (ID 10, ID 13) were of some unknown material that could have been highly devitrified glass but were not closely identifiable. There was a single fragment that may have been a neck fragment from a vessel potentially of post-medieval date (ID 6). The remaining fragments were small chips that could not be identified.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

No Roman glass, stone or ceramic objects were recovered from Site A.

Site D: Mill Meadow

A small collection of artefacts was recovered from this area, which included glass, ceramic and stone objects. A glass vessel fragment from part of a base of a mould blown square Roman bottle was recovered (SF 74). A single glass bead, possibly of early medieval origin, was also recovered from this area (SF 1). There were also two non-glass objects, both of which are indicative of textile craft production. This included two fragments (SF 3) from a ceramic annular loomweight of early medieval date. There was also a complete hemispherical stone spindle whorl (Rogers (1997) form A1). This form of spindle whorl is not closely datable but dates to the early medieval or medieval periods.

Site E: Tythe Barn

Three fragments of glass were recovered from this area of excavation. Only one late 1st to 2nd century vessel could be identified, a convex jug with long neck or conical jug with long neck. The remaining two fragments were small chips and could not be identified further.

Overview

The assemblage discussed in this report forms an interesting assemblage. There are several datable artefacts that are indicative of Roman and early medieval date and reflect different types of activity: domestic ware (glass vessels), textile production (spindle whorl and loomweight), as well as personal dress (glass bead). The distribution of these objects was limited to Sites B, D and E.

The Worked Bone

Sites A and C–E

No worked bone was recovered from these Sites.

Site B: Compound 2A1

The two fragments of bone examined from Site A (Compound 2A1) both survive in a good state of preservation with minimal abrasion or erosion to the surfaces. The first, RF 4, consists of an angular and fractured fragment (12.8g) consistent with the bone being butchered rather than worked. The

second, RF 06, is a fragment of a bone pin or point. The thickness and robust character of the point is not consistent with pins used as garment fasteners The lack of any diagnostic features on the surviving tip fragment from Compound 2A1 make it impossible to provide a possible date for the production and use of this example.

Overview

Worked bone from the Study Area was limited to Site B, where a probably butchered bone fragment and a pin were recovered.

The Worked Stone

Site A: CFSA1

A total of two pieces of worked stone were recovered from this area of excavation. Both are fragments from querns and may be of Roman date.

Site B: Compound 2A1

A total of three items of worked stone were recovered from the A1 compound. Two of these are whetstones and may be Roman. The third stone fragment is an almost complete rectangular limestone roofstone: its shape is indicative of a medieval or post-medieval date rather than a Roman date.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

No worked or utilised stone was recovered from this Site.

Site D: Mill Meadow

Two whetstones of possible Roman date were recovered from Mill Meadow, in addition to five potentially utilised fragments of purple slate, which probably originated as roof slates. All are non-diagnostic, but slate was typically used for roofing from the early medieval period onwards. A flint sphere was found in stone floor D3305. It is not worked but may have been viewed as a curiosity.

Site E: Tythe Barn

A total of eight pieces of worked stone were recovered from Tythe Barn including one from the evaluation. Four of these are whetstones and may be of Roman date. One is a sandstone slab that is worn and dished on one side; it could be a mixing/grinding stone instead of a whetstone. The second is an ironstone slab that is worn on one side only. A fragment of lava quern with one flat pecked grinding surface was also present. A second fragment, this time of Old Red Sandstone (Quartz Conglomerate) is a segment of typical Roman flat-topped type. The third fragment is of sandstone, is heavily broken and has only one surviving original face but could represent a quern or mortar.

A single fragment of limestone roofing with circular perforation was recovered. Its original shape cannot be ascertained, and it could be either Roman (typically 2nd century onwards) or medieval/post-medieval in date.

Overview

The assemblage of worked stone from the Study Area as a whole is fairly small and broadly typical of domestic activity across the landscape over a prolonged period. The number of querns is smaller for the area excavated, however, than we might we would expect to find on occupation sites. The stone types that have been utilised for the whetstones and querns are either locally available or typical imports for the area (eg Mayen lava).

The Wood

Sites A–C

No wood was recovered from Sites A to C.

Site D: Mill Meadow

A total of four fragments of wood were recovered from this site, collectively weighing 10.1g. All four fragments possibly represent r/s planking but were so small and fragmentary this could not be confirmed. The condition of the wood was dry and desiccated. As a result of the condition, it has not been possible to identify the fragments to species. The conversion process of the timber is also not confidently assigned but the log may have been radially split.

Site E: Tythe Barn

Over 20 fragments of wood were recovered from Tythe Barn, collectively weighing 4.2g. The majority (20 + fragments, weighing 4g) were unworked and were recovered from a single sample of ditch fill. These wood fragments were all small and fragmentary and could not be identified to species. The other fragment of wood from this site was a roundwood fragment, cut obliquely at both ends and quartered, also recovered from the fill of a ditch. The wood was poorly preserved in a desiccated condition which has precluded any attempts to identify the fragments to species.

Overview

A small quantity of poorly preserved wood was recovered from lower lying areas within the Study Area, namely Sites D and E, where preservational conditions would have been more conducive to survival. Much of the assemblage appeared worked but could not be identified to species level.

The Animal Bone

Site A: CFSA1

A small assemblage was recovered from this site, in fair to poor condition. This included refitted fragments, broken teeth and evidence of gnawing, butchery and burning, including calcined bone.

Site B: Compound 2A1

A moderately-sized animal bone assemblage in fair to poor condition with a substantial proportion of refitted fragments and broken teeth was recovered. Relatively few contexts contained bones that were modified by canid gnawing, butchery or burning. A few small groups of calcined bones were recovered from the sample. The bulk of the zooarchaeology came from probable Romano-British features associated with the agricultural system. Cattle remains were dominant, followed by sheep/ goats then equids (horse or donkey) as well as a few pig and canid (dog or fox) bones and teeth. Further finds of birds (including probable goose), terrestrial discoidal shells and marine shells (including cockle) came from the samples. Isolated post-medieval finds of cattle bones and teeth were also present.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

A few animal remains were recovered from this site, generally in good to fair condition. Most were from undated features, but an equid metapodial came from possible post-medieval gully C53.

Site D: Mill Meadow

The largest zooarchaeological assemblage came from Mill Meadow, most of which was in fair to good condition. Approximately a third of all contexts contained refitted fragments, suggesting that the animal remains were friable upon excavation, while 20% of all contexts included signs of gnawing, implying that many deposits were not buried immediately following discard. Relatively low proportions of butchery (7%) and burning (4%) indicate non-intensive processing of carcasses, although a group of c.50 calcined fragments came from the samples from pit D3103. Within prehistoric to Roman field systems and enclosures, cattle were most common, followed by sheep/ goats, pigs and horses as well as canids, micro-mammals (including vole), frog/ toad, terrestrial discoidal shells and marine/ freshwater shells. The size of cattle bones indicates the presence of domestic rather than wild cattle. Cattle remains were almost three times as common as those of sheep/ goats, with equids next most common and a few pigs, canids and cats. Additional finds of micro-mammals (including vole), domestic fowl, frog/ toads, discoidal and conical shells came from the samples. A moderately sized assemblage (≥10 identified fragments) came from channels. Small quantities of animal remains were scattered throughout post-medieval features. Sheep/ goat remains were most commonly recovered, followed by cattle and equids then pigs, as well as an oyster shell. A large quantity of terrestrial snail shells (including discoidal and banded varieties) was recovered from samples along with micro-mammals, frog/ toads and a canid.

Site E: Tythe Barn

A small assemblage of poorly preserved, unidentified animal remains was recovered from a series of pits and ditches.

Overview

A total of 4254 refitted fragments of animal bones and teeth were recovered from all five sites of which 1092 could be identified to taxon.

Most sites produced few animal remains, only assemblages from Site B (Compound 2A1) and Site D, (Mill Meadow) contributed more than 40 fragments of identified animal remains from distinct phases. Only the Iron Age to Romano-British and medieval samples are large enough to provide reliable data.

The Human Remains

Sites A–D

No human remains were present on these Sites.

Site E: Tythe Barn

A deposit comprising 67.2g of cremated and heavily fragmented human was present within Site E. Assessment of all the cremated remains confirmed the presence of a minimum number of one individual, at least 9 years old at the age-at-death based on tooth formation. That said, additional human remains were also recovered from bulk samples taken from around the cremation deposit, potentially representing a second individual.

Overview

Human remains were limited to a single cremation, amounting to at least one individual, situated on Site E.

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Site A: CFSA1

Bulk samples from Site A produced >560g of carbonised plant macrofossils and >1935g of charcoal from a variety of contexts.

Site B: Compound 2A1

Bulk samples from Site B produced >1478g of carbonised plant macrofossils and >2200g of charcoal from a variety of contexts.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

Bulk samples from Site C produced >177g of carbonised plant macrofossils and >452g of charcoal from a variety of contexts.

Site D: Mill Meadow

Bulk samples from Site D produced >73g of carbonised plant macrofossils and >199g of charcoal from a variety of contexts.

Site E: Tythe Barn

Bulk samples from Site E produced >742g of carbonised plant macrofossils and >2506g of charcoal from a variety of contexts.

Overview

A total of twelve hundred and sixty bulk environmental samples were taken during archaeological excavation across the five sites of interest in advance of EWR2 works. From these samples nine hundred and forty-three were selected for processing and subsequent assessment for the presence of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. Material sorted from the retent portions of the samples was also examined for the presence of any identifiable charred remains. Recovery of carbonised remains was generally quite low across all five sites, with trace charred detritus including crushed charcoal and trace finds of degraded cereal grain recorded intermittently from the deposits, with some probable re-working of the material taking place particularly throughout the Romano-British / Roman ditch features in Site B (Compound 2A1) and Site D (Mill Meadow) where preservation was quite poor. The plant remains indicated low levels of agricultural settlement related burning activity taking place and

probably included scattered, trampled, bioturbated and plough mixed material across these two areas. Potentially more secure but sporadic deposits of concentrated burnt waste were recovered from pit and ditch features in Site E (Tythe Barn) and Site A (CFSA A1) probably originating from Late Iron Age / Romano-British and Roman activity. Site A contained one notable pit that was probably a domestic waste pit or remains of a feature used for cereal processing and drying, with three successive deposits of cereal grain and charcoal recovered here, whilst pit 1305 produced similar results.

Site E produced a significant cremation deposit containing small amounts of charcoal and rhizomes providing potential evidence for use of a mixture of wood and peat or heathy turves for fuel for cremation processes, and is of proposed Roman date, which would be concurrent with the evidence from the plant remains.

Geoarchaeology

Monolith samples were taken from the sequences of two interventions within ditch (group number [3063]). Each sequence was subsampled for assessment of diatoms, ostracods, and pollen. Additionally, radiocarbon dating was carried out on two bulk samples from Palaeochannel [3033] to enrich the This results in the synthesis of a narrative for the environmental conditions and their change over time. Three tins (<12>, <13>, <14>) were taken from intervention [3059], which recorded 1.25m of the fill sequence. Two tins (<15>, <8>) were taken from [3033], sampling 0.95m of the stratigraphic sequence within the palaeochannel. Both pollen assemblages produced Zone 1 taxa, sealed by a Zone 2 pollen profile. Diatoms suggested sporadic wet and dry episodes. The assemblage was dominated by poor preservation, minerogenic deposits, little tree and shrub pollen and dominated by grass and herbs.

15. Conclusions

The SMS undertaken on Sites A to E revealed a multi-period landscape that largely occupied a slightly elevated ridge of ground that stood proud of the floodplain of the Langford Brook to the north and west and also a tract of low lying though apparently drier ground to the south.

A summary of the results is provided in the ensuing paragraphs. This summary also addresses the following site-specific research question:

- **SRO0:** Can sites within the vicinity of the Launton Landscape, when compared, expand our knowledge on what activities were taking place across the wider landscape from prehistory onwards?

The earliest archaeological activity identified on the Sites appears to consist of a dispersed lithic scatter of Neolithic date with some Mesolithic material, with most finds being recovered as residual artefacts within later features. Some prehistoric pits may also have been present across the area, although they were few in number. This evidence suggests that the area was visited by nomadic or semi-nomadic bands during the later prehistoric period, in particular the Neolithic period, with a lesser amount of evidence for the Mesolithic period (Period 2).

The earliest phase of more intensive land use across the Study Area took the form of an Iron Age to Early Roman field system, noted on all five Sites, that included at least three associated enclosure complexes variously uncovered on Sites A and B. The morphology of this network of fields, enclosures and probable drove ways suggested a livestock management role, thus indicating the former presence of an economy within which pastoralism played a significant role. That said, the presence of some agriculture is suggested by cereal pollen within an Iron Age pollen profile on Site D.

The earliest diagnostic pottery present dated to the Middle Iron Age and was recovered from Site A only, thus suggesting that the earliest core of Iron Age activity was situated in that relatively high and

dry area. Notably, however, no cut features or deposits were dated to a period earlier than the Iron Age to Roman transition, thus suggesting that the earlier material was either residual in later contexts, or was recovered from contexts that were erroneously dated to a later period due to the presence of intrusive material. Regardless of the site formation processes involved here, this discovery suggests that activity increased to cover a wider geographical area during the 1st century AD that encompassed the entire Study Area. It is not presently clear whether activity was continuous throughout the latter part of the Iron Age, or whether a break in activity occurred between the Middle Iron Age and the 1st century AD. Further analysis and desk based research is required to determine this.

Limited evidence for settlement was identified in the form of one putative round house, situated on a topographic high within the far eastern part of Site A. Flooding risks may have been mitigated at this time through the construction of ditches in lower lying areas along the periphery of channels.

A co-axial field system of probable Early Roman date then developed across the entire Study Area (Period 3.2), with the majority of the earlier Period 3.1 boundaries falling out of use. Notably, however, at least one Period 3.1 field boundary may have been partially re-used during this phase of activity on Site A, while there is also some evidence to suggest that one, possibly two boundaries within Enclosure 1B were recut and perhaps extended to form a droveway during this period on Site B. This demonstrates some continuity of land use, albeit limited continuity, between Periods 3.1 and 3.2.

The purpose of the Period 3.2 co-axial field system is uncertain, however aspects of its layout and morphology suggest that a vineyard or a series of adjacent vineyards is a possibility that is worthy of further exploration. The evidence for this land use is based upon the apparent large size of most of the fields, coupled with the presence of long, thin, parallel but widely spaced gully-like features on Site D, which could represent bedding trenches for vines. Taken together these attributes are potential hallmarks of Roman viticulture. The fact that other confirmed and suspected Roman vineyards may be located close by in the vicinity of Bicester also factor into this possible interpretation, for example at Symmetry Park[82] and potentially on EWR Sites 2A2[83] and Compound A3[84]. Were the presence of viticulture to be confirmed on this Site and others along the EWR route, then they would together demonstrate that the production of wine formed a significant part of the economy of this area of *Britannia* during the Roman period.

The Period 3.1 round house situated on a topographic high within the eastern part of Site A was replaced by at least two rectangular structures during Period 3.2. These could represent Roman-style clay and timber structures that could represent dwellings, although alternative uses cannot be ruled out on the basis of the evidence recovered. This suggests continuity of land use in terms of the distribution of potential settlement evidence between Periods 3.1 and 3.2. The fact that this location remained the highest and therefore driest point within the Study Area during Period 3.2 may explain this apparent continuity. An isolated cremation of probable Roman date was unearthed within the field system within Site E. Further research regarding Roman burial rites and burial locations in this part of Oxfordshire is necessary in order to see whether this cremation fits within a wider temporal and spatial pattern for the region.

Management of the floodplain continued during Period 3.2, as demonstrated by the construction of an array of parallel drainage ditches on the northern part of Site D.

Roman activity continued within the confines of the Study Area during the mid to late Roman period (Period 3.3 and Period 3.3 to 3.4). New field boundaries were laid out, some of which were orientated differently to the earlier field system, while others respected its orientation. Some or all of these may

[82] CFA Archaeology (2018) Symmetry Park, Bicester, Oxfordshire, Archaeological Recording Action; Phase 2. Report No MK 141/18. Unpublished archaeological report.
[83] EWR Alliance (2022) East West Rail Phase 2. Development Stage 2A2: Compound 2A2 and Access at Land East of Station Road. Unpublished archaeological report.
[84] EWR Alliance (2022) East West Rail Phase 2. Development Stage 2A3: Compound 2A3 and Access at Land West of Station Road, Buckinghamshire: Post-Excavation Assessment

therefore have recut and replaced earlier Period 3.2 boundaries (if so, no trace of the earlier boundaries survived), thus suggesting some continuity between phases. It is presently unclear whether some boundaries were re-orientated due to changes in the local environment (for example to improve drainage following changes to the river regime) or whether a change in land ownership or land use motivated this. Such possibilities, which are not necessarily mutually exclusive, warrant further consideration prior to publication.

Evidence of settlement (Period 3.4) was perhaps identified on or in the vicinity of north-west corner of Site E (identified on the basis of a relative concentration of artefacts in that location), although the exact nature of this activity is presently unclear. Flood prevention measures in the form of boundary ditches continued to characterise the floodplain in the northern part of Site D and perhaps the far southern part of Site E.

The post-Roman to medieval period was characterised by a phase of abandonment (Period 4.1). Alluviation increased within the confines of Site D, thus demonstrating that the lower lying land that surrounded the Study Area grew increasingly wet, either because water levels rose or because the nearby channels and floodplain ceased to be managed (or a combination of the two). Fragments of relict natural channels also characterised this sub-period in the northern part of Site D.

During the medieval period, a roadway aligned with the north-west / south-east aligned section of Bicester Road crossed the northern part of Site D (Period 4.2). This road may have led to a ford over the Langford Brook to the immediate north-west of Site D.

Alluviation resumed on the northern part of Site D during the late medieval to early post-medieval period, sealing the road surface (Period 5). The course of Bicester Road may then have been realigned to one that more closely resembled the modern route, thus avoiding this wet area, although further map regression work is required that may support or refute this. On Site E one, possibly two, incarnations of a trackway orientated north-west / south-east developed, while the bulk of the rest of the Study Area came to be characterised by ridge and furrow farming.

A number of pre-modern features were identified across the Study Area that could not be assigned to a specific period (see Period 6, Chapters 7 to 11 for full details), but was stratified below the modern overburden. The entire area was sealed by ploughsoil in the form of subsoil and topsoil of late post-medieval to modern date (Period 7).

Survival and Distribution of Features Across the Study Area

With the exception of Site D, which was better preserved (perhaps due to the stratification of at least some of the Roman sequence below a layer of post-Roman alluvium) the archaeology recorded across the Sites was generally of a shallow nature and more typically appears to reflect the basal remains of features. Therefore, the features may not be a true reflection of the entirety of activity taking place at the Site.

Archaeological features were present across the entire Study Area, however there was some variability by period and land use. Possible prehistoric activity (Period 2) was identified on Site A and perhaps Site E, whereas almost all portions of the Study Area accommodated features associated the Period 3.1 to 3.4 field systems. The only apparent exception to this was the northern end of Site D, where contemporary flood prevention ditches were instead encountered. Floodplain features were also identified in the north-east corner of Site A, however the Period 3.2 field system also appeared to extend into that area. Clear evidence of settlement was limited to the highest ground within the north-east corner of the Study Area, namely the eastern end of Site A, although some settlement activity within Enclosure Complexes 1B and 2B on Site B cannot be entirely ruled out at this stage. A single cremation was noted on Site E. Post-Roman to medieval alluviation and palaeochannels also characterised the northern part of Site D (Period 4.1), which was superseded by the construction of a medieval road (Period 4.2). With the exception of ridge and furrow farming, Period 5 activity was

limited to Site E, where two possible incarnations of a trackway developed during the medieval to early post-medieval period.

Realisation of the Research Aims

The results of the SMS on Sites A to E have contributed to the research aims set out in Section 5.

Table 8: Contribution to Research Aims

Research aim	Contribution
SRO04: Can we establish the extent and character of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement away from monumental complexes, especially in areas where early settlement has traditionally been thought to be thin (e.g. the Vale of Aylesbury). Within this question we need to consider the range of settlement evidence, including middens.	No relevant evidence to address this research question was found on Sites A to E.
SRO09: What is the evidence from pre-IA phases of enclosure, and to what extent were IA and RB field systems and settlement influenced by earlier structuring of the landscape	No features definitively pre-dating the Late Iron Age period were found on Sites A to E. That said, some Middle Iron Age pottery was found in apparent residual contexts on Site A, thus suggesting an earlier phase of activity on that part of the Study Area.
SRO10: Can we identify regional patterns in the form, location and status of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure? Further, can we detect a decline in mobile domestic activity as the period progressed?	A field system and associated enclosures suggestive of pastoralism were unearthed on Sites A to E that dated to the Late Iron Age to Roman Transition. Limited evidence of settlement was also encountered on Site A. Comparisons between the archaeology uncovered on Sites A to E and other Iron Age sites in the wider landscape, including those encountered along the EWR route, may give insights into the development and evolution of settlements and field systems and could inform on whether a decline in mobile domestic activity occurred as the period progressed. This should be coupled with further comparative analysis with existing baseline data for the Oxfordshire region.
SRO18: Can we investigate continuity of local traditions by excavating sites with well-preserved deposits of both late IA and Roman date?	A component of the archaeology uncovered on Sites A to E straddled the Late Iron Age to Roman transition period, with activity continuing until at least the 3rd century, after which a period of abandonment occurred. Consequently, with further research the archaeology uncovered can be used to address this research question when combined with other comparable Sites from the region (both EWR and the existing baseline data).
SRO19: Can we study more Roman settlement types?	The Late Iron Age to Roman transition to 3rd century archaeology uncovered on the Site was dominated by pastoral and agricultural activity but may also contain aspects of settlement. At present, Late Iron Age to Early Roman settlement is only thought probable on Site A,

Research aim	Contribution
	however contemporary settlement may come to light on Site B during further work. Late Roman settlement may be present on or near Site E, although again further work is required to better demonstrate this. Consequently, with further research, the archaeology uncovered could feed into this research question when combined with other comparable Sites from the region (both EWR and the existing baseline data).
SRO22: Can we provide new insight into Roman crafts, trade and industries, particularly pottery, ironworking and stone?	Evidence of craft industries on or near the Study Area was potentially identified on Site A, where some identifiable burnt clay perhaps associated with industrial production was identified. Further evidence was found on Site E, where a concentration of metal working and other industrial waste products were noted, biased towards the north-west corner of that area. This appears to have included iron working. Further analysis of this material may help to address this research aim. Additionally, in terms of trade and exchange more generally, were the wider Study Area to accommodate a Roman vineyard, then the archaeology uncovered here and elsewhere along the EWR route could be used to argue that viticulture and presumably wine-making formed a major economic component of the Bicester area during the Roman period.
SRO 23: The Romano British Period saw the beginning of more stabilised infrastucture network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?	No major routeways of Roman date were identified on the Sites, however at least two trackways communicating with the marshes were noted. The presence of these minor routes thus feeds into this research question.
SRO25: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the RB period and the EM period.	A possible nucleus of Late Roman occupation was tentatively identified on Site E, however further research is required to better demonstrate this or alternatively to discount this possibility. It is therefore possible that this evidence could feed into this research question. The period of abandonment that appeared to ensue from the 3rd century or later could also contribute, suggesting little continuity with the early medieval period in this instance.
SRO27: Can we provide new insight into Early Medieval crafts, trade and industries, particularly pottery, ironworking and stone?	Little relevant evidence to address this research question was found on Sites A to E, however a possible early medieval loomweight was identified on Site D, as was a spindle whorl of possible medieval or early medieval date. The extent to which this research question can be addressed is limited however, given the small assemblage retrieved.
SRO28: If Medieval features are encountered can we understand more about the fate of Roman Roads in the EM period, and if possible, the	No relevant evidence to address this research question was found on Sites A to E.

Research aim	Contribution
structure of the Medieval road network?	
SRO29: Understand the chronology of development and character of later medieval field systems and their relationship to settlement across the region	Ridge and furrow farming appears to have characterised all five sites from the late medieval to early post-medieval period or earlier. Consequently, the archaeology uncovered on Sites A to E may contribute to this research question.
SRO30: Better understand the character and organisation of later medieval ridge and furrow and field systems	See above.
SRO31: Can we investigate other key later medieval land use such as water resources; deer farms; and growth of horticulture?	No relevant evidence to address this research question was found on Sites A to E.
SRO32: Can we understand better later medieval rural settlement, particularly the origins and nature of nucleated village settlement and the origins/continuation of dispersed settlement as farms/granges/hamlets?	No direct evidence for medieval settlement was found, however the medieval road that was identified on Site D may contribute to this research question, as the development of such infrastructure could be relevant to the development and nature of nucleated village settlement and the origins/continuation of dispersed settlement as farms/granges/hamlets
SRO37: Can we understand better the extent of medieval industrial activity and the relationship between agricultural practices and estates e.g. milling.	No relevant evidence to address this research question was found on Sites A to E.

In addition to the overall research aims laid out in the SROs, the following site specific research questions were formulated and are addressed below:

Table 9: Contribution to Site Specific Research Questions

Research aim	Contribution
SRO04.1: Is there any evidence present on the Site dating to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age?	The only later prehistoric material found on the Sites took the form of a dispersed flint scatter, with most artefacts being retrieved from secondary contexts. Some prehistoric pits may be present on Site E, however this is uncertain. This material suggests low intensity, sporadic visitation to the Site by mobile or semi-nomadic bands during the Neolithic and to a lesser extent the Mesolithic periods.
SRO09.1: Is there any evidence of pre-IA activity on the Site?	See above
SRO09.2: What are the dates of the possible LPH features, and do they represent evidence of pre-IA activity?	The late prehistoric features encountered during the SMS predominantly date to the Iron Age to Roman Transition, however a very small number of earlier pits may be present.
SRO09.3: What do these features tell us about LPH/IA activity?	Residual Middle Iron Age pottery was identified on Site A, however no features pertaining to the period have thus far been identified. A field system and a series of enclosure

Research aim	Contribution
	complexes appear to have characterised the Sites during the Late Iron Age to Roman Transition, falling out of use during the 1st century AD. The morphology of these features is suggestive of pastoralism, however mixed farming cannot be ruled out on the basis of the evidence recovered and is indeed suggested by the presence of cereal pollen pertaining to this period on Site D. Settlement may be represented by a single round house on the high ground in Site A.
SRO18.1: Do the features on site date to both the Iron Age and Romano-British period showing a continuation of land use and can the continuity of traditions be recognised within the landscape?	There is limited evidence of continuity between the Late Iron Age to Roman Transition (Period 3.1) and the Early Roman period (Period 3.2), thus suggesting a major shift in organisation and presumably land ownership between the two periods. While a very small number of Period 3.1 boundaries appear to have been re-used, the vast majority were replaced in Period 3.2. A major land use change may also have occurred, with a shift away from an economy that was apparently dominated by pastoralism with some cereal farming (if the archaeology is taken at face value) to one that may have been weighted more towards agriculture. Specifically, viticulture may have been established during the Early Roman period, although further research is required to verify this.Such a conclusion is formatively supported by the fact that cereal pollen appears to have decreased during this period, as did archaeological features clearly indicative of livestock management. This apparent reduction in cereal and livestock farming suggests that at least some parcels of land within the Study Area were used for other forms of agriculture, although further work is needed to better determine this. That said, limited continuity of land use may be suggested by the presence of at least two Early Roman droveways or trackways leading to the floodplain. These may have been used to herd animals to the rich pastures of the floodplain, thus hinting at some continued pastoralism in the vicinity of the Sites. On Site A, a Period 3.1 round house appears to have been replaced by at least two Period 3.2 rectangular structures, thus suggesting possible continuity of settlement, if not architectural style.
SRO19.1: Is there evidence of Romano-British settlement within the site?	There is limited evidence for Romano-British settlement within the Sites. In Site A, two rectangular buildings apparently replaced the earlier Period 3.1 round house during Period 3.2 and it is possible that they represent dwellings. This is unconfirmed, however. On Site E it is also possible that settlement occurred on or close to the north-west corner of the Site during the later Roman period (Period 3.4). Again, further research is required to determine this.
SRO22.1: Does any of the Romano-British material retrieved from the Site, when looked at alongside material from the other Launton Sites, give us	The finds recovered from the Sites may help to address this research question in combination with other relevant EWR material. Further research is required to determine this.

Research aim	Contribution
insight into craft, trade or industries in this period?	
SRO23.1: Do any of the Romano-British features on site, when looked at in the Landscape Study, indicate the location of routes or trackways in the vicinity during this period?	At least two Roman droveways were identified that appeared to lead through the field system to the floodplain. A possible role in pasturing livestock is suggested.
SRO25.1: Which features on site date to the Romano-British period or the Medieval period and is there a pattern of continuation between the periods?	No continuity between these periods was observed. Instead, the field systems and possible settlement that characterised the Roman period was followed by an apparent period of abandonment during the early medieval period.
SRO27.1: Is there evidence of Early Medieval craft activities taking place on site or within the vicinity?	No clear evidence for medieval craft activity was recovered from the Study Area.
SRO28.1: Is there any evidence of the Medieval road network within the Launton Landscape Study sites, and if yes, is there any correlation with any suggested Romano-British networks?	A medieval road was uncovered on Site D, which appears to represent an earlier iteration of the thoroughfare now known as Bicester Road. It is not presently known whether this possessed a Roman predecessor, however no evidence directly suggesting this was uncovered during the SMS. That said, the road was aligned with earlier features in the form of Roman ditches, although this could be coincidental, having been induced by the prevailing topography of the area.
SRO29.1: Are any features of a medieval or later date and do they represent settlement activity?	In addition to the medieval road, features of medieval to post-medieval date included ridge and furrow features indicative of agriculture across the entire area and two possible trackways on Site E, which may represent successive iterations of the same landscape feature. A building of probable post-medieval date was identified on Site D, which could represent a dwelling. Alternatively, it could instead represent an outbuilding, however.
SRO30.1: What evidence of ridge and furrow and field systems are present within the Launton Landscape?	See above.
SRO31.1: Is there any evidence to suggest the water course was being utilised for activities on site?	The fact that at least two Roman droveways and one possible Iron Age to Roman droveway led to the floodplain does suggest that the nearby watercourse, or as a minimum, the floodplain of that watercourse, was being utilised for the duration of that period. The nature of this exploitation remains uncertain, however it is possible that natural resources were harvested and / or the floodplain was used as pasture for animals, perhaps on a seasonal basis. No evidence for use of the watercourse during the medieval and post-medieval periods was found, however continued exploitation should nevertheless be considered a possibility.
SRO32.1: Does the building D[3003] tell us anything about later medieval rural settlement?	The function of this structure is presently uncertain, however a role as an outbuilding should be considered. The demolition of the structure was dated through pottery

Research aim	Contribution
	to the modern era, while the structure itself is more probably of post-medieval date. Further research is required to determine this, but at present it is not though that this building will be able to inform on later medieval rural settlement.
SRO37.1: Are any features of a medieval or later date and do they represent industrial activity?	Features of medieval to post-medieval date included ridge and furrow features indicative of agriculture across the entire area, two possible trackways on Site E, which may represent successive iterations of the same landscape feature, and one possible outbuilding on Site D. No industrial activity pertaining to these periods was identified.
SRO0: Can sites within the vicinity of the Launton Landscape, when compared, expand our knowledge on what activities were taking place across the wider landscape from prehistory onwards?	This research question was comprehensively addressed earlier in this Section (see paragraphs preceding Table 8).
SRO00: What is the geoarchaeological potential of the Launton Landscape?	Geoarchaeological analysis demonstrated a moderate potential for diatom and pollen, at least within the wetter and more low-lying portions of the Study Area, namely Site D. Diatoms were generally poorly preserved, as was the pollen assemblage, however preservation was sufficient to broadly deduce environmental conditions at a local level from the Iron Age period to the medieval period.
SRO00.1: What can the monoliths and borehole data retrieved from Mill Meadow tell us about the geoarchaeology of the Site?	The monoliths and borehole data recovered from Site D supported the notion that a series of drainage ditches, flood prevention features and palaeochannels studded that part of the Study Area from Iron Age to medieval times. Although pollen and diatoms were poorly preserved, preservation was sufficient to determine the presence of a Zone 1 pollen profile, superseded by a Zone 2 profile. This formative analysis has also highlighted the need for further pollen work on any remaining samples from Period 3.2 to 3.4 gullies within the co-axial field system, in order to determine the presence or absence of *Vitis* pollen.

Statement of Significance

The SMS undertaken on Sites A to E revealed evidence of a multi-period landscape spanning the prehistoric to modern periods. Limited evidence of later prehistoric activity was identified (Period 2), however the earliest intensive use of the landscape was represented by the development of an apparently pastoral landscape with limited settlement in the Late Iron Age to Roman Transition period (Period 3.1). This was subsequently replaced by a well-organised co-axial field system that perhaps included viticulture (Period 3.2); this was modified in the mid- to late Roman period (Period 3.3). The post-Roman to medieval period was characterised by a phase of apparent abandonment and, on Site D, alluviation (Period 4.1), after which a roadway aligned with the north-west / south-east section of Bicester Road developed within the northern part of Site D (Period 4.2). This section of the road fell out of use during the subsequent period, which also saw the construction of a small building on Site D

and the development of one or possibly two incarnations of a trackway on Site E (Period 5). The rest of the Study Area came to be characterised by ridge and furrow farming during this period.

The features recorded from these periods, along with the ecofactual and artefactual evidence retrieved, are generally considered to be of local significance with the potential to provide information on activities in the area from the prehistoric to early post-medieval periods. That said, were it possible to conclusively demonstrate the existence of viticulture on the Sites during the Roman period, then the significance of the Period 3.2 to 3.4 remains would be elevated from local to regional. This is due to the fact that the presence of viticulture on such a large scale would significantly alter current understanding regarding production and economy in this part of Oxfordshire. This could be demonstratable not only through further study of this landscape (which is in excess of *c.*16 hectares) but also through the recent discovery of other suspected Roman vineyards in the Bicester area, including several others that have been identified during the EWR scheme.

A number of pre-modern features were identified across the Study Area, that could not be assigned to a specific period (Period 6), are deemed to be of negligible archaeological significance. The late post-medieval to modern features and deposits (Period 7) are deemed to be of negligible archaeological significance. This is due to the fact that the former cannot inform upon land use during any specific period (effectively being undated) while the latter are of recent origin.

The prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage has the potential to significantly add to the understanding of rural occupation and development in the local area and perhaps regionally from the Iron Age to the end of the Roman period. It is thus of local to regional significance.

The implications of the identification of distributions of struck flint, including residual and surface scatters as an indicator of areas of settlement or activity remains of great importance in the Solent-Thames region of Britain (Bradley 2014, 6). The assemblage from the Launton landscape has a moderate level of significance and potential for further analysis, in part allowing parallels to be drawn with other early Neolithic sites in the region (such as Eton Rowing Lake), but principally because spatial analysis may allow zones of particular seasonal or episodic activity to be identified, and possibly associated with domestic or processing functions. Identifying the character and evidence for areas of sparse settlement and clay-with-flints geology, and associated depositional patterns remains a key question of the regional research agenda (Bradley 2014, 1-2). Consequently, the assemblage is also of local to regional importance.

The slag and industrial residue assemblage, the metal finds, the Roman glass, ceramic and stone objects, the post-medieval glass, the animal bone and the carbonised plant and charcoal assemblages may variously give insight into the nature of settlement and craft activities taking place on and in the vicinity of the Study Area from the Romano-British period to the post-medieval period, as well as subsistence and economy. They are thus of local significance.

The small ceramic building material, burnt clay, clay tobacco pipe and the worked bone assemblages provide limited supplementary evidence to current understanding of past activities across the Study Area. They are therefore of local to negligible significance.

Considering the SMS was one of multiple excavations taking place along the route of East West Rail, when looked at together, the wider results may be able to contribute to multiple research aims and establish a more detailed narrative of land use from prehistory to the present day. These results together may be considered regionally significant.

16. Updated Project Design

The Updated Project Design (UPD) details the further work recommended to allow for the dissemination of the archaeological results through the production of a monograph. Recommended further work on this project includes analysis of contextual data, full integration with the evaluation

results and integrating the results of this investigation together with all archaeologically investigated EWR sites in Oxfordshire, as well as the archiving of materials related to the project. These works will fulfil the archaeological condition of the TWAO (as set out in Section 2 of this document).

The aims of this further work will be:

- To set the overall Launton Landscape Site in its local and reginal context through further documentary research. This will include full integration with the results of the evaluation.
- To relate the findings to the EWR Heritage Delivery Strategy and the Solent-Thames Framework.
- To disseminate this synthesis together with all archaeologically investigated EWR sites in Oxfordshire as part of a digital monograph.
- To deposit a digital copy of the site archive with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- To prepare for the deposition of the physical archive with Oxfordshire Museums Service.

The research questions to be addressed during further work are as follows:

- **SRO10:** Can we identify regional patterns in the form, location and status of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisaton and enclosure? Further, can we detect a decline in mobile domestic activity as the period progressed?
- **SRO18:** Can we investigate continuity of local traditions by excavating sites with well-preserved deposits of both late IA and Roman date?
- **SRO19:** Can we study more Roman settlement types?
- **SRO22:** Can we provide new insight into Roman crafts, trade and industries, particularly pottery, ironworking and stone?
- **SRO 23:** The Romano British Period saw the beginning of more stabilised infrastucture network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?
- **SRO25:** Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the RB period and the EM period.
- **SRO29:** Understand the chronology of development and character of later medieval field systems and their relationship to settlement across the region
- **SRO30**: Better understand the character and organisation of later medieval ridge and furrow and field systems
- **SRO32:** Can we understand better later medieval rural settlement, particularly the origins and nature of nucleated village settlement and the origins/continuation of dispersed settlement as farms/granges/hamlets?
- **SRO04.1:** Is there any evidence present on the Site dating to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age?
- **SRO09.1:** Is there any evidence of pre-IA activity on the Site?
- **SRO09.3:** What do these features tell us about LPH/IA activity?
- **SRO18.1:** Do the features on site date to both the Iron Age and Romano-British period showing a continuation of land use and can the continuity of traditions be recognised within the landscape?
- **SRO19.1:** Is there evidence of Romano-British settlement within the site?

- **SRO22.1:** Does any of the Romano-British material retrieved from the Site, when looked at alongside material from the other Launton Sites, give us insight into craft, trade or industries in this period?
- **SRO23.1:** Do any of the Romano-British features on site, when looked at in the Landscape Study, indicate the location of routes or trackways in the vicinity during this period?
- **SRO28.1:** Is there any evidence of the Medieval road network within the Launton Landscape Study sites, and if yes, is there any correlation with any suggested Romano-British networks?
- **SRO29.1:** Are any features of a medieval or later date and do they represent settlement activity?
- **SRO30.1:** What evidence of ridge and furrow and field systems are present within the Launton Landscape?
- **SRO31.1:** Is there any evidence to suggest the water course was being utilised for activities on site?
- **SRO32.1:** Does the building D[3003] tell us anything about later medieval rural settlement?
- **SRO37.1:** Are any features of a medieval or later date and do they represent industrial activity?
- **SRO0:** Can sites within the vicinity of the Launton Landscape, when compared, expand our knowledge on what activities were taking place across the wider landscape from prehistory onwards?
- **SRO00:** What is the geoarchaeological potential of the Launton Landscape?
- **SRO00.1:** What can the monoliths and borehole data retrieved from Mill Meadow tell us about the geoarchaeology of the Site?

Further work is recommended on the prehistoric and Roman pottery. The full stratified assemblage from all sites and earlier interventions to be fully recorded to fabric type and recorded to a form type series. Data to be presented with respect to the site group, phase group and any other stratigraphically defined groups as appropriate. This will include:

- Synopsis
- Introduction
- Dating
- Taphonomy
- Supply (including catalogue)
- Function and fine ware
- Other aspects
- Discussion
- Appendices Fabric descriptions, fabric occurrence, form occurrence.

With the possible exception of selected illustrations (outlined in Table 10 and detailed in Appendices C–R), no further specialist work is recommended on the ceramic building material, the burnt clay, clay tobacco pipe, industrial residue, post-medieval glass, the worked bone, the worked wood, the human bone and the diatoms. The assessments of this material will be referred to in further research and considered in the context of the full site assemblage from both phases of work.

No further work was recommended on the pollen by the specialist contributor, however given the discovery of a potential Roman vineyard during the post-excavation analysis process, some additional

palynological work will be undertaken on material from relevant contexts in the hope of identifying *Vitis* pollen.

Recommended further work on the flint is as follows. Construct and analyse spatial plot of core types, implements and selected debitage to identify and discuss areas of activity; research comparative early Neolithic flint assemblages in the local/regional area of the site (this may comprise a library/HER visit); to discuss technological affinities of assemblage with comparative sites, and relative to any associated artefactual/scientific dating; to review material and select relevant pieces for illustration

Further work on the metal assemblage will include specialist analysis to clarify the identifications and chronologies of a selection of the finds as well as to place the assemblage in its wider, local and regional context:

- Mill Meadow: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the medieval ferrous metal finds recovered in association with the road surface [*3311*], which includes the possible pitchforks (SF 11, SF 76), the intact pick (SF 13), and the iron disc (SF 48), as well as the possible Romano-British knife blade (3340), and the bow brooch (SF 78) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.
- Compound 2A1: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the conical ferrule (SF 1) as well as the possible bell clapper (3100) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.
- Tythe Barn: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the buckle (2904) as well as the hooked object (3247) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.
- CFSA A1: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the possible stud (RT 28) as well as the strap fragment (1097), and knife blade (1145a) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.
- Charbridge Allotments: No further specialist analysis is required.

Further work on the glass objects, stone objects and ceramic objects will include:

- Spatial analysis that combines the results from the trial trenching and area excavations to determine any patterning in the distribution of the artefacts in each of the areas.
- Opportunity to review the previous finds to produce an integrated report that draws together the results of the trial trenching and area excavation results.
- In the final report the ceramic loomweight (SF 3) description should include a fabric characterisation and a geologist should identify the spindle whorl stone type (SF 67).

Further work on the worked stone will include:

- A short report should be prepared that discusses the stone tools in the light of other artefactual evidence from the site (such as metal tools, or ironworking evidence).

Recommended further work on the animal bone is as follows:

- This is a moderate assemblage from several sites, in varied states of preservation. However, there is good potential for the zooarchaeology to address numerous research themes and feed into specific project-wide research questions as described above. Full recording of the animal remains from Compound 2A1 (Romano-British) and Mill Meadow (Romano-British and medieval) should be undertaken, and analysed in relation to the research themes provided. There is no need to further record material from CFSA A1, Charbridge Allotments or Tythe

Barn, although the species identifications provided in the assessment should be summarised and incorporated into the discussion on activity areas in the Romano-British and medieval periods.

- Cattle petrous (small bone in the skull) were present at Compound 2A1 and Mill Meadow, which could be incorporated into a wider project run by the Smurfitt Institute of Genetics, Trinity College Dublin, investigating the genetic changes affecting cattle and sheep in Europe between the Neolithic and late medieval periods. This project is ongoing and the author is working alongside the researchers to procure suitable material for inclusion in the project at no cost to the client.

Further work on the carbonised plant and charcoal assemblages will include:

- It is recommended that full analysis be carried out on six of the cereal rich samples in order to fully identify the quantity and range of species present. These consist of two from Site E (Tythe Barn): ditch E2655 fill E(2652), and ditch E2838 E(2835), and four from Site A (CFSA A1): pit A1145 fills A(1142), A(1143), A(1144), and pit A1305 fill A(1307). These will be particularly significant to enhance our understanding of the crop regimes in practice and have potential to provide secure dating material from primary deposition sources.
- A further three charcoal rich samples could possibly also be fully analysed, although the assessment suggests these are largely oak rich and may provide limited further information. These are three from Tythe Barn: pit E4019 fill E(4018), pit E4041 fill E(4040) and pit E4210 fill E(4209).
- Full reporting stage to follow final analysis. This will incorporate the radiocarbon results / phasing and include a literature search / comparison with contemporary sites.

The following contexts contain suitable organic material for radiocarbon dating:

- Fill A(1142) contained well-preserved hazel charcoal which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- Pit B [3119] fill B(3118) contained a concentration of oak charcoal mixed with willow / poplar and also contained the only fragment of hazel nutshell, in good condition, recovered from the samples. This may tentatively represent an earlier, perhaps Prehistoric fire pit, and the remains from here would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- Pit E[4041], which contained a small amount of hazel charcoal
- Pit E[4112] had both hazel and alder all of which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Artefacts requiring illustration include:

- Mill Meadow: the copper alloy twisted wire loop (RT 87), the pitchfork (SF 63), the possible pitchforks (SF 11, SF 76), the best intact example of each horseshoe type represented, with up to five horseshoe types possible, the intact pick (SF 13), the iron disc (SF 48), the small key fragment (SF 51), the possible Romano-British knife blade (3340).
- Compound 2A1: the conical ferrule (SF 1), the unidentified pronged object (SF 3), the possible bell clapper (3100)
- Tythe Barn: the buckle (2904), the hooked object (3247), the intact key hole-shape horseshoe (SF 7)
- CFSA A1: the knife blade (1145a)
- 20-30 pieces if worked flint.
- Five whetstones (901, 2014, 2406, 3571, 4186) and a quern (1283).

Palynological work on select Period 3.2 to 3.4 samples is also recommended to further investigate the potential presence or otherwise of viticulture on the Site.

Conservation work is required on the multi-lobate stud (RT 28), strap fragment (1097) and knife blade (1145a) from Site A, the conical ferrule (SF 1) and the possible bell clapper (3100) from Site B, the possible pitchforks (SF 11, SF 76), the intact pick (SF 13), the iron disc (SF 48), and the possible Romano-British knife blade (3340) from Site D and buckle (2904) and hooked object (3247) from Site E.

Further documentary research will be carried out in order to place the Site into its regional context and compare its features and finds with those from other sites. In particular, sites with evidence of Late Iron Age to Roman field systems, rural settlement and enclosure will be researched with particular emphasis on Roman viticulture in Britain.

The results merit further research, illustration and dissemination. A narrative of the results will be integrated with documentary research and published together with all archaeologically investigated EWR sites in Buckinghamshire. This will include detailed plans of the Site along with illustrations and photographs of a sample of finds from the Site.

The Site archive will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Services under accession numbers OXCMS : 2021.30, OXCMS : 2021.31, OXCMS : 2021.33, OXCMS : 2021.34, OXCMS : 2021.36, OXCMS : 2021.37, OXCMS : 2021.39, and OXCMS : 2021.40.

The further work to be undertaken is set out in the Table of Recommendations (Table 10, below). Further discussion is required with Richard Oram of Oxfordshire County Council and EWR Alliance before a final decision is made on dissemination and its required form.

Table 10: Table of Recommendations

Task	Description	Resource	Days (approx.)
General			
1	Documentary research	BH	10 - 12
2	Checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans	BH	4 - 6
Specialist Analysis, Reporting and Illustration			
3	Prehistoric and Roman pottery	PM	22-25
4	Environmental	DA	5 - 8
4	Struck and Burnt Flint	AP	5 - 8
5	Metal Objects	AM	10-12
6	Roman Glass, Stone and Ceramic Objects	EF	12 – 15
8	Animal Bone	MH	14 - 16
9	Radiocarbon dating (up to four contexts)		Fixed price
10	Palynology	VY	5-10
Report, Publication and Archiving			
11	Completion of drawings for publication, including site plan with background topography and HER	SD/AC	10 - 15
12	Liaison with illustrator	NM	2 - 4
13	Preparation of finds photographs and illustrations	SO'L	8 - 10
14	Preparation of publication text	YR/LC/BH	35 - 40
15	Editing of publication text	HS/NM	7 - 10
16	Amendment resulting from external editor's comments	BH	10 - 12
17	Proof reading and liaison with monograph editor	BH	5 - 8
18	Page costs of monograph	FIXED PRICE	
19	Project Management and quality assurance	NM/MM	10 – 12
20	Archiving	KM	10 - 12
21	Materials and deposition	FIXED PRICE	
Conservation			
22	Site A: One glass vessel fragment, 11 Fe objects	GE	TBC
23	Site B: One glass fragment, 12 Fe objects, two Cu alloy objects, one worked bone fragment,	GE	TBC

Task	Description	Resource	Days (approx.)
24	Site D: One glass bead; four glass vessel fragments, 23 Fe objects, one bone object, one Cu alloy object, one metal object	GE	TBC
25	Site E: One glass vessel fragment, eight Fe objects	GE	TBC

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Appendix A

A.1 Site A (CFSA1): Context Register

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1000	-	Deposit	Topsoil
1001	-	Deposit	Subsoil
1002	-	Deposit	Natural
1003	-	Deposit	Natural
1004	-	Deposit	Natural
1005	1006	Fill	Fill of pit [1006]
1006	-	Cut	Cut of pit
1007	1008	Fill	Fill of pit [1008]
1008	-	Cut	Cut of pit
1009	1011	Fill	Fill of ditch [1010], part of [1011]
1010	1011	Cut	Cut of ditch, part of [1011]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1011	Group	Group	Group number for field boundary ditch. Shallows out in the NE extent in terminus slot [1450]. Contains slots: [1010, 1028, 1035, 1076, 1079, 1178, 1450] Contains fills: (1009, 1027, 1034, 1075, 1077, 1078, 1177, 1449)
1012	1013	Fill	Fill of rut machine rut [1013]
1013	-	Feature	Recent machine rut truncating site
1014	1015	Fill	Recent machine rut truncating site
1015	-	Feature	Recent machine rut truncating site
1016	1017	Fill	Recent machine rut truncating site
1017	-	Feature	Recent machine rut truncating site
1018	1019	Fill	Recent machine rut truncating site
1019	-	Feature	Recent machine rut truncating site
1020	1021	Fill	Recent machine rut truncating site
1021	-	Feature	Recent machine rut truncating site
1022	1023	Fill	Recent machine rut truncating site
1023	-	Feature	Recent machine rut truncating site

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1024	1011	Fill	Basal fill of possible Romano-British ditch [1010]
1025	1026	Fill	Fill of pit [1026]
1026	-	Cut	Cut of pit of unknown function and origin.
1027	1011	Fill	Fill of Ditch [1028], part of [1011]. Possible secondary fill ditch as becomes firmer closer to base.
1028	1011	Cut	Cut of ditch, part of [1011]. Probably part of agricultural system
1029	1030	Fill	Fill of pit [1030] of possible prehistoric origin. Function unknown.
1030	-	Cut	Cut of small pit of unknown function and origin.
1031	Group	Group	Drainage gully, curvilinear in shape, containing slots [1033, 1037, 1398] Meets 1011 in south. Contains slots: [1037, 1033, 1398]
1032	1031	Fill	Sterile fill of ditch [1033], evidence of bioturbation
1033	1031	Cut	Slot in Ditch [1031] probably drainage. Connects to [1011]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1034	1011	Fill	Fill of ditch [1035], part of [1011]
1035	1011	Cut	Cut of ditch [1011] from relationship slot showing that [1031] cuts [1011].
1036	1031	Fill	Fill of [1037] part of [1031]. Sterile fill.
1037	1031	Cut	Relationship slot with [1035] of 1011. Part of ditch [1031], possibly terminates in [1011]
1038	Group	Group	Ditch, likely to be part of an irrigation/drainage ditch system in field. Broad 'v' shape. Meets and truncated by group 1056 and 1080 at NE end. Contains slots: [1040, 1049, 1053, 1087]
1039	1038	Fill	Fill of slot [1040], part of ditch [1038]
1040	1038	Cut	Cut of ditch, part of [1038]. Possible field gully.
1041	1045	Fill	Fill of [1042], part of [1045]. Single fill of linear with hints of possible waterlogging or extensive wet periods.
1042	1045	Cut	Cut for small gully, part of [1045]. Could form part of boundary as well given going against the slope.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1043		Fill	Fill of possible pit [1044] going out of excavation area
1044		Cut	Cut of possible pit, going out of excavation area. Possibly truncated by linear [1042]
1045	Group	Group	Probable drainage ditch containing slots: [1042, 1051, 1215]
1046		Cut	Cut of small pit or posthole
1047		Fill	Fill of small pit [1046] or posthole
1048	1038	Fill	Fill of ditch or gully [1049], part of [1038].
1049	1038	Cut	Slot in ditch [1038], possible turns and joins to [1011] to create enclosure
1050	1045	Fill	Fill of small drainage gully [1051], part of [1045]
1051	1045	Cut	Cut of small gully, part of [1045]. Possible drainage feature.
1052	1038	Fill	Fill of [1053], part of [1038].

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1053	1038	Cut	Cut of ditch, part of [1038]. Possibly cut by ditch [1055] part of [1056]
1054	1056	Fill	Fill of [1055] part of [1056]
1055	1056	Cut	Cut of ditch, part of [1056]. Cuts [1038] with [1038] terminating here.
1056	Group	Group	Cut of drainage ditch containing slots [1055, 1058 (now voided), 1074, 1079, 1084, 1184, 1309]. Links into/ is same as group 1085. Forming an overall curvilinear ditch
1057	1056	Fill	Fill of [1058], part of ditch [1056]. Possible enclosure ditch.
1058	1085	Cut	Terminus of ditch [1056], terminating just after intersection with [1038]. Quite severe termination shallowing out dramatically.
1059	Group	Group	Linear ditch/furrow feature, contains slots: [1061]. May be a repeat number taken out for features 1377/1468
1060	1059	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1061]. Mostly truncated by machine. Shallow. Slot excavated at LOE
1061	1059	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Slot dug against northern LOE. Mostly truncated by machine

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1062	1064	Cut	Cut of ditch, part of group 1064. Heavily overcut/truncated by machine. Appears to be cut into alluvial.
1063	1064	Fill	A thin fill of ditch 1062. most likely natural infill with no charcoal. Does contain small fragments of pot. Sits above (1068), also alluvial.
1064	Group	Group	Linear ditch feature, containing slots [1062, 1070, 1217]. Terminates near relationship slot [1217]
1065	Group	Group	Linear drainage or boundary ditch containing two slots: [1066] and [1213] (a terminus slot). Runs under L.OE. In the SW is no longer seen when area further to NW is stripped during the W.B. stage.
1066	1065	Cut	Cut for linear running ESE-WNW. Cut into manganese rich alluvium deposit. No finds in this slot. Part of group 1065 (plan and location sketch there)
1067	1065	Fill	Fill of linear slot [1066]. Part of group 1065, see group sheet for plan.
1068		Fill	Extensive alluvium layer present across much of the western/south-western region at the mitigation area.
1069	1064	Fill	Fill of ditch [1070], part of [1064]
1070	1064	Cut	Cut of linear ditch running down slope of area. Probable drainage feature

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1071		Fill	Single fill of small, shallow pit [1072]
1072		Cut	Cut of shallow pit with single fill. Function and origin unknown.
1073	1056	Fill	Fill of small ditch [1074], part of [1056]. Relationship with [1075]
1074	1056	Cut	Slot in ditch [1056], cut by [1076] which is part of [1011]
1075	1011	Fill	Fill of [1076], part of ditch [1011].
1076	1011	Cut	Slot in ditch [1011], relationship showing it is cut by [1056]
1077	1011	Fill	Fill of slot [1079], part of ditch [1011].
1078	1011	Fill	Basal fill of slot [1079] in ditch [1011].
1079	1011	Cut	Slot in ditch [1011]. Possible drainage or boundary ditch.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1080	Group	Group	Linear ditch feature, containing slots [1082] (terminus), [1089] (relationship slot). Is truncated by [1087] of group 1038. Largely lost due to machining in the SE and so has no slots in it.
1081	1080	Fill	Fill in terminus slot [1082], part of ditch [1080].
1082	1080	Cut	Cut of terminus, part of ditch [1080]
1083	1085	Fill	Fill of ditch [1084], part of group 1085. Likely an alluvial fill.
1084	1085	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by. Probable drainage/boundary ditch.
1085	Group	Group	Cut of curvilinear ditch feature. Contains slots [1084, 1184]. Ditch cuts pit [1182]. Feature is the same as/ is a duplicate of 1056
1086	1038	Fill	Fill of possible drainage ditch [1087], part of [1038]
1087	1038	Cut	Cut of possible drainage ditch truncating [1089]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1088	1080	Fill	Fill of slot [1089], part of ditch [1080]
1089	1080	Cut	Cut of probable drainage ditch [1080], is cut by [1087] of 1038 in this relationship slot.
1090	Group	Group	linear ditch/ furrow feature containing slots: [1092, 1096, 1114, 1151, 1176]. Ditch is truncated by machine ruts and also plough which has obscured feature's character in places.
1091	1090	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [1092]
1092	1090	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, part of [1090].
1093		Cut	Cut of shallow pit, close proximity to a series of pits. Crude pottery found in fill, possibly prehistoric in nature.
1094		Fill	Fill of pit [1093] containing pottery, burnt animal bone and flint. Possible waste pit of prehistoric origin.
1095	1090	Fill	Single fill of slot [1096], part of ditch [1090].
1096	1090	Cut	Cut of linear, part of [1090].

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1097	1100	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1099], part of [1100]. Frequent amount of bone found within.
1098	1100	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1099], part of [1100]. Considerable amount of bone was found in this deposit.
1099	1100	Cut	Cut of ditch, part of [1100]. Probable field boundary or drainage ditch.
1100	Group	Group	Linear ditch feature containing two slots: [1116, 1099]. Both slots have two fills each. Ditch runs under SE site L.O.E.
1101	Group	Group	Furrow feature containing slots: [1191, 1287, 1282, 1284]. In SE portion feature is cut by a gully 1149 which runs centrally along its length.
1102		Cut	Cut of pit, close to series of pits. Truncates [1106].
1103		Fill	Fill of pit [1102]. Multiple sherd of black pottery with burnish recovered as well as animal bone.
1104		Fill	Fill of pit [1105] likely alluvial or dumped deposit.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1105		Cut	Cut of pit of unknown function or origin. Likely waste pit.
1106		Cut	Cut for small pit, truncated by [1102].
1107		Fill	Fill of small pit [1106]
1108	1110	Fill	Fill of possible drainage ditch/gully [1109], part of [1110]
1109	1110	Cut	Slot in ditch drainage ditch [1110]
1110	Group	Cut	Linear drainage ditch terminating in slot [1119]. Consists of slots [1109] [1112], [1119] and [1138].
1111	1110	Fill	Single fill of linear gully [1112] in relationship slot with [1114]
1112	1110	Cut	Cut of linear gully, part of group 1110. A relationship slot with [1114], part of 1090. [1112] is cut by [1114]
1113	1090	Fill	Single fill of linear [1114]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1114	1090	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, part of 1090 group. Cuts [1112] part of 1110 group.
1115	1100	Fill	Secondary fill of [1116], terminus of [1100]. Very thin deposit.
1116	1100	Cut	Terminus cut of ditch, part of [1100].
1117	1100	Fill	Primary fill of terminus [1116], part of [1100]
1118	1110	Fill	Terminus fill in slot [1119], part of [1110]
1119	1110	Cut	Terminus of ditch [1110] likely drainage ditch/gully
1120	1524	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1524], part of group 1121
1121	Group	Cut	Gully feature containing: [1526] terminus slot, [1524] a relationship slot, and [1527] a terminus. Truncates ditch [1529] of group 1011.
1122		Cut	Cut of pit, truncated by [1124]. Part of cluster of pits in this area of site.
1123	1122	Fill	Fill of pit [1122]. Interpreted as a natural rather than deliberate infill,

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1124		Cut	Cut of large pit cutting pits [1122] and [1126]
1125	1124	Fill	Fill of pit [1124]. Sherd of pot found within.
1126		Cut	Cut of pit, similar to [1122] cut by [1124]. Unknown function and date
1127	1126	Fill	Fill of pit [1126].Very similar to natural suggesting quick infill event
1128		Cut	Cut of very shallow pit close to cluster of pits.
1129	1128	Fill	Fill of truncated pit [1128]. Metal object recovered
1130		Fill	Fill of heavily truncated pit [1131] containing sherds of pottery, worked lithics and bone.
1131		Cut	Cut of truncated pit [1131], likely a waste pit
1132		VOID	
1133		Fill	Fill of pit [1134], sealed by pit [1131]
1134		Cut	Cut of truncated pit, sealed by fill (1133) and seals fill (1135)
1135		Fill	Single fill of pit [1136], seals pit [1136] and sealed by pit [1134]. Worked lithics recovered

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1136		Cut	Cut of pit with single fill of (1135) which seals the cut. Worked lithics recovered from fill. From series of intercutting pits.
1137	1110	Fill	Fill of linear ditch feature (1138). same as (1118, 1111, 1108)
1138	1110	Cut	Linear ditch, part of [1110]. Likely a drainage gully
1139	1141	Fill	Fill of slot [1140] part of [1141]
1140	1141	Cut	Cut for linear, part of [1141]. Probably drainage ditch.
1141	Group	Group	Drainage ditch gully containing slots [1153, 1141].
1142	1145	Fill	Primary fill of large pit [1145]. Contains lots of charcoal, animal bone and a sherd of pot.
1143	1145	Fill	Secondary fill of large refuse pit [1145]. Fill mostly made of redeposited clay from original excavation of pit. Worked flint, some degraded pot and animal bone
1144	1145	Fill	Third fill of pit [1145] overlaying natural throughout.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1145		Feature	Cut of large refuse pit.
1146		Fill	Fill of sterile pit [1147]. No obvious function or origin.
1147		Cut	Cut of pit of unknown origin or function. Truncated by land drain [1148]
1148	Group	Group	Land drain
1149	Group	Group	Gully/furrow feature containing slots: [1191, 1413, 1441]. Feature truncates feature 1101, running centrally along its length in the SE. From survey feature may have a relationship with pit 1147 but the records do not mention this. NOTE FEATURE DECIDED AS GULLY AND NOT A FURROW IN POST-EX.. HOWEVER CONTEXT SHEETS AND DRAWINGS MAY STILL LABEL IT AS A FURROW.
1150	1090	Fill	Fill of slot into linear [1151], part of 1090. Heavily truncated by machine rutting ([1013] and [1015]). No sample taken due to truncation.
1151	1090	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, part of 1090. Slot dug and recorded of what is left from machine rutting ([1013] and [1015]). Terminus of ditch towards SE end is unclear due to rutting
1152	1141	Fill	Fill of [1153], 1m slot into narrow ditch feature part of 1141. Field drain runs E-W just south of 16.5 section. ((Sheet completed in post-ex))
1153	1141	Cut	1m slot into narrow ditch feature, possibly heavily truncated by machine and plough, indeed 1141 truncated away almost entirely in North.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1154		Cut	Cut of pit within cluster, located next to [1156] and appears to be cut by [1154].
1155	1154	Fill	Fill of pit [1154]
1156		Cut	Cut of pit situated within cluster, possibly contemporary with [1154].
1157	1156	Fill	Fill of pit [1156], similar to [1154]
1158		Cut	Cut of pit within cluster, situated beside [1156] and appears to cut pit [1156] and [1154]
1159	1158	Fill	Fill of pit [1158]
1160		Cut	Cut of large, but shallow pit next to cluster. Function and origin unknown.
1161		Fill	Fill of pit [1160] which has slag and flint within it. The fill has no visible dateable material suggesting it is a natural infill rather than deliberate.
1162		Cut	Cut of smaller pit next to larger pit [1160], very similar fills suggesting they are contemporary.
1163		Fill	Natural infill of pit [1162], similar to fill (1161) suggesting they in-filled at similar times.
1164		VOID	
1165		VOID	
1166		VOID	

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1167		Cut	Cut for shallow charcoal rich pit. No finds within this feature. Truncated by small pit [1179]. See reverse of context sheet for a sketch plan of area with high concentration of pits.
1168		Fill	Fill of shallow charcoal rich pit [1167]. No finds. Truncated by pit [1179]. See reverse of [1167] for rough plan of location.
1169		Cut	Cut of elongated pit. Located within cluster of small pits (see reverse of context sheet for a sketch plan of features)
1170		Fill	Fill of elongated shallow pit [1169]. Flint recovered from this flint. Ceramic fragments also present. See reverse of [1169] sheet for sketch location plan.
1171		Cut	Cut for small shallow pit. Does not cut and is not cut by anything. No finds in feature. See reverse of context sheet for sketch location plan.
1172		Fill	Fill of small shallow pit [1171]. No finds, see reverse of [1171] for rough location plan
1173		Cut	Cut of small shallow pit containing animal teeth and other animal bone fragments. Likely cut by pit [1167] but this is not fully clear. See reverse for rough location plan.
1174		Fill	Fill of small shallow pit [1173]. Contained animal teeth and other fragments of animal bone as well as two small sherds of coarse black pottery. See reverse of [1173] for rough location plan.
1175	1090	Fill	Fill of furrow [1176] part of 1090 cutting [1178] part of 1011.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1176	1090	Cut	Cut of furrow part of 1090. Relationship slot with 1177)/[1178]. Matrix on rear of sheet.
1177	1011	Fill	Fill of gully [1178], part of 1011. Cut by furrow [1176] part of 1090.
1178	1011	Cut	Cut of gully, part of 1011.Relationship slot with [1176], part of 1090. Is cut by [1176].
1179		Cut	Cut of small pit within an area with many pits (see reverse of context sheet for sketch plan). Truncates pit [1167] and is truncated by pit [1169].
1180		Fill	Fill of small pit [1179] no finds, see reverse of [1179] for sketch location plan.
1181		Fill	Fill of pit [1182], but due to truncation by ditch [1184] it is difficult to see its full extent, pot and flint found in fill (1181). Likely a dump or alluvial fill.
1182		Cut	Cut of pit. Cut of what is most likely a pit but could be a heavily truncated ditch, truncated by ditch [1184].
1183	1085/1056	Fill	Fill of linear boundary or drainage ditch [1184], likely alluvial
1184	1085/1056	Cut	Cut of ditch [1184], part of group 1085. Truncates pit [1182]. Likely a drainage/ boundary ditch.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1185	Group	Group	Field drain group
1186	Group	Group	Gully feature running E-W across whole site. Cut into the centre and running lengthways down furrow 1189. Contains slots: [1188, 1219, 1229, 1258, 1260, 1420, 1495, 1520]
1187	1186	Fill	Fill of gully slot [1188]. Very firm and compact, no finds. Truncated by drain cut visible in section.
1188	1186	Cut	Cut of gully [1188], part of group 1186. Gully is cut by field drain 1185. Gully cuts furrow 1189.
1189	Group	Group	Furrow feature with gully 1186 cut along centre. Is also cut by a field drain 1185 running down the centre. Furrow only extends halfway across site (largely in the east.) Only one individual slot number generated for this feature [1432], rest of slots into furrow are referenced via the gully 1186
1190	1101	Feature	Fill of furrow [1189]. Gully 1186 cuts along centre. Is also cut by a field drain 1185 running down the centre. Furrow only extends halfway across site
1191	1101	Feature	Shallow remains of a furrow

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1192	1194	Fill	Fill of drainage gully [1193]
1193	1194	Cut	Cut of gully. Truncates possible furrow (1191).. Probably part of furrow 1194
1194	Group	Group	Gully feature, only one slot listed: [1193]. Feature is probably a duplicate of group 1149,
1195		Group	Gully feature group number. Contains slots: [1384, 1315, 1272, 1197],
1196	1195	Fill	fill of ditch/gully terminus [1197], part of group 1195, which goes downhill. Noted abundance of charcoal in this fill, very different to other ditches in the area.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1197	1195	Cut	Relatively deep ditch cut terminus (runs downhill). May be drainage for field system.
1198		Cut	Cut of large deep pit similar to [1124] which are the two deeper pits within a cluster.
1199		Fill	Natural infill of large pit which is similar to natural in feel except its darker and holds pottery
1200		Cut	Cut for small shallow pit in an area with many pits (see reverse of sheet for sketch plan). No finds in this pit.
1201		Fill	Fill of small shallow pit [1200]. See reverse of [1200] for location plan. Some fragments of animal bone within this fill.
1202		Cut	Cut for small pit, part of a line of small pits in an area with many pits (see reverse of sheet for a rough plan)
1203		Fill	Fill of small pit [1202]. No finds. See reverse of [1202] for sketch plan of features in area.
1204		Cut	Cut of small shallow pit in line of small pits within area of multiple pits. Truncates one such pit [1206]. No finds. See reverse of sheet for sketch location plan.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1205		Fill	Fill of small pit [1204]. No finds. See reverse of [1204] for rough location plan.
1206		Cut	Cut of pit, truncates pit [1209] , is truncated by pits [1145] and [1204] in an area of many pits. See reverse of context sheet for a plan of these. Pottery and animal bone within.
1207		Fill	Fill of pit [1206], Pot and animal bone recovered. See reverse of sheet [1206] for a location plan.
1208		Fill	Fill of small pit which is cut by other pits. Fill consisted of occasional charcoal but no other arch material.
1209		Cut	Cut of small pit which truncates [1211], is truncated by [1206].Situated in an area with lots of pitting activity. No discernable relationship is currently noted, although the archaeologist suggests the most likely stratigraphy on the sheet matrix.
1210		Fill	Fill of small pit [1211]
1211		Cut	Cut of small pit. Part of a series of pits. Cut by large pit [1145]. No discernable relationship is currently noted, although the archaeologist suggests the most likely stratigraphy on the sheet matrix.
1212	1065	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [1213], part of 1065 group. Fill is likely alluvial, no finds.
1213	1065	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, part of 1065 group. Likely drainage/boundary ditch.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1214	1045	Fill	Fill of small shallow gully [1215] part of group 1045. Likely an alluvial fill. No finds. [Relationship slot]
1215	1045	Cut	Cut of gully part of group 1045, filled by (1214). Excavated as a relationship slot with [1217] part of 1064 group. Established from section that [1215] cuts [1217].
1216	1064	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [1217]. Likely alluvial. No finds. Truncated by gully [1215]
1217	1064	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus part of group 1064, filled by (1216). Excavated as a relationship slot with [1215] part of 1045 group. Established from section that [1217] is cut by [1215]. Base was not excavated due to relationship being established. Likely a drainage/boundary ditch terminus.
1218	1186	Fill	Fill of gully slot [1219] part of group 1186. Clay tobacco pipe found near the top of fill.
1219	1186	Cut	Cut of gully, part of group 1186, filled by (1218). Cuts furrow 1189 and is being cut by field drain 1185. Gully is notably steep. The gully runs across site and beyond bulk on an E-W orientation. Interpreted as part of a drainage system/network.
1220		Fill	Primary fill of pit [1221].
1221		Cut	Cut of pit . Filled by three fills (1220, 1238 and 1239). Truncates ditch of group 1085. Longer on E-W profile that the N-S.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1222		Cut	Cut of pit in area with many pits (see reverse of sheet for sketch plan). Filled by (1223). Area damaged by machines turning (?). Some pottery and flint recovered.
1223		Fill	Fill of pit feature [1222]
1224		Deposit	Spread like deposit most likely caused by extensive machine (plough?) turning activity in area, creating a shallow layer of apparent fill which is friable and sandy compared to fills found in features.
1225	Group	Feature	Linear ditch feature oriented NE-SW. Terminates in the SW at slot 1227. Contains sots: [1227, 1244, 1278, 1300, 1393, 1430, 1489, 1493]
1226	1225	Fill	Fill of terminus [1227], deposited through silting
1227	1225	Cut	Cut of terminus, part of 1225 group. Interpreted as a boundary or drainage ditch. Terminates before abutting the end of [1451] terminus, part of group 1011; forming a possible entranceway.
1228	1186	Fill	Fill of gully slot [1229], part of 1186 group. Truncated by a field drain 1185.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1229	1186	Cut	Cut of gully slot. Gully Gully is part of a network of gullies across northern part of site interpreted as a drainage system.
1230		Fill	Fill of small probable refuse pit [1231] found within a series of similar pits. Relationship with adjacent pits [1233] and [1211] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.
1231		Cut	Cut of small probable refuse pit. Filled by (1230). Pit is part of a series of pits in a small area. This area most likely used for rubbish pits & dumping of waste. Probably associated with agricultural activity from the same site. Relationship with adjacent pits [1233] and [1211] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.
1232		Fill	Fill of small pit (1233), probably used for refuse dumping. Relationship with adjacent pits [1235] and [1231] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.
1233		Cut	Cut of small pit. Filled by (1332). Probably used for refuse dumping. Relationship with adjacent pits [1235] and [1231] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.
1234		Fill	Fill of small pit [1235], part of a series of pits. Probably used for refuse. Relationship with adjacent pits [1235] and [1237] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.
1235		Cut	Cut of small pit [1235], part of a series of pits. Probably used for refuse. Relationship with adjacent pits [1233] and [1237] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1236		Fill	Cut of small pit [1237], it is the end of a series of pits. Probably used for refuse. No arch material other than charcoal. Relationship with adjacent pit [1235] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.
1237		Cut	Cut of small pit at end of series of small refuse pits. All pits are shallow, probably used for refuse dumping with all of them opened and filled and filled at different times. Relationship with adjacent pit [1235] not wholly clear- lines are dashed onto section to represent interpreted/suggested relationships.
1238		Fill	Secondary fill of pit [1221], overlaying (1220) and under (1239). Slightly greenish fill might indicate waste, but no signs of bone or other 'midden' (?) materials except for charcoal.
1239		Fill	Tertiary/ final fill of pit [1221]. Possibly an alluvial/colluvial deposit. Much thicker at centre of feature. Overlays (1239).
1240	Deposit	Deposit	
1241		Cut	Pit feature, filled by (1242). Found within an area of clustered pits, situated in the furthest eastern portion of site. Far enough away from other activity to be considered a separate but linked phase/entity.
1242		Fill	Natural infill of pit [1241], within area containing a cluster of pits. Pottery found during cleaning and linked to this fill.
1243	1225	Fill	Fill of linear ditch [1244], part of group 1225, Likely consisting of field runoff. Excavated as a 1m slot. See cut sheet [1244] for profile.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1244	1225	Cut	Cut of linear ditch feature, filled by (1243), part of group 1225. Probably a part of the field system, i.e. for channelling water. (from fill sheet notes:) Perpendicular to orientation line of downwards slope. On similar orientation to other ditches on site in A.O.E
1245		Fill	Fill of small oval pit [1246], Small flecks of degraded animal bone throughout as well as charcoal. One piece of pot found in fill, probably Romano-British in date.
1246		cut	Cut of small oval pit, filled by (1245). Probable refuse pit. Found in an area with a high concentration of pits
1247		Cut	Cut of small pit, filled by (1248). Situated in a cluster/line of other small pits: [1249] [1251], and [1253]. [1247], [1249] and [1251] appear to be contemporary on account of their uniform shapes and fills. Whether or not they intercut one another is ambiguous. From the surface they appear as a continuous fill, but in section they are more discrete. It is most likely that they are simply cut right next to each other.
1248		Fill	Fill of small pit [1247]. One flint flake found in this fill, see reverse of [1247] sheet for rough location plan. Fill is similar to (1250) and (1252). Could not take a sample due to ploughing.
1249		Cut	Cut for small pit, filled by (1250). In cluster/line with other small pits [1247], [1251] and [1253]. [1247], [1249] and [1251] appear to be contemporary on account of their uniform shapes and fills. Whether or not they intercut one another is ambiguous. Most likely just directly adjacent. See reverse of sheet for sketch plan.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1250		Fill	Fill of small pit [1249]. No finds in this fill. See reverse of [1249] for a rough plan. Fill is similar to (1248) and (1252)
1251		Cut	Cut of small pit, filled by (1252), in cluster/line of pits with [1247] [1244] and [1253]. [1247], [1249] and [1251] appear to be contemporary on account of their uniform shapes and fills. Whether or not they intercut one another is ambiguous. Most likely just directly adjacent. [1253] however truncates this pit.
1252		Fill	Fill of small pit [1251], no finds in this fill. Fill is similar to (1248) and also (1250). See reverse of [1251] for rough plan.
1253		Cut	Cut for shallow pit. Truncates pit [1251]. No finds in this feature. See reverse for rough plan.
1254		Fill	Fill of shallow pit [1253]. No finds in this fill. See reverse of [1253] for rough plan.
1255		Cut	Cut for pit, filled by (1256). No finds in this feature. See reverse of [1255] for rough location plan.
1256		Fill	Fill of small pit [1255]. No finds in this fill. See reverse of [1255] for rough location plan.
1257	1186	Fill	Fill of gully slot [1258]. Fill feels soft and moldable. No finds.
1258	1186	Cut	Cut of gully slot, filled by (1257). very vertical sides. 1M slot. Drain ditch (?) cuts through gully.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1259	1186	Fill	Fill of gully [1260], part of group 1186. 1m slot. Occasional 'bone-stone' (sic) in section (only one seen). A glass bottle stem found on top of slot in fill. Gully interpreted as post-med/modern. Truncated by drain cut group 1185
1260	1186	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by (1259). Steep sides to cut. There is a drain cutting through the gully, group 1185, which is seen in all the slots for group 1186.
1261		Fill	Fill of shallow pit [1262]. likely a rubbish/waste pit but possibly truncated by machine so little remains. No finds, though possible that fill is a purposeful dump rather than natural accumulation.
1262		Cut	Cut of shallow sub-circular pit, filled by (1261), likely a rubbish/waste pit. Shallow nature of pit could be due to possible truncation from machining.
1263		Cut	Cut of small pit/post-hole, filled by (1164). Situated next to another similarly sized pit and a much larger one, all with similar depths and could be contemporary. Difficult to say anything as it is very shallow
1264		Fill	Fill of small pit [1263]. Nothing to note in this fill as it is sterile.
1265		Cut	Cut to small pit [1265] within a cluster. Situated alongside [1263] and also [1207] which is a large pit and most likely contemporary
1266		Fill	Natural infill of small pit [1265], nothing of note (except it appears to be a similar fill as in [1263], which could suggest they were in-filled at the same time.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1267		Cut	Cut of a probable pit, filled by (1240), found within a large cluster. This pit is possibly heavily truncated by bioturbation and ploughing (clay pipe found in fill). First thought to be a spread but after excavation resultant section indicated a possible cut. It was then recorded as a pit. This feature has two interventions, [1267] and [1263], forming a quadrant excavation.
1268		Fill	Fill off pit [1269] no finds, possible purposeful dump fill.
1269		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1268). Likely a rubbish/waste pit. The pit may be shallow due to possible truncation by machine.
1270	1195	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1272], part of group 1195. Deposited through silting, could consist of material used for a bank (sic, slippage?). Overlain by (1271)
1271	1195	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1272], part of group 1195
1272	1195	Cut	Cut of linear, filled by (1270) and (1271), part of group 1195. Interpreted as drainage ditch, runs downhill.
1273		Fill	Fill of pit [1274]. Likely a purposeful dump fill, no finds.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1274		Cut	Cut of shallow sub-circular pit, filled by (1273). Possible rubbish/waste pit. Shallowness may be due to machine truncation.
1275	1141	Fill	Fill of terminus [1276], part of group 1141. Feature is a narrow and shallow gully. Fill is very loose, no finds.
1276	1141	Cut	Cut of terminus, filled by (1275), part of group [1141]. Very narrow and shallow gully. Part of a possible network of gullies in this area of site used for drainage.
1277	1225	Fill	Fill of ditch cut [1278], part of group 1225. Possibly a field runoff ditch fill due to similar features in AOE with similar orientations and dimensions; perhaps an irrigation network
1278	1225	Cut	Linear ditch cut, part of group 1225 and filled by (1277). Similar in proportion and orientation to other cuts in A.O.E- likely a field runoff ditch.
1279		Fill	Fill of pit [1280]. likely a rubbish/waste pit, no finds, possible dump fill.
1280		Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit, filled by (1279). Likely rubbish/waste pit.
1281	1101	Fill	Fill of furrow [1076], part of group1101 Subsoil was probably overlaying, and 1285 cut the subsoil, however all subsoil removed

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1282	1101	Cut	[no description/ interpretation, is a furrow cut, further information found on group sheet 1101] Same as [1284, 1287]
1283	1101	Fill	Primary and only fill of furrow cut [1284] in group 1101. no finds. No sample taken as is furrow. Context same as (1281, 1286)
1284	1101	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1283) part of 1101 group. Sample abandoned then area filled with water.
1285	Group	Group	
1286	1101	Fill	Fill of furrow feature [1287], part of group 1101. No finds. Section recorded from bulk/LOE. Sealed by subsoil (1001). Context same as (1281, 1283)
1287	1101	Cut	[no description/ interpretation, is a furrow cut, further information found on group sheet 1101]. Same as [1282, 1284]
1288		Fill	Fill of pit [1289], half sectioned, probable refuse pit, not immediately associated with any nearby feature
1289		Cut	Cut of possible refuse pit, filled by (1288). Not associated with any nearby features.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1290		Fill	Fill of pit [1291]. Bone fragments found within (contained in sample 95), likely a dump fill.
1291		Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (1290), likely a waste/rubbish pit. Possibly shallow due to machine truncation
1292		Fill	Fill of pit [1293]. Likely a dump fill in what is likely a rubbish/waste pit. Animal bone is found and a large burnt piece of limestone.
1293		Fill	Cut of sub-oval pit filled by (1292). Likely a refuse pit with a deliberate dump fill.
1294	1296	Fill	Fill of terminus of gully [1295] part of group 1296. Very loose and sandy silt soil. Shallow fill.
1295	1296	Cut	Cut of terminus, filled by (1294), part of 1296. Is a gully slot. Very shallow and narrow, extends into further network of gullies near NW of site. Used for drainage?
1296	Group	Group	Linear gully feature oriented NE-SW. Single slot [1295] excavated into feature at NE terminus. Feature is not visible beyond the machine truncation at SW extent.
1297		Fill	Fill of small pit [1298]. Probably used for refuse dumping at one point. Probable 1 phase pit before being filled in again.
1298		Cut	Cut of small pit, filled by (1297). probably used as a refuse dumping pit. No associated features nearby.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1299	1225	Fill	1m slot. Fill of ditch cut [1300], part of group 1225:. Similar in orientation and dimensions to other possible field runoff ditches elsewhere in AOE. See [1300] sheet for profile.
1300	1225	Cut	1m slot. Cut of ditch, filled by (1299) part of group 1225:. Similar in orientation and dimensions to other possible field runoff ditches elsewhere in AOE.
1301		Cut	Cut for shallow pit, filled by (1302). no finds in this feature. See reverse for rough location plan.
1302		Fill	Singular fill of shallow pit [1301]. No finds in this feature. See reverse of [1301] for rough location plan.
1303		Cut	Cut for re-cut pit located inside pit [1305], only visible within the section (see reverse of [1305] sheet for sketch of). Must have been cut at an angle while [1305] was open and this is why the shape is unclear.
1304		Fill	Fill of re-cut pit [1303]. Animal bone and charcoal found within this fill. Only visible in section once pit [1305] excavated. See reverse of [1305] for section sketch.
1305		Cut	Cut for somewhat large pit. Two fills: (1306, 1307). Another pit [1303] was cut into it while it was partially open. A relatively large amount of animal bone (cow, lower leg) was found in the upper fill of this pit. In addition, many large rocks were found towards the central base of this feature.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1306		Fill	Basal fill of pit [1305]. No finds in this fill, but a cluster of large rocks was located towards the base of the fill (see reverse of [1305] for sketch.
1307		Fill	Upper fill of pit [1305]. Animal bone in fill (cow, lower leg), also flint and pottery
1308	1056	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus cut [1309], part of group 1038/1056
1309	1056	Cut	Cut of terminus, filled by (1308), part of 1038/1056. Possible gully or rooting. Line of terminus not a cohesive feature so probably natural and written off.
1310	1423	Fill	Fill of pit/gully terminus [1311], likely alluvial in origin. No finds, same fill as (1318)
1311	1423	Cut	Cut of pit/gully terminus, filled by (1310). Likely used for drainage, same as [1319]
1312	Group	Group	Group to group a series of pits.
1313	1195	Fill	Secondary tip of linear group 1195, fill of [1315]. Probably deposited through backfilling. Possible re-cut observed but not given number
1314	1195	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [1315], part of group 1195,deposited through silting.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1315	1195	Cut	Cut of linear, filled by (1313, 1314), part of group 1195. Probable field boundary ditch. Possible re-cut observed but not given number
1316	1353	Fill	Fill of field runoff ditch [1317], part of group 1353. Context same as (1361) (1327) (1334) (1394)
1317	1353	Cut	Cut of field runoff ditch, filled by (1316), part of 1153.
1318	1423	Fill	Fill of pit/gully terminus [1319]. likely alluvial fill. No finds, same as (1310)
1319	1423	Cut	Cut of pit/gully terminus. Filled by (1318)Likely used for drainage, same as [1311]
1320	1331	Fill	Single fill of furrow [1321], part of 1331. Truncated by land drain. Single sherd of pot excavated. Same as (1332, 1363, 1395, 1414)
1321	1331	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1320), part of group 1331. Land drain truncates furrow across entire length, running from the SE end to the river in the NW. Same as [1333, 1364, 1396, 1415]
1322	1424	Fill	Fill of pit/gully terminus [1223]. No finds. Likely alluvial fill. Same as (1329)
1323	1424	Cut	Cut of pit/gully terminus, filled by (1322), . Likely used for drainage, same as [1330]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1324	Group	Group	Linear gully feature, Contains slots: [1356, 1371, 1399, 1418, 1434,]. Curves to a more extreme NE-SW orientation at NE end after slot [1356]. Feature has a pit [1436] cut at the NE end terminus [1434], which although close has no physical relationship.
1325	1324	Cut	Cut of linear, filled by (1326), part of group 1324. 1M slot. Animal bone found in slot fill alongside 4 pot sherds. Same as [1356, 1434, 1371, 1399, 1418, 1351]
1326	1324	Fill	Fill of linear slot [1325], part of group 1324. Charcoal and animal bone within and also 4 sherds of pottery. See reverse of [1325] for location plan. Same as (1357, 1372, 1352, 1419, 1400 1435)
1327	1353	Fill	Fill of linear ditch cut [1328] part of group 1353. Uphill, possible field boundary.
1328	1353	Cut	Easterly terminus, filled by (1327), of feature group 1353, highest point in AOE of feature; shallow poss due to machining
1329	1424	Fill	Fill of pit/gully terminus [1330]. No finds. Likely alluvial fill. Likely alluvial fill. Same as (1322)
1330	1424	Cut	Cut of pit/gully terminus, filled by (1329). Likely used for drainage, same as [1323]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1331	Group	Group	Furrow feature running NW-SE across the northern part of site. A land drain runs down the centre of the furrow. Furrow is occasionally heavily truncated by plough activity. Contains slots: [1321, 1333, 1364, 1396, 1415, 1497]
1332	1331	Fill	Single fill of furrow [1333], part of group 1331. Truncated by land drain. Same as (1320, 1363, 1395, 1414)
1333	1331	Cut	Cut of furrow, single fill of (1332). Part of 1331. Land drain truncates the furrow across its whole length from the higher SE end to the river in the NW. Same as [1321, 1364, 1396, 1415]
1334	1353	Fill	Fill of linear ditch [1335], situated after 1353 group turns from EW orientation to N-S. May be field boundary/ runoff fill. Same as (1361, 1316, 1327, 1394)
1335	1353	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filed by (1334), part of 1353 group. situated after 1353 group turns from EW orientation to N-S. May be field boundary or general water management.
1336		Fill	Fill of large shallow pit, pottery found either iron age of early RB. Probably a refuse dump fill
1337		Cut	Cut of a large shallow pit, filled by (1336), one of three intercutting pits. Probably used for refuse dumping.
1338		Fill	Fill of refuse pit [1339], refuse pit. Bits of rubble/ rock in base of fill. Pottery in fill either Iron Age or Romano-British
1339		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1338), w/ rubble in base of fill, looks as though it was dumped in it. Pit probably used for refuse. Part of three pits.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1340		Fill	Fill of large shallow pit, probably used for refuse dumping. Probably Romano-British.
1341		Cut	Cut of large shallow refuse pit. Filled by (1340). Sub-circular in plan. Truncated by [1339]
1342		Fill	Fill of shallow pit [1343]. Probably a refuse pit, dug then filled almost instantly.
1343		Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (1342). Probably used for dumping. Next to three pits [1341, 1339, 1337]
1344	group	Group	Linear ditch feature containing slots: [1345, 1405, 1515]
1345	1344	Cut	Cut to slot within linear, filled by (1346) group number 1344 which appears to be a V. shaped ditch which is moderately gentle slope at top into steep at bottom
1346	1344	Fill	Natural infill of linear cut [1345], part of 1516.same as (1516)
1347			
1348			
1349	1425	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1350], likely used for drainage. Alluvial fill, no finds, same as (1354)
1350	1425	Cut	Cut of gully terminus, filled by (1349) likely used as drainage. Same as [1355]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1351	1324	Cut	Cut of linear terminus slot, filled by (1352), part of group 1324. No finds in this slot. Same as [1325, 1356, 1371, 1399. 1418, 1434]
1352	1324	Fill	Fill of terminus [1351] in linear group 1324. no finds in fill. Same as (1326, 1357, 1372, 1400, 1419, 1434)
1353	group	Group	Linear ditch feature oriented NE-SE, with a corner changing its orientation 90° to NW-SE. Contains slots: [1317, 1328, 1335, 1362]
1354	1425	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1355]. Pot found, alluvial fill, same as (1349)
1355	1425	Cut	Cut of gully terminus, filled by 91354) likely drainage gully, same as gully [1350]
1356	1324	Cut	Cut for linear, filled by (1357), part of group 1324. No finds in this slot but some an. bn. Fragments taken in sample. Same as [1325, 1351, 1371, 1399, 1418, 1434]
1357	1324	Fill	Fill of linear slot [1356], part of group 1324
1358			
1359			

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1360	GROUP	Group	Linear gully group containing slots: [1388, 1401, 1460, 1472, 1481, 1491]. NW-Se orientation
1361	1353	Fill	Fill of field boundary/drainage ditch cut [1362], part of 1353. Is a relationship slot with [1359] of group 1360. Same as (1334, 1327, 1316, 1394)
1362	1353	Cut	Cut of field boundary/drainage ditch cut, filled by (1361)], part of group 1353. Is a relationship slot with [1359] of group 1360.
1363	1331	Fill	Single fill of furrow [1364], part of group 1331. No finds. Truncated by land drain. Same as (1320, 1332, 1395, 1414)
1364	1331	Cut	Cut of furrow, single fill, land drain truncates this furrow across its entire length as it runs from the higher SE to the river. Same as [1321, 1333, 1396, 1415]
1365	1376	Fill	Fill of ditch [1366], part of 1376 group. Pot found. Relationship slot with [1368]
1366	1376	Cut	Cut of linear ditch feature, filled by (1366), part of group 1376
1367	1377	Fill	Fill of ditch [1368], part of group 1377. Truncated by ditch [1366] Relationship slot.
1368	1377	Cut	Cut of ditch , filled by (1376) part of 1377. Relationship slot with [1366] of group 1376, which cuts this feature

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1369	group	Group	Group furrow/ditch feature. NW-SE orientation. Contains slots: [1457, 1470, 1485, 1518]. **Same as: group 1458, some sheets have both numbers**. NOTE: in relationship slot with [1371] of 1324, this group number is given as a cut number. Therefore slot is surveyed under 1369
1370		Fill	Furrow deposit, belonging to group 1369, truncates feature [1371], part of group 1324. This is a relationship slot
1371	1324	Cut	Cut for linear, filled by (1372) part of 1324 group. Relationship slot with group 1369 furrow. No finds, see reverse of (1370) for location and plan of relationship.
1372	1324	Fill	Fill of linear [1371] part of group 1324. Relationship slot with group 1369. is cut by this feature. No finds, see reverse of (1370) sheet for location and plan.
1373	Group	Group	Duplicate of 1360
1374	1409	Cut	Cut to linear in relationship slot which shows furrow (1378) cutting through it, making it older than furrow. Part of 1409 group, filled by (1375)
1375	1409	Fill	Natural infill of linear [1374] with it being cut by furrow. An.Bn and flint discovered in the feature.
1376	Group	Group	Linear ditch feature containing slots: [1366, 1380, 1411, 1509]. same as now voided group 1500
1377	Group	Group	Ditch feature containing singular slot [1368], a relationship slot with [1366] of 1376. **Same as:** **Possibly same as** 1468,

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1378	1360	Deposit	Furrow that cuts [1374]
1379	1376	Fill	Fill of [1380]. Part of 1376 group. Single intermixed alluvial fill, probably washed in natural. Gradually accumulated
1380	1376	Cut	Cut of ditch , filled by (1379), part of group 1376. Single fill.
1381	1195	Fill	Fill of ditch, tertiary fill of [1384], part of group 1195.
1382	1195	Fill	Fill of ditch cut [1384] part of 1195. Same as (1271, 1313)
1383	1195	Fill	Primary fill of [1384], part of ditch group 1195. Likely a drainage ditch/gully. Same as (1270, 1374)
1384	1195	Cut	Cut of irrigation ditch feature, filled by (1383, 1382, 1381), part of group 1195.
1385	Group	Group	Ditch group, contains singular slot [1388], which is a relationship slot with [1390] of 1386, which this feature truncates
1386	Group	Group	Ditch group, contains singular slot [1390], which is a relationship slot with [1388] of 1385, which this feature truncates
1387	Was 1385 now 1360	Fill	Fill of ditch [1388] , part of group 1385. Relationship slot with [1390], part of group 1386. More grey than the fill of the ditch that this feature cuts

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1388	Was 1385 now 1360	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1389), part of group 1385. Probable field boundary. Relationship slot with [1390], part of group 1386, which this feature truncates
1389	Was 1386 now 1507	Fill	Fill of ditch [1390] , part of group 1386. Relationship slot with [1388], part of group 1385.
1390	Was 1386 now 1507	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1389), part of group 1386. Probable field boundary. Relationship slot with [1388], part of group 1385, which truncates this feature
1391 (see below)			
Was 1392, now 1391	1225	Fill	Fill of ditch 1393] part of group 1225. Relationship slot. Same as (1429, 1277, 1299, 1243)
Was 1393, now 1392	1225	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1392), part of 1225. Perpendicular to incline of slope; drainage purpose?. Is a relationship slot with [1395] of group 1253.
Was 1394, now 1393	1153	Fill	Fill of cut [1195], part of group 1153. possibly field runoff/ boundary ditch. Relationship slot. Same as (1361, 1334, 1327, 1316)
Was 1395, now 1394	1153	Cut	Cut of field runoff/boundary ditch, filled by (1394), part of 1153. Located just before feature turns 90°. Relationship slot with [1393], part of 1225
1395	1331	Fill	Single fill of furrow [1396] part of 1331 group. Truncated by land drain.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1396	1331	Cut	Cut of furrow, single fill of (1395), land drain truncates this feature across entire length as it runs from the higher ground in SE to the river in the NW. Same as [1321, 1333, 1354, 1415]
1397	1031	Fill	Fill of terminus cut of gully, [1398], part of 1031 group. No arch materials found in fill other than charcoal
1398	1031	Cut	Terminus cut of gully, filled by (1397), part of group 1031. probably used for drainage.
1399	1324	Cut	Cut for linear, filled by (1400), part of 1324 group. No finds within. Relationship slot with [1401] of group 1360, which cuts this feature.
1400	1324	Fill	Fill of linear [1399], part of group 1324. No finds within this fill. Relationship slot
1401	1360	Cut	Cut for linear, filled by (1402), part of group 1360. Relationship slot with linear [1399] of 1324, which this feature cuts. See reverse of [1399] for sketch.
1402	1360	Fill	Fill of [1401], part of group 1360,
1403	1409	Cut	Cut of linear, filled by (1404), part of group 1409. Relationship slot with [1405], 1407]. Is contemporaneous with ditch [1405], of group 1344, but cuts pit [1407]
1404	1409	Fill	Natural infill of ditch [1403] part of group 1409. nothing really of note except similar to fill within other ditch slots in feature.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1405	1344	Cut	Cut to ditch, filled by (1406), part of 1344 group. Relationship slot with [1403], 1407]. Truncates pit [1407] and terminates alongside ditch [1403] of 1409 rather than being cut by it. This suggests that these will most likely be contemporary. Same as [1345, 1515]
1406	1344	Fill	Natural infill of ditch slot [1405], part of group 1344. Similar to fills within 1345 and 1515. Context same as 1346, 1516
1407		Cut	Cut to a pit situated beside ditches [1405 + 1403]. Both appear to cut this pit, suggesting it is an earlier feature. The pit did not show clearly on surface and was discovered in digging
1408		Fill	Natural infill of pit 1407 with fragment of pottery discovered. No sample due to position in relationship
1409	Group	Group	Linear group number for NE-SW oriented gully. Containing slots: [1374, 1403, 1427, 1442, 1447, 1454, 1473, 1475,)
1410	1376	Fill	Fill of terminus of linear ditch [1411], part of group 1376
1411	1376	Cut	Cut of linear terminus, filled by (1410), part of group 1376
1412	1149	Fill	Fill of gully/ditch [1413], part of group 1149. no finds, probably alluvial

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1413	1149	Cut	Cut of gully/ditch, filled by (1412), part of group 1149. Drainage use
1414	1331	Fill	(Note: Dimensions taken from the GPS survey as were not included on sheet. They are measurements of the excavation area not the feature as a whole)Single fill of furrow [1415] part of group 1331. No finds. Relationship slot. Drain truncates down centre. Same as (1320, 1332, 1363, 1395)
1415	1331	Cut	(Note: Dimensions taken from the GPS survey as were not included on sheet. They are measurements of the excavation area not the feature as a whole)Cut of furrow, single fill (1414), part of group 1331. Relationship slot with ditch [1417] of 1195, which this feature cuts. Same as [1321, 1333, 1364, 1396]
1416	1195	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1417], group 1195. truncated by furrow [1415] in this relationship slot.
1417	1195	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, single fill, no finds, Relationship slot with furrow [1415] of 1331, which cut this feature.
1418	1324	Cut	Cut for linear, filled by (1419), part of group 1324, in relationship slot withy [1420] of 1186 group, which cuts this feature.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1419	1324	Fill	Fill of [1418], part of group 1324. Relationship slot.
1420	1186	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (1421, 1422), part of group 1186. Relationship slot with [1418] of 1324 group, which this feature cuts.
1421	1186	Fill	Primary fill of linear slot [1420], part of group 1186. Relationship slot.
1422	1186	Fill	Secondary fill, visible within [1420]. Interpreted as like (1421) mixed with natural, possibly caused by installation of land drain just 0.1m from the relationship slot.
1423	Group	Group	Small gully feature containing slots [1311, 1319]
1424	Group	Group	Cut of gully feature, two slots: [1323, 1330]
1425	Group	Group	Small gully feature containing slots [1350, 1355]
1426	1369	Feature	Deposit/furrow: relationship slot with linear [1427], of 1409, which this feature cuts.
1427	1409	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by (1428), part of group 1409. Relationship slot with furrow [1426]
1428	1409	Fill	Natural infill of linear [1427] part of 1409 group. Cut by furrow 1426

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1429	1225	Fill	Fill of ditch [1430] part of group 1225. Relationship slot with [1421] of furrow 1189, which cuts this feature. Same as (1277, 1299, 1492, 1243, 1392)
1430	1225	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1429), part of 1225. Probably boundary/drainage ditch for field. Runs downhill. Relationship slot with [1432] of 1189 furrow group, which cuts this feature.
1431	1189	Fill	Fill of furrow feature [1432], part of 1189. Recorded on site as an animal burrow however became apparent that this feature was the remains of a furrow in post-ex
1432	1189	Cut	Cut of furrow feature, part of 1189. Relationship slot with [1430] part of group 1225, which this feature cuts. Recorded on site as an animal burrow however became apparent that this feature was the remains of a furrow in post-ex
1433		VOID	VOID
1434	1324	Cut	Cut for terminus, filled by (1435), part of linear 1324. Very shallow before petering out. Pit [1436] begins just after terminus, no relationship.
1435	1324	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch terminus [1334], part of 1324.
1436		Cut	Cut of pit at end of terminus of [1434] of group 1324. Though in very close proximity, no relationship observed
1437		Fill	Fill of pit [1436]. No finds.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1438		Fill	Fill of shallow pit [1429]. No finds/archaeological material.
1439		Cut	Remaining base of cut of large shallow pit, largely truncated during machining. Filled by (1438)
1440	1149	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1441], part of group 1149. Most likely an alluvial fill. Truncated by a land drain.
1441	1149	Cut	Cut of gully terminus, filled by (1440), part of group 1149
1442	1409	Cut	Cut of linear gully slot, filled by (1443), part of 1409. Appeared to cut a feature but was later determined that this feature was just natural. Slot dug as a relationship slot to determine this relationship.
1443	1409	Fill	Natural infill of gully slot [1442], part of 1409
1444-VOID-	VOID	VOID	VOID
1445		Deposit	A natural deposit, initially thought to be a feature. Dug as a relationship slot with gully 1442] of 1309, which cuts this deposit. Deposit discoloured by modern drain that runs through both the deposit and gully 1442
1446-VOID-	VOID	VOID	VOID
1447	1409	Cut	Cut of gully /ditch, filled by (1448), part of group 1448. Context sheet shows cut profile without truncation
1448	1409	Fill	Natural infill of ditch/gully slot [1447], part of 1409 group.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1449	1011	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1450], part of group 1011. likely an alluvial fill. No finds.
1450	1011	Cut	Cut of gully terminus, filled by (1449), part of group 1011. Likely used for drainage
1451	GROUP	Group	Linear ditch feature containing slots: [1452, 1463, 1501]
1452	1451	Cut	Cut of linear ditch feature, filled by (1453), part of group [1451]. no finds
1453	1451	Fill	Fill of ditch feature [1452], part of group 1451. Same as (1464)
1454	1409	Cut	Cut of linear terminus , filled by (1455), part of group 1409. Is heavily truncated by time/machining.
1455	1409	Fill	Natural infill of terminus [1454], part of group 1409
1456	1458/1369	Fill	Fill of field system furrow [1457], part of group 1458/1369. same as (1484, 1517, 1469). Struck flint found

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1457	1458/1369	Cut	Cut of linear field system, filled by 1456, part of group 1458/1369. Probably a furrow as similar shaped ditches run parallel. Band of yellow clay found along the side of the ditch. On balance interpreted as underlying geology, but installation of field drain considered. Line of furrows may actually be arranged to straddle the changing underlying geology. Same as [1470, 1485, 1518]
1458	Group	Group	Group furrow/ditch feature. NW-SE orientation. Contains slots: [1457, 1470, 1479, 1485, 1511, 1518]. Same as: group 1369, some sheets have both numbers. Heavy plough/machine truncation observed in slot [1511]
1459	1360	Fill	Fill of linear terminus [1460], part of group 1360.
1460	1360	Cut	Terminus of linear, filled by (1459), part of group 1360
1461		Fill	Fill of large shallow pit [1462], other than small flecks of charcoal no other archaeological material
1462		Cut	Cut of large shallow pit, filled by [1461]. Most likely all that remains of the base of an originally deeper pit, as has been truncated through ploughing and machining for the strip.
1463	1451	Cut	Cut of terminus, filled by (1464), part of linear group 1451.This is a relationship slot with spread (1465) from linear terminus [1351], part of 1324. This feature is cut by the spread.
1464	1451	Fill	Fill of terminus [1463], part of group 1451.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1465		Deposit	spread from linear terminus [1351] part of 1324. Truncates terminus [1463] of linear group 1451
1466	1468	Fill	Single fill of linear [1467], part of group 1468, running NW-SE in the western area of site. 1 pot piece found
1467	1468	Cut	Cut of linear, filled by (1466), part of group 1468 running NW-SE through western edge of site
1468	Group	Group	Linear feature, singular slot [1467].
1469	1458/1369	Fill	Fill of linear furrow [1470], part of group 1458/1369. Likely Roman sample. (1456, 1484, 1517)
1470	1458/1369	Cut	Cut of linear furrow, filled by 1469, part of group 1458/1369. Likely Roman in date (sic. Unlikely if furrow). Same as [1457, 1485, 1018]
1471	1360	Fill	Slot in linear, filled by (1471), part of group 1360
1472	1360	Cut	Slot in linear, filled by (1471) part of group 1360
1473	1409	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1474), part of group 1409. Overall feature is truncated by furrows. Rather shallow suggesting over-ploughed or machined.
1474	1409	Fill	Fill of ditch [1473], part of group 1409.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1475	1409	Cut	Cut to ditch, filled by [1475], part of 1409. Relationship slot with furrow 1477, which cuts this feature.
1476	1409	Fill	Fill of ditch slot [1475], part of group 1409. this is a natural infill. One fragment of pottery found. Cut by furrow 1477
1477	1186	Deposit	Deposit/furrow feature excavated as a relationship slot with linear gully [1475], of group 1409, which this feature cuts.
1478	1458	Fill	Fill of gully [1479], part of 1458 group. Runs downhill and expanding to form a furrow. One piece of pot found within fill.
1479	1458	Cut	Cut of gully running down the site/ downhill and expanding to form a furrow.
1480	1360	Fill	Fill of gully [1481], part of group 1360. Contains animal bone/tooth.
1481	1360	Cut	Cut of gully with single fill (1480), part of group 1360. Fill contained animal bone/ tooth. Cuts into furrow [1483]
1482	1360	Fill	Fill of furrow [1483], part of group 1360. No finds in fill, part
1483	1360	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by single fill (1482), part of group 1360. No finds in fill. Cut by gully [1481]
1484	1458/1369	Fill	Gradual build up fill of linear field system ditch [1485], part of group 1458/1369. Same as (1456, 1469, 1517)

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1485	1458/1369	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1484). Located in the East of site, runs beyond both LOEs. Part of a linear field system, implied use as a boundary ditch. Roman pottery found. Cuts pit [1487] clearly.
1486		Fill	Gradual build up fill of pit [1487]. Located in the middle of east side of site. Is cut with clear horizons, by [1485]. No sample taken (no further details), Roman pottery found
1487		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1486). Located in the middle/east of site. Is truncated by linear [1485]. Possible erosional feature caused by water running through linear [1485]. Clear horizons
1488	1225	Fill	Fill of linear ditch [1489], part of 1225. No finds in fill. Excavated as relationship slot wit [1491] of 1360, which cuts this ditch
1489	1225	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1488), part of 1225. No finds. Excavated as relationship slot with [1491] of 1360, which cuts this ditch
1490	1360	Fill	Fill of ditch [1491], part of group 1360. Excavated as relationship slot with [1489] of 1225, which this ditch cuts
1491	1360	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1490), part of group 1360. Excavated as relationship slot with [1489] of 1225, which this ditch cuts
1492	1225	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch/gully cut [1493], part of 1225 group. Excavated as a relationship slot with [1495] of group 1186, which cuts this ditch. Same as (1429, 1392, 1229, 1277, 1243)
1493	1225	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch/gully, filled by (1492), part of 1225 group. Excavated as a relationship slot with [1495] of group 1186, which cuts this ditch.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1494	1186	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch/gully cut [1495], part of group 1186. Excavated as relationship slot with [1493] part of group 1225, which this ditch cuts.
1495	1186	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch/gully, filled by 1494, part of group 1186. Excavated as relationship slot with [1493] part of group 1225, which this ditch cuts
1496	1331	Fill	Singular fill of furrow (1497) part of group 1331. Excavated as a relationship slot with ditch [1499] of 1376 group, which this ditch cuts. Same as: (1320, 1337, 1363, 1395, 1414)
1497	1331	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1497) part of group 1331. Excavated as a relationship slot with ditch [1499] of 1376 group, which this ditch cuts. Same as [1321, 1333, 1364, 1396, 1415]
1498	Was 1500, now 1376	Fill	Single fill in ditch [1499]. No finds. Excavated as a relationship slot with furrow [1497] of group 1331, which cuts this feature.
1499	Was 1500, now 1376	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1498), part of group 1376. Excavated as a relationship slot with furrow [1497] of group 1331, which cuts this feature.
1500	Group	Duplicate	Duplicate of 1376, VOID
1501	1451	Cut	Cut of linear, filled by (1502), part of group 1451. Excavated as a relationship slot with pit [1503] which truncates this feature. No finds. Shallower due to truncation.
1502	1451	Fill	Fill of [1501], part of group 1451. Excavated as a relationship slot with pit [1503] which truncates this feature. No finds. Shallower due to truncation.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1503		Cut	Cut for pit, filled by (1504), truncating linear [1501] of group 1451. No finds.
1504		Fill	Fill of pit [1503]. Excavated as a relationship slot with linear [1501], which this feature truncates. No finds.
1505	1507	Fill	Fill of terminus [1506], part of group 1507. No finds, date unknown, probable ditch or gully.
1506	1507	Cut	Cut of terminus for linear feature running NNE-SSW across the north-western edge of site. Probably a ditch or gully. Filled by single dill (1505). No finds
1507	Group	Group	Gully group containing slots: [1390, 1506, 1513, 1522]
1508	1376	Fill	Fill of ditch [1509], part of group 1376, most likely used as a field boundary. Excavated as part of a relationship slot with [1511] of 1458, a furrow, which probably cuts this feature. This relationship is not visible/clear in section, most likely it was higher up and lost due to machining or ploughing.
1509	1376	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1508), part of group 1376. Probable field boundary. Excavated as part of a relationship slot with [1511] of 1458, a furrow, which probably cuts this feature. This relationship is not visible/clear in section, most likely it was higher up and lost due to machining or ploughing.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1510	1458	Fill	Fill of furrow [1511], part of group 1458. Fill is mostly made up of silt and other runoff from the hill. Excavated as a relationship slot with ditch [1509], part of 1376, which this feature probably cuts. (see [1509] for discussion).
1511	1458	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1510), part of group 1376. Excavated as a relationship slot with ditch [1509], part of 1376, which this feature probably cuts. his relationship is not visible/clear in section, most likely it was higher up and lost due to machining or ploughing.
1512	1507	Fill	Fill of gully [1513], part of group 1507. Likely an alluvial fill, no finds.
1513	1507	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by (1512), likely a field boundary/ irrigation system gully.
1514		Fill	Spread visible in relationship slot between linear [1501] of group 1451 and pit [1503].
1515	1344	Cut	Cut to terminus of linear, filled by (1516), part of group 1344. Truncated by bioturbation, ploughing, and modern field drain. Appears much wider in profile at base than [1405, 1345] but this is due to truncation. No photos taken. Same as [1405, 1345].
1516	1344	Fill	Natural infill of terminus slot [1515], part of group 1344, No visible charcoal or finds. No photos taken
1517	1458/1369	Fill	Fill of linear [1518], part of group 1458/1369.
1518	1458/1369	Cut	Cut of field system linear, filled by (1517), part of group 1458/1369. Located in the East of site running NW-SE. Clear horizons. Pot found.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1519	1186	Fill	Fill of furrow [1520], part of group 1186. Truncated by a land drain. Excavated as relationship slot with gully [1522] of group 1507, which this feature possibly cuts (obscured by land drain)
1520	1186	Cut	Cut of furrow, used for agricultural use, truncated by land drain. Excavated as relationship slot with gully [1522] of group 1507, which this feature possibly cuts (obscured by land drain)
1521	1507	Fill	Fill of gully, [1522], part of 1507. no finds, likely an alluvial fill. Excavated as relationship slot with furrow [1520] of group 1186, which possibly cuts this feature (obscured by land drain).
1522	1507	Cut	Cut of gully, likely used as part of a field boundary or drainage system. Truncated by land drain. Excavated as relationship slot with furrow [1520] of group 1186, which possibly cuts this feature (obscured by land drain).
1523	1121	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1524], part of group 1121. Dug as relationship slot with [1529] of 1011, which this feature cuts.
1524	1121	Cut	Cut of gully terminus, filled by (1523). Dug as relationship slot with [1529] of 1011, which this feature cuts.
1525	1121	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1526], part of group 1121
1526	1121	Cut	Cut of gully terminus, filled by (1525), part of group 1121.

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1527	1121	Cut	Cut of gully terminus, filled by (1120), part of group 1121
1528	1011	Fill	Fill of ditch [1529], part of group 1011. Dug as relationship slot with [1524] of 1121, which cuts this feature.
1529	1011	Cut	Cut of slot into ditch, filled by (1528), part of group 1011. Dug as relationship slot with [1524] of 1121, which cuts this feature.
1530	1532	Fill	Fill of ditch [1531], part of group 1532.
1531	1532	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1530), part of group 1532.
1532		Group	Linear feature, likely furrow. Truncates group 1535.
1533	1535	Fill	Fill of ditch [1534], part of group 1535
1534	1535	Cut	Linear ditch, filled by (1533), part of group 1535
1535		Group	Linear ditch. Truncated by furrow 1532.
1536	1537	Fill	Fill of pit [1537]
1537		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1536).

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1538	1542	Fill	Fill of ditch [1539], part of group 1542.
1539	1542	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (1538), part of group 1542. Truncated by 1541.
1540	1543	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [1541], part of 1543
1541	1543	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (1540), part of 1543. Truncates earlier feature [1539] 1542
1542		Group	Linear ditch. Truncated by 1543
1543		Group	Curvilinear ditch. Later addition to drainage system? Truncates 1542 and 1555.
1544	1545	Fill	Fill of ditch [1545], part of
1545		Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1544).
1546		Group	Curvilinear ditch. Truncates 1569.
1547	1546	Fill	Fill of ditch [1548], part of 1546
1548	1546	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1547), part of 1546
1549	1550	Fill	Fill of pit [1550]
1550		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1549)
1551		Fill	Fill of furrow [1552]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1552		Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1551)
1553	1546	Fill	Fill of ditch [1554], part of group 1546
1554		Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1553), part of 1546
1555		Group	Former course of brook, natural feature
1556	1555	Fill	Fill of natural feature [1557], part of 1555
1557	1555	Cut	Natural cut of former course of brook, natural feature
1558	1543	Fill	Fill of linear ditch/gully [1559], part of 1543
1559	1543	Cut	Cut of ditch/gully, filled by (1558), part of 1543
1560		Deposit	Alluvial deposit overlying natural geology adjacent to brook.
1561	1555	Deposit	Alluvial deposit overlying (1562) adjacent to brook.
1562	1555	Deposit	Alluvial deposit overlying (1563) adjacent to brook.
1563	1555	Deposit	Alluvial deposit overlying natural geology adjacent to brook.
1564	1555	Cut	Natural cut of brook, filled by alluvial depostis (1561), (1562) and (1563)
1565	1566	Fill	Fill of short linear [1566]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1566		Cut	Cut of short linear, filled by (1565)
1567	1546	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [1568], part of 1546
1568	1564	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (1567), part of 1546
1569		Deposit	Deposit/spread of material cut by 1546.
1570	1542	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1571], part of group 1542
1571	1542	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (1570), part of group 1542
1572		Group	Short linear/elongated pit.
1573	1572	Fill	Single fill of [1574], part of 1572
1574	1572	Cut	Cut of short linear/elongated pit, filled by (1573), part of 1572
1575	1535	Fill	Single fill of [1576], part of 1535
1576	1535	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (1575), part of 1535
1577	1535	Fill	Single fill of [1578], part of 1535
1578	1535	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (1577), part of 1535
1579		Fill	Single fill of [1580]
1580		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1579).

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1581		Group	Linear ditch
1582	1581	Fill	Single fill of ditch, part of 1581
1583	1581	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (1582), part of 1581
1584	1581	Fill	Single fill of ditch, part of 1585
1585	1581	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (1584), part of 1581
1586		Fill	Single fill of ditch/furrow 1587
1587		Cut	Cut of linear furrow, filled by (1586)
1588	1149	Fill	Single fill of furrow, part of 1149
1589	1149	Cut	Cut of linear furrow, filled by (1588), part of 1149
1590	1594	Fill	Single fill of [1591], part of 1594
1591	1594	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, truncates earlier furrow [1586]
1592		Fill	Single fill of pit [1593]
1593		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1592)
1594		Group	Gully group
1595	1594	Fill	Single fill of gully [1596], part of 1594
1596	1594	Cut	Cut of gully, filler by (1595), part of 1594
1597	1599/1064	Fill	Single fill of ditch/furrow, part of 1599 which is same as group 1064
1598	1599/1064	Cut	Cut of ditch/furrow, filled by (1597), part of 1599 same as 1064

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1599		Group	Ditch/furrow, same as group 1064
1600	1594	Fill	Single fill of gully [1601], part of 1594
1601	1594	Cut	Cut of ditch/gully, filled by (1601), part of 1594
1602	1542	Fill	Single fill of terminus [1603]
1603	1542	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (1602), part of 1542
1604	1542	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1605]
1605	1542	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1604), part of 1542
1606			
1607		Fill	Single fill of pit [1608]
1608		Cut	Cut of pit
1609	1611/1360	Fill	Single fill of linear [1610]
1610	1611/1360	Cut	Cut of ditch/furrow, filled by (1609), likely truncated continuation of 1360
1611		Group	Linear ditch, truncated extension of 1360
1612	1614	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [1613], part of 1614
1613	1614	Cut	Cut of ditch/gully, filled by (1612), part of 1614
1614		Group	Linear ditch, possibly truncated extension of 1594
1615		Fill	Single fill of furrow [1616]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1616		Cut	Furrow, truncated by land drain and 1594
1617	1594	Fill	Single fill of [1618]
1618	1594	Cut	Linear gully, heavily truncated by plant movements prior to excavation
1619	1149	Fill	Single fill of furrow [1620]
1620	1149	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1619)
1621		Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [1622]
1622		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1621)
1623		Fill	Single fill of pit [1624]
1624		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1624), truncates earlier pit [1626]
1625		Fill	Single fill of pit [1626]
1626		Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (1625), truncated by pit [1624]
1627	1633	Fill	Single fill of furrow [1628]
1628	1633	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (1619)
1629	1633	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1630]
1630	1633	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1629)
1631	1633	Fill	Single fill of gully terminus [1632]

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
1632	1633	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (1631)
1633		Group	Gully
1634	1611	Fill	Single fill of terminus [1635], part of 1611
1635	1611	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (1635)
1636		Fill	Single fill of tree pit - natural feature?
1637		Cut	Cut of tree pit, filled by (1636)
1638	1535	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1639]
1639	1535	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1638), part of 1535
1640		Fill	Single fill of ditch [1641]
1641		Cut	Ruts caused by machine movements across subsoil
1642	1532	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1643]
1643	1532	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (1642), part of 1531
1644			
1645		Group	Furrow

A.2 Site B (Compound 2A1): Context Register

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2000	Deposit	Topsoil
Area 1	2001	Deposit	Subsoil

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2002	Deposit	Natural
Area 1	2003	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2004]
Area 1	2004	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2003). Part of ditch group number [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2005	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2006] deposited due to silting. Part of medieval/post-medieval field system.
Area 1	2006	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2005). Part of medieval/post-medieval field system and group [2050].
Area 1	2007	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2008] deposited due to silting. Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2008	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2009). Part of group number [2042] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2009	Fill	Single fill of possible tree pit [2010]
Area 1	2010	Cut	Cut of possible tree pit, filled by (2009)
Area 1	2011	Fill	Single fill of possible storage pit [2012], deposited due to silting
Area 1	2012	Cut	Cut of possible storage pit, filled by (2011)
Area 1	2013	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2015]
Area 1	2014	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2015]
Area 1	2015	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2013) and (2014).
Area 1	2016	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2017]
Area 1	2017	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2016). Part of Romano-British field system and group [2042].
Area 1	2018	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2019], result of silting
Area 1	2019	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2018). Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2020	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2021], result of silting
Area 1	2021	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2020). Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2022	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch (2023)
Area 1	2023	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2022). Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2024	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2025]
Area 1	2025	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2024). Part of Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2026	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch ditch terminus [2027].
Area 1	2027	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch terminus, filled by (2028). Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2028	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2029], result of silting
Area 1	2029	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2028). Part of Romano-British field system. Part of group [2077]. Indistinct relationship with [2031], group [2149].
Area 1	2030	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2031], result of silting
Area 1	2031	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2030). Part of Romano-British field system. Part of group [2149]. Indistinct relationship with [2029], group [2077].
Area 1	2032	Fill	Single fill of small pit [2033], result of silting
Area 1	2033	Cut	Cut of a small pit, possibly associated with drainage
Area 1	2034	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2035], result of silting
Area 1	2035	Cut	Cut of terminus of drainage ditch, filled by (2034)
Area 1	2036	Fill	Upper fill of large drainage ditch [2038], result of silting
Area 1	2037	Fill	Lower fill of large drainage ditch [2038], result of silting
Area 1	2038	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by two episodes of silting (2036) and (2037). Part of Romano-British field system and group [2077].
Area 1	2039	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2040	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2041], result of silting, part of wider Romano-British field system
Area 1	2041	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled as a result of silting (2040)
Area 1	2042	Feature	Linear ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Possibly Iron Age/Romano-British?
Area 1	2043	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2044], part of group number [2080]
Area 1	2044	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, part of group number [2080] filled by (2043) as a result of silting

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2045	Feature	Linear ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Possibly Iron Age/Romano-British?
Area 1	2046	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2047], result of silting
Area 1	2047	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2046). Part of Romano-British field system and group [2079].
Area 1	2048	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [2049], result of silting
Area 1	2049	Cut	Cut of pit, likely related associated with the field system
Area 1	2050	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Possibly Iron Age/Romano-British?
Area 1	2051	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Possibly Iron Age/Romano-British?
Area 1	2052	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2053], result of silting
Area 1	2053	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus at NNW end of ditch [2051], part of wider Romano-British field system - Roman?
Area 1	2054	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch terminus [2053], result of silting. Ploughing as caused it to spread beyond the width of the cut.
Area 1	2055	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2050). Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2056	Feature	Cut of large boundary ditch of likely Romano-British date. Appears to be truncated by some later drainage ditches and truncates others. Drainage ditches appear to feed into the boundary ditch and are likely to be broadly contemporary.
Area 1	2057	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2059], result of silting
Area 1	2058	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2059], result of silting
Area 1	2059	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2057) and (2058). Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2060	Fill	Single filll of drainage ditch [2061], result of silting
Area 1	2061	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2060). Part of group ditch [2062] and wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2062	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2063	Fill	Single fill of pit [2064], result of silting.
Area 1	2064	Cut	Cut of possible Romano-British pit, filled by (2063).
Area 1	2065	Fill	Single fill of pit [2066].
Area 1	2066	Cut	Cut of possible Romano-British pit, filled by (2066).
Area 1	2067	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2068], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2062].
Area 1	2068	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2067) and cut by later ditch [2072]. Same as [2070]. Part of group ditch [2062] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2069	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2070], result of silting.
Area 1	2070	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2069) and cut by later ditch [2072]. Same as [2068]. Part of group ditch [2062] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2071	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2072], result of silting.
Area 1	2072	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2071). Cuts earlier ditches [2068] and [2070] within ditch group [2062] and is part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2073	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2074], result of silting.
Area 1	2074	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2073). Cut by later ditch [2076] at NE end. Part of group ditch [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2075	Fill	Single fill of dtich [2074], result of silting. Likely later infilling than fill (2073) within ditch [2074].
Area 1	2076	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2075). Cuts earlier ditch [2073]. Part of group ditch [2079] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2077	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2078	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Recut of early boundary ditch [2107].
Area 1	2079	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2080	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2081	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2082], result of silting. Fill has leeched into natural at the base of the ditch
Area 1	2082	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2081). Part of group ditch [2083] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2083	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Possibly Romano-British.
Area 1	2084	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2085], result of silting
Area 1	2085	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2085). Part of group ditch [2086] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2086	Feature	Narrow drainage ditch truncated by two NE-SW linear ditches [2118] and [2138]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2087	Ceramic pipe	Modern field drain.
Area 1	2088	Fill	Single fill of cut for ceramic pipe [2089]. Infilled following installation of the pipe.
Area 1	2089	Cut	Cut for modern field drain. Cuts earlier drainage ditch [2044] to the east.
Area 1	2090	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch [2091], result of silting.
Area 1	2091	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2090). Part of group ditch [2107] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2092	Fill	Single fill of ditch/gully [2093], result of silting.
Area 1	2093	Cut	Cut of ditch/gully, filled by (2092). Appears to correspond with the location of a former field boundary. Possibly post-medieval in date?
Area 1	2094	Fill	Single fill of furrow [2095], result of ploughing.
Area 1	2095	Cut	Cut of medieval/post-medieval furrow, filled by (2094). Part of group [2096].
Area 1	2096	Feature	Furrow associated with medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. Remains are visible here as the natural is softer in this area and so more prone deep furrows.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2097	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2098], result of silting. Part of group [2078].
Area 1	2098	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2098). Re-cut of [2102], group [2107]. Part of group [2078] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2099	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2100	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2102], result of silting. Ploughed out at the upper level so spread out beyond limits of the cut it fills. Truncated by ditch re-cut [2098]. Part of group [2107].
Area 1	2101	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2102], result of silting. Likely result of fill leeching into the natural or possibly overcut.
Area 1	2102	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2100) and (2101). Cut by later re-cut [2098]. Part of ditch group [2107]. Early boundary ditch cut by later drainage ditches.
Area 1	2103	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2104], result of silting.
Area 1	2104	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2103). Part of group ditch [2079] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2105	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2106], result of silting.
Area 1	2106	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2105). Part of group ditch [2107] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2107	Feature	Linear boundary ditch associated with the Romano-British field system. Possible continues as ditch [2083] at NE end forming a sub-rectangular enclosure. Cut by later drainage ditches so likely one of the earlier features of the field system.
Area 1	2108	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2109], result of silting.
Area 1	2109	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch with SW terminus, filled by (2108). Part of group [3347].
Area 1	2110	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2111], result of silting. Cut by later re-cut [2098].
Area 1	2111	Cut	Cut of terminus to ditch group [2149], filled by (2110). Part of group [2149]. Cut is somewhat obscured as it is cut by [2098] aligned NE-SE.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2112	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch terminus [2113], result of silting.
Area 1	2113	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch terminus at SW end of ditch, filled by (2112). Part of group ditch [2118]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2114	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2115]. Same as (2112). Part of group ditch [2118].
Area 1	2115	Cut	Cut of drainage /boundary ditch, filled by (2114). Part of group ditch [2118] which cuts ditch [2117]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2116	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2117], result of silting. Truncated by ditch [2115], part of [2086].
Area 1	2117	Cut	Cut of drainage /boundary ditch, filled by (2116). Part of group ditch [2086] which is cut by ditch [2115], group ditch [2118]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2118	Feature	Drainage ditch with SW terminus. Truncates ditch group [2086] at NE end. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2119	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2120], result of silting.
Area 1	2120	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2119). Part of ditch group number [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2121	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2122], result of silting.
Area 1	2122	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2121). Part of ditch group number [2122] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2123	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2124	Fill	Single fill of shallow ditch terminus [2125], result of silting.
Area 1	2125	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch/gully, filled by (2124). Possible continuation of furrow due to shallow nature.
Area 1	2126	Feature	Linear furrow or shallow ditch/gully. Differing fill suggests this feature is of a different date to the majority of features encountered. Possible remains of medieval/post-medieval activity?

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2127	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2128], result of silting.
Area 1	2128	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by [2127]. Part of ditch group [2079], getting shollow towards the ESE.
Area 1	2129	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2130], result of silting.
Area 1	2130	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2129). Part of ditch group [2080].
Area 1	2131	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2132], result of silting. Likely infilled at the same time as fill (2133).
Area 1	2132	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2131). Part of ditch group [2083]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2133	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2134], result of silting. Likely infilled at the same time as fill (2131).
Area 1	2134	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2131). Part of ditch group [2107]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2135	Fill	Single fill of furrow or ditch/gully [2136]. Infilled as a result of silting.
Area 1	2136	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch/gully, filled by (2135). Possible continuation of furrow due to shallow nature.
Area 1	2137	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch [2138], result of silting. Part of group [2077].
Area 1	2138	Cut	Cut of drainage dtich, filled by (2137). Part of group [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2139	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2140], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2186].
Area 1	2140	Cut	Cut of ephemeral ditch, filled by (2139). Part of group ditch [2086] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2141	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2142], result of silting.
Area 1	2142	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2141). Part of group [2080] and wider Romano-British field system although earlier in date than ditch [2144] which truncates it.
Area 1	2143	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2144], result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2144	Cut	Cut of V-shaped drainage ditch, filled by (2143). Part of group [2077] and wider Romano-British field system. Appears to be later than ditch [2142], group [2080] and earlier than ditch [2146].
Area 1	2145	Fill	Single fill of evaluation Trench 1 [2146], result of intentional backfill. Residual CBM found within the fill.
Area 1	2146	Cut	Cut of evaluation Trench 1, backfilled wiith (2145).
Area 1	2147	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2148], result of silting.
Area 1	2148	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2147). Part of group [2107] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2149	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2150	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2151], result of silting. Soil leeching due to water drainage. Fill very similar to fill of ditch [2153], (2152).
Area 1	2151	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2150). Part of group [2083] and wider Romano-British field system. No obvious relationship with [2153] as these are likely contemporary.
Area 1	2152	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2153], result of silting. Fill very similar to (2150) and other fills of ditch [2107], (2150)
Area 1	2153	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2152). Part of group [2107] and wider Romano-British field system. No obvious relationship with [2151] as these are likely contemporary.
Area 1	2154	Fill	Single fill of terminus [2155], result of silting. Same as (2171).
Area 1	2155	Cut	Cut of terminus for drainage ditch group [2156]. Part of Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2156	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2157	Fill	Single fill of terminus [2158], result of silting. Part of group [2162].
Area 1	2158	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch with terminus at NW end, filled by (2157). Truncated by ditch [2107].
Area 1	2159	Fill	Upper fill of large pit [2161], overlying fill (2160). Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2160	Fill	Lower fill of large pit [2161], underlying (2159). Result of silting.
Area 1	2161	Cut	Cut of large pit, filled with upper fill (2159) and (2160). Part of Romano-British field system?
Area 1	2162	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2163	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2164], result of silting. Diffuse boundary with (2165).
Area 1	2164	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2163). Truncates earlier ditch [2166], group [2162]. Part of ditch group [2107] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2165	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2166], result of silting. Diffuse boundary with (2163).
Area 1	2166	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2163). Truncates earlier ditch [2166], group [2162]. Part of ditch group [2107] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2167	Fill	Fill of shallow medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch [2168].
Area 1	2168	Cut	Shallow medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch, filled by (2167). Possibly a different fill to Romano-British features and in alignment with known former field boundary. Part of group [2050].
Area 1	2169	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2170], part of group [2083]. Result of silting. Fill has leeched into natural geology.
Area 1	2170	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2169). Part of group ditch [2083] and wider Romano-British field system. Shallower cut of the ditch within this slot than seen in slots to the NE suggesting the ditch is draining away from this area.
Area 1	2171	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2172], result of silting.
Area 1	2172	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2172). Deeper cut within this slot than in terminus [2155] suggesting drain has been constructed to allow run off to the NE.
Area 1	2173	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2174], result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2174	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2173). Part of group ditch [2079] where it is truncated by ditch group [2156]. Shallower here than to the NW to allow for drainage.
Area 1	2175	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2177], result of silting. Part of ditch group [2348].
Area 1	2176	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2177], result of silting. Part of ditch group [2348].
Area 1	2177	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch with two fills (2175) and (2176). Possible terminus of group [2348] and part of wider Romano-British field system. Truncates ditch group [2266] so later addition to field system.
Area 1	2178	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2176], result of silting. Part of drainage ditch group [2077].
Area 1	2179	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2175). Part of ditch group [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2180	Fill	Single fill of shallow medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch [2179].
Area 1	2181	Cut	Shallow medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch, filled by (2182). Possibly a different fill to Romano-British features and in alignment with known former field boundary. Part of [2050].
Area 1	2182	Fill	Single fill of shallow medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch [2181].
Area 1	2183	Cut	Shallow medieval/post-medieval boundary ditch, filled by (2182). Possibly a different fill to Romano-British features and in alignment with known former field boundary. Part of [2050].
Area 1	2184	Fill	Single fill of possible drainage ditch [2185], result of silting. Only partially visible within the L.O.E.
Area 1	2185	Cut	Cut of possible drainage ditch, filled by (2184). Appears to cut ditch [2187]. Possibly part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2186	Fill	Single fill of drainage dtich [2187], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2188] and wider field system.
Area 1	2187	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2186). Part of ditch group [2188] and wider Romano-British field system. Cut by later possible ditch [2186].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2188	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2189	Fill	Single fill of drainage dtich [2190], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2188] and wider field system.
Area 1	2190	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2189). Part of ditch group [2188] and wider Romano-British field system. Extends beyond L.O.E to the NW.
Area 1	2191	Fill	Single fill of linear drainage ditch [2192], result of silting. Part of group [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2192	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2191). Part of ditch group [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2193	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2194], result of silting. Streaks are likely the result of leeching caused by water draining. Part of group ditch [2083].
Area 1	2194	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2193). Part of group ditch [2083] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2195	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch [2198], result of silting. Part of ditch group [2107].
Area 1	2196	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2195). Part of group ditch [2107] and wider field system.
Area 1	2197	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2198], result of silting. Part of ditch group [2077].
Area 1	2198	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2197). Part of group ditch [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2199	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2200], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2079] and wider field system.
Area 1	2200	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2199). Part of group ditch [2079] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2201	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2202], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2096] and wider field system.
Area 1	2202	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2201). Part of group ditch [2096] and wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2203	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2204], result of silting. Cut by later drainage ditch [2206].
Area 1	2204	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2203). Part of group ditch [2096] and wider Romano-British field system. Cut by later drainage ditch [2206].
Area 1	2205	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2206], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2156].
Area 1	2206	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2205). Part of group ditch [2156] and wider Romano-British field system. Appears to cut earlier drainage ditch [2204].
Area 1	2207	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2208], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2083] and wider field system.
Area 1	2208	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2207). Part of group ditch [2083] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2209	Fill	Upper fill of boundary ditch [2209], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2107].
Area 1	2210	Fill	Lower fill of boundary ditch [2211], result of silting. Part of group [2107].
Area 1	2211	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2209) and (2210). Part of group ditch [2107] and wider field system.
Area 1	2212	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2213]. Part of group ditch [2083].
Area 1	2213	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2212). Part of group ditch [2083] and wider field system.
Area 1	2214	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2214], result of silting. Part of group [2299].
Area 1	2215	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2214). Part of group ditch [2299] and wider field system. Cut by modern land drain which obscures the relationship between ditches [2215] and [2217].
Area 1	2216	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2214], result of silting. Part of group [2410].
Area 1	2217	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2215). Part of group ditch [2410] and wider field system. Cut by modern land drain which obscures the relationship between ditches [2215] and [2217].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2218	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2219], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2156].
Area 1	2219	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2218). Part of group ditch [2156] and wider field system.
Area 1	2220	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2221], result of silting. Darker fill than (2222) and cut by [2223] although this cut was not visible in section. Part of group ditch [2083].
Area 1	2221	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2220). Part of group ditch [2083] and wider field system. Appears to be cut by ditch [2223], group number [2107].
Area 1	2222	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch [2223], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2107]. Appears to cut ditch [2221], group [2083].
Area 1	2223	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2222). Part of group ditch [2107]. Appears to cut ditch [2221].
Area 1	2224	Fill	Single fill of field drain [2226], result of infilling to enclose ceramic drain [2225]. Truncates ditches [2215] and [2217].
Area 1	2225	Ceramic pipe	Modern field drain.
Area 1	2226	Cut	Cut for modern field drain, filled by (2224) and contains ceramic pipe [2225]. Cuts earlier drainage ditches [2215] and [2217] and obscures relationship between the two.
Area 1	2227	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2228], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2229].
Area 1	2228	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2227). Part of group ditch [2229] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2229	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2230	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2231], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2234] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2231	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2230). Cut by later drainage ditch [2233]. Part of group ditch [2234] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2232	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2231], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2234] and wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2233	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2232). Cuts earlier drainage ditch [2231]. Part of group ditch [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2234	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2235	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2236], result of silting. Part of group [2265] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2236	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2235). Part of group [2265] and wider Romano-British field system. Cut by later drainage ditch [2238], group ditch [2077] at the SE end.
Area 1	2237	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2238], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2077].
Area 1	2238	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2237). Part of group [2077] and wider Romano-British field system. Cuts earlier drainage ditch [2236], group ditch [2265].
Area 1	2239	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2240], result of silting. Part of group [2079].
Area 1	2240	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2239). Part of group ditch [2079] which appears to get shallower to the south. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2241	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2242], result of silting. Part of group [2229].
Area 1	2242	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2241). Part of group ditch [2229] which is truncated by later ditch [2244], group ditch [2077]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2243	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2244], result of silting. Part of group [2077].
Area 1	2244	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2243). Part of group ditch [2077] which truncates earlier ditch [2242], group ditch [2229] although based on the similarity of the fills the are likely contemporary. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2245	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2246], result of silting. Part of group [2247].
Area 1	2246	Cut	Cut of curvilinear drainage ditch, filled by (2245). Part of ditch group [2247] and wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2247	Feature	Curvilinear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Earlier than drainage ditch [2077].
Area 1	2248	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Later than boundary ditch [2107].
Area 1	2249	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2250], result of silting. Part of group [2248]. Fill indistinguishable to (2251) so dimsensions unclear.
Area 1	2250	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2249). Part of group [2248]. Indistinguishable relationship with [2250], group [2248].
Area 1	2251	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2252], result of silting. Part of group [2247].
Area 1	2252	Cut	Cut of curvilinear drainage ditch, filled by (2251). Part of group [2247]. Indistinguishable relationship with [2250], group [2248].
Area 1	2253	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2254], result of silting. Part of group [2247].
Area 1	2254	Cut	Cut of curvilinear drainage ditch, filled by (2253). Part of group [2247] and wider field system.
Area 1	2255	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2256], result of silting. Part of group [2248].
Area 1	2256	Cut	Cut of curvilinear drainage ditch, filled by (2255). Part of group [2248] and wider field system.
Area 1	2257	Deposit	Spread of ditch material overlying drainage ditches. Possibly overspill of ditch material as a result of later ploughing activity.
Area 1	2258	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2259	Deposit	Spread of ditch material overlying drainage ditches. Possibly overspill of ditch material as a result of later ploughing activity.
Area 1	2260	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2261	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2262], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2247].
Area 1	2262	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2261). Part of group ditch [2247] and wider field system. Appears to be later addition as it cuts [2264], group ditch [2077].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2263	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2263]. Part of group ditch [2077] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2264	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2263). Part of group ditch [2077] and wider field system. Appears to be truncated by smaller ditch [2262], group ditch [2247].
Area 1	2265	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Possibly a tributary to group ditch [2077].
Area 1	2266	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2267	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2267], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2266].
Area 1	2268	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2267). Part of group [2266]. Indistinguishable relationship with [2270], group [2299].
Area 1	2269	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2270	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2271], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2299].
Area 1	2271	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2270). Part of group [2299]. Indistinguishable relationship with [2268], group [2266].
Area 1	2272	Deposit	Spread of ditch material. Overspill of ditch material further spread as a result of later ploughing activity, originally interpreted as fill of a shallow drainage ditch. Possibly cut by [2282].
Area 1	2273	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2274	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2275	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2276	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2277	Fill	Upper fill of boundary ditch [2280], result of silting. The fill has overflown beyond the limits of the cut. Same fill as spread (2272). Possibly cut by [2282].
Area 1	2278	Fill	Secondary fill of boundary ditch [2280], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2107]. Ditch fill has overflown and spread beyond limits of the cut - see (2272) and (2277).
Area 1	2279	Fill	Primary fill of boundary ditch [2280], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2107]. Ditch fill has overflown and spread beyond limits of the cut - see (2272) and (2277).

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2280	Cut	Cut of large boundary ditch of likely Romano-British date. Truncated by [2352] and [2282].
Area 1	2281	Deposit	Spread of ditch material. Overspill of ditch material further spread as a result of later ploughing activity. Fill of possible shallow ditch cut [2282], overlying (2278).
Area 1	2282	Cut	Possible cut of shallow ditch, filled by (2281). However, may be undulating spread of ditch material (2272).
Area 1	2283	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2284]. Part of group ditch [2265] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2284	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2283). Part of group ditch [2265] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2285	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2286]. Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2286	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2285). Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2287	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2288]. Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2288	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2287). Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2289	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2290]. Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2290	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2289). Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2291	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2292]. Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2292	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2291). Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2293	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2294]. Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2294	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2293). Part of group ditch [2080] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2295	Fill	Single fill of large drainage ditch [2296]. Part of group ditch [2234] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2296	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2295). Part of group ditch [2234] and wider Romano-British field system. Aligned parallel to ditch [2308].
Area 1	2297	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2298], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2299] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2298	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2297). Part of group ditch [2299] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2299	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2300	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2301], result of silting. Part of ditch group [2302].
Area 1	2301	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2300). Part of group ditch [2302] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2302	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2303	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2304], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2304]. Truncated by ditch [2306].
Area 1	2304	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2303). Part of group ditch [2266] and wider Romano-British field system. Appears to be truncated by ditch [2306], group [2302] indicating it is of an earlier date.
Area 1	2305	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2306], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2302].
Area 1	2306	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2305). Part of group ditch [2302] and wider Romano-British field system. Appears to truncate ditch [2304], group [2266] indicating it is of a later date.
Area 1	2307	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2308], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2234].
Area 1	2308	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2307). Part of group ditch [2234] and wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2309	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2310], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2266]. Truncated by modern field drain.
Area 1	2310	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2309). Part of group ditch [2266] and wider Romano-British field system. Truncated by modern field drain.
Area 1	2311	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2312], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2299].
Area 1	2312	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2311). Part of group ditch [2299] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2313	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2314], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2299].
Area 1	2314	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2313). Part of group ditch [2299] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2315	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider field system. Possibly later than Romano-British ditches as it appears to cut ditch [2083] and has a more topsoil-like, organic fill than ditches containing Romano-British pottery. Contemporary with ditch group [2316].
Area 1	2316	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider field system. Possibly later than Romano-British ditches as it has a more topsoil-like, organic fill than ditches containing Romano-British pottery. Contemporary with ditch group [2315].
Area 1	2317	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2318], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2315].
Area 1	2318	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2317). Part of group ditch [2315] and wider field system.
Area 1	2319	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2320], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2315]. Same as fills of [2315] and [2316].
Area 1	2320	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2319). Part of group ditch [2315] and wider field system. Joined by ditch [2322], group [2316] which appears to be contemporary and feeds into [2320], [2315].
Area 1	2321	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2322], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2316]. Same as fills of [2315] and [2316].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2322	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2320). Part of group ditch [2316] and wider field system. Joins ditch [2320], group [2315] at NW end and appears to be contemporary drainage ditch which [2322], group [2316] feeds into.
Area 1	2323	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2324], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2315].
Area 1	2324	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2323). Part of group ditch [2315] and wider field system.
Area 1	2325	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2326], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2315].
Area 1	2326	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2325). Part of group ditch [2315] and wider field system. Truncates earlier drainage ditch [2328], group [2083].
Area 1	2327	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2328], result of silting. Truncated by later drainage ditch [2326], group [2315]. Part of group [2083].
Area 1	2328	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2327). Part of group ditch [2083] and wider field system. Truncates earlier drainage ditch [2328], group [2083].
Area 1	2329	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2330], result of silting. Mottled as a result of water action.
Area 1	2330	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2329). Part of group ditch [2083] and Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2331	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2332], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2316].
Area 1	2332	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2331). Part of group ditch [2316] and wider field system.
Area 1	2333	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2334], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2077].
Area 1	2334	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2333). Part of group ditch [2077] and wider field system.
Area 1	2335	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2336], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2077].
Area 1	2336	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2333). Part of group ditch [2077] and wider field system. Truncates earlier drainage/boundary ditch [2299].
Area 1	2337	Fill	Single fill of boundary/drainage ditch [2338], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2299].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2338	Cut	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch, filled by (2337). Part of group ditch [2299]. Truncated by ditch [2336], group [2077].
Area 2	2339	Feature	Short, shallow curvilinear ditch which has been heavily truncated. Part of wider field system.
Area 2	2340	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch terminus [2341], result of silting. Part of group ditch [2339].
Area 2	2341	Cut	Cut of terminus of drainage ditch, filled by (2340). Part of group ditch [2339] and wider field system.
Area 1	2342	Fill	Single, heavily truncated fill of drainage ditch [2343], result of silting.
Area 1	2343	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated drainage ditch, filled by (2342). Part of group ditch [2302] and wider field system.
Area 1	2344	Fill	Tertiary fill of drainage ditch [2347], result of silting. Part of group [2348].
Area 1	2345	Fill	Secondary fill of drainage ditch [2347], result of silting. Part of group [2348].
Area 1	2346	Fill	Primary fill of drainage ditch [2347], result of silting. Part of group [2348].
Area 1	2347	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by tertiary fill (2344), secondary fill (2345) and primary fill (2346). Part of group ditch [2348] and wider field system.
Area 1	2348	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2349	Fill	Fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2350], result of silting. Part of group [2299].
Area 1	2350	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage/boundary ditch, filled by [2349]. Part of group [2299].
Area 1	2351	Fill	Fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2352], result of silting. Part of group [2299].
Area 1	2352	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2351). Part of group [2299].
Area 1	2353	Fill	Fill of boundary ditch [2354], group [2107]. Result of silting. Cut by later drainage/boundary ditch [2352], group [2299].
Area 1	2354	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2353). Part of group [2107]. Cut by later drainage/boundary ditch [2352], group [2299].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2355	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2356	Deposit	Spread of material overlying ditches [2358], [2534] and [2355]. Feature number (2357).
Area 2	2357	Feature	Spread of material overlying ditches [2358], [2534] and [2355].
Area 2	2358	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2359	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2360], result of silting. Part of ditch group [2358].
Area 2	2360	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2359). Part of group [2358]. Underlying spread (2356).
Area 1	2361	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2356], result of silting. Part of ditch group [2363]. Similar fill and alignment to ditch group [2315] which runs parallel to the SE suggesting a contemporary date.
Area 1	2362	Cut	Cut of terminus for shallow drainage ditch, filled by (2361). Part of group [2363]. Cut by later drainage/boundary ditch [2352], group [2299].
Area 1	2363	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider field system. Possibly later than Romano-British ditches as it has a more topsoil-like, organic fill than ditches containing Romano-British pottery. Possibly ontemporary with ditch group [2315] which runs parallel c. 6m to the SE.
Area 1	2364	Fill	Fill of boundary ditch [2365], group [2107]. Result of silting. Later recut by ditch [2371].
Area 1	2365	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2364). Cut by later linear recut [2371] at upper extent of feature.
Area 1	2366	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch [2367], result of silting. Part of group [2083] getting shallower in the SE. Indistinct boundary with ditch (2368) [2369].
Area 1	2367	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2366). Part of group ditch [2083]. Indistinct boundary with ditch (2368) [2369] indicating possibly contemporary.
Area 1	2368	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch [2369], result of silting. Part of group [2372]. Indistinct boundary with ditch (2368) [2369].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2369	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2368). Part of group ditch [2372]. Indistinct boundary with ditch (2366) [2367] indicating possibly contemporary.
Area 1	2370	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2371], result of silting. Part of group [2248].
Area 1	2371	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2370). Part of [2248], recut of [2107].
Area 1	2372	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2373	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2374]. Result of silting. Part of group [2372].
Area 1	2374	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch terminus at SW end of ditch group [2372]. Filled by (2373).
Area 1	2375	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2376]. Result of silting. Part of group [2377].
Area 1	2376	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch terminus at NE end of ditch group [2377]. Filled by (2375).
Area 1	2377	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2378	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2379]. Result of silting. Part of group [2302]. Likely contemporary with fill (2380).
Area 1	2379	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch, filled by (2378). Part of group [2302] and wider Romano-British field system. Likely contemporary with ditch [2381], group [2382] with [2382] likely feeding into [2302] based on depth.
Area 1	2380	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2381]. Result of silting. Part of group [2382]. Likely contemporary with fill (2378).
Area 1	2381	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch, filled by (2380). Part of group [2382] and wider Romano-British field system. Likely contemporary with ditch [2379], group [2302] with [2382] likely feeding into [2302] based on depth. Ends at junction with [2379]], group [2302].
Area 1	2382	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2383	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2384]. Result of silting. Part of group [2299].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2384	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch, filled by (2383). Part of group [2299] and wider Romano-British field system. Truncates boundary ditch [2386], group [2387] indicating a later date for this drainage ditch.
Area 1	2385	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2386]. Result of silting. Part of group [2056]. Truncated by later ditch [2384].
Area 1	2386	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2385). Part of group [2056] and wider Romano-British field system. Truncated by ditch [2384], group [2299] indicating an early date for the boundary ditch.
Area 1	2387	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2388	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2388]. Result of silting. Part of group [2266].
Area 1	2389	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2388). Part of group [2266] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2390	Deposit	Sub-circular spread of ditch fill material (2391) which has spread beyond limits of cut [2392].
Area 1	2391	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2392]. Result of silting. Part of group [2266].
Area 1	2392	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2391). Part of group [2266] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2393	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2394]. Result of silting. Part of group [2229] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2394	Cut	Cut of terminus for drainage ditch, filled by [2393]. Terminus at NW end of group ditch [2229].
Area 1	2395	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2396]. Result of silting. Part of group [2302].
Area 1	2396	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2395). Part of group [2302] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2397	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2397]. Result of silting. Part of group [2299].
Area 1	2398	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2397). Part of group [2302] and wider Romano-British field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2399	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2400	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2401]. Result of silting. Part of group ditch [2399].
Area 1	2401	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2400). Part of group [2399] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2402	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2403]. Result of silting. Part of group ditch [2399].
Area 1	2403	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2402). Part of group [2399] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2404	Fill	Single fill drainage ditch [2405]. Result of silting. Part of group [2382].
Area 1	2405	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch, filled by (2404). Part of group [2382] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2406	Fill	Upper fill large boundary ditch [2408]. Result of silting. Part of group [2056].
Area 1	2407	Fill	Primary fill large boundary ditch [2408]. Result of silting. Part of group [2056].
Area 1	2408	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2506) and (2507). Part of group [2056] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2409	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2410	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2411	Fill	Single fill boundary ditch [2412]. Result of silting. Part of group [2056]. Spread further in the upper part of the Fill likely due to disturbance caused by land drain and wider in this ditch slot than to the NE.
Area 1	2412	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2511). Part of group [2056] and wider Romano-British field system. Ditch wider within this slot than further NE. Cut by a modern land drain which has obscured the cut and fill in section.
Area 1	2413	Fill	Single fill drainage ditch [2414]. Result of silting. Part of group [2056].
Area 1	2414	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2413). Part of group [2056] and wider Romano-British field system. Truncated to the NE by ploughing/machine.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2415	Fill	Single fill drainage ditch [2416]. Result of silting. Part of group [2382].
Area 1	2416	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2415). Part of group [2382] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2417	Fill	Upper fill of oval pit [2418]. Result of silting.
Area 1	2418	Fill	Lower fill of oval pit [2418], comprising redeposited natural.
Area 1	2419	Cut	Large possible storage pit, filled by (2417) and (2418).
Area 1	2420	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2421]. Result of silting. Part of group [2422].
Area 1	2421	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2420). Part of group [2422] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2422	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2423	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2426]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].
Area 1	2424	Fill	Seconday fill of drainage ditch [2426]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].
Area 1	2425	Fill	Primary fill of drainage ditch [2426]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].
Area 1	2426	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2425), (2424) and (2423). Part of group [2056] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2427	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2428]. Result of silting. Part of drainage/boundary ditch [2299].
Area 1	2428	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (2427). Part of drainage/boundary ditch [2299]. Appears to truncate earlier ditch, [2430], group [2382].
Area 1	2429	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2430]. Result of silting. Part of drainage ditch [2382].
Area 1	2430	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (2429). Part of drainage ditch [2382]. Appears to be truncated by later ditch [2428], group [2299].
Area 1	2431	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2432]. Result of silting. Part of drainage ditch [2377].
Area 1	2432	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (2431). Part of drainage ditch [2377]. Indistinct boundary with [2434], boundary ditch group [2056].
Area 1	2433	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2434]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2434	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (2433). Part of boundary ditch [2056]. Indistinct boundary with [2432], drainage ditch group [2468].
Area 1	2435	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2437]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].
Area 1	2436	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2437]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].
Area 1	2437	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (2436) and (2437). Part of boundary ditch [2056].
Area 1	2438	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2439]. Result of silting. Part of group ditch [2083].
Area 1	2439	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2438). Part of drainage ditch group [2083].
Area 1	2440	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [2441]. Result of deliberate infilling. Initially thought to be a possible cremation pit.
Area 1	2441	Cut	Cut of sub-rectangular pit, filled by (2440). Initially thought to be a possible cremation pit.
Area 1	2442	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2443]. Result of silting. Part of group [2446].
Area 1	2443	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2442). Result of silting. Part of group [2446].
Area 1	2444	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2445]. Result of silting. Part of group [2447].
Area 1	2445	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2444). Result of silting. Part of group [2447].
Area 1	2446	Feature	Shallow linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2447	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2448	Fill	Single fill of linear drainage ditch [2449]. Result of silting. Part of group [2471].
Area 1	2449	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch, filled by (2448). Result of silting. Part of group [2471].
Area 1	2450	Deposit	Spread of ditch fill material, having overflown from the ditch cut.
Area 1	2451	Fill	Single fill of shallow ditch [2452]. Result of silting.
Area 1	2452	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2451). Result of silting. Part of group [2083].
Area 1	2453	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2454]. Part of group [2456].
Area 1	2454	Fill	Primary fill of drainage ditch [2454]. Part of group [2456].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2455	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2454) and (2453). Part of group [2456]. Truncates earlier ditch [2452], group [2083].
Area 1	2456	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2457	Deposit	Spread of post-medieval material possibly associated with the railway construction.
Area 1	2458	Fill	Single fill drainage ditch [2459]. Result of silting. Part of group [2422].
Area 1	2459	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2458). Part of group [2422] and wider field system.
Area 1	2460	Fill	Single fill boundary ditch [2461]. Result of silting. Overlying thin fill of redeposited natural (2507). Part of group [2056].
Area 1	2461	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2460). Part of group [2056] and wider field system. Ditch [2463], group [2482] appears to feed into the boundary ditch.
Area 1	2462	Fill	Single fill boundary ditch [2463]. Result of silting. Part of group [2482].
Area 1	2463	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2462). Part of group [2482] and wider field system. Appears to feed into large boundary ditch [2461], group [2056].
Area 1	2464	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2465]. Result of silting. Part of group [2447].
Area 1	2465	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2464). Part of group [2447] and wider field system.
Area 1	2466	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2467	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2468	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2469	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2470	VOID	VOID
Area 1	2471	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2472	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2473]. Result of silting. Part of group [2471].
Area 1	2473	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2472). Part of group [2471] and wider field system. Feeds into [2476], ditch group [2056].
Area 1	2474	Fill	Upper fill of boundary ditch [2476]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2475	Fill	Primary fill of boundary ditch [2476]. Result of silting or deliberate infilling. Part of boundary ditch group [2056]. Drainage ditch [2473] feeds into it.
Area 1	2476	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2475) and (2474). Part of group [2056] and wider field system. Ditch [2473], ditch group [2471] feeds into [2476], group [2056].
Area 1	2477	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2478]. Result of silting. Part of group [2447].
Area 1	2478	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2477). Part of group [2447] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2480], ditch group [2482].
Area 1	2479	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2481]. Result of silting. Part of group [2482].
Area 1	2480	Fill	Primary fill of drainage ditch [2481]. Result of silting. Part of group [2482].
Area 1	2481	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2480). Part of group [2482] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2478], ditch group [2447].
Area 1	2482	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2483	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2484]. Result of silting. Part of group [2485]. Heavily truncated by ploughing and shallows out at the NW end.
Area 1	2484	Cut	Cut of shalow drainage ditch, filled by (2483). Part of group [2485] and wider field system. Heavily truncated by ploughing and shallows out at the NW end.
Area 1	2485	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 1	2486	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2487]. Result of silting. Part of group [2382].
Area 1	2487	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch, filled by (2486). Possible terminus but may just be heavily truncated by ploughing. Part of group [2382] and wider field system.
Area 1	2488	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2489]. Result of silting. Part of group [2266].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2489	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2488). Part of group [2266] and wider field system. Truncated by ditch [2177] at SW end.
Area 1	2490	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2491]. Result of silting. Part of group [2302].
Area 1	2491	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2490). Part of group [2302] and wider field system. Heavily truncated and appears to disappear before reaching junction with [2493].
Area 1	2492	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2493]. Result of silting. Part of group [2056].
Area 1	2493	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2493). Part of group [2056] and wider field system. Does not appear to interact with heavily truncated ditch [2492].
Area 1	2494	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2495]. Result of silting. Part of group [2446].
Area 1	2495	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2494). Part of group [2446] and wider field system.
Area 1	2496	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2497]. Result of silting. Part of group [2456].
Area 1	2497	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2496). Part of group [2456] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2499], [2080].
Area 1	2498	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2497]. Result of silting. Part of group [2456].
Area 1	2499	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2498). Part of group [2080] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2497], group [2456].
Area 1	2500	Fill	Upper fill of large pit [2502]. Overlying basal fill (2501).
Area 1	2501	Fill	Basal fill of large pit [2502] which appears to be patches of redeposited natural. Underlying upper fill (2500).
Area 1	2502	Cut	Cut of large pit, filled by (2501) and (2500). Possibly a pit for clay quarrying which was abandoned as a layer of natural red clay was encountered.
Area 1	2503	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2504]. Result of silting. Part of group [2447].
Area 1	2504	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2503). Part of group [2447] and wider field system. Truncated by ditch [2506], group [2485] at NE where it ends.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 1	2505	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2506]. Result of silting. Part of group [2485].
Area 1	2506	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2505). Part of group [2485] and wider field system. Truncates the NE end of ditch [2504], group [2447].
Area 1	2507	Fill	Very shallow fill of redeposited natural at the base of boundary ditch [2460], group [2056].
Area 1	2508	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2509]. Result of silting. Part of group [2485].
Area 1	2509	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2508). Part of group [2485] and wider field system.
Area 1	2510	Fill	Single fill of possible drainage ditch terminus [2511]. Result of silting. Part of group [2471].
Area 1	2511	Cut	Cut of possible drainage ditch terminus, filled by (2510). May be heavily truncated part of ditch rather than a terminus as very shallow. Part of group [2471] and wider field system.
Area 1	2512	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [2513]. Result of silting.
Area 1	2513	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (2512).
Area 1	2514	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch [2515]. Result of silting.
Area 1	2515	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2514). Part of group [2056] and wider field system.
Area 1	2516	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2517]. Result of silting.
Area 1	2517	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2516). Part of group [2482] and wider field system.
Area 1	2518	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch [2519]. Result of silting.
Area 1	2519	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2518). Part of group [2056] and wider field system. Possibly cut by ditch [2521], group [2485] although this may feed into the boundary ditch.
Area 1	2520	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2521]. Result of silting.
Area 1	2521	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2520). Part of group [2521] and wider field system. Possibly cuts ditch [2519], group [2056] although it appears to feed into the boundary ditch.
Area 1	2522	Deposit	Spread of ditch fill material overlying ditches [2412] and [2523]. Overspill of ditch fills.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2523	Fill	Fill of drainage ditch [2523]. Overflown beyond limits of the ditch cut [2523]. Cut by modern land drain.
Area 2	2524	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2523). Part of group [2471] and wider field system.
Area 2	2525	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2526]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2526	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2525). Part of group [2358] and wider field system.
Area 2	2527	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2528]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2528	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2527). Part of group [2355] and wider field system.
Area 2	2529	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2530]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2530	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2529). Part of group [2531] and wider field system.
Area 2	2531	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2532	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2533]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2533	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2532). Part of group [2534] and wider field system.
Area 2	2534	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2535	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2536]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2536	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2535). Part of group [2537] and wider field system.
Area 2	2537	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2538	Deposit	Spread of material overlying ditches [2358], [2534] and [2355]. Feature number (2357).
Area 2	2539	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2540], overlying fill (2540). Result of silting.
Area 2	2540	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2541], underlying fill (2539). Result of silting.
Area 2	2541	Cut	Cut of subcircular pit within Area 2, filled by lower fill (2540) and upper fill (2539). Possibly use for clay extraction.
Area 2	2542	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2543]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2543	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2542). Part of group [2358] and wider field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2544	VOID	VOID
Area 2	2545	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2545]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2546	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2545). Part of group [2547] and wider field system.
Area 2	2547	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2548	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2548]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2549	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2548]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2550	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2549) and upper fill (2548). Part of group [2551] and wider field system.
Area 2	2551	Feature	
Area 2	2552	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2553	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2554]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2554	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2553). Part of group [2552] and wider field system.
Area 2	2555	Fill	Single fill of tree bowl
Area 2	2556	Feature	Tree bowl
Area 2	2557	Fill	Upper fill of boundary ditch [2559]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2558	Fill	Lower fill of boundary ditch [2559]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2559	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch filled by lower fill (2558) and upper fill (2557). Part of boundary ditch [2560] and wider field system.
Area 2	2560	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2561	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2562]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2562	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2561). Part of drainage ditch [2355] and wider field system. Truncates earlier, smaller linear ditch [2564], group [2534].
Area 2	2563	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2564]. Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2564	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2563). Part of drainage ditch [2534] and wider field system. Truncated by later linear ditch [2562], group [2355].
Area 2	2565	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2566]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2566	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2565). Part of drainage ditch [2552] and wider field system.
Area 2	2567	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2568]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2568	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch filled by (2567). Part of drainage ditch [2547] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2570], group [2531].
Area 2	2569	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2570]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2570	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2569). Part of drainage ditch [2531] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2568], group [2547].
Area 2	2571	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2573]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2572	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2573]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2573	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by lower fill (2572) and upper fill (2571). Part of group [2355]. Truncated along NE side by ditch [2575] which is possibly a recut.
Area 2	2574	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2575]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2575	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2574). Part of group [2576]. Truncates [2573], group [2355] along SW side and is possibly a recut of this ditch.
Area 2	2576	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2577	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2577]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2578	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2576). Part of drainage ditch [2552] and wider field system.
Area 2	2579	Deposit	Spread of material overlying ditches [2358], [2534] and [2355].
Area 2	2580	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2581]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2581	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2580). Part of wider field system.
Area 2	2582	Fill	Fill of possible pit [2583] or infilling of tree bowl.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2583	Cut	Cut of possible pit or tree bowl. Infilled by (2582).
Area 2	2584	Fill	Fill of possible pit [2585]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2585	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (2584).
Area 2	2586	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2587	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2588]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2588	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2587). Part of drainage ditch [2586] and wider field system.
Area 2	2589	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2590]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2590	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2589). Part of drainage ditch [2355] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2592].
Area 2	2591	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2592]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2592	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2591). Part of drainage ditch [2358] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2590], group [2355].
Area 2	2593	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2594]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2594	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2593). Part of drainage ditch [2586] and wider field system.
Area 2	2595	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2597]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2596	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2597]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2597	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by lower fill (2596) and upper fill (2595). Part of drainage ditch [2586] and wider field system.
Area 2	2598	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2599]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2599	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2598). Part of drainage ditch [2600] and wider field system.
Area 2	2600	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2601	Fill	Fill of tree bowl [2602].
Area 2	2602	Cut	Tree bowl filled by (2601)
Area 2	2603	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2605]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2604	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2605]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2605	Cut	Cut of terminus for drainage ditch filled by lower fill (2604) and upper fill (2603. Part of drainage ditch [2600] and wider field system.
Area 2	2606	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2607]. Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2607	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2606). Part of drainage ditch [2576] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch group [2365] to the SW.
Area 2	2608	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2609]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2609	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch filled by (2608). Part of drainage ditch [2576] and wider field system.
Area 2	2610	Fill	Single fill of pit [2611].
Area 2	2611	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (2610). Truncates earlier ditch [2613]. Possibly associated with field system as appears to be too shallow for clay retrieval.
Area 2	2612	Fill	Single fill of pit [2613].
Area 2	2613	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (2612). Truncated by later ditch [2611]. Possibly associated with field system as appears to be too shallow for clay retrieval.
Access	2614	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2615]. Result of silting.
Access	2615	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2614). Part of ditch group [2616] and wider field system.
Access	2616	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Access	2617	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2618]. Result of silting.
Access	2618	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2617). Part of ditch group [2616] and wider field system.
Access	2619	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2620]. Result of silting.
Access	2620	Cut	Cut of terminus of drainage ditch, filled by (2619). Part of ditch group [2616] and wider field system.
Access	2621	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Access	2622	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2623]. Result of silting.
Access	2623	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2622). Part of ditch group [2621] and wider field system.
Access	2624	Deposit	Shallow spread of modern material associated with the construction of the modern road to the west.
Access	2625	VOID	VOID
Access	2626	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2627]. Result of silting.
Access	2627	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2626). Part of ditch group [2621] and wider field system. Truncated at NE end by later ditch [2629], group [2616].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Access	2628	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2629]. Result of silting.
Access	2629	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2628). Part of ditch group [2616] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2628], group [2621].
Area 2	2630	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2631]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2631	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2630). Part of ditch group [2552] and wider field system.
Area 2	2632	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2633]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2633	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2632). Part of ditch group [2552] and wider field system.
Area 2	2634	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2635]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2635	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2634). Part of ditch group [2636] and wider field system.
Area 2	2636	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2637	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2638]. Result of silting. Similar to fill (2639) suggesting silting of both ditch occurred at the same time.
Area 2	2638	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2637). Part of ditch group [2636] and wider field system. Constructed at same time as [2640], group [2586].
Area 2	2639	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2640]. Result of silting. Similar to fill (2637) suggesting silting of both ditch occurred at the same time.
Area 2	2640	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2639). Part of ditch group [2586] and wider field system. Constructed at same time as [2638], group [2636].
Area 2	2641	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2642]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2642	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2641). Part of group [2636] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2644], group [2552].
Area 2	2643	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2642]. Result of silting. Truncated by ditch [2642], group [2636].
Area 2	2644	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2643). Part of group [2552] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2642], group [2636].
Area 2	2645	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2646]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2646	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2645). Part of ditch group [2552] and wider field system.
Area 2	2647	Fill	Central fill of tree bowl [2649]. Result of tree collapse.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2648	Fill	Outer fill of tree bowl [2649]. Result of tree collapse.
Area 2	2649	Cut	Cut of tree bowl, filled by (2648) and (2647). Result of tree collapse.
Area 2	2650	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2651]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2651	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2650). Part of ditch group [2586] and wider field system.
Area 2	2652	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2654]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2653	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2654]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2654	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2653). Part of ditch group [2600] and wider field system.
Area 2	2655	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2656]. Result of silting.
Access	2656	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2657). Part of ditch group [2664] and wider field system. Truncates parallel ditch [2658], group [2664] and is possible recut.
Access	2657	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2658]. Result of silting.
Access	2658	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2657). Part of ditch group [2665] and wider field system. Truncated by parallel ditch [2656], group [2664].
Area 2	2659	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2660]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2660	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2659). Part of ditch group [2586] and wider field system.
Area 2	2661	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2663]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2662	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2663]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2663	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2662) and upper fill (2661). Part of ditch group [2600] and wider field system.
Access	2664	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Access	2665	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Access	2666	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2667]. Result of silting.
Access	2667	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2666). Part of ditch group [2665] and wider field system. Truncated by parallel ditch [2669], group [2664].
Access	2668	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2669]. Result of silting.
Access	2669	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2668). Part of ditch group [2664] and wider field system. Truncates parallel ditch [2667], group [2665] and is possible recut.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2670	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2671]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2671	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2670). Part of ditch group [2552] and wider field system.
Area 2	2672	Fill	Single fill of pit [2673]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2673	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (2670). Possibly for clay extraction?
Area 2	2674	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2676]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2675	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2676]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2676	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower (2675) and upper fill (2674). Part of ditch group [2600] and wider field system.
Area 2	2677	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2678]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2678	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2677). Part of ditch group [2552] and wider field system.
	2679	VOID	VOID
Area 2	2680	Fill	Upper fill of tree throw [2682].
Area 2	2681	Fill	Lower fill or tree throw [2682].
Area 2	2682	Cut	Cut of tree throw with lower fill (2681) and (2680).
Area 2	2683	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2684]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2684	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2683). Part of ditch group [2636] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2686], group [2600].
Area 2	2685	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2686]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2686	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2685). Part of ditch group [2600] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2684, group [2636].
Area 2	2687	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2686]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2688	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2687). Part of ditch group [2636] and wider field system.
Area 2	2689	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2690]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2690	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2689). Part of ditch group [2636].
Area 2	2691	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2692]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2692	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2691). Part of ditch group [2690] and wider field system.
Area 2	2693	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2694]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2694	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2694]. Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2695	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2694) and upper fill (2693). Part of ditch group [2586] and wider field system. Unclear relationship with posthole [2697].
Area 2	2696	Fill	Single fill of posthole [2697] within base of ditch slot [2695].
Area 2	2697	Cut	Cut of posthole, filled by (2696). Set within ditch [2695], group [2586]. Unclear relationship with posthole [2697]. May be contemporary.
Area 2	2698	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2699	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2700]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2700	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2699). Part of ditch group [2586] and wider field system.
Area 2	2701	Fill	Single fill of possible pit [2702]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2702	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (2701). Possibly a pit for clay extraction but may be stone hole or tree throw.
Area 2	2703	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2704]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2704	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2706) and upper fill (2705). Part of ditch group [2299] and wider field system.
Area 2	2705	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2704]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2706	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2707]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2707	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2706). Part of wider field system.
Area 2	2708	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2709]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2709	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2708). Part of group [2636] and wider field system.
Area 2	2710	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2712]. Result of infilling of ditch.
Area 2	2711	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2712]. Result of infilling of ditch.
Area 2	2712	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by lower fill (2711) and upper fill (2110). Part of ditch group [2560] and wider field system.
Area 2	2713	Fill	Single fill of [2714]. Truncated by later posthole [2717].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2714	Cut	Cut of short linear, filled by (2713). Part of group ditch [2715]. Disturbance caused by animal burrowing has created an irregular base. Truncated by later posthole [2717].
Area 2	2715	Feature	Possible remains of curvilinear drainage ditch?
Area 2	2716	Fill	Single fill of possible posthole [2717]. Result of infilling after post decomposed.
Area 2	2717	Cut	Cut of posthole, filled by (2716). Unclear whether this is the remains of a fence post or something structural.
Area 2	2718	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2720]. Result of infilling of ditch.
Area 2	2719	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2720]. Result of initial infilling of ditch.
Area 2	2720	Cut	Cut of linear ditch [2720], filled by lower fill (2719) and upper fill (2718). Part of boundary ditch [2721].
Area 2	2721	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2722	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2723). Part of group ditch [2636]. Indistinguishable relationship with ditch [2725].
Area 2	2723	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2722]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2724	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2725). Part of group ditch [2721]. Indistinguishable relationship with ditch [2723].
Area 2	2725	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2724]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2726	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2728]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2727	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2728]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2728	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2727) and upper fill (2726). Part of group ditch [2731] and wider field system.
Area 2	2729	Fill	Single fill of [2714]. Truncated by later possible stakehole [2717].
Area 2	2730	Cut	Cut of short linear, filled by (2729). Part of group ditch [2715]. Disturbance caused by animal burrowing has created an irregular base. Truncated by later possibl stakehole [2733].
Area 2	2731	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2732	Fill	Single fill of possible stakehole [2733]. Result of infilling after stake/post decomposed.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2733	Cut	Cut of posthole, filled by (2732). Unclear whether this is the remains of a fence post or something structural.
Area 2	2734	Fill	Single fill of ditch [273]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2735	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2734). Part of boundary ditch [2721]. Truncates earlier ditch [2737].
Area 2	2736	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2737]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2737	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2736). Part of group [2560]. Truncated by later ditch [2735] which is deeper.
Area 2	2738	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2739]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2739	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2738). Part of group [2560] and wider field system.
Area 2	2740	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2741	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch terminals [2742] and [2743]. Appears to be two cuts filled by the same fill.
Area 2	2742	Cut	Cut of terminus of drainage ditch, filled by (2741). Two cuts for the terminus with both filled by the same material indicating terminus [2742] may have been a recut of [2743] established before infilling possibly to correct the shape. Part of drainage ditch group [2740].
Area 2	2743	Cut	Cut of terminus of drainage ditch, filled by (2741). Two cuts for the terminus with both filled by the same material indicating terminus [2742] may have been a recut of [2743] established before infilling possibly to correct the shape. Part of drainage ditch group [2740].
Area 2	2744	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch [2745]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2745	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by (2744). Part of group [2721] and wider field system.
Area 2	2746	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2747]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2747	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch terminus,filled by (2746). NW terminus of group ditch [2537].
Area 2	2748	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2749]. Result of infilling. Truncated by later ditch [2751].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2749	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch terminus,filled by (2748). Part of group ditch [2721]. Truncated by later ditch [2751], group [2534] on the NW edge which appears to be a recut changing the course of the ditch.
Area 2	2750	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2751]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2751	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch terminus, filled by (2751). Part of group ditch [2534]. Truncates earlier ditch [2749], group [2721] along SE edge and appears to be a recut changing the course of the ditch.
Area 2	2752	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2754]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2753	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2754]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2754	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus at SW end of group ditch [2636] Filled by lower fill (2753) and upper fill (2752). Part of wider field system.
Area 2	2755	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2757]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2756	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2757]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2757	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2756) and upper fill (2755). Part of group [2560]] and wider field system.
Area 2	2758	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2759]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2759	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2758). Part of group [2740] and wider field system.
Area 2	2760	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2761]. Result of infilling. Disturbed by tree throw.
Area 2	2761	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2760). Part of group [2731] and wider field system.
Area 2	2762	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2763]. Result of infilling. Truncated by [2765].
Area 2	2763	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2762). Part of group [2531]. Truncated by later drainage ditch [2765], group [2534].
Area 2	2764	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2765]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2765	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2764). Part of group [2534]. Truncates earlier drainage ditch [2763], group [2531].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2766	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2767]. Appears to be redeposited natural having filled into the ditch.
Area 2	2767	Cut	Cut of V-shaped drainage ditch, filled by (2766). Part of group ditch [2731] and wider field system.
Area 2	2768	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2769]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2769	Cut	Cut of V-shaped drainage ditch, filled by (2760). Part of group [2731] and wider field system.
Area 2	2770	Fill	Single fill of shallow drainage ditch [2771]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2771	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2770). Part of group [2774] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2773], group [2721].
Area 2	2772	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2773]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2773	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2772). Part of group [2721] and wider field system. Truncates later ditch [2771], group [2774].
Area 2	2774	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2775	VOID	VOID
Area 2	2776	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2777]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2777	Cut	Cut of terminus of ditch, filled by (2776). Bioturbation has caused disturbance of the cut and the fill. Part of group [2774].
Area 2	2778	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch [2779]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2779	Cut	Cut of V-shaped boundary ditch, filled by [2778]. Part of boundary ditch group [2721] and wider field system.
Area 3	2780	Fill	Single fill of possible pit [2781].
Area 3	2781	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (2780). South end has spread possibly due to water action. Could potentially be a tree throw due to irregular shape.
Area 3	2782	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2783]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2783	Cut	Cut of ditch with terminus at NE end. Filled by (2782). Part of wider field system.
Area 3	2784	VOID	VOID

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2785	Fill	Single fill of pit [2786]. Possible burning debris filled into pit?
Area 3	2786	Cut	Cut of oval pit, filled by (2784). Possible refuse pit with evidence of burning.
Area 3	2787	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2789], overlying lower fill (2788). Remains of likely post setting set within a pit.
Area 3	2788	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2789], underlying upper fill (2787). Remains of deliberately infilled pit.
Area 3	2789	Cut	Pit with likely post-setting within it. Possibly a storage/rubbish pit reused as post-setting.
Area 3	2790	Fill	Single fill of rubbish pit [2791].
Area 3	2791	Cut	Cut of likely rubbish pit, filled by (2790).
Area 3	2792	Fill	Single fill of likely palaeochannel [2793].
Area 3	2793	Cut	Cut of llikely palaeochannel, filled by (2792). Part of group [2799].
Area 3	2794	Fill	Single fill of eroded drainage ditch [2795]. Part of group [2796] and wider field system.
Area 3	2795	Cut	Cut of eroded drainage ditch, filled by (2794). Part of group ditch [2796] and wider field system.
Area 3	2796	Feature	
Area 3	2797	Fill	Single fill of likely palaeochannel [2798].
Area 3	2798	Cut	Cut of llikely palaeochannel, filled by (2797). Part of group [2799].
Area 3	2799	Feature	Cut of likely palaeochannel. It appears that most drainage ditches lead towards the palaeochannel allthough this cannot be confirmed as only a small part of the palaeochannel is within the site.
Area 3	2800	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [2803]. Posthole backfilled with rubbish post-use.
Area 3	2801	Fill	Quaternary fil of posthole [2803]. Posthole backfilled with rubbish post-use.
Area 3	2802	Fill	Tertiary fill of posthole [2803]. Sterile nature indicates it may be a result of natural silting.
Area 3	2803	Cut	Cut of large posthole. Post appears to have been packed with redeposited natural and then backfilled with rubbish after use.
Area 3	2804	Fill	Single fill of very shallow possible pit [2805]. Possibly infilling of tree throw and pottery residual as very abraded.
Area 3	2805	Cut	Cut of possible pit or tree throw. Filled by (2804).

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2806	Fill	Single fill drainage ditch [2807]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2807	Cut	Cut of eroded drainage ditch, filled by (2806). Part of group ditch [2810] and wider field system.
Area 3	2808	Fill	Single fill of terminus of drainage ditch [2809]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2809	Cut	Heavily truncated cut of NW terminus of drainage ditch, filled by (2808). Part of group ditch [2810] and wider field system.
Area 3	2810	Feature	
Area 3	2811	Fill	Single fill of discrete subovular possible pit [2812].
Area 3	2812	Cut	Cut of discrete subovular possible pit, filled by (2811). Irregular nature also indicates feature may be a tree throw.
Area 3	2813	VOID	VOID
Area 3	2814	VOID	VOID
Area 3	2815	Fill	Upper fill of elongated pit [2817]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2816	Fill	Lower fill of elongated pit [2817]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2817	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by lower fill (2816) and upper fill (2815).
Area 3	2818	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2819]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2819	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2818). Part of group ditch [2820] and wider field system.
Area 3	2820	Feature	
Area 3	2821	VOID	VOID
Area 3	2822	VOID	VOID
Area 3	2823	VOID	VOID
Area 3	2824	VOID	VOID
Area 3	2825	Feature	
Area 3	2826	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2827]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2827	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2826). Part of group ditch [2825] and wider field system.
Area 3	2828	Fill	Single fill of oval pit [2829]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2829	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (2828). Possible midden/rubbish pit.
Area 3	2830	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2831]. Result of infilling.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2831	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2830). Part of group ditch [2820] and wider field system.
Area 3	2832	Fill	Upper fill of linear ditch [2833]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2833	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2914) and upper fill (2832). Part of group ditch [2834] and wider field system.
Area 3	2834	Feature	
Area 3	2835	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2836]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2836	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2835). Part of group ditch [2820] and wider field system.
Area 3	2837	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2838]. Result of infilling. Truncated by machine to the NW.
Area 3	2838	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2837). Part of group ditch [2839] and wider field system. Truncated by machine to the NW.
Area 3	2839	Feature	
Area 3	2840	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2842]. Intentional backfilling of pit.
Area 3	2841	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2842]. Intentional backfilling of pit.
Area 3	2842	Cut	Cut of subovular pit, filled by lower fill (2840) and upper fill (2840). Possibly reused as a posthole due to evidence of burning and possible stone post-setting.
Area 3	2843	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2844]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2844	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2843). Part of group ditch [2825] and wider field system.
Area 3	2845	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2846]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2846	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2845). Part of group ditch [2839] and wider field system.
Area 3	2847	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [2848]
Area 3	2848	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (2847). Heavily truncated by ploughing,
Area 3	2849	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2850]. Result of infilling.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2850	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2849). Part of group ditch [2839] and wider field system.
Area 3	2851	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2852]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2852	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2853). Part of group ditch [2889] and wider field system.
Area 3	2853	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2854]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2854	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2855) and upper fill (2853). Part of group ditch [2834] and wider field system.
Area 3	2855	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2854]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2856	Fill	Upper fill of linear drainage/boundary ditch [2858]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2857	Fill	Lower fill of linear drainage/boundary ditch [2858]. Appears to be redeposited natural as a result of infilling.
Area 3	2858	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by lower fill (2857) and upper fill (2856). Part of group ditch [2834] and wider field system.
Area 2	2859	Fill	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch. Indistinguishable from fill (2861) of ditch [2862] indicating a similar infilling episode.
Area 2	2860	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2859). Part of group ditch [2355] and wider field system.
Area 2	2861	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch. Indistinguishable from fill (2859) of ditch [2860] indicating a similar infilling episode.
Area 2	2862	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2861). Part of group ditch [2865] and wider field system.
Area 2	2863	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2864]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2864	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2863). Part of group ditch [2865] and wider field system.
Area 2	2865	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2866	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2867]. Result of infilling.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 2	2867	Cut	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, filled by (2867). Part of group ditch [2355] and wider field system.
Area 2	2868	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2869]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2869	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated drainage ditch, filled by (2868). Part of group ditch [2870] and wider field system.
Area 2	2870	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2871	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2872]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2872	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated drainage ditch, filled by (2871). Part of group ditch [2870] and wider field system.
Area 2	2873	VOID	VOID
Area 2	2874	VOID	VOID
Area 3	2875	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2876]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2876	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2875). Part of ditch group [2889] and wider field system.
Area 3	2877	Fill	Single fill of possible pit [2878]. Appears to be filled with a mixture of redeposited natural and so may be the remains of a tree bowl.
Area 3	2878	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (2877). Could potentailly be a natural feature cut by drainage ditch [2876].
Area 3	2879	Fill	Single fill of irregular subcircular feature [2880]. Possible pit or tree throw filled by the same material as ditch [2877] following use.
Area 3	2880	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (2879). Could potentailly be a natural feature cut by drainage ditch [2876]
Area 2	2881	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2883]. Overlies lower fill (2882). Possible remains of storage or rubbish pit based on size and depth.
Area 2	2882	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2883]. Underlying upper fill (2881). Possible remains of storage or rubbish pit based on size and depth
Area 2	2883	Cut	Possible remains of large subcircular storage or rubbish pit based on size and depth. Filled by lower fill (2882) and upper fill (2881).
Area 3	2884	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2885]. Result of infilling.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2885	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2875). Part of ditch group [2889] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2888], group [2834].
Area 3	2886	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2888]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2887	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2888]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2888	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2887) and upper fill (2886). Part of ditch group [2834] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2885], group ditch [2889].
Area 3	2889	Feature	
Area 3	2890	Fill	Single fill of large circular pit [2891]. Result of infilling as pit used as a sump.
Area 3	2891	Cut	Cut of large circular pit, filled by (2890). Appears to have been used as a large sump. Part of group [2892].
Area 3	2892	Feature	Circular sump with potential drainage channel to the north.
Area 2	2893	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2894]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2894	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2893). Part of ditch group [2355] and wider field system.
Area 2	2895	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2896]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2896	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2895). Part of ditch group [2870] and wider field system.
Area 2	2897	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2898]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2898	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2897). Part of ditch group [2870] and wider field system.
Area 3	2899	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2900]. Result of infilling.
Area 3	2900	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2899). Part of ditch group [2907] and wider field system.
Area 3	2901	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [2902]. Result of silting. Truncated by ditch [2904].
Area 3	2902	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2901). Part of ditch group [2907] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2904].
Area 3	2903	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [2904]. Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2904	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2903). Part of ditch group [2908] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2902].
Area 3	2905	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [2906]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2906	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2903). Part of ditch group [2908] and wider field system.
Area 3	2907	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2908	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2909	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2910]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2910	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2909). Part of ditch group [2456] and wider field system.
Area 2	2911	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2912]. Result of infilling.
Area 2	2912	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2911). Part of ditch group [2913] and wider field system.
Area 2	2913	Feature	
Area 2	2914	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2933]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2915	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2916]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2916	Cut	Cut of NE terminus of drainage ditch, filled by (2915). Part of ditch group [2363] and wider field system.
Area 2	2917	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2918]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2918	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2917). Part of ditch group [2355] and wider field system.
Area 2	2919	Fill	Single fill of heavily truncated drainage ditch [2920]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2920	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated drainage ditch, filled by (2919). Part of ditch group [2355] and wider field system.
Area 2	2921	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2922]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2922	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated drainage ditch, filled by (2923). Part of ditch group [2456] and wider field system.
Area 3	2923	Fill	Single fill of pit sump [2924]. Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2924	Cut	Cut of large circular pit, filled by (2924). Appears to have been used as a large sump. Part of group [2892].
Area 3	2925	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2927]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2926	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2927]. Result of initial silting.
Area 3	2927	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by upper fill (2925), secondary fill (2933) and lower fill (2926). Part of group ditch [2928] and wider field system.
Area 3	2928	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 2	2929	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2930]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2930	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (2929). Part of group ditch [2913] and wider field system. Truncated by ploughing.
Area 2	2931	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2932]. Result of silting.
Area 2	2932	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (2931). Part of group ditch [2870] and wider field system. Same as drainage ditch [2096] in Area 1.
Area 3	2933	Fill	Secondary fill of drainage ditch [2927]. Tipped charcoal deposit, intentionaly deposited.
Area 3	2934	Fill	Secondary fill of posthole [2803]. Redeposited natural used as packing around a post.
Area 3	2935	Fill	Basal fill of posthole [2803]. Located beneath packing layer (2934).
Area 3	2936	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2937]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2937	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (2938). Part of group ditch [2938] and wider field system.
Area 3	2938	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2939	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch terminus [2940]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2940	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (2939). Terminus of ditch group [2938]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2941	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch terminus [2942]. Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2942	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (2941). Terminus of ditch group [2976]. Part of wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2943	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2945]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2944	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2945]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2945	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2943) and (2944). Part of group [2946] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2946	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2947	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2948]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2948	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (2947]. Part of group ditch [2949] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2949	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2950	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2951]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2951	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2950). Part of group [2928] and wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2952	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2953]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2953	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (2952). Part of group ditch [2954] and wider field system.
Area 3	2954	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2955	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2957]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2956	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [2957]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2957	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2956) and upper fill (2955). Part of group [2949] and wider field system.
Area 3	2958	Feature	
Area 3	2959	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2960]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2960	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2959). Part of group [2958] and wider field system.
Area 3	2961	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2962]. Result of silting.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2962	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2961). Part of group [2979] and wider field system. Truncates earlier ditch [2964], group [2954].
Area 3	2963	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2964]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2964	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2963). Part of group [2954] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [2962], group [2979].
Area 3	2965	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [2966]. Result of silting.
Area 3	2966	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2965).
Area 3	2967	Feature	
Area 3	2968	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2971]. Evidence of dumped burning refuse.
Area 3	2969	Fill	Basal fill of ditch [2971]. Evidence of dumped burning refuse.
Area 3	2970	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2971] or lens of charcoal rich material within fill (2969). Evidence of dumped burning refuse.
Area 3	2971	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by basal fill (2969), secondary fill (2968) and upper fill (2971). Part of group ditch [2979] and wider field system.
Area 3	2972	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2973].
Area 3	2973	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2972). Part of group ditch [3026] and wider field system.
Area 3	2974	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2975].
Area 3	2975	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2974). Part of group [2889] and wider field system.
Area 3	2976	Feature	
Area 3	2977	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2978].
Area 3	2978	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus at NE end of drainage ditch group [2979]. Filled by (2977). Part of wider field system.
Area 3	2979	Feature	
Area 3	2980	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2982].
Area 3	2981	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2982].
Area 3	2982	Cut	Cut of V-shaped drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2981) and upper fill (2980). Part of group ditch [2946] and wider field system.
Area 3	2983	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2984].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	2984	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2990) and upper fill (2983). Truncates ditch [2986], group [2987]. Part of ditch group [2946] and wider field system.
Area 3	2985	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2986].
Area 3	2986	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch, filled by (2985). Truncated by ditch [2984], group [2946]. Part of ditch group [2987] and wider field system.
Area 3	2987	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	2988	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2989].
Area 3	2989	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (2988). Part of group ditch [3026] and wider field system. Truncated by later ditch [3028], group [3107].
Area 3	2990	Fill	Basal fill of ditch [2984].
Area 3	2991	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2994]. Intentional infilling of pit.
Area 3	2992	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [2994]. Redeposited natural infilled following initial use of rubbish pit and initial backfill of pit..
Area 3	2993	Fill	Lower fill of pit [2994]. Initial dumping of material.
Area 3	2994	Cut	Cut of storage/rubbish pit with two episodes of use. Stepped SW side possibly represents recut/reuse of pit. Filled by lower fill (2993), secondary fill (2993) and upper fill (2992).
Area 3	2995	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2997].
Area 3	2996	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2997].
Area 3	2997	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (2996) and upper fill (2995). Part of group ditch [2949] and wider field system.
Area 3	2998	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2999].
Area 3	2999	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch, filled by (2998). Truncated by later ditch [3001], group [2889] and modern drain. Part of group ditch [2958] and wider field system.
Area 3	3000	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3001].
Area 3	3001	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch, filled by (3000). Truncated by ditch [2999], group [2958]. Part of group ditch [2889] and wider field system.
Area 3	3002	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3003].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3003	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch, filled by (3002). Part of ditch group [2976] and wider field system.
Area 3	3004	Feature	
Area 3	3005	Deposit	Possible fill of wide, heavily truncated ditch or very shallow spread of ditch fill material. Appears to be an accumulation of material in a natural hollow.
Area 3	3006	Cut	Irregular character suggests it is possibly a natural undulation in which ditch overspill has accumulcated. All features are heavily truncated in this area.
Area 3	3007	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3008].
Area 3	3008	Cut	Heavily truncated drainage ditch, filled by (3007). Appears to merge with possible natural undulation to the NW.
Area 3	3009	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3010].
Area 3	3010	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (3009). Part of ditch group [2987] and wider field system.
Area 3	3011	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3013].
Area 3	3012	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3013].
Area 3	3013	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (3012) and upper fill (3011). Part of group ditch [2946] and wider field system.
Area 3	3014	Fill	Upper fill of field oven northern quadrant [3015], Feature [3051].
Area 3	3015	Cut	Cut of field oven northern quadrant, Feature [3051].
Area 3	3016	Fill	Upper fill of field oven southern quadrant [3015], Feature [3051].
Area 3	3017	Cut	Cut of field oven southern quadrant, Feature [3051].
Area 3	3018	Fill	Single fill of pit [3019].
Area 3	3019	Cut	Cut of small pit, filled by (3018).
Area 3	3020	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3021].
Area 3	3021	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (3020). Part of group ditch [2987] and wider field system.
Area 3	3022	Fill	Single fill of curvilinear ditch [3023].
Area 3	3023	Cut	Cut of curvilinear drainage ditch, filled by (3022). Part of wider field system. Same as [3008].
Area 3	3024	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch terminus [3025].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3025	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (3025). Part of group ditch [2946] and wider field system.
Area 3	3026	Feature	
Area 3	3027	Fill	Single fill of linear drainage ditch [3028].
Area 3	3028	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (3027). Part of group ditch [3029] and wider field system.
Area 3	3029	Feature	
Area 3	3030	Fill	Single fill of linear drainage ditch terminus [3031].
Area 3	3031	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch terminus, filled by (3031). Part of group ditch [3034] and wider field system.
Area 3	3032	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3033].
Area 3	3033	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (3032). Part of group ditch [3034] and wider field system.
Area 3	3034	Feature	
Area 3	3035	Feature	Cut of possible furrow or linear ditch. Truncates earlier ditches [3034]. Possibly disturbs an earlier ditch in the northern section where it continues as [????].
Area 3	3036	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3037].
Area 3	3037	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3036). Part of group ditch [2949] and wider field system.
Area 3	3038	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3039].
Area 3	3039	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3038). Part of group ditch [2949] and wider field system.
Area 3	3040	VOID	VOID
Area 3	3041	VOID	VOID
Area 3	3042	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3043].
Area 3	3043	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3042). Part of group ditch [3177] and wider field system.
Area 3	3044	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3045].
Area 3	3045	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3044). Part of group ditch [3050] and wider field system.
Area 3	3046	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3047].
Area 3	3047	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3046). Part of group ditch [3050] and wider field system.
Area 3	3048	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3049].
Area 3	3049	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3048). Part of group ditch [3050] and wider field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3050	Feature	
Area 3	3051	Feature	
Area 3	3052	Fill	Single fill of pit [3053].
Area 3	3053	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3052). Part of possible structure/pit alignment.
Area 3	3054	VOID	VOID
Area 3	3055	VOID	VOID
Area 3	3056	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3057]. No discernible difference with sump fill (3063) or ditch fill (3061).
Area 3	3057	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3056)/(3063). Heavily trauncated by cut of later sump [3106]. Probable SW terminus of drainage ditch [3107]. Part of wider field system.
Area 3	3058	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3059].
Area 3	3059	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by lower fill (3058) and upper fill (3060). Part of possible structure/pit alignment.
Area 3	3060	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3059].
Area 3	3061	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3062]. No discernible difference with fill (3063) and fill (3056).
Area 3	3062	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3061). Truncates earlier ditch [3057] and feeds into sump [3106]. Part of group ditch [3029] and wider field system.
Area 3	3063	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3064]. No discernible difference with fill (3061) and fill (3056).
Area 3	3064	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, filled by (3063). Likely same as [3057]. Truncated by later ditch [3062] and sump [3106]. Part of group ditch [3108] and wider field system.
Area 3	3065	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3067].
Area 3	3066	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3067].
Area 3	3067	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by lower fill (3067) and upper fill (3066). Possible storage/rubbish pit.
Area 3	3068	Fill	Single fill of pit (3069).
Area 3	3069	Cut	Cut of irregular pit, filled by (3068). Possibly part of pit alignment or strucutre.
Area 3	3070	Feature	
Area 3	3071	Fill	Single fill of pit/posthole [3072].
Area 3	3072	Cut	Cut of possible pit/posthole, filled by (3071).
Area 3	3073	Fill	Single fill of pit/posthole [3074].
Area 3	3074	Cut	Cut of possible pit/posthole, filled by (3071).

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3075	Fill	Fill of possible pit/stakehole [3076] or small area of burning.
Area 3	3076	Cut	Cut of possible pit/stakehole, filled by (3075). Alternatively, possible area of burning?
Area 3	3077	Fill	Single fill of pit [3078].
Area 3	3078	Cut	Cut of storage/rubbish pit with possible stakehole, filled by (3077).
Area 3	3079	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch terminus [3080].
Area 3	3080	Cut	Cut of SE ditch terminus of drainage ditch [2810], filled by (3079). Part of wider field system.
Area 3	3081	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch terminus [3082].
Area 3	3082	Cut	Cut of SE ditch terminus of drainage ditch [2796], filled by (3081). Part of wider field system.
Area 3	3083	Fill	Lower fill of Roman oven [3015]. Feature number [3051].
Area 3	3084	Fill	Lower fill of Roman oven [3017]. Feature number [3051].
Area 3	3085	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [3086].
Area 3	3086	Cut	Heavily truncated cut of drainage ditch. Part of group [2949].
Area 3	3087	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [3088].
Area 3	3088	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3087). Part of ditch group [3050].
Area 3	3089	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch terminus [3090].
Area 3	3090	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3089). Part of ditch group [2976].
Area 3	3091	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3093].
Area 3	3092	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3093].
Area 3	3093	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (3092) and upper fill (3091). Part of ditch group [2907].
Area 3	3094	Cut	Cut of large pit, filled by (3095). Cut by later pit [3096) and part of trio of pits.
Area 3	3095	Fill	Single fill of pit [3094).
Area 3	3096	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3097). Cuts large pit [3094]. Cut by later pit [3098) and part of trio of pits.
Area 3	3097	Fill	Single fill of pit [3096].
Area 3	3098	Cut	Cut of large pit, filled by (3099). Cuts by earlier pit [3096] and part of trio of pits.
Area 3	3099	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3098].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3100	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3098].
Area 3	3101	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3102].
Area 3	3102	Cut	Cut of linear drainage ditch, filled by (3101). Part of group [3105]. Heavily disturbed by tree rooting.
Area 3	3103	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [3104].
Area 3	3104	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch terminus, filled by (3103). Part of group [3105].
Area 3	3105	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	3106	Cut	Cut of sump, filled by (3061), (3056) and (3063). Possibly cuts ditches [3064] and [3057] although these may feed into the sump. [3062] runs into sump from NE. Part of irrigation system.
	3107	VOID	VOID
	3108	VOID	VOID
Area 3	3109	Fill	Single, shallow fill of cut for possible burning platform [3110].
Area 3	3110	Cut	Possible cut for burning platform, filled by (3109).
Area 3	3111	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3112].
Area 3	3112	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3111). Part of group ditch [2907]
Area 3	3113	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3114].
Area 3	3114	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3113). Part of group ditch [2907]
Area 3	3115	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3116].
Area 3	3116	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3115). Part of group ditch [3117]. Possible re-cut although could not be confirmed as fill homogenous and no obvious cut.
Area 3	3117	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	3118	Fill	Single fill of pit [3119].
Area 3	3119	Cut	Cut of rubbish pit, filled by (3118).
Area 3	3120	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3121). Truncated at NE end. Part of group [3156].
Area 3	3121	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3120].
Area 3	3122	Fill	Single fill drainage ditch [3122].
Area 3	3123	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3122). Part of group ditch [3124]

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3124	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	3125	Fill	Single fill drainage ditch [3126].
Area 3	3126	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3125). Part of group ditch [2907].
Area 3	3127	Fill	Single fill of ditch/furrow [3128].
Area 3	3128	Cut	Cut of ditch/furrow, filled by (3127). Part of group ditch/furrow [3035].
Area 3	3129	Fill	Single fill of ditch/furrow [3130].
Area 3	3130	Cut	Cut of ditch/furrow, filled by (3129). Part of group ditch/furrow [3035].
Area 3	3131	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3132].
Area 3	3132	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3131). Part of group ditch [3117].
Area 3	3133	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3134].
Area 3	3134	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3133). Part of group ditch [3161]. Truncated by possible recut [3136].
Area 3	3135	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch recut [3136].
Area 3	3136	Cut	Recut of drainage ditch, filled by (3135). Part of group ditch [3156]. Truncates ditch [3134].
Area 3	3137	Feature	
Area 3	3138	Fill	Single fill of possible ditch terminus [3139].
Area 3	3139	Cut	Linear cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3138). Part of group ditch [3137].
Area 3	3140	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3141].
Area 3	3141	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3140). Part of group ditch [3124].
Area 3	3142	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch terminus [3143].
Area 3	3143	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated ditch terminus, filled by (3142). Part of group ditch [3124].
Area 3	3144	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch/gully [3145].
Area 3	3145	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated ditch/gully, filled by (3144). Part of group ditch [3156].
Area 3	3146	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3147].
Area 3	3147	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3147). Part of group ditch [3124].
Area 3	3148	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3149].
Area 3	3149	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3148). Part of group ditch [3137]. Truncates earlier ditch [3151].
Area 3	3150	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3151].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3151	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3150). Part of group ditch [3156]. Truncated by later ditch [3149].
Area 3	3152	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3153].
Area 3	3153	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3152). Part of group [2907]. Truncated by later ditch [3155]
Area 3	3154	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3155].
Area 3	3155	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3154). Part of group [3117]. Truncates earlier ditch [3153].
Area 3	3156	Feature	
Area 3	3157	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3158].
Area 3	3158	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3157). Part of group [3156]. Aligned parallel to [3134]. Heavily truncated and only visible in plan.
Area 3	3159	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3160].
Area 3	3160	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3159). Part of group [3161].
Area 3	3161	Feature	
Area 3	3162	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3162].
Area 3	3163	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3162). Part of group [3117].
Area 3	3164	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3165].
Area 3	3165	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3164). Part of group [3124].
Area 3	3166	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3167].
Area 3	3167	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3166). Part of group [3117]. Truncates earlier ditch [3169].
Area 3	3168	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3169].
Area 3	3169	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3168). Part of group [3161]. Truncated by later ditch [3167].
Area 3	3170	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3171].
Area 3	3171	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3170). Part of group [3137]. Possible SE terminal or truncation.
Area 3	3172	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3173].
Area 3	3173	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3172). Part of group [3117]. Truncated by later ditch [3175].
Area 3	3174	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3175].
Area 3	3175	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3174). Part of group [3156]. Truncates earlier ditch [3173].
Area 3	3176	Fill	Upper fill of drainage ditch [3179]. Redeposited natural.
Area 3	3177	Feature	

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3178	Fill	Lower fill of drainage ditch [3179].
Area 3	3179	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by lower fill (3178) and upper fill (3176). Part of group [3108]. Merges with [3043}.
Area 3	3180	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [3181].
Area 3	3181	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3180). Part of group [2979]. SE terminal of ditch.
Area 3	3182	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3183]
Area 3	3183	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3182). Part of group [3026].
Area 3	3184	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3185]
Area 3	3185	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3184). Part of group [3161]. Aligned parallel to ditch [3120]. Heavily truncated and dissapears to the NE.
Area 3	3186	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3187]
Area 3	3187	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3186). Part of group [3117]. Possible NW terminus although may just be truncated.
Area 3	3188	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3189]
Area 3	3189	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3188). Part of group [3117].
Area 3	3190	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3191]
Area 3	3191	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3192). Part of group [3206].
Area 3	3192	Fill	Single fill of small pit [3193].
Area 3	3193	Cut	Cut of small pit, filled by (3192).
Area 3	3194	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3195].
Area 3	3195	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3194). Part of group [3026].
Area 3	3196	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3197].
Area 3	3197	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3196). Part of group [3026]. Merges with ditch [3199], group [3206].
Area 3	3198	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3199].
Area 3	3199	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3198). Part of group [3206]. Merges with ditch [3197], group [3026].
Area 3	3200	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3201].
Area 3	3201	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3200). Part of group [3026]. Cut by later ditch [3203], group [3117].
Area 3	3202	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3203].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3203	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3202). Part of group [3117]. Cuts earlier ditch [3201], group [3026].
Area 3	3204	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3203].
Area 3	3205	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3206). No group number.
Area 3	3206	Feature	Curvilinear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	3207	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3208].
Area 3	3208	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by lower fill (3207) and upper fill (3211).
Area 3	3209	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3210].
Area 3	3210	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3209). Part of group [3206].
Area 3	3211	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3208].
Area 3	3212	Fill	Single fill of shallow drainage ditch [3213].
Area 3	3213	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3212). Part of group [3026].
Area 3	3214	Fill	Single fill of shallow drainage ditch [3215].
Area 3	3215	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3214). Part of group [3026]. Truncated by later ditch [3217].
Area 3	3216	Fill	Single fill of shallow drainage ditch [3217].
Area 3	3217	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3216). Part of group [3206]. Truncates earlier ditch [3215].
Area 3	3218	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3219].
Area 3	3219	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3218). Part of group [3206]. Truncated by later ditch [3221].
Area 3	3220	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3221].
Area 3	3221	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3220). Part of group [3035]. Truncates earlier ditch [3219].
Area 3	3222	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3223].
Area 3	3223	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3222). Part of group [3026]. Cut by pit [3225].
Area 3	3224	Fill	Single fill of pit [3225].
Area 3	3225	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3224). Cuts ditch [3223].
Area 3	3226	Fill	Single fill of drainage ditch [3227].
Area 3	3227	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3226). Part of group [3107]. Truncates ditch [3229].
Area 3	3228	Fill	Single fill of furrow [3229].
Area 3	3229	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (3228). Part of group [3035]. Truncated by ditch [3227].
Area 3	3230	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3231].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3231	Cut	Cut of small ditch, filled by (3230). Part of group [3232].
Area 3	3232	Feature	
Area 3	3233	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3234].
Area 3	3234	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3233). Part of group [3107].
Area 3	3235	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3236].
Area 3	3236	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3235). Part of ditch [3268]. Truncated by later ditch [3238].
Area 3	3237	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [3238].
Area 3	3238	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3237). NW terminus of group [3206]. Truncates earlier ditch [3236].
Area 3	3239	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3240].
Area 3	3240	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3239). Part of group [3206]. Truncated by pit [3242].
Area 3	3241	Fill	Single fill of pit [3242].
Area 3	3242	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3241). Truncates ditch [3240].
Area 3	3243	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3244].
Area 3	3244	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3243). Part of group [3206].
Area 3	3245	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3244].
Area 3	3246	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3245). Part of group [3347].
Area 3	3247	Fill	Single fill of pit [3248].
Area 3	3248	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3247).
Area 3	3249	Fill	Single fill of pit [3250].
Area 3	3250	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3249).
Area 3	3251	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3252].
Area 3	3252	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3251). No group number.
Area 3	3253	Fill	Single fill of pit [3254].
Area 3	3254	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (3253).
Area 3	3255	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3256].
Area 3	3256	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3255). Part of group [3232]. Truncates earlier pit [3258].
Area 3	3257	Fill	Single fill of pit [3258].
Area 3	3258	Cut	Cut pf pit, filled by (3257). Truncated by later ditch [3256].
Area 3	3259	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3260].
Area 3	3260	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3261). Part of group [3232]. Truncates earlier ditch [3262].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3261	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3262].
Area 3	3262	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3261). Part of group [3347]. Truncated by later ditch [3260].
Area 3	3263	Feature	
Area 3	3264	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3265].
Area 3	3265	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3264). Part of group [3263].
Area 3	3266	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3267].
Area 3	3267	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3266). Part of group [3263].
Area 3	3268	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider field system.
Area 3	3269	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3270].
Area 3	3270	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3269). Part of group [3107].
Area 3	3271	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider field system.
Area 3	3272	Fill	Single fill of furrow [3273].
Area 3	3273	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (3272). Part of group [3035]. Truncated by later ditch [3275].
Area 3	3274	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3275].
Area 3	3275	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3274). Part of group [3108]. Truncates earlier furrow [3273].
Area 3	3276	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3277].
Area 3	3277	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3276). Part of group [3232]. Truncates earlier ditch [3279].
Area 3	3278	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3279].
Area 3	3279	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled by (3278). Part of group [3263]. Truncated by later ditch [3277].
Area 3	3280	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3281].
Area 3	3281	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3280). Same as [3313] although no group number assigned.
Area 3	3282	Feature	
Area 3	3283	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3284].
Area 3	3284	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3283). Part of group [3282].
Area 3	3285	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3286].
Area 3	3286	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3285). Part of group [3177].
Area 3	3287	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3288].
Area 3	3288	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3287). Part of group [3282].
Area 3	3289	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3290].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3290	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3289). Part of group [3177]. Truncates earlier furrow [3292].
Area 3	3291	Fill	Single fill of furrow [3292].
Area 3	3292	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3291). Part of group [3035]. Truncated by ditch [3290].
Area 3	3293	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3294].
Area 3	3294	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3293). Part of group [3282].
Area 3	3295	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3296].
Area 3	3296	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3295). Part of group [3347]. Truncated by later ditch [3298] and furrow [3346].
Area 3	3297	Fill	Single fill of ditch recut [3298].
Area 3	3298	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3295). Appears to be later recut of [3396]. Part of group [3299]. Truncated by furrow [3346].
Area 3	3299	Feature	
Area 3	3300	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3301]
Area 3	3301	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3300). Part of group [3263]. Truncated by later ditch [3296].
Area 3	3302	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3302]
Area 3	3303	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3302). Part of group [3206]. Truncated by later ditch [3305].
Area 3	3304	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3304]
Area 3	3305	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3304). Part of group [3325]. Truncates earlier ditch [3303].
Area 3	3306	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3307]
Area 3	3307	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3306). Part of group [3206]. Truncated by pit [3309].
Area 3	3308	Fill	Single fill of pit [3309].
Area 3	3309	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3308). Truncates earlier ditch [3307].
Area 3	3310	Fill	Single fill of furrow [3311]
Area 3	3311	Cut	Cut of furrow, filled (3310). Part of group [3035].
Area 3	3312	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3313].
Area 3	3313	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3312). No group number assigned, Same as [3281].
Area 3	3314	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3315].
Area 3	3315	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3314). Part of group [3380].
Area 3	3316	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3317].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3317	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3316). Part of group [3299].
Area 3	3318	Deposit	Spread of subsoil material overlying ditches [3317] and [3246].
Area 3	3319	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3320].
Area 3	3320	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3319). Part of group [3299].
Area 3	3321	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3322].
Area 3	3322	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3321). Part of group [3177].
Area 3	3323	Fill	Fill of tree throw or possible pit [3324].
Area 3	3324	Cut	Cut of tree throw or possible pit, filled by (3323).
Area 3	3325	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider field system.
Area 3	3326	Fill	Upper fill of ditch terminus [3328].
Area 3	3327	Fill	Lower fill of ditch terminus [3328].
Area 3	3328	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by lower fill (3327) and upper fill (3326). Part of ditch group [3325]
Area 3	3329	Fill	Single fill of shallow ditch [3330].
Area 3	3330	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3329). Part of group [3177].
Area 3	3331	Fill	Single fill of pit [3332].
Area 3	3332	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3331). Truncated by later pit [3334].
Area 3	3333	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3335].
Area 3	3334	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3335].
Area 3	3335	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by lower fill (3334) and upper fill (3333).
Area 3	3336	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3337].
Area 3	3337	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3336). Part of group [3342].
Area 3	3338	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3339].
Area 3	3339	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3338). Part of group [3380].
Area 3	3340	Fill	Single fill of pit/posthole [3341].
Area 3	3341	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3340).
Area 3	3342	Fill	Single fill of pit/posthole [3343].
Area 3	3343	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3342).
Area 3	3344	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of the wider field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3345	Fill	Fill of furrow/ditch [3346].
Area 3	3346	Cut	Cut of furrow/ditch, filled by (3345). Part of group [2096].
Area 3	3347	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Area 3	3348	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider field system.
Area 3	3349	Fill	Single fill of relationship slot with cuts [3350] and [3351] for groups [3026] and [3348]. Homogenous fill and no clear cut indicating filled in at same time.
Area 3	3350	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3347). Part of group [3026]. Indistinct relationship with cut [3351], group [3348].
Area 3	3351	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3347). Part of group [3348]. Indistinct relationship with cut [3350], group [3026].
Area 3	3352	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3353].
Area 3	3353	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by [3352]. Heavily truncated at SE end so dissappears.
Area 3	3354	Fill	Single fill of pit [3355].
Area 3	3355	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3354). Truncated by later ditch cut [3357].
Area 3	3356	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3357].
Area 3	3357	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3356). Part of group [3177]. Truncates earlier pit [3355]
Area 3	3358	Fill	Single fill of pit [3359].
Area 3	3359	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3359). Truncates earlier pit [3332].
Area 3	3360	Fill	Upper fill of ditch terminus [3362].
Area 3	3361	Fill	Lower fill of ditch terminus [3362].
Area 3	3362	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by lower fill (3361) and upper fill (3360).
Area 3	3363	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3364].
Area 3	3364	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3363). Part of group [3177]. Truncated by later ditch [3366].
Area 3	3365	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3366].
Area 3	3366	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3365). Part of group [3380]. Truncates earlier ditch [3364].
Area 3	3367	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3368].
Area 3	3368	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3367). Part of group [3380].
Area 3	3369	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3370].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3370	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3369). Part of group [3263]. Truncated by later ditch [3390].
Area 3	3371	VOID	VOID
Area 3	3372	VOID	VOID
Area 3	3373	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Same as group [2118]
Area 3	3374	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3375].
Area 3	3375	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3374). Part of group [3381].
Area 3	3376	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3377].
Area 3	3377	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3376). Part of group [2079].
Area 3	3378	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3379].
Area 3	3379	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3378). Part of group [3034]. Truncated by modern field drain.
Area 3	3380	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider field system. Possibly entrance with/continuation of [3034].
Area 3	3381	Feature	
Area 3	3382	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3384].
Area 3	3383	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3384].
Area 3	3384	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by lower fill (3383) and upper fill (3382). Part of group [3373].
Area 3	3385	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3386].
Area 3	3386	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3385). Part of group [3381].
Area 3	3387	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3388].
Area 3	3388	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3387). Part of group [3380].
Area 3	3389	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3390].
Area 3	3390	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3389). Part of group [3347]. Truncates earlier ditch [3370].
Area 3	3391	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3392]
Area 3	3392	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3391). Part of group [3373]. Truncated by later ditch [3394].
Area 3	3393	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3394].
Area 3	3394	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3393). Part of group [3381]. Truncates earlier ditch [3392].
Area 3	3395	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3396].
Area 3	3396	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3395). Part of group [3347]. Truncated by later ditch [3399].
Area 3	3397	Feature	

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Area 3	3398	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3399].
Area 3	3399	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3398). Part of group [3373]. Truncates earlier ditch [3396].
Northern Access	3400	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Northern Access	3401	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3402].
Northern Access	3402	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3401). Part of group [3400].
Northern Access	3403	Fill	Single fill of tree bowl/possible pit [3404]
Northern Access	3404	Cut	Cut of tree bowl/possible pit, filled by (3403).
Northern Access	3405	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [3406].
Northern Access	3406	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3405). Part of group [3415].
Northern Access	3407	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [3408].
Northern Access	3408	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3407). Part of group [3416] which may be truncated continuation of group [3415].
Northern Access	3409	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3410].
Northern Access	3410	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3409). Part of group [3268]. Truncated by tree bowl/possible pits [3404].
Northern Access	3411	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3412].
Northern Access	3412	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch, filled by (3411). Part of group [3026].
Northern Access	3413	Fill	Single fill of shallow possible pit [3414].
Northern Access	3414	Cut	Cut of shallow possible pit, filled by (3413).
Northern Access	3415	Feature	Heavily truncated linear drainage ditch. Part of wider field system. May be truncated continuation of group [3416].
Northern Access	3416	Feature	Heavily truncated linear drainage ditch. Part of wider field system. May be truncated continuation of group [3415].
Northern Access	3417	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3418].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3418	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3417). Part of group [3415].
Northern Access	3419	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3420].
Northern Access	3420	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3419). Part of group [3268].
Northern Access	3421	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3422].
Northern Access	3422	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3421). Part of group [3271].
Northern Access	3423	Fill	Upper fill of pit [3425].
Northern Access	3424	Fill	Lower fill of pit [3425].
Northern Access	3425	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by lower fill (3424) and (3423).
Northern Access	3426	Void	VOID
Northern Access	3427	Void	VOID
Northern Access	3428	Fill	Single fill of pit [3429].
Northern Access	3429	Cut	Cut of shallow pit, filled by (3428).
Northern Access	3430	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Northern Access	3431	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3432].
Northern Access	3432	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3431). Part of group [3430].
Northern Access	3433	Fill	Single fill of pit [3434].
Northern Access	3434	Cut	Cut of small pit, filled by (3433).
Northern Access	3435	Fill	Single fill of pit [3436].
Northern Access	3436	Cut	Cut of large pit, filled by (3435).
Northern Access	3437	Fill	Single fill of pit [3438].
Northern Access	3438	Cut	Cut of large pit, filled by (3437).

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3439	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system.
Northern Access	3440	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3441].
Northern Access	3441	Cut	Cut of shallow drainage ditch, filled by (3440). Part of group [3439].
Northern Access	3442	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3443].
Northern Access	3443	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch, filled by (3442). Possible NW terminus although very truncated.Part of group [3553].
Northern Access	3444	Fill	Single fill of pit [3445]
Northern Access	3445	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3444).
Northern Access	3446	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3447].
Northern Access	3447	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3446). Truncates earlier pit/short linear [3449] to the NW. Part of group [3456].
Northern Access	3448	Fill	Single fill of pit/short linear [3449].
Northern Access	3449	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3448). Tuncated by ditch [3447] and
Northern Access	3450	Fill	Single fill of pit/spread [3451]. Possibly same as (3448) looking at photo.
Northern Access	3451	Feature	Cut of pit/spread, filled by (3450). Possibly same as [3449] looking at photo.
Northern Access	3452	Fill	Single fill of pit [3453].
Northern Access	3453	Cut	Cut of subovular pit/short linear.
Northern Access	3454	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3455].
Northern Access	3455	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3454). Truncates earlier ditch [3458]. Part of ditch [3456].
Northern Access	3456	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Same as [3553].
Northern Access	3457	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3458].
Northern Access	3458	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3457). Part of group [2062]. Truncated by later ditch [3455].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3459	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3460].
Northern Access	3460	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3461). Part of group [2062].
Northern Access	3461	Deposit	Deposit underlying [3460]. Likely a result of bioturbation and water seepage.
Northern Access	3462	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3463].
Northern Access	3463	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3462). Part of group [3464].
Northern Access	3464	Feature	Linear drainage/boundary ditch, part of the wider Romano-British field system. Extension of group [3347].
Northern Access	3465	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3466].
Northern Access	3466	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3465). Part of group [3467].
Northern Access	3467	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field system.
Northern Access	3468	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3469].
Northern Access	3469	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3468). Part of group [2062]. Cuts or joins ditch [3471].
Northern Access	3470	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3471].
Northern Access	3471	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3470). Part of group [3467]. Cut by or joins ditch [3469].
Northern Access	3472	Fill	Single fill of pit [3473].
Northern Access	3473	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3427).
Northern Access	3474	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3475].
Northern Access	3475	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3474). Part of group [2079].
Northern Access	3476	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3477].
Northern Access	3477	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3476). Part of group [2079].
Northern Access	3478	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3484].
Northern Access	3479	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3484].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3480	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3484].
Northern Access	3481	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3484].
Northern Access	3482	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3484].
Northern Access	3483	Fill	Basal fill of ditch [3484].
Northern Access	3484	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by basal fill (3483), secondary fills (3483, 3482, 3481, 3480, 3479) and upper fill (3478). Part of group [3492].
Northern Access	3485	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3486].
Northern Access	3486	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch, filled by (3485). Truncates earlier ditch [3484] group [3492].
Northern Access	3487	Fill	Upper fill of ditch (3489].
Northern Access	3488	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3489].
Northern Access	3489	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3488) and (3487). Part of group [3484].
Northern Access	3490	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3491].
Northern Access	3491	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3490). Part of group [2079].
Northern Access	3492	Feature	Linear drainage or boundary ditch, part of wider field Romano-British field system.
Northern Access	3493	Feature	
Northern Access	3494	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3495].
Northern Access	3495	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3494). Part of group [3456]?
Northern Access	3496	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3497].
Northern Access	3497	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3496). Part of group [3553].
Northern Access	3498	Feature	Linear drainage or boundary ditch, part of wider field Romano-British field system.
Northern Access	3499	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3500].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3500	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3499). Part of group [3553]. Truncates earlier ditch [3497], group [3498].
Northern Access	3501	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3502].
Northern Access	3502	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3501). Part of group [2079]. Truncates earlier ditch [3504], group [3456?].
Northern Access	3503	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3504].
Northern Access	3504	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3503). Part of group [3456]?. Truncated by later ditch [3502], group [2079].
Northern Access	3505	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3506].
Northern Access	3506	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3505). Part of group [3498]. Truncated by later ditch [3508], group [2079].
Northern Access	3507	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3508].
Northern Access	3508	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3507). Part of group [2079]. Truncates earlier ditch [3506], group [3498].
Northern Access	3509	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3510].
Northern Access	3510	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3509). Part of [3464].
Northern Access	3511	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3512). Part of group [3430].Truncates ditch [3513].
Northern Access	3512	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3511].
Northern Access	3513	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by lower fill (3515) and upper fill (3514). Part of group [2079].
Northern Access	3514	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3413].
Northern Access	3515	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3413].
Northern Access	3516	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field field system.
Northern Access	3517	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3518). Part of group [3516].
Northern Access	3518	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3417].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3519	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3520). Part of group [3516].
Northern Access	3520	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3419].
Northern Access	3521	Void	VOID
Northern Access	3522	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3523].
Northern Access	3523	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3522).
Northern Access	3524	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3525].
Northern Access	3525	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3524). Part of group [3498].
Northern Access	3526	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3527). Part of group [3464]. Truncates earlier ditch [3528].
Northern Access	3527	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3527].
Northern Access	3528	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by upper fill (3530) and secondary fill (3529). Part of group [3492]. Truncated by ditch [3464].
Northern Access	3529	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3528].
Northern Access	3530	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3528].
Northern Access	3531	Fill	Single fill of shallow pit [3532].
Northern Access	3532	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by (3531).
Northern Access	3533	Fill	Single fill of pit [3534].
Northern Access	3534	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3533).
Northern Access	3535	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3436].
Northern Access	3536	Feature	Cut of ditch, filled by (3535). Part of group [3553].
Northern Access	3537	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3538].
Northern Access	3538	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3537). Truncates earlier ditch [3540]. Part of group [3498].
Northern Access	3539	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3540].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3540	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3539). Truncated by later ditch [3538]. Part of group [3541].
Northern Access	3541	Feature	Spread of ditch and pit fill overspill.
Northern Access	3542	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3543). Part of group [3556].
Northern Access	3543	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3542].
Northern Access	3544	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3545). Part of group [3556]. Possible terminus or truncation.
Northern Access	3545	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3544].
Northern Access	3546	Deposit	Spread of ditch and pit fill overspill.
Northern Access	3547	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3550].
Northern Access	3548	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3550]
Northern Access	3549	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3615) and (3614). Part of group [3592]. Later recut by [3550].
Northern Access	3550	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by upper fill (3547) and lower fill (3548). Part of group [3593]. Cuts earlier ditch [3549].
Northern Access	3551	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3552). Part of group [3553].
Northern Access	3552	Fill	Single fill of ditch[3551].
Northern Access	3553	Feature	
Northern Access	3554	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3555). Part of group [3556].
Northern Access	3555	Fill	Single fill of ditch (3554).
Northern Access	3556	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field field system.
Northern Access	3557	Deposit	Spread identified in slot [3551]. Same as (3546).
Northern Access	3558	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3559].
Northern Access	3559	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3558). Part of group [3347].
Northern Access	3560	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3561].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3561	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3560). Truncated by possibly extension of group [3026].
Northern Access	3562	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3563). Small spur off ditch [3550] or possibly just spread from ditch bursting its banks.
Northern Access	3563	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3562].
Northern Access	3564	Fill	Single fill of pit [3565].
Northern Access	3565	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3564).
Northern Access	3566	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field field system.
Northern Access	3567	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3568). Part of group [3566].
Northern Access	3568	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3567]
Northern Access	3569	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3570].
Northern Access	3570	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3569). Part of group [3571]. Truncated by pit [3573].
Northern Access	3571	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field field system.
Northern Access	3572	Fill	Single fill of pit [3573].
Northern Access	3573	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3572). Truncates earlier ditch [3570] group [3571].
Northern Access	3574	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3575].
Northern Access	3575	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3574). Part of group [3576].
Northern Access	3576	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field system.
Northern Access	3577	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3578). Part of group [3566]. Tuncated by/joins ditch [3579] at E end.
Northern Access	3578	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3577].
Northern Access	3579	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3580). Part of group [3581]. Tuncates/joins ditch [3577].
Northern Access	3580	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3579].
Northern Access	3581	Feature	

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3582	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3583].
Northern Access	3583	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3582). Part of group [3592]. Cut by [3585].
Northern Access	3584	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3584].
Northern Access	3585	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3584). Part of group [3456]. Cuts [3583].
Northern Access	3586	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3587). Part of group [3581]. Truncates earlier ditch [3625].
Northern Access	3587	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3588].
Northern Access	3588	Feature	Single fill of pit [3589].
Northern Access	3589	Cut	Cut of pit, filled by (3588).
Northern Access	3590	Void	VOID
Northern Access	3591	Void	VOID
Northern Access	3592	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field system.
Northern Access	3593	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field system.
Northern Access	3594	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by lower fill (3595) and upper fill (3596). Part of group [3592].
Northern Access	3595	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3594].
Northern Access	3596	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3594]. Appears to be redeposited natural.
Northern Access	3597	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3598). Part of group [3593].
Northern Access	3598	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3597].
Northern Access	3599	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3600].
Northern Access	3600	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3599). Part of group [3576].
Northern Access	3601	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3602].
Northern Access	3602	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3601), Part of group [3603].
Northern Access	3603	Feature	Linear drainage ditch, part of wider field system.

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3604	Feature	Cutvilinear drainage ditch, part of wider field system.
Northern Access	3605	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3606].
Northern Access	3606	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3627) and (3605). Part of group [3604].
Northern Access	3607	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3608].
Northern Access	3608	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3607). Part of group [3456]. Truncated by later ditch [3610].
Northern Access	3609	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3610].
Northern Access	3610	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3609). Truncates earlier ditch [3608]. Likely part of group [3232].
Northern Access	3611	Feature	
Northern Access	3612	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3613].
Northern Access	3613	Cut	Cut of heavily truncated ditch, filled by (3612). Part of group [3571].
Northern Access	3614	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3549].
Northern Access	3615	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3549]
Northern Access	3616	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3617].
Northern Access	3617	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3616). Part of group [3603].
Northern Access	3618	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [3619].
Northern Access	3619	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3618). Part of group [3604].
Northern Access	3620	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3621].
Northern Access	3621	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, filled by (3620). Part of group [3576].
Northern Access	3622	Deposit	Spread in NE of area. Same as [3546]. Likely overspill of ditch [3624].
Northern Access	3623	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3624].
Northern Access	3624	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3623). Part of group [3464].

Area	Context	Description	Interpretation
Northern Access	3625	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (3626). Truncated by/joins [3586].
Northern Access	3626	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3625].
Northern Access	3627	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3606].

A.3 Site C (Charbridge Allotments): Context Register

Context	Feature no.	Description	Context Interpretation
001	-		Topsoil
002	-		Road Make up
003	-		Overburden
004	-		Natural
005	006	Fill	Fill of ditch [006]
006	006	Cut	Ditch
007	008	Fill	Fill of gully [008]
008	008	Feature	Gully terminal
009	010	Fill	Fill of ditch [010]
010	010	Cut	Ditch
011	012	Fill	Fill of pit [012]
012	012	Cut	Pit
013	014	Fill	Fill of gully [014]
014	014	Cut	Gully
015	016	Fill	Fill of linear feature [016]
016	016	Cut	Terminal of linear feature
017	018	Fill	Fill of linear feature [018]
018	018	Cut	Terminal of linear feature
019	020	Fill	Fill of gully [020]
020	020	Cut	Gully
021	022	Fill	Fill of posthole [022]
022	022	Cut	Posthole
023	023	Group	Group
024	024	Group	Group
025	027	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [027]
026	027	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [027]
027	027	Cut	Ditch
028	030	Fill	Upper fill of pti [030]
029	030	Fill	Lower fill of pit [030]
030	030	Cut	Pit

Context	Feature no.	Description	Context Interpretation
031	033	Fill	Upper fill of gully [033]
032	033	Fill	Lower fill of gully [033]
033	033	Cut	Gully
034	037	Fill	Top fill of ditch [037]
035	037	Fill	Middle fill of ditch [037]
036	037	Fill	Bottom fill of ditch [037]
037	037	Cut	Ditch
038	039	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [039]
039	039	Cut	Ditch
040	042	Fill	Upper fill of gully [042]
1041	1042	Fill	Lower fill of gully [042]
041	042	Cut	Gully
043	045	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [045]
044	045	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [045]
045	045	Cut	Ditch
046	047	Fill	Fill of ditch [047]
047	047	Cut	Cut of ditch
048	048	Group	Group
049	049	Group	Group
050	039	Fill	Fill of ditch [039]
051	053	Fill	Upper Fill of gully [053]
052	053	Fill	Lower fill of gully [053]
053	053	Cut	Gully
054	056	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [056]
055	056	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [056]
056	056	Cut	Ditch
057	058	Fill	Fill of pit [1058]
058	058	Cut	Pit
059	059		Group
060	062	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [062]
061	062	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [062]
062	062	Cut	Ditch
063	066	Fill	Upper fill of pit [066]
064	066	Fill	Middle fill of pit [066]
065	066	Fill	Lower fill of pit[066]
066	066	Cut	Pit
067	069	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [069]
068	069	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [069]
069	069	Cut	Ditch
070	071	Fill	Fill of pit [071]
071	071	Cut	Pit

Context	Feature no.	Description	Context Interpretation
072	074	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [074]
073	074	Fill	Lower fill of posthole [074]
074	074	Cut	Posthole
075	079	Fill	Fill of ditch [079]
076	079	Fill	Fill of ditch [079]
077	079	Fill	Fill of ditch [079]
078	079	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [079]
079	079	Cut	Ditch
080	081	Fill	Fill of gully [081]
081	081	Cut	Gully
082	084	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [084]
083	084	R	Lower fill [084]
084	084	Cut	Ditch
085	086	Fill	Fill of ditch [086]
086	086	Cut	Ditch
087	088	Fill	Fill of ditch [088]
088	088	Cut	Ditch
089	089	Linear	Group
090	090	Linear	Group
091	088	Fill	Fill of ditch [088]
092	088	Fill	Fill of ditch [088]
093	088	Fill	Fill of ditch [088]
094	095	Fill	Fill of gully [095]
095	095	Y	Gully terminal
096	215	Fill	Fill of ditch [097]
097	215	Cut	Ditch, part of group 215
098	099	Fill	Fill of ditch [099]
099	099	Cut	Ditch
100	101	Fill	Fill of linear [101]
101	101	Cut	Linear
102	103	Fill	Fill of ditch [103]
103	103	Cut	Ditch
104	105	Fill	Fill of ditch [105]
105	105	Cut	Ditch
106	108	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [108]
107	108	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [108]
108	108	Cut	Ditch
109	110	Fill	Fill of ditch [110]
110	110	Cut	Ditch
111	111	Group	Group
112	112	Group	Group

Context	Feature no.	Description	Context Interpretation
113-199		Group	
200	Was 97, now 215	Fill	Fitch fill, fill of [201]. Shallow feature. Probably a post-medieval drainage ditch
201	Was 97, now 215	Cut	Cut of ditch, filled by (200), part of group 215
202		Group	Fill of tree pit [203]. Fill increases in clay content in lower reaches.
203		Group	Cut of tree pit, interpreted as tree pit due to irregular base and pitting in feature walls consistent with rooting
204	214	Fill	Fill of pit [205], date unclear as no finds. Earlier than ditch [207] which truncates it.
205	214	Cut	Pit or tree bowl feature which is filled by (204) and cut by ditch [207]
206	Was 97, now 215	Fill	Fill of ditch feature [207] part of group 215.
207	Was 97, now 215	Cut	Cut of ditch feature, filled by (206), part of group 215. Cuts tree pit or pit feature.
208		Group	Fill of [209] pit or tree pit. Flint debitage found. Pit is cut by ditch [213] of group 215
209		Group	Pit or tree pit feature, filled by (208). Cut by ditch [213] of 215, and also possible post-hole 211.
210	214	Fill	Small sandy deposit, fill of [211] a possible post-hole.
211	214	Cut	Possible post-hole cut into pit [209]
212	Was 97, now 215	Fill	Fill of ditch [213], a probable post-med drainage ditch. Full extent not known as goes under site L.O.E.
213	Was 97, now 215	Cut	Probably post-med drainage ditch. Full extent not visible as it goes under site L.O.E.
214		Group	Group number created to link two slots dug into pit/tree pit feature: [209] and [205]. Pit is interpreted as a tree pit due to irregular shape in plan and shallow sloping sides.
215		Group	Ditch group number containing slots: [97, 201, 205, 207]. Runs NE-SW across site. May be truncated by over-machining

Context	Feature no.	Description	Context Interpretation
216	217	Fill	Backfill deposit
217		Group	Cut of drainage ditch
218		Group	
219	221		Fill deposit
220	221		Fill deposit
221			
222	GROUP	Group	GROUP
223	224	Fill	Backfill deposit
224		Cut	Linear cut of ditch
225	226	Fill	Backfill deposit
226		Cut	Linear cut of gully
227	GROUP	Group	GROUP
228	229	Fill	Backfill deposit
229		Cut	Linear cut of ditch - very truncated
230	GROUP	Group	GROUP
231	232	Fill	Backfill deposit - heavily truncated
232		Cut	Cut of ditch - heavily truncated
233	234	Fill	Upper fill of 234
234			
235	235	Fill	Lower fill of 234
236	237	Fill	Backfill deposit
237			

A.4 Site D (Mill Meadow): Context Register

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3002	3003	DEPO: dark brown silty clay with limestone	Occupational Debris
3003	3003	MASO: limestone building surface	Intternal Surface
3305	3003	MASO: stone floor	FL
3234	3235	FILL: greyish brown silty sand	SP
3235	3235	CUT: square posthole	SP
3294	3295	FILL: dark brown silty clay with limestone fragments	SP

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3295	3295	CUT: square posthole	SP
3307	3307	DEPO: yellowish brown silty clay bedding layer	S
3309	3310	FILL: dark brown silty clay with limestone fragments	SP
3310	3310	CUT: square posthole	SP
3249		DEPO: scatter of limestone	OC
3008	3009	DEPO: greyish brown sandy silty clay	x
3010	3012	DEPO: mottled greyish brown silty clay, upper fill	P
3011	3012	DEPO: mottled blueish grey silty clay lower fill	P
3012	3012	CUT: rounded pit	P
3027	3028	DEPO: light grey silty sand fill	D - ditch Fill
3028	3028	CUT: ditch	ditch
3057	3059	DEPO: light blueish grey sand	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3059	3059	CUT: NE-Swditch	Ditch
3013	3013	CUT: N-S channel/ ditch with flat base	Natural erosional channel
3015	3013	DEPO: dark greyish brown clayey silt	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3034	3013	FILL: greyish brown clayey silt top fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3035	3013	DEPO: dark yellowish brown clayey silt	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3036	3013	DEPO: light greyish brown silty sandy clay	Natural alluvial channel deposit

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3037	3013	DEPO: dark yellowish brown silty sand, secondary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3038	3013	DEPO: blueish grey silty sand primary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3016	3018	DEPO: Dark grey clayey silt, upper fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3017	3018	DEPO: grey sandy silt lower fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3018	3018	CUT: channel with irregualr base	Natural erosional channel
3019	3022	DEPO: dark brown clayey silt, upper fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3020	3022	DEPO: light brown clayey silt, secondary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3021	3022	DEPO: light greyish brown silty clay primary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3022	3022	CUT: channel with uneven base	Natural erosional channel
3023	3031	DEPO: light brownish grey silty clay top fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3024	3031	DEPO: light brownish grey silty clay possibly = 3023	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3025	3031	DEPO: light greyish brown silty clay	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3026	3031	DEPO: pale grey silty clay fill of channel	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3029	3031	DEPO: light greyish brown clayey silt secondary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3030	3031	FILL: light greyish brown sandy silt primary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3031	3031	CUT: truncated channel with flat base	Natural erosional channel
3033	3033	CUT: N-S channel/ ditch with flat base	Natural erosional channel
3049	3033	DEPO: mottled grey silty sand primary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3050	3033	DEPO: grey sandy silt, limestone fragments, secondary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3051	3033	DEPO: greyish brown silty clay, top fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3052	3033	DEPO: light grey silty sand alluvium	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3053	3033	DEPO: brownish grey silty clay alluvium	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3040	3040	CUT: N-S channel/ ditch with flat base	Natural erosional channel
3041	3040	DEPO: soft light grey silty sand primary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3042	3040	DEPO: greyish brown silty sandy clay secondary fill	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3060	3062	FILL: greyish brown silty sand animal disturbance	external unspecified
3061	3062	FILL: greyish brown silty sand ditch fill	external unspecified
3062	3062	CUT: ditch	non-structural cut
3063	3063	GROUP: alluvium-filled channel	NC
3256	3257	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	D
3257	3257	CUT: broad N-S ditch/ channel	D
3258	3259	FILL: yellowish brown silty sand	NC
3259	3259	CUT: edge of channel	NC
3263	3264	FILL: light grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3264	3264	CUT: shallow channel	NC
3265	3266	FILL: light grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3266	3266	CUT: shallow channel	NC
3039		DEPO: dark yellowish brown silty clayey sand	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3054		DEPO: brownish grey sandy clay alluvium	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3055		DEPO: blueish grey sandy clay alluvium	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3056		DEPO: dark grey sand	Natural alluvial channel deposit

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3058		DEPO: light blueish grey sand	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3074	3075	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	D
3075	3075	CUT: SE-NW flat based feature	D
3123	3124	FILL: mottled greyish brown silty clay	D
3124	3124	CUT: ditch, rounded profile	D
3076		GROUP: SE-NW flat based feature	D
3078	3079	FILL: dark greenish brown silty sand	D
3079	3079	CUT: SE-NW flat based feature	D
3080	3081	FILL: dark greyish brown silty sand	D
3081	3081	CUT: SE-NW flat based feature	D
3134	3135	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	D
3135	3135	CUT: east west gully	D
3158	3159	FILL: dark brown clayey silt	D
3159	3159	CUT: V-shaped ditch with cleaning slot	D
3077		GROUP: SE-NW flat based feature	D
3045	3046	DEPO: brownish grey silty clay ditch fill	D
3046	3046	CUT: E-W cut, rounded base	D
3066	3067	FILL: brownish grey silty clay	D
3067	3067	CUT: SE-NW flat based feature	Gully
3117	3118	FILL: brownish grey silty clay	D
3118	3118	CUT: ditch, rounded profile	D
3107		GROUP: ditch or gully	Gully
3047	3048	DEPO: light brownish grey silty clay	D
3048	3048	CUT: shallow ditch	D
3108	3108	GROUP: NE-SW ditch:	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3064		FILL: dark grey silty clay	D
3065		CUT: rounded terminus, shallow ditch	D
3104	3106	FILL: greyish brown clayey sand top fill	Gully
3105	3106	FILL: grey sandy clay primary fill	Gully
3106	3106	CUT: E-W cut, flat base	Gully
3140	3142	FILL: dark greyish brown sandy clay upper fill	D
3141	3142	FILL: yellowish brown sandy clay primary fill	D
3142	3142	CUT: round-profiled ditch	D
3143	3144	FILL: light grey silt	D
3144	3144	CUT: gully terminus	D
3113		GROUP: ditch or gully, flattish base	Gully
3099	3100	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	Gully
3100	3100	CUT: rounded terminus, shallow gully	Gully
3121	3122	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	Gully
3122	3122	CUT: rounded terminus	Gully
3115		GROUP: NW-SE gully	Gully
3093	3094	FILL: brown silty sand	D
3094	3094	CUT: ditch terminus, flat base	D
3162	3163	FILL: brownish grey silty clay	D
3163	3163	CUT: E-W ditch, rounded profile	D
3179	3180	FILL: dark grey silty clay	D
3180	3180	CUT: flat based gully/ ditch	D
3196	3197	FILL: dark grey silty clay	D
3197	3197	CUT: ditch with rounded profile	D
3204	3205	FILL: dark grey silty clay	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3205	3205	CUT: round-profiled gully	D
3129		GROUP: NE-SW ditch/ gully	Gully
3068	3069	FILL: yellowish brown sandy clay	Gully
3069	3069	CUT: NE-SW concave feature	Gully
3185	3186	FILL: yellowish brown sandy clay	D
3186	3186	CUT: Shallow linear ditch	D
3187	3188	FILL: yellowish brown sandy clay	D
3188	3188	CUT: Shallow linear ditch	D
3189	3190	FILL: yellowish brown sandy clay	D
3190	3190	CUT: Shallow linear ditch, rounded terminus	D
3207	3208	FILL: yellowish brown sandy clay	D
3208	3208	CUT: Shallow linear ditch	D
3209	3210	FILL: yellowish brown sandy clay	D
3210	3210	CUT: Shallow linear ditch	D
3184		GROUP: shallow linear ditch	D
3191	3192	FILL: dark blueish grey sandy silt	D
3192	3192	CUT: Shallow linear ditch, rounded terminus	D
3194	3195	FILL: dark blueish grey sandy silt	D
3195	3195	CUT: Shallow linear ditch, rounded terminus	D
3193		GROUP: NW-SE gully	D
3200	3201	FILL: blueish brown clayey silt	EC
3201	3201	CUT: shallow uneven furrow	EC
3127	3128	FILL: dark grey silty clay	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3128	3128	CUT: E-W ditch, flattish base	D
3181	3182	FILL: dark grey silty clay	D
3182	3182	CUT: flat based gully/ ditch	D
3183		GROUP:	D
3206		GROUP: east-west ditch	D
3132	3133	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	Gully
3133	3133	CUT: rounded profile	Gully
3167	3168	FILL: Greyish brown sandy clay	D
3168	3168	CUT: Shallow E-W ditch/ gully	D
3198	3199	FILL: brownish grey silty sandy clay	D
3199	3199	CUT: shallow gully terminus	D
3211		GROUP: Shallow east-west gully	D
3136	3137	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	Gully
3137	3137	CUT: gully with flat base	Gully
3202	3203	FILL: dark grey silty sand	D
3203	3203	CUT: E-W rounded gully	D
3238	3239	FILL: Dark greyish brown silty clay	D
3239	3239	CUT: SE-NW flat based gully	D
3212		GROUP: Shallow east-west gully	D
3125	3126	FILL: reddish grey sandy clay	EC
3126	3126	CUT: shallow furrow	EC
3177	3178	FILL: reddish brown sandy clay	EC
3178	3178	CUT: shallow, flat-based furrow	EC
3214	3215	FILL: dark grey silty clay	EC
3215	3215	CUT: shallow furrow	EC

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3216	3216	GROUP: shallow furrow	EC
3218	3219	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	EC
3219	3219	CUT: rounded terminus of furrow	EC
3224	3225	FILL: dark brown clayey silt	SP
3225	3225	CUT: oval posthole	SP
3111	3112	FILL: greyish brown clayey silty sand	EC
3112	3112	CUT: shallow furrow	EC
3130	3131	FILL: brownish grey claey silt	EC
3131	3131	CUT: shallow furrow	EC
3175	3176	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	EC
3176	3176	CUT: shallow, flat-based furrow	EC
3226		GROUP: East-west furrow	EC
3091	3092	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	D
3092	3092	CUT: ditch terminus, rounded base	D
3156	3157	FILL: mid greyish brown silty clay	P
3157	3157	CUT: irregular burrow	P
3227		GROUP: east-west ditch	D
3119	3120	FILL: brownish grey silty clay	EC
3120	3120	CUT: ditch, rounded profile	EC
3173	3174	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	EC
3174	3174	CUT: shallow, flat-based furrow	EC
3228	3228	GROUP: East-west furrow	EC
3222	3223	FILL: brownish grey silty sand	D
3223	3223	CUT: east-west gully	D
3231	3232	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	D
3232	3232	CUT: east-west gully	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3229		GROUP: east-west gully	D
3138	3139	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	D
3139	3139	CUT: rounded ditch terminus	D
3154	3155	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	D
3155	3155	CUT: E-W ditch, flattish base	D
3171	3172	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	D
3172	3172	CUT: small, concave profile	D
3230		GROUP: east-west ditch	D
3236	3237	FILL: dark grey silty clay	P
3237	3237	CUT: Circular pit, flat base	P
3250	3251	FILL: brown silty clay	D
3251	3251	CUT: shallow ditch/ gully	D
3271	3272	FILL: yellowish grey silty clay	D
3272	3272	CUT: shallow ditch or gully	D
3286	3287	FILL: dark brown silty clay	D
3287	3287	CUT: shallow gully	D
3292	3293	FILL: dark brown silty clay	D
3293	3293	CUT: shallow gully	D
3276		GROUP: N-S gully	D
3114	3114	CUT: animal burrow	P
3252	3253	FILL: yellowish brown silty clay	D
3253	3253	CUT: shallow ditch/ gully	D
3273	3274	FILL: brownish grey silty clay	D
3274	3274	CUT: SW-NE ditch/ gully	D
3277	3277	GROUP: N-S gully	D
3288	3289	FILL: dark brown silty clay	D
3289	3289	CUT: shallow gully	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3290	3291	FILL: dark brown silty clay	D
3291	3291	CUT: shallow gully	D
3456	3457	FILL: purplish grey silty sand	D
3457	3457	CUT: ditch with flat base	D
3278	3280	FILL: brown silty clay, secondary fill	D
3279	3280	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	D
3280	3280	CUT: broad rounded ditch terminus	D
3301	3302	FILL: bluish grey silty clay	D
3302	3302	CUT: shallow ditch remnant	D
3281		GROUP: ditch	D
3240	3241	FILL: Brownish grey silty clay	D
3241	3241	CUT: East-west ditch/ gully	D
3269	3270	FILL: dark brownish grey silty clay	D
3270	3270	CUT: ditch/ gully with rounded terminal	D
3282		GROUP: Gully	D
3283		DEPO: yellowish brown silty clay	NC
3284		DEPO: blueish grey silty clay	NC
3285		GROUP: alluvium	NC
3299	3299	DEPO: mottled grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3300	3300	DEPO: mottled grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3306	3306	DEPO: mottled natural clay geology	N
3297	3311	MASO: limestone road surface	ES
3298	3311	MASO: limestone road surface	ES
3311	3311	MASO: limestone road surface	ES

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3312	3311	DEPO: reddish brown silty sand trample layer	OC
3316	3311	DEPO: grey silty clay trample layer	OC
3498	3311	DEPO: looose yellow sand	MU
3499	3311	DEPO: yellow sand geology	N
3516	3311	DEPO: looose yellow sand	MU
3517	3311	DEPO: greenish yellow sandy clay	N
3526	3311	DEPO: part of limestone road	MU
3527	3311	DEPO: part of limestone road	MU
3528	3311	DEPO: part of limestone road	MU
3529	3311	DEPO: part of limestone road	MU
3610	3611	DEPO, blueish grey silty clay	EM
3611	3611	CUT, shallow hollow on NE side of road Probably part of scouring event	EM
3612	3614	FILL, bluish grey silty clay accumulated depsoit?	EM
3613	3614	FILL, possible extension of road over roadside ditch	EM
3614	3614	CUT, shallow cut for NE edge of road into alluvium, but could be hollow formed by weight of road.	EM
3592	3528/3529	DEPO, scatter of limestone	EM
3317	3318	FILL: brownish grey sandy silt	P
3318	3318	CUT: Rectangular pit, flat base	P
3319	3319	CUT: Small elongated pit	P

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3703	3425	Fill, light grey clayey silt	CP
3704	3704	Cut, oval pit	CP
3320	3320	GROUP: straight ditch	D
3321	3324	FILL: dark grey silty sand, upper ditch fill	D
3322	3324	FILL: greyish brown silty sand, secondary ditch fill	D
3323	3324	FILL: reddish brown sandy and gravel primary ditch fill	D
3324	3324	CUT: wide, shallow ditch remnant	D
3464	3465	FILL: dark grey silty clay ditch fill	D
3465	3465	CUT: north-south ditch	D
3482	3483	FILL: dark greyish brown clayey silt ditch fill	D
3483	3483	CUT: rounded ditch terminus	D
3567	3568	FILL, mottled greyish brown silty clay	D
3568	3568	CUT, broad shallow ditch	D
3573	3574	FILL, reddish brown silt	D
3574	3574	CUT, NE-SW shallow ditch	D
3655	3656	Fill, grey silty clay	D
3656	3656	Cut, straight ditch	D
3659	3661	Fill, light bluish grey silty clay upper fill	D
3660	3661	Fill, grey sandy silt primary fill	D
3661	3661	Cut, straight ditch	D
3669	3671	Fill, mottled grey silty clay upper fill	D
3670	3671	Fill, light grey clayey sand primary fill	D
3671	3671	Cut, ditch	D
3325	3326	FILL: dark grey clayey silt	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3326	3326	CUT: short part of truncated ditch	D
3327	3328	FILL: brownish grey stony clayey silt	D
3328	3328	CUT: broad shallow SW ditch terminus	D
3329	3329	GROUP: broad shallow ditch remnant	D
3330	3331	FILL: brownish grey stony silty clay	D
3331	3331	CUT: broad shallow ditch remnant	D
3435	3436	FILL: Light grey sand and gravel	D
3436	3436	CUT: shallow curvilinear ditch N terminus	D
3437	3437	GROUP: shallow curvilinear ditch	D
3440	3441	FILL: brown silty sand	D
3441	3441	CUT: large ditch. Maybe natural variation?	D
3488	3489	FILL: greyish blue-brown silty clay ditch fill	D
3489	3489	CUT: shallow NE-SW ditch	D
3581	3582	Fill, greyish brown silty clay	D
3582	3582	CUT, NE-SW ditch	D
3598	3599	FILL, greyish brown mottled clayey sand	D
3599	3599	CUT, broad shallow ditch	D
3602	3603	FILL, greyisn brown silty clay	D
3603	3603	CUT, ditch	D
3335	3336	FILL: greyish brown sandy silt, roots	TH
3336	3336	CUT: Kidney-shaped tree throw	TH
3338	3339	FILL: mottled greyish brown sandy silt	P
3339	3339	CUT: shallow oval pit	P

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3340	3341	FILL: dark brownish grey clayey silt	P
3341	3341	CUT: irregular oval pit	P
3342	3343	FILL: grey clayey silt	D
3343	3343	CUT: straight ditch	D
3344	3344	GROUP: straight ditch	D
3345	3347	FILL: grey silty sand upper ditch fill	D
3346	3347	FILL: reddish brown stony primary ditch fill	D
3347	3347	CUT: straight ditch	D
3348	3349	FILL: brownish grey silty clay	D
3349	3349	CUT: shallow straight ditch	D
3386	3387	FILL: Light brownish grey silty clay	D
3387	3387	CUT: shallow NW-SE ditch	D
3447	3461	FILL: dark grey clay with charcoal	D
3461	3461	CUT: narrow ditch with flat base	D
3468	3469	FILL: dark greyish brown silty clay	D
3469	3469	CUT: ditch with rounded terminus	D
3470	3471	DEPO: dark blueish grey silty clay ditch fill	D
3471	3471	CUT: ditch terminus, quite shallow	D
3353	3354	FILL: dark grey slightly stony sand	D
3354	3354	CUT: shallow, narrow ditch	D
3355	3356	FILL: dark grey slightly stony sand	D
3356	3356	CUT: shallow, narrow ditch	D
3361	3361	GROUP: NE-SW ditch	D
3362	3363	FILL: greyish brown silty sand	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3363	3363	CUT: shallow, narrow ditch	D
3364	3365	FILL: dark green sand	D
3365	3365	CUT: shallow ditch remnant	D
3433	**3434**	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	D
3434	3434	CUT: Flat ended ditch terminus	D
3260	3262	FILL: blueish grey sandy clay silt secondary fill	NC
3261	3262	FILL: pale green clayey silt primary fill	NC
3262	3262	CUT: ditch	NC
3379	3379	GROUP: Large NE-SW ditch	D
3380	3381	FILL: bluish grey silty sand upper fill	D
3381	3381	CUT: Large NE-SW ditch	D
3382	3381	FILL: Light grey sand, primary fill	D
3429	3432	FILL: light grey silty clay upper ditch fill	D
3430	3432	FILL: light grey silty sand secondary ditch fill	D
3431	3432	FILL: dark grey clayey sand, primary ditch fill	D
3432	3432	CUT: Large NE-SW ditch	D
3444	3445	FILL: brown silty clay upper fill at terminus	D
3445	3445	CUT: rounded ditch terminus, irregular base	D
3515	3445	FILL: dark brown clayey silt primary ditch fill	D
3453	3453	CUT: large ditch, flattish base	D
3454	3453	FILL: Hard yellowish brown sandy clay top fill of ditch	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3500	3453	FILL: yellowish brown silty clay ditch fill	D
3501	3453	DEPO: grey silty clay ditch fill	D
3502	3453	FILL: brown silty sand ditch fill	D
3503	3453	FILL: light grey silty clay ditch fill	D
3504	3453	FILL: brownish grey silty sand ditch fill	D
3505	3453	FILL: light grey silty sand primary ditch fill	D
3506	3453	FILL: light greyish brown silty clay primary ditch fill	D
3383	3383	GROUP: Large NE-SW ditch	D
3384	3385	FILL: Brownish grey silty clay	D
3385	3385	CUT: NE-SW ditch	D
3393	3394	FILL: dark grey sandy clay	D
3394	3394	CUT: northeast-southwest ditch	D
3395	3395	GROUP: northeast-southwest ditch	D
3396	3396	GROUP: limestone scatter	DB
3397	3396	DEPO: scatter of limestone pieces	DB
3475	3397	DEPO: sand deposited with limestone scatter	DB
3337	3337	CUT: Roadside ditch	D
3368	3370	FILL: dark grey mottled silty sand, upper fill	D
3369	3370	FILL: yellowish red shelly sand	D
3370	3370	CUT: Flat ended ditch terminus	D
3373	3375	FILL: dark grey silty clay, upper fill	D
3374	3375	FILL: yellowish grey silty clay primary fill	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3375	3375	CUT: rounded ditch terminus	D
3409	3409	GROUP: Ditch	D
3438	3439	FILL: blueish grey silty clay	D
3439	3439	CUT: Roadside ditch	D
3569	3570	FILL, light grey clay	D
3570	3570	CUT, E-W ditch	D
3332	3334	FILL: dark grey silty clay. upper fill	D
3333	3334	FILL: dark grey clay, primary fill	D
3334	3334	CUT: narrow, deep roadside ditch re-cut	D
3376	3378	FILL: mid grey clay, upper ditch fill	D
3377	3378	FILL: light grey sandy clay, primary ditch fill	D
3378	3378	CUT: east-west ditch	D
3455	3455	GROUP: Roadside ditch	D
3466	3467	FILL: dark grey ditch fill	D
3467	3467	CUT: Roadside ditch	D
3635	3636	Fill, dark blueish grey silty clay	D
3636	3636	CUT, moderate NW-SE ditch	D
3649	3650	FILL, blueish grey silty clay and gravel	D
3650	3650	CUT, ditch	D
3458	3459	FILL: yellowish brown gravelly clayey sand	D
3459	3459	CUT: rounded ditch terminus, shallow ditch	D
3460	3460	GROUP: shallow curvilinear ditch with rounded terminus	D
3462	3463	FILL: dark brownish grey silty clay	D
3463	3463	CUT: East-west ditch	D
3571	3572	FILL, greyish brown silty sand	D
3572	3572	CUT, EW ditch	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3407	3408	FILL: grey silty clay fill	D
3408	3408	CUT: shallow ditch remnant	D
3490	3490	GROUP: NE-SW ditch	D
3492	3493	FILL: greyish brown silty sand ditch fill	D
3493	3493	CUT: lensing out ditch terminus	D
3357	3358	FILL: light grey sandy clay	D
3358	3358	CUT: SW-NE ditch	D
3403	3406	FILL: Reddish brown silty clay, upper fill	D
3404	3406	FILL: dark grey silty sandy clay, secondary fill	D
3405	3406	FILL: light grey silty sand, primary fill	D
3406	3406	CUT: broad ditch remnant	D
3476	3477	DEPO: dark greyish brown silty clay ditch fill	D
3477	3477	CUT: shallow NW-SE ditch	D
3480	3481	FILL: greyish brown clayey sand ditch fill	D
3481	3481	CUT: lensing out ditch terminus	D
3491	3491	GROUP: NE-SW ditch	D
3315	3315	DEPO: organic dark brown root disturbance	MU
3507	3508	FILL: mottled dark brown silty clay fill	TH
3508	3508	CUT: irregular oval pit	TH
3509	3510	FILL: reddish brown silty clay fill	P
3510	3510	CUT: modern intrusion,either tree, animal or dumper	P
3391	3392	FILL: blueish grey clay	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3511	3511	CUT: extensive scoured river channel	NE
3398		FILL: bluish grey silty clay primary fill	D
3522	3524	FILL: brown clayey sand, upper ditch fill	D
3523	3524	FILL: light greyish brown sandy clay lower ditch fill	D
3524	3524	CUT: NW-SE ditch	D
3525	3525	GROUP: ditch?	
3530	3530	GROUP: ditch	D
3531	3532	FILL: brown sandy silt	D
3532	3532	CUT: narrow NE-SW ditch	D
3536	3538	FILL: dark brownish grey silty clay sand ditch fill	D
3537	3538	FILL: greyish brown silty sand lower ditch fill	D
3538	3538	CUT: narrow flat-based ditch	D
3540	3543	FILL: mottled reddish brown silty clay top ditch fill	D
3541	3543	FILL: brownish grey silty clay secondary ditch fill	D
3542	3543	FILL: blueish grey silty clay primary fill	D
3543	3543	CUT: NE-SW ditch, aligns to Tythe Barn banked ditch	D
3577	3543	DEPO, greyish brown sandy clay	NO
3578	3543	FILL, greyish brown clay, upper fill	D
3549	3549	GROUP: NE-SW ditch	D
3575		DEPO, light brown sandy silty clay embankment	EB
3576		DEPO, light brown sandy silty clay embankment	EB

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3579	3580	FILL, greyish brown clayey sand	D
3580	3580	CUT, NW SE ditch with rounded terminus	D
3585	3586	FILL, reddsh brown silty clay	P
3586	3586	CUT, oval pit, rounded base	P
3583	3584	FILL, blueish grey mottled clayey silt	P
3584	3584	CUT, shallow pit remnant	P
3587	3588	Fill, greyish brown silty clay	D
3588	3588	CUT, NW-SE ditch	D
3589	3589	GROUP, ditch	Ditch
3593	3595	FILL, blueish grey clay upper fill	D
3594	3595	FILL, soft pale grey claey silt lower fill	D
3595	3595	CUT, large NW ditch terminus	D
3590	3591	FILL, reddish brown silty clayey sand	D
3591	3591	CUT, shallow NW-SE ditch/ gully	D
3600	3601	FILL, mottled blue/ red clay	D
3601	3601	CUT, flat ended E ditch terminus	D
3608	3609	FILL, greyish brown sandy clay	P
3609	3609	CUT, shallow subcircular pit	P
3617	3617	DEPO, mottled brown/ grey clay alluvium	NC
3606	3607	FILL, greyish brown sandy clay	D
3607	3607	CUT, larger NW-SE ditch, rounded base	D
3615	3616	FILL, mottled blue/ red clay	D
3616	3616	CUT, ditch with concave base	D
3618	3618	GROUP, ditch NNW-SSE	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3633	3633	CUT, ditch NNW-SSE	D
3634	3633	FILL, bluish brown clay with gravel	D
3637	3638	FILL, mottled blue/ red clay	D
3638	3638	CUT, moderate NNE-SSW ditch	D
3619	3619	CUT, circular pit, round base	P
3620	3619	FILL, hard blueish grey clay	P
3621	3621	CUT, circular pit, round base	P
3622	3621	FILL, blueish grey clay	P
3623	3624	FILL, light brownish grey clayey sand	D
3624	3624	CUT, ditch with uneven base	D
3625	3625	CUT, subcircular pit, irregular base	TH
3626	3625	Fill, greyish brown silty clay	TH
3631	3632	FILL, pale greyish brown silty clay	D
3632	3632	Cut, flatly rounded ditch terminus	D
3639	3640	FILL, blueish grey silty clay and gravel	D
3640	3640	CUT, shallow pit or ditch	D
3641	3642	FILL, brownish grey clayey silt with gravel	D
3642	3642	CUT, shallow wide ditch or tree pit	D
3643	3644	FILL, sticky blackish grey clay	PC
3644	3644	CUT, sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and stakeholes	PC
3645	3644	FILL, grey clay deposit	PC
3654	3644	Fill, greenish grey silty clay, primary fill	PC
3667	3667	Fill, Bluish grey sandy clay upper fill	PC

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3675	3676	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3676	3676	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3677	3678	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3678	3678	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3679	3680	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3680	3680	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3681	3682	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3682	3682	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3683	3684	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3684	3684	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3705	3706	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3706	3706	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3725	3726	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3726	3726	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3727	3728	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3728	3728	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3729	3730	Fill, greenish brown silty sand	SP
3730	3730	Cut, stakehole on pit edge	SP
3647	3648	FILL, pale grey sand with gravel	D
3648	3648	CUT, shallow, possibly linear feature or pit	D
3651	3652	FILL, blueish grey silty clay and gravel	D
3652	3652	CUT, shallow linear ditch	D
3653	3653	Group, ditch	D
3663	3664	Fill, grey sandy clay	D
3664	3664	Cut, shallow, straight ditch	D
3711	3712	Fill, blueish grey sandy clay with gravel	D
3712	3712	Cut, shallow ditch, uneven base	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3713	3714	Fill, blueish grey sandy clay with gravel	D
3714	3714	Cut, shallow ditch	D
3715	3716	Fill, dark brown clayey silt	D
3716	3716	Cut, north-south ditch	D
3723	3724	Fill, brownish grey silty clay	D
3724	3724	Cut, round ended ditch terminus	D
3657	3658	Fill, bluish grey clayey silt	P
3658	3658	Cut, sub circular pit	P
3665	3666	Fill, grey sandy clay	D
3666	3667	Cut, ditch with round terminus	D
3627	3628	FILL, mottled blue/ red clay	D
3628	3628	CUT, moderate NW-SE ditch	D
3629	3630	FILL, mottled blue/ red clay	D
3630	3630	CUT, ditch corner; turning direction	D
3672	3674	Fill, mottled grey silty clay upper fill	D
3673	3674	Fill, mottled yellowish brown clay sand primary fill	D
3674	3674	Cut, irregular terminus, root damage	D
3662	3685	Fill, root disturbed natural	TH
3685	3685	Cut, machine removal of tree	TH
3686	3687	Fill, bluish grey clayey silt	P
3687	3687	Cut, irregular shallow pit	P
3596	3597	FILL, mottled blue/ red clay, minor gravel	D
3597	3597	CUT, broad shallow ditch	D
3688	3688	Group, ditch	D
3691	3692	Fill, grey silty clay with gravel	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3692	3692	Cut, shallow, straight ditch	D
3689	3689	Group, ditch	D
3693	3694	Fill, grey silty clay with gravel	D
3694	3694	Cut, shallow, straight ditch	D
3719	3720	Fill, greyish brown silty clay	D
3720	3720	Cut, round ended ditch terminus	D
3690	3690	Group, ditch	D
3695	3696	Fill, dark blueish grey silty clay	D
3696	3696	Cut, slightly curving shallow terminus	D
3717	3718	Fill, greyish brown silty clay	D
3718	3718	Cut, flatly rounded ditch terminus	D
3668	Same as 3717	Fill, greyish brown silty clay	D
3697	3700	Fill, greenish grey silty clay, upper fill	D
3699	3700	Fill, mottled grey clay lower fill	D
3700	3700	Cut, round ended ditch terminus	D
3701	3702	Fill, mixed silty clay and gravel	TH
3702	3702	Cut, tree throw	TH
3707	3708	Fill, blueish grey sandy clay with gravel	D
3708	3708	Cut, rounded profile ditch	D
3709	3710	Fill, blueish grey sandy clay with gravel	D
3710	3710	Cut, rounded profile ditch	D
3722	**3722**	**Group, ditch**	**D**
3733	3734	Fill, mid bluish grey silty sand and gravel	D
3734	3734	Cut, round ended ditch terminus	D
3735	3735	Cut, part of thin linear ditch	D
3736	3735	Fill, mid bluish grey silty clay	D
3731	3732	Fill, greyish brown silty clay	D
3732	3732	Cut, elongated oval pit with flat base	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3646	Same as 3718	x	D
3472	UNUSED	x	x
3006	VOID	x	x
3043	VOID	x	x
3095	VOID	x	x
3096	VOID	x	x
3116	VOID	x	x
3145	VOID	x	x
3146	VOID	x	x
3147	VOID	x	x
3148	VOID	x	x
3149	VOID	x	x
3150	VOID	x	x
3151	VOID	x	x
3152	VOID	x	x
3153	VOID	x	x
3160	VOID	x	x
3161	VOID	x	x
3169	VOID	x	x
3247	VOID	x	x
3248	VOID	x	x
3367	VOID	x	x
3698	void	x	x
3721	VOID	x	x
3494	VOIDED	x	x
3495	VOIDED	x	x
3009	x	VOIDED	Natural erosional channel
3359	3360	FILL: greyish brown silty sand	D
3360	3360	CUT: broad shallow ditch remnant	D
3371	3372	FILL: stony dark brownish grey silty clay	D
3372	3372	CUT: medium sized NW-SE ditch	D
3388	3390	FILL: Brownish grey stony clay, lower fill	D
3389	3390	FILL: mixed grey stony clay, upper fill	D
3390	3390	CUT: shallow ditch remnant	D

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3399	3401	FILL: stony dark brownish grey silty clay	D
3400	3401	FILL: light grey silty sand primary fill	D
3401	3401	CUT: east-west ditch	D
3402	3401	FILL: Greyish brown silty clay. Upper fill	D
3426	3427	FILL: grey clayey sand	D
3427	3427	CUT: shallow ditch remnant	D
3446	3448	FILL: dark brownish grey silty clay ditch fill	D
3448	3448	CUT: ditch with flat base	D
3478	3479	FILL: grey clayey silt ditch fill	D
3479	3479	CUT: North-south ditch	D
3496	3497	FILL: greyish brown sandy clay ditch fill	D
3497	3497	CUT: shallow NE-SW ditch	D
3044	3044	DEPO: yellowish brown sandy clay, slight gravel geology	Natural strata
3170	3044	FILL: blueish grey clayey silt	NC
3070	3071	FILL: pale grey sandy clay silt	Structural Cut (post hole)
3071	3071	CUT: round posthole, flat base	Structural Cut (post hole)
3072	3073	FILL: pale grey sandy clay silt	Structural Cut (post hole)
3073	3073	CUT: round posthole, flat base	Structural Cut (post hole)
3082	3083	FILL: pale grey sandy clay silt	Structural Cut (post hole)
3083	3083	CUT: round posthole, flat base	Structural Cut (post hole)
3084	3085	FILL: pale grey sandy clay silt	Structural Cut (post hole)
3085	3085	CUT: round posthole, flat base	Structural Cut (post hole)

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3086	3087	FILL:mottled greyish brown silty sandy clay	Pit (unspecified)
3087	3087	CUT: oval pit, flat base	Pit (unspecified)
3088	3089	FILL: brownish grey silty clay	Pit (unspecified)
3089	3089	CUT: oval pit, uneven base	Pit (unspecified)
3097	3098	FILL: pale grey sandy clay silt	Structural cut (post hole)
3098	3098	CUT: round posthole, flat base	Structural cut (post hole)
3101	3103	FILL: light brownish grey clayey sand top fill	Pit
3102	3103	FILL: dark greyish brown silty clay primary fill	Pit
3103	3103	CUT: oval pit, flat base	Pit
3109	3110	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	natural alluvial channel deposit
3110	3110	CUT: edge of channel	natural alluvial channel
3164	3166	FILL: light grey silty clay	P
3165	3166	FILL: brownish yellow sandy clay	P
3166	3166	CUT: Sub-circular pit	P
3220	3221	FILL: dark greyish brown silty sand	TH
3221	3221	CUT: subcircular tree throw	TH
3242	3242	CUT: subcircular pit	P
3243	3242	FILL: dark brownish grey silty clay	P
3244	3245	FILL: Mottled brown silty clay	TH
3245	3245	CUT: oval irregular tree pit	TH
3254	3255	FILL: Yellowish brown clay	D
3255	3255	CUT: concave N-S ditch/ channel	D
3267	3268	DEPO: light grey silty clay alluvium	NC

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3268	3268	DEPO: light brown silty sand alluvium	NC
3296	3296	DEPO:light bluish grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3303	3304	FILL: light grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3304	3304	CUT: River channel, possible island edge	NE
3313	3313	DEPO: grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3314	3314	DEPO: brown sandy clay silt alluvium	NC
3366	3367	DEPO: greyish blue alluvium	NC
3392	3392	CUT: broad shallow ditch channel	D
3410	**3411**	FILL: dark brown silty clay	TH
3411	3411	CUT: irregular form, maybe burrow	TH
3412	3413	FILL: greyish brown silty clay	SP
3413	3413	CUT: oval posthole	SP
3414	**3415**	FILL: brown silty sand	P
3415	3415	CUT: sub-circular pit	P
3416	3417	FILL: brownish grey silty sand	P
3417	**3417**	CUT: irregular elongated pit	P
3418	3419	FILL: grey clayey sand	P
3419	**3419**	CUT: regular elongated pit	P
3420	3421	FILL: brown silty clay	SP
3421	3421	CUT: rounded posthole	SP
3422	3423	FILL: light grey silty clay	P or SP
3423	3423	CUT: rounded posthole	P or SP
3424	**3425**	FILL: light grey stony silty sand	P
3425	3425	CUT: shallow pit	P
3428	3428	DEPO: mixed sandy layer at base of valley	NS

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3442	3443	FILL: light greyish brown silty sand	P
3443	3443	CUT: squared oval pit	P
3449	3450	FILL: light grey gravelly silty clay	P
3450	3450	CUT: elongated pit, rounded ends	P
3451	3452	FILL: light grey gravelly sandy clay	P
3452	3452	CUT: subcircular pit	P
3484	3485	FILL: mottled greyish blue silty clay pit fill	D
3485	3485	CUT: shallow oval pit	D
3486	3487	FILL: mottled greyish brown clayey silt ditch fill	D
3487	3487	CUT: round-ended ditch	D
3512	3511	DEPO: blueish greyish brown clayey silt alluvium	NC
3513	3511	DEPO: yellowish brown silt alluvium	NC
3514	3511	DEPO: mottled light greyish brown clayey sand silt alluvium	NC
3275	3514	DEPO: dark grey silty clay alluvium	NC
3518	3519	FILL: greyish brown sandy clay posthole fill	SP
3519	3519	CUT: round posthole, rounded base	SP
3520	3521	FILL: greyish brown sandy clay fill	D
3521	3521	CUT: curvilinear ditch, narrow, flat base, p/o 3547	D
3533	3535	FILL: greyish brown sandy clay fill	TH
3534	3535	FILL: dark brown stony sandy clay	TH
3535	3535	CUT: large oval pit	TH
3539	3544	FILL: light greyish brown silty clay fill	P
3544	3544	CUT: shallow sub-circular pit	P

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3545	3545	CUT: Rectangular pit, flat base	P
3546	3545	FILL: light greyish brown silty clay pit fill	P
3547	3547	CUT: irregular N-S hollow	P
3548	3547	FILL: light greyish brown silty sand	P
3550	3551	FILL: dark greyish brown silty clay, burnt clay inclusions	P
3551	3551	CUT, oval pit with irregular base	P
3552	3553	FILL, reddish brown silty sand	P
3553	3553	CUT, oval pit with root disturbance	P
3554	3554	DEPO, grey clay alluvium	NC
3555	3556	FILL, dark brown sand	P
3556	3556	CUT, shallow circular pit	P
3352	renumbered 3397	MASO: limestone pieces	DP
3000		DEPO: dark brown silty clay topsoil	Natural Soil/ Topsoil
3001		DEPO: light brownish grey silty clay alluvium	Natural Soil/ alluvial Subsoil
3004		DEPO: light greyish brown silty clay alluvium	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3005		DEPO: dark grey clayey sand alluvium may have intersected ditch fill at low level?	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3007		DEPO: greyish brown silty clay alluvium	Natural alluvial channel deposit
3014		DEPO: light brown sand and gravel layer forming island or temporary riverbank	Natural strata
3032		DEPO: yellow sand geology	Natural strata
3090		DEPO: blueish grey shelly sand	Natural strata (unspecified)
3213		DEPO: bluish grey sandy clay alluvium	NC

Context	Feature no.	Description	Interpretation
3217		DEPO: bluish grey sandy clay alluvium	NC
3233		DEPO: greenish brown silty sandy clay alluvium	NC
3246		DEPO: pale greyish yellow silty sandy clay geology	N
3308		DEPO: mottled brown silty clay alluvium	NC
3350		DEPO: alluvium over road	DP
3351		DEPO: sand	DP
3473		GROUP:	
3474		GROUP	

A.5 Site E (Tythe Barn): Context Register

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2500	2500	2500	Dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil	natural strata (topsoil)
2501	2501	2501	Yellowish grey silty clay	natural strata (Subsoil)
2502	2502	2502	Clay geology	Natural strata (geology deposit)
2503	2505	2505	Mottled dark grey clayey silt, upper fill	Ditch fill
2504	2505	2505	Mottled light grey silt, lower fill	Ditch fill
2505	2505	2505	Curvilinear ditch	Ditch
2506	2507	2507	mottled light grey silty clay	Pit fill
2507	2507	2507	rounded pit	Pit
2508	2510	2510	Mottled dark grey clayey silt, upper fill	Pit fill
2509	2510	2510	mottled light grey silty clay	Pit fill
2510	2510	2510	Oval pit	Pit
2511	2512	3255	brown clay	Ditch fill
2512	2512	3255	Ditch	Ditch
2513	2514	2514	brown silty clay	Ditch fill
2514	2514	2514	Ditch	Shallow ditch
2515	2516	2516	light brownish grey silty clay	Pit fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2516	2516	2516	rounded pit	Shallow pit
2517	2518	3269	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2518	2518	3269	Ditch	ditch
2519	2520	2527	sticky greyish brown silty clay	eroded ground
2520	2520	2527	Droveway	unsurfaced route
2521	2522	2527	sticky greyish brown silty clay	eroded ground
2522	2522	2527	eroded hollow	unsurfaced route
2523	2524	2527	sticky greyish brown silty clay	eroded ground
2524	2524	2527	eroded hollow	unsurfaced route
2525	2526	2527	sticky greyish brown silty clay	eroded ground
2526	2526	2527	eroded hollow	unsurfaced route
2527	2527	2527	routeway	unsurfaced route
2528	2530	3276	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2529	2530	3276	bluish brown clay	ditch fill
2530	2530	3276	linear ditch	ditch
2531	2533	2625	light greyish brown silty clay upper fill	Ditch fill
2532	2533	2625	mottled brown/grey clay lower fill	Ditch fill
2533	2533	2625	round profile ditch	ditch
2534	2536	2536	light greyish brown silty clay upper fill	ditch fill
2535	2536	2536	mottled brown/grey clay lower fill	Ditch fill
2536	2536	2536	linear ditch	ditch
2537	2538	3255	grey silty clay	Ditch fill
2538	2538	3255	round profile ditch	ditch
2539	2540	3255	grey silty clay	Ditch fill
2540	2540	3255	ditch with terminus	ditch terminus
2541	2542	3255b	grey silty clay	posthole fill
2542	2542	3255b	small oval posthole	structural post
2543	2544	2544	mottled dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2544	2544	2544	flat-based ditch	ditch
2545	2546	2546	light brown silty clay	pit fill
2546	2546	2546	shallow pit	?tree pit?
2547	2548	3258	mottled bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2548	2548	3258	ditch or gully	ditch/ gully
2549		2549	ditch group	ditch
2550	2551	2549	very dark brown silty clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2551	2551	2549	linear terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
2552	2553	2857	light grey silty clay	Ditch fill
2553	2553	2857	ditch or gully	ditch/ gully
2554	2555	2555	light grey silty clay	Ditch fill
2555	2555	2555	ditch or gully	ditch/ gully
2556	2557	2557	dark grey sandy silty clay	Ditch fill
2557	2557	2557	round profile ditch or gully	ditch/ gully
2558	2559	2559	brownish grey silty clay	Pit fill
2559	2559	2559	truncated pit	pit
2560	2561	2561	pale yellowish brown silty clay	Pit fill
2561	2561	2561	shallow oval pit	pit
2562	2565	2656	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2563	2565	2656	bluish yellow clayey silt	Ditch fill
2564	2565	2656	mottled light blue silty clay	ditch fill
2565	2565	2839	steep sides, rounded base	ditch
2566	2565	2839	mottled pale clay	ditch fill
2567	2568	2568	mottled grey silty clay	pit fill
2568	2568	2568	oval tree pit	tree pit
2569	2570	2570	mottled brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
2570	2570	2570	oval pit	pit
2571	2572	2572	mottled grey silty clay	pit fill
2572	2572	2572	irregular oval pit	tree pit
2573	2574	2574	dark grey sandy silty clay	pit fill
2574	2574	2574	circular pit	pit
2575	2576	2704	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2576	2576	2704	ditch or gully	ditch/ gully
2577	2578	2578	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2578	2578	2578	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2579	2580	2580	bluish grey silty clay	posthole fill
2580	2580	2580	posthole	structural post
2581	2582	2839	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2582	2582	2839	ditch	ditch
2583	2584	2704	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2584	2584	2704	ditch	ditch
2585	x	x	VOID	x
2586	2589	2589	brown silty clay	ditch fill
2587	x	x	VOID	x

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2588	2589	2858	brown silty clay	ditch fill
2589	2589	2858	ditch or gully	ditch/ gully
2590	2591	2591	yellowish brown clay	pit fill
2591	2591	2591	pit	pit
2592	2593	2704	greyish blue silty clay	ditch fill
2593	2593	2704	ditch	ditch
2594	2595	2704	brown clayey silt	ditch fill
2595	2595	2704	ditch	ditch
2596	2597	2704	greyish blue silty clay	ditch fill
2597	2597	2704	ditch	ditch
2598	2602	2605	dark brownish grey clayey silt	ditch fill
2599	2602	2605	greenish yellow silty clay	ditch fill
2600	2602	2605	brown silty clay	ditch fill
2601	2602	2605	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2602	2602	2605	ditch	ditch
2603	2604	2604	greyish red silty clay	fill of tree pit
2604	2604	2604	pit	tree pit
2605	2605	2605	ditch	ditch
2606	2622	2953	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2607	2608	2608	mottled greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2608	2608	2608	ditch terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
2609	2610	2610	light grey clay	posthole fill
2610	2610	2610	posthole	structural post
2611	2622	2953	greenish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2612	2613	2953	brown silty clay	ditch fill
2613	2613	2953	Y-profile ditch	ditch
2614	2613	2953	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2615	2616	2797	light brown silty clay	ditch fill
2616	2616	2797	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2617	2619	2619	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
2618	2619	2619	light grey clay	pit fill
2619	2619	2619	oval pit	pit
2620	2621	2621	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
2621	2621	2621	oval pit	pit
2622	2622	2953	round profile ditch	ditch
2623	2624	2625	greyish brown sity clay	ditch fill
2624	2624	2625	ditch	ditch/ gully
2625		2625	ditch	ditch
2626	2627	2627	bluish grey clay	posthole fill
2627	2627	2627	posthole	structural post
2628	2629	2629	brown clay	posthole fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2629	2629	2629	posthole	structural post
2630	2632	2632	brown clay	pit fill
2631	2632	2632	dark yellowish brown clay	pit fill
2632	2632	2632	oval pit	pit
2633	2635	2797	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2634	2635	2797	light brown silty clay	ditch fill
2635	2635	2797	ditch	ditch
2636	2637	2799	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2637	2637	2799	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2638	2639	2639	light brown silty clay	ditch fill
2639	2639	2639	ditch terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
2640	2642	2642	mottled bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
2641	2642	2642	light grey silty clay	pit fill
2642	2642	2642	pit	pit
2643	2644	2625	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2644	2644	2625	ditch	ditch
2645	2647	2741	bluish grey clay	pit fill
2646	2647	2741	yellowish brown clay	pit fill
2647	2647	2741	oval pit	pit
2648	2650	2722	bluish grey clay	ditch fill
2649	2650	2722	yellowish brown clay	ditch fill
2650	2650	2722	ditch	ditch
2651	2655	2656	light brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2652	2655	2656	very dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2653	2655	2656	yellowish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2654	2655	2656	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2655	2655	2656	ditch	ditch
2656	2656	2656	ditch	ditch
2657	2658	2658	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2658	2658	2658	shallow ditch	ditch/ gully
2659	2660	2704	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2660	2660	2704	ditch	ditch/ gully
2661	2663	2797	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2662	2663	2797	light brown silty clay	ditch fill
2663	2663	2797	ditch	ditch/ gully
2664	2665	2665	dark bluish grey	pit fill
2665	2665	2665	shallow pit	pit
2666	2667	3177	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2667	2667	3177	ditch	ditch/ gully
2668	2669	2669	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2669	2669	2669	ditch terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
2670	2671	2671	dark grey sandy clay	posthole fill
2671	2671	2671	posthole	structural post
2672	2673	2673	dark grey sandy clay	posthole fill
2673	2673	2673	posthole	structural post
2674	2675	2675	yellowish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2675	2675	2675	linear with roots	hedge/ ditch
2676	2677	2677	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
2677	2677	2677	tree pit	tree pit
2678	2764	2800	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2679	2680	2801	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2680	2680	2801	round profile ditch	ditch
2681	2682	2682	brownish grey sandy clay	posthole fill
2682	2682	2682	posthole	structural post
2683	2683	3177	ditch	ditch
2684	2685	2685	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2685	2685	2685	ditch	ditch/ gully
2686	2687	2722	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2687	2687	2722	ditch	ditch/ gully
2688	2689	2689	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2689	2689	2689	ditch	ditch/ gully
2690	2691	2691	brownish grey silty clay	posthole fill
2691	2691	2691	posthole	structural post
2692	2693	2704	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2693	2693	2704	ditch	ditch
2694	2695	2799	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2695	2695	2799	ditch	ditch
2696	2697	2527	bluish grey clay	ditch fill
2697	2697	2527	ditch	ditch
2698	2699	2699	greyish brown clay	posthole fill
2699	2699	2699	?pit posthole	?pit or structural post
2700	2701	2701	grey clay	posthole fill
2701	2701	2701	posthole	structural post
2702	2703	2703	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
2703	2703	2703	round pit	pit
2704	2704	2704	NNE-SSW ditch	ditch
2705	2706	2706	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2706	2706	2706	ditch	ditch
2707	2708	2625	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2708	2708	2625	ditch	ditch

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2709	2710	2710	greyish brown sandy clay	posthole fill
2710	2710	2710	posthole	structural post
2711	VOID	x	x	x
2712	2712	2723	bluish grey clay	pit fill
2713	2712	2723	pit	pit
2714	2715	2741	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
2715	2715	2741	furrow	pit
2716	2717	3268	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2717	2717	3268	ditch	ditch fill
2718	2719	2719	Bluish grey silty clay	posthole fill
2719	2719	2719	posthole	structural post
2720	2721	2722	greyish brown silty clay	furrow fill
2721	2721	2722	furrow	furrow
2722	2722	2722	furrow	furrow
2723	2723	2723	pit	pit
2724	2724	2724	ditch	ditch
2725	2726	2724	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2726	2726	2724	ditch	ditch
2727	2728	2704	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2728	2728	2704	ditch	ditch/ gully
2729	2730	2839	brown clayey silt	ditch fill
2730	2730	2839	ditch	ditch/ gully
2731	2732	2732	light grey clay	ditch fill
2732	2732	2732	ditch	ditch/gully
2733	2734	2734	dark grey clay	posthole fill
2734	2734	2734	round posthole	structural post
2735	2736	2736	mottled blue/ yellow clay	ditch fill
2736	2736	2736	ditch	ditch
2737	2738	2738	light brown clay	ditch fill
2738	2738	2738	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2739	2740	2741	greyish brown clay	pit fill
2740	2740	2741	tree pit	pit
2741	2741	2741	tree pit	pit
2742	2742	2742	yellowish grey sand and clay	tree pit
2743	2729	2839	light brown clayey silt	ditch fill
2744	2729	2839	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2745	2745	2745	could be SLL 2713?	
2746	2746	2746	well, it is a cut SLL	
2747	2748	2801	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2748	2748	2801	flat-based ditch	ditch
2749	2751	2763	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2750	2751	2763	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2751	2751	2763	shallow ditch	ditch
2752	2753	2800	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2753	2753	2800	recut of ditch	ditch
2754	2756	2801	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2755	2756	2801	pale bluish yellow clay	ditch fill
2756	2756	2801	ditch	ditch
2757	2758	2724	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2758	2758	2724	ditch	ditch
2759	2760	2760	brown silty clay	posthole fill
2760	2760	2760	posthole	structural post
2761	2762	2763	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2762	2762	2763	ditch	ditch
2763	2763	2763	ditch	ditch
2764	2764	2800	ditch	ditch
2765	2766	2766	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2766	2766	2766	ditch	ditch
2767	2768	2768	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2768	2768	2768	ditch	ditch
2769	2776	2839	light greyish brown silty clay upper fill	ditch fill
2770	2776	2839	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2771	2776	2839	orange clay	ditch fill
2772	2776	2839	orange clay	ditch fill
2773	2776	2839	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2774	2776	2839	orange blue silty clay	ditch fill
2775	2776	2839	orange blue silty clay	ditch fill
2776	2776	2839	V-shaped ditch	ditch
2777	2779	2857	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2778	2779	2857	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2779	2779	2857	ditch	ditch/ gully
2780	2781	2781	brown silty clay	ditch fill
2781	2781	2781	ditch	ditch
2782	2783	2783	brown silty clay	ditch fill
2783	2783	2783	ditch	ditch
2784	2785	2785	reddish yellow silty clay	posthole fill
2785	2785	2785	posthole	structural post
2786	2748	2801	mottled grey silty clay	ditch fill
2787	2788	2857	grey clay	ditch fill
2788	2788	2857	ditch	ditch/ gully
2789	2790	2858	grey clay	ditch fill
2790	2790	2858	ditch	ditch/ gully
2791	2792	2763	light brown clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2792	2792	2763	ditch	ditch/ gully
2793	2794	2794	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2794	2794	2794	ditch	ditch/ gully
2795	2796	3086	no sheet	ditch fill
2796	2796	3086	no sheet	ditch
2797	2797	2797	ditch	ditch
2798	2798	2798	VOID?	ditch
2799	2799	2799	ditch	ditch
2800	2800	2800	NW-SE ditch	ditch
2801	2801	2801	NW-SE ditch	ditch
2802	2803	2803	grey clay	posthole fill
2803	2803	2803	posthole	structural post
2804	2805	2805	grey clay	posthole fill
2805	2805	2805	posthole	structural post
2806	2807	2807	grey clay	posthole fill
2807	2807	2807	posthole	structural post
2808	2809	2809	grey clay	posthole fill
2809	2809	2809	posthole	structural post
2810	2811	2811	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2811	2811	2811	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2812	2815	2656	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2813	2815	2656	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2814	2815	2656	light blue sandy silty clay	ditch fill
2815	2815	2656	ditch	ditch
2816	2823	2823	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2817	2817	2817	VOIDED	ditch
2818	2821	2821	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2819	2819	2819	VOIDED	ditch
2820	2820	2820	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2821	2821	2821	ditch	ditch
2822	2822	2822	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2823	2823	2823	ditch	ditch
2824	2825	2825	dark brown clayey silt	ditch fill
2825	2825	2825	ditch	ditch/ gully
2826	2825	3087	dark brown silt	pit fill
2827	2829	3086	dark grey clay	ditch fill
2828	2829	3086	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2829	2829	3086	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2830	2831	2889	light brown silty clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2831	2831	2889	ditch	ditch/ gully
2832	2834	2834	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
2833	2834	2834	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
2834	2834	2834	irregular oval pit	tree pit
2835	2838	2838	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2836	2838	2838	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2837	2838	2838	bluish grey silty clay	natural deposit overdug
2838	2838	2838	narrow base ditch	ditch
2839	2839	2839	ditch	WNW-ESE ditch
2840	2841	2841	dark grey silty clay, became 2844	ditch fill
2841	2841	2841	ditch became 2847	ditch
2842	2843	2893	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2843	2843	2893	ditch	ditch
2844	2847	2847	mottled grey silty clay	ditch fill
2845	2847	2847	yellowish brown clay	ditch fill
2846	2847	2847	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2847	2847	2847	flat base ditch	ditch
2848	2850	2898	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2849	2850	2898	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2850	2850	2898	ditch	ditch
2851	2852	2839	brownish black sandy clay	ditch fill
2852	2852	2839	ditch	ditch recut?
2853	2854	2839	mottled grey silty clay	ditch fill
2854	2854	2839	ditch	ditch
2855	2856	2897	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2856	2856	2897	ditch	ditch/ gully
2857	2857	2857	NW-SE ditch	ditch/ gully
2858	2858	2858	NE-SW ditch	ditch
2859	2860	3268	grey clay	ditch fill
2860	2860	3268	ditch terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
2861	2811	2811	same as 2810	ditch fill
2862	2941	2941	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2863	2864	2704	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2864	2864	2704	ditch	ditch
2865	2866	2897	light brown silty clay	ditch fill
2866	2866	2897	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2867	x	x	VOID	x
2868	x	x	VOID	x
2869	2869	2869	NE-SW ditch	ditch

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2870	2871	2869	brown sandy clay	ditch fill
2871	2871	2869	ditch	ditch
2872	x	x	VOID	x
2873	2875	2875	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2874	2875	2875	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2875	2875	2875	ditch	ditch
2876	2879	2936	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2877	2879	2936	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2878	2879	2936	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2879	2879	2936	ditch	ditch
2880	2881	2898?	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2881	2881	2898?	ditch	ditch
2882	2884	2898	greyish blue silty clay	ditch fill
2883	2884	2898	grey silty clay	ditch fill
2884	2884	2898	ditch	ditch
2885	2886	2886	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2886	2886	2886	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
2887	2888	2889	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2888	2888	2889	ditch	ditch
2889	2889	2889	ditch	ditch/ gully
2890	2892	2893	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2891	2892	2893	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2892	2892	2893	ditch	ditch
2893	2893	2893	ditch	ditch
2894	2896	2896	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
2895	2896	2896	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
2896	2896	2896	pit	tree pit
2897	2897	2897	E-W ditch	ditch
2898	2898	2898	NW-SE ditch	ditch
2899	2903	2953	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2900	2903	2953	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2901	2903	2953	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2902	2906	2953	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2903	2903	2953	flat base ditch	ditch
2904	2905	2656	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2905	2905	2656	ditch	ditch
2906	2906	2953	shallow ditch	ditch
2907	2908	2908	dark brown silty clay	pit fill
2908	2908	2908	pit	tree pit
2909	2910	2910	brownish green silty clay	pit fill
2910	2910	2910	irregular oval pit	pit fill
2911	2912	2912	greyish brown silty clay	posthole fill
2912	2912	2912	posthole	structural post

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2913	x	x	VOID	posthole fill
2914	x	x	VOID	structural post
2915	2916	2916	greyish brown silty clay	posthole fill
2916	2916	2916	posthole	structural post
2917	x	x	VOID	x
2918	x	x	VOID	x
2919	x	x	VOID	x
2920	x	x	VOID	x
2921	x	x	VOID	x
2922	x	x	VOID	x
2923	x	x	VOID	x
2924	x	x	VOID	x
2925	x	x	VOID	x
2926	x	x	VOID	x
2927	x	x	VOID	x
2928	x	x	VOID	x
2929	x	x	VOID	x
2930	2931	2931	yellowish brown silty clay	posthole fill
2931	2931	2931	posthole	structural post
2932	2933	2839	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2933	2933	2839	ditch	ditch
2934	2935	2935	mottled orange silty clay	ditch fill
2935	2935	2935	ditch	ditch
2936	2936	2936	ditch	ditch
2937	2938	2938	light grey sandy clay	pit fill
2938	2938	2938	oval pit	pit
2939	2940	2940	light grey sandy clay	pit fill
2940	2940	2940	oval pit	pit
2941	2941	2941	shallow ditch	ditch
2942	2944	2893	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2943	2944	2893	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2944	2944	2893	ditch	ditch
2945	2946	2869	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
2946	2946	2869	ditch	ditch
2947	2948	2948	bluish brown silty clay	pit fill
2948	2948	2948	pit	pit
2949	2950	2950	grey clayey silt	ditch fill
2950	2950	2950	ditch terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
2951	2952	3177	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2952	2952	3177	ditch	ditch

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2953	2953	2953	ditch	E-W ditch
2954	2955	2955	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
2955	2955	2955	pit	tree pit
2956	2958	2656	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2957	2958	2656	very dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
2958	2958	2656	ditch	ditch
2959		2893	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2960		2893	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2961		2893	ditch	ditch
2962	2963	2963	reddish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2963	2963	2963	ditch	ditch
2964	2965	2965	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
2965	2965	2965	ditch	ditch
2966	2967	2967	brown silty clay	posthole fill
2967	2967	2967	posthole	structural post
2968	2969	2527	brownish grey sandy clay	ditch fill
2969	2969	2527	shallow ditch	ditch/ gully
2970	2971	3269	greyish brown sandy silt	ditch fill
2971	2971	3269	shallow ditch	ditch/ gully
2972	2975	2975	mottled light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2973	2975	2975	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2974	2975	2975	orange silty clay	ditch fill
2975	2975	2975	ditch	ditch
2976	2977	2977	orange silty clay	ditch fill
2977	2977	2977	ditch	ditch
2978	2979	2979	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
2979	2979	2979	ditch	ditch/ gully
2980	2980	2980	group	ditch
2981	2981	2981	group	ditch
2982	2983	3264	light brown clay	ditch fill
2983	2983	3264	ditch	ditch/ gully
2984	2985	2985	brownish grey clay	ditch fill
2985	2985	2985	ditch	ditch/ gully
2986	2987	2987	brownish grey clay	fill
2987	2987	2987	pit or posthole	pit or posthole
2988	2989	3268	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2989	2989	3268	shallow ditch	ditch/ gully
2990	2991	3022	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
2991	2991	3022	ditch	ditch/gully

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
2992	2993	2993	brown silty clay	posthole fill
2993	2993	2993	posthole	structural post
2994	2995	2869	bluish grey sandy clay	ditch fill
2995	2995	2869	ditch	ditch
2996	2995	2995	bioturbation	bioturbation
2997	2998	2998	grey sandy clay	pit fill
2998	2998	2998	oval pit	pit
2999	3000	3000	grey sandy clay	pit fill
3000	3000	3000	rectangular pit	pit
3001	3002	3002	grey sandy clay	pit fill
3002	3002	3002	oval pit	pit
3003	3004	3004	dark grey sandy clay	pit fill
3004	3004	3004	rounded pit	pit
3005	3006	3006	greyish brown clay	posthole fill
3006	3006	3006	posthole	structural post
3007	3008	3008	blue-grey silty clay	ditch fill
3008	3008	3008	ditch	ditch
3009	3010	3010	blue-grey silty clay	ditch fill
3010	3010	3010	ditch	ditch
3011	3012	3012	brown clay	ditch fill
3012	3012	3012	ditch	ditch/ gully
3013	2983	3264	light grey clay	ditch fill
3014	3016	3016	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3015	3016	3255	light greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3016	3016	3255	ditch	ditch
3017	3018	3018	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3018	3018	3018	ditch	ditch
3019	3020	3020	brown clay	posthole fill
3020	3020	3020	posthole	structural post
3021	2989	3268	light brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3022	3022	3022	NW-SE ditch	ditch
3023	3024	3024	brownish yellow clay	posthole fill
3024	3024	3024	posthole	structural post
3025	3026	3026	brownish yellow clay	posthole fill
3026	3026	3026	posthole	structural post
3027	3028	3022	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3028	3028	3022	shallow ditch	ditch
3029	3030	3255	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3030	3030	3255	shallow ditch	ditch

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3031	3032	3022	greyish brown sandy silty clay	ditch fill
3032	3032	3022	shallow ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3033	3034	3034	brown clayey silt	posthole fill
3034	3034	3034	posthole	structural post
3035	3034	3034	yellowish brown silty clay	posthole fill
3036	3034	3034	greyish brown clayey silt	posthole fill
3037	3038	3038	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3038	3038	3038	ditch terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
3039	3040	3040	brown clay	posthole fill
3040	3040	3040	posthole	structural post
3041	3042	3042	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3042	3042	3042	ditch	ditch
3043	3044	3044	brownish yellow silty clay	pit fill
3044	3044	3044	oval pit	pit
3045	3046	3046	grey sandy clay	pit fill
3046	3046	3046	oval pit	pit fill
3047	3048	3137	greyish brown sandy clay	ditch fill
3048	3048	3137	ditch	ditch
3049	3050	3050	dark greyish brown silty clay	posthole fill
3050	3050	3050	posthole	structural post
3051	3052	3052	dark greyish brown silty clay	posthole fill
3052	3052	3052	posthole	structural post
3053	3053	?same as 2797?	ditch	ditch
3054	3055	3255	blackish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3055	3055	3255	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3056	3057	3057	yellowish grey clay	posthole fill
3057	3057	3057	posthole	structural post
3058	3059	3059	dark yellowish brown clay	pit fill
3059	3059	3059	oval pit	pit
3060	3061	3258	brownish grey clay	ditch fill
3061	3061	3258	ditch	ditch
3062	3063	3063	dark greyish brown clay	pit fill
3063	3063	3063	round pit	pit
3064	3065	3065	no sheet	pit fill
3065	3065	3065	no sheet	pit
3066	3067	3255a	bluish grey clay	posthole fill
3067	3067	3255a	posthole	structural post
3068	3069	3069	brown silty clay	pit fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3069	3069	3069	oval pit	pit
3070	3071	3071	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
3071	3071	3071	oval pit	pit
3072	3073	3073	light brown clay	pit fill
3073	3073	3073	rounded pit	pit
3074	3075	3255c	yellowish brown clay	posthole fill
3075	**3075**	**3255c**	posthole	structural post
3076	3077	3077	dark yellowish brown clay	posthole fill
3077	3077	3077	posthole	structural post
3078	3079	3079	yellowish brown clay	posthole fill
3079	3079	3079	posthole	structural post
3080	3081	3081	light brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
3081	3081	3081	elongated pit	pit
3082	3081	3081	dark brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
3083	3083	3083	treepit	tree pit
3084	3083	3083	blueish grey silty clay	pit fill
3085	2796	3086	no sheet	ditch fill
3086	3086	3086	ditch	ditch
3087	3087	3087	no sheet	tree pit
3088	3089	3089	dark brownish grey silty clay	posthole fill
3089	3089	3089	posthole	structural post
3090	3091	3091	dark brownish grey silty clay	posthole fill
3091	3091	3091	posthole	structural post
3092	3093	3093	light brown silty clay	posthole fill
3093	3093	3093	posthole	structural post
3094	3095	3095	greyish brown silty clay	posthole fill
3095	3095	3095	posthole	structural post
3096	3097	3097	greyish brown silty	ditch fill
3097	3097	3097	ditch	ditch
3098	3099	3099	bluish grey clay	pit fill
3099	3099	3099	ovalpit	pit
3100	3101	3101	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3101	3101	3101	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3102	3103	3103	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
3103	3103	3103	rounded pit	pit
3104	3105	3105	greyish blue clay	pit fill
3105	3105	3105	oval pit	pit

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3106	3107	3107	brown clay	pit fill
3107	3107	3107	oval pit	pit
3108	3109	3109	brown clay	pit fill
3109	3109	3109	oval pit	pit
3110	3112	3112	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
3111	3112	3112	reddish brown silty clay	pit fill
3112	3112	3112	treepit	tree pit
3113	3114	3114	light brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3114	3114	3114	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3115	3116	3116	light brownish grey silty clay	posthole fill
3116	3116	3116	posthole	posthole
3117	3118	3118	light brownish grey silty clay	gully fill
3118	3118	3118	gully	gully
3119	3120	3120	brown silty clay	ditch fill
3120	3120	3120	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3121	3122	3122	yellowish brown silty clay	pit fill
3122	3122	3122	pit	tree pit
3123	3124	3124	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3124	3124	3124	ditch	ditch/ gully
3125	3126	3126	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3126	3126	3126	ditch	ditch
3127	3128	3182	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3128	3128	3182	ditch	ditch
3129	3130	3130	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
3130	3130	3130	round pit	pit
3131	3132	3132	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3132	3132	3132	ditch	ditch
3133	3134	3134	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3134	3134	3134	ditch	ditch
3135	3136	3136	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3136	3136	3136	ditch	ditch/ gully
3137	3138	3269	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3138	3138	3269	ditch	ditch/ gully
3139	3140	3022	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3140	3140	3022	ditch	ditch/ gully
3141	3142	3142	yellowish brown silty clay	pit fill
3142	3142	3142	truncated pit	pit
3143	3144	3269	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3144	3144	3269	ditch	ditch
3145	3146	3146	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3146	3146	3146	ditch or pit	ditch
3147	3148	2625	light bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3148	3148	2625	ditch	ditch
3149	3150	3276	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
3150	3150	3276	ditch	ditch
3151	3152	2536	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3152	3152	2536	truncated ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3153	3154	3255	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3154	3154	3255	ditch	ditch
3155	3156	2800	light blue clay	ditch fill
3156	3156	2800	flat bottomed ditch	ditch
3157	3158	3158	yellowish brown clay	posthole fill
3158	3158	3158	posthole	structural post
3159	3160	3177	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3160	3160	3177	ditch	ditch
3161	3162	3324	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3162	3162	3324	ditch	ditch
3163	3165	3165	no sheet	ditch fill
3164	3165	3165	no sheet	ditch fill
3165	3165	3165	no sheet	ditch
3166	3167	2801	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3167	3167	2801	ditch	ditch
3168	3169	3169	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3169	3169	3169	ditch	ditch
3170	3171	2723	brown silty clay	fill
3171	3171	2723	furrow/ ditch	furrow/ ditch
3172	3172	3172	group	.
3173	3173	3173	group	.

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3174	3174	3174	group	.
3175	3176	3177	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3176	3176	3177	ditch	ditch
3177	3177	3177	ditch	ditch
3178	3179	2800	dark brownish grey clayey silt	ditch fill
3179	3179	2800	ditch	ditch
3180	3181	2801	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3181	3181	2801	ditch	ditch
3182	3182	3182	ditch	ditch
3183	x	x	VOID	
3184	3185	3185	dark brownish grey clayey silt	ditch fill
3185	3185	3185	ditch	ditch
3186	3187	3182	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3187	3187	3182	ditch	ditch
3188	3189	3189	dark brownish grey clayey silt	pit fill
3189	3189	3189	pit	pit
3190	3182	3182	very dark greyish brown clayey silt	ditch fill
3191	3182	3182	dark brown silty clay	ditch fill
3192	3182	3182	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3193	3182	3182	dark brown clayey silt	ditch fill
3194	3195	3195	brown clayey silt	ditch fill
3195	3195	3195	round profile ditch	ditch recut
3196	3182	3182	dark yellowish brown clayey silt	ditch fill
3197	3182	3182	reddish brown clayey silt	ditch fill
3198	3182	3182	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3199	3182	3182	yellowish brown clayey silt	ditch fill
3200	3182	3182	yellowish brown clay	ditch fill
3201	3204	3204	brownish grey clay	pit fill
3202	3204	3204	dark greyish blue clay	pit fill
3203	3204	3204	orange grey clay	pit fill
3204	3204	3204	oval pit	pit
3205	3156	2800	light brown clay	ditch fill
3206	3207	2723	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
3207	3207	2723	ditch	ditch
3208	3209	2625	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3209	3209	2625	ditch with flat base	ditch
3210	3211	3177	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3211	3211	3177	ditch	ditch
3212	3213	2625	bluish grey sandy clay	ditch fill
3213	3213	2625	ditch	ditch
3214	3215	3276	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3215	3215	3276	ditch	ditch
3216	3217	2800?	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3217	3217	2800?	ditch	ditch
3218	3219	2800?	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3219	3219	2800?	ditch	ditch
3220	3223	2801	bluish yellow clay	ditch fill
3221	3223	2801	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3222	3223	2801	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3223	3223	2801	flat bottomed ditch	ditch
3224	3225	3225	light grey silt	pit fill
3225	3225	3225	treepit	tree pit
3226	3227	3227	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
3227	3227	3227	pit	pit
3228	3229	3255	dark grey silt	ditch fill
3229	3229	3255	ditch	ditch
3230	3232	2625	greyish blue silt	ditch fill
3231	3232	2625	yellowish brown clayey sand	ditch fill
3232	3232	2625	ditch	ditch
3233	3234	3234	bluish grey clay	posthole fill
3234	3234	3234	posthole	structural post
3235	3219	2800	bluish yellow clay	ditch fill
3236	3237	3264	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3237	3237	3264	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3238	3239	3276	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3239	3239	3276	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3240	3240	3240	ditch	ditch
3241	3242	3258	brown silty clay	ditch fill
3242	3242	3258	ditch	ditch
3243	3244	3258	brown silty clay	ditch fill
3244	3244	3258	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3245	3246	3022	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3246	3246	3022	ditch	ditch
3247	3248	3276	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3248	3248	3276	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3249	3250	3250	dark grey silty clay	pit fill
3250	3250	3250	pit	tree pit
3251	3252	3270	light grey silt	ditch fill
3252	3252	3270	ditch	ditch
3253	3254	3254	grey clayey silt	pit fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3254	3254	3254	pit=3250	tree pit
3255	3255	3255	ditch	ditch
3256	3256	2625	ditch	ditch
3257	3257	3258	ditch	ditch
3258	3258	3258	ditch	ditch/ gully
3259	3259	3022	ditch	ditch
3260	3261	2763	dark grey silty clay	fill
3261	3261	2763	furrow	ditch?
3262	3263	3270	light grey clay	ditch fill
3263	3263	3270	ditch	ditch/ gully
3264	3264	3264	no sheet	
3265	3265	2527	routeway	routeway
3266	3267	2527	bluish grey brown silty clay	routeway
3267	3267	2527	routeway	routeway
3268	3268	3268	ditch	ditch
3269	3269	3269	NW-SE ditch	ditch
3270	3270	3270	E-W ditch	ditch
3271	3272	2858	brown silty clay	ditch fill
3272	3272	2858	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3273	3273	2858	E-W ditch	ditch
3274	3274	3240	light brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3275	3274	3240	ditch	ditch
3276	3276	3276	NW-SE ditch	ditch
3277	3278	3278	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
3278	3278	3278	ditch	ditch
3279	3280	3277	bluish brown sandy clay	ditch fill
3280	3280	3277	drain	land drain stain
3281	3282	3282	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3282	3282	3282	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3283	3284	3323	brown silty clay	ditch fill
3284	3284	3323	ditch	ditch/ gully
3285	3286	3286	grey silty clay	posthole fill
3286	3286	3286	posthole	structural post
3287	3288	3258	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3288	3258	3258	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3289	3290	3255	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
3290	3290	3255	oval pit	pit
3291	2392	3324	greyish blue clay	ditch fill
3292	3292	3324	ditch	ditch
3293	3295	2800	brownish blue clay	ditch fill
3294	3295	2800	light brown clay	ditch fill
3295	3295	2800	flat-based ditch	ditch
3296	3297	3258	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3297	3297	3258	ditch	ditch/ gully

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
3298	3299	3299	dark brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
3299	3299	3299	irregular pit	tree pit
3300	3301	2527	greyish brown silty clay	fill
3301	3301	2527	routeway	routeway
3302	3303	3303	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3303	3303	3303	ditch	ditch
3304	3305	3169	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
3305	3305	3169	round pit	pit
3306	3307	2801	greyish blue silty clay	pit fill
3307	3307	2801	round pit	pit but 3168 is ditch?
3308	3309	2723	light brown silt	fill
3309	3309	2723	ditch/ furrow	ditch or furrow
3310	3311	3270	dark grey silt	ditch fill
3311	3311	3270	ditch	ditch
3312	3313	2723	yellowish brown clay	pit fill
3313	3313	2723	oval pit	pit
3314	3314	3314	group	
3315	3316	3316	bluish grey sandy clay	ditch fill
3316	3316	3316	ditch	ditch
3317	3317	3317	group	
3318	3318	3318	group	
3319	3320	2527	brownish grey sandy clay	ditch fill
3320	3320	2527	routeway	routeway
3321	3322	3323	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
3322	3322	3323	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
3323	3323	3323	N-S ditch	ditch
3324	3324	3324	SW-NE ditch	ditch
3325	3326	3326	brown clay	fill
3326	3326	3326	pit or posthole	pit or posthole
3500	3501	3270	dark brown silty clay	ditch fill
3501	3501	3270	ditch	ditch
4000	4000	4000	dark brown silty clay topsoil	natural soil (topsoil)
4001	4001	4001	yellowish brown sandy silty clay	natural soil subsoil)
4002	4002	4002	yellowish brown silty and sandy clay	natural strata
4003	x	x	VOID	x
4004	4004	4004	dark brown clay	posthole fill
4005	4005	4005	posthole	structural post
4006	4007	4007	greyish brown silty clay	posthole fill
4007	4007	4007	posthole	structural post
4008	4009	4009	bluish brown silty clay	pit fill
4009	4009	4009	rounded pit	pit

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4010	4011	4011	brownish grey clay	posthole fill
4011	4011	4011	posthole	structural post
4012	4013	4013	dark brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4013	4013	4013	rounded pit	pit
4014	4015	4015	dark grey clay	pit fill
4015	4015	4015	rounded pit	pit
4016	4017	4017	dark grey sand and charcoal	pit fill
4017	4017	4017	linear pit	pit
4018	4019	4019	dark grey sand and charcoal	pit fill
4019	4019	4019	linear pit	pit
4020	4021	4021	greyish brown clayey sand	pit fill
4021	4021	4021	irregular rounded pit	pit
4022	4023	4023	light grey clayey sand	pit fill
4023	4023	4023	rounded pit	pit
4024	4025	4025	dark brown clayey sand	pit fill
4025	4025	4025	irregular squared pit	pit
4026	4027	4027	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4027	4027	4027	oval pit	pit
4028	4029	4029	brownish grey silty clay	posthole fill
4029	4029	4029	posthole	structural post
4030	4031	4131	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4031	4031	4131	ditch	ditch/ gully
4032	4033	4033	dark grey clay	pit fill
4033	4033	4033	rounded pit	pit
4034	4035	4035	dark brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4035	4035	4035	irregular rounded pit	tree pit
4036	4037	4037	dark grey silty sandy clay	posthole fill
4037	4037	4037	posthole	structural post
4038	4039	4039	dark grey silty sandy clay	pit fill
4039	4039	4039	oval pit	pit
4040	4041	4041	dark grey sandy clay	pit fill
4041	4041	4041	oval pit	pit
4042	4045	4045	light yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4043	4045	4045	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4044	4045	4310	light bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4045	4045	4310	E-W ditch	ditch
4046	4047	4047	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4047	4047	4047	oval pit	pit
4048	4049	4049	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4049	4049	4049	oval pit	pit
4050	4051	4051	yellowish grey silty clay	pit fill
4051	4051	4051	oval pit	pit
4052	4053	4053	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4053	4053	4053	ditch terminus	ditch terminus

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4054	4055	4067	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4055	4055	4067	ditch	ditch
4056	4057	4066	greyish orange silty clay	ditch fill
4057	4057	4066	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4058	4060	4060	brownish grey silty clay	posthole fill
4059	4060	4060	mottled brown silty clay	posthole fill
4060	4060	4060	posthole	structural post
4061	4055	4067	mottled orange clay	ditch fill
4062	4063	4067	brownish grey sandy clay	ditch fill
4063	4063	4067	ditch	ditch
4064	4065	4065	mottled brown silty clay	pit fill
4065	4065	4065	irregular pit	pit
4066	4066	4066	V-ditch	NW-SE ditch
4067	4067	4067	ditch	NE-SW ditch
4068	4069	4070	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4069	4069	4070	ditch	ditch
4070	4070	4070	ditch	NE-SW ditch
4071	4071	4071	ditch	N-S ditch
4072	4073	4071	mottled grey silty clay	ditch fill
4073	4073	4071	ditch	ditch
4074	4076	4076	dark brown silty clay	pit fill
4075	4076	4076	mottled brown silty clay	pit fill
4076	4076	4076	round pit	pit
4077	4078	4066	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4078	4078	4066	ditch	ditch
4079	4080	4097	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4080	4080	4097	ditch	ditch
4081	4082	4070	grey silty clay	ditch fill
4082	4082	4070	ditch	ditch
4083	4084	4122	bluish grey sandy clay	ditch fill
4084	4084	4122	ditch	ditch
4085	4086	4086	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4086	4086	4086	oval pit	pit
4087	4088	4255	brownish grey clay	ditch fill
4088	4088	4255	ditch	ditch
4089	4090	4070	light brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4090	4090	4070	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4091	4092	4097	brown silty clay	ditch fill
4092	4092	4097	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4093	4094	4097	yellowish brown sity clay	posthole fill
4094	4094	4097	posthole	structural post
4095	4096	4066	grey silty clay	ditch fill
4096	4096	4066	ditch	ditch
4097	4097	4097	ditch	NE-SW ditch

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4098	4100	4101	mottled brown silty clay	ditch fill
4099	4100	4101	brown silty clay	ditch fill
4100	4100	4101	ditch	ditch
4101	4101	4101	Y-ditch	NW-SE ditch
4102	4102	4294	ditch	ditch
4103	4102	4294	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
4104	4106	4067	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
4105	4106	4067	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4106	4106	4067	ditch	ditch
4107	4108	4255	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4108	4108	4255	ditch	ditch
4109	4110	4110	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4110	4110	4110	rounded pit	pit
4111	4112	4112	light grey silty clay	pit fill
4112	4112	4112	round pit	pit
4113	4112	4112	grey silty clay	pit fill
4114	4115	4115	black silty clay	posthole fill
4115	4115	4115	stakehole	structural post
4116	4117	4101	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4117	4117	4101	ditch	ditch
4118	4119	B	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4119	4119	B	ditch	ditch
4120	4121	4131	mottled brown silty clay	ditch fill
4121	4121	4131	ditch	ditch
4122	4122	4122	ditch	ditch
4123	4123	4122	ditch	ditch
4124	4123	4122	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
4125	4125	4070	ditch	ditch
4126	4125	4070	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
4127	4128	4131	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4128	4128	4131	ditch	ditch/ gully
4129	4130	4213	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
4130	4130	4213	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4131	4131	4131	ditch	NE-SW ditch
4132	4133	4133	brown silty clay	pit fill
4133	4133	4133	short ditch	pit
4134	4135	4135	mottled brown silty clay	pit fill
4135	4135	4135	pit or posthole	tree pit
4136	4137	4181	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4137	4137	4181	rounded pit	pit
4138	4137	4181	reddish brown silty clay	pit fill
4139	4139	4178	rounded pit	pit
4140	4139	4178	yellowish brown silty clay	pit fill
4141	4141	4067	ditch	ditch

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4142	4141	4067	dark blue silty clay	ditch fill
4143	4143	4067	cut NOT REAL	ditch
4144	4141	4067	ditch fill	ditch fill
4145	4145	4145	rounded pit	pit
4146	4145	4145	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4147	4145	4145	bluish orange clay	pit fill
4148	4148	4066	ditch	ditch
4149	4148	4066	greyish orange silty clay	ditch fill
4150	4150	4150	posthole	structural post
4151	4150	4150	brown silty clay	posthole fill
4152	4156	4156	light brown clay	leaf litter
4153	4156	4156	dark brown silt	accumualted deposit
4154	4156	4156	roots and dark brown silt	ditch fill
4155	4156	4315	same as 4390	ditch
4156	4156	4315	same as 4315	ditch
4157	4158	4165	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4158	4158	4165	V-ditch	ditch
4159	4160	4160	grey silty clay	ditch fill
4160	4160	4160	ditch	ditch
4161	4162	4255	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4162	4162	4255	ditch	ditch
4163	B	B	brownish grey clay	ditch fill
4164	B	B	ditch	ditch/ gully
4165	4165	4165	V-ditch	ditch
4166	4167	4167	grey silty clay	posthole fill
4167	4167	4167	posthole	structural post
4168	4170	4067	greyish blue silty clay	ditch fill
4169	4170	4067	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4170	4170	4067	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4171	4170	4067	greyish yellow clay	ditch fill
4172	4173	4173	brown silty clay	pit fill
4173	4173	4173	oval pit	pit
4174	4175	4165	bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
4175	4175	4165	ditch	ditch
4176	4178	4178	mixed grey silty clay	pit fill
4177	4178	4178	yellowish brown silty clay	pit fill
4178	4178	4178	round pit	pit
4179	4181	4181	very dark grey silty clay	pit fill
4180	4181	4181	reddish brown silty clay	pit fill
4181	4181	4181	rounded pit	pit
4182	4183	4066	bluish orange silty clay	ditch fill
4183	4183	4066	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4184	4185	4216	mottled brown silty clay	ditch fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4185	4185	4216	ditch	ditch
4186	4187	4187	mottled brown silty clay	pit fill
4187	4187	4187	squared pit	pit
4188	4189	4189	dark bluish grey silty clay	pit fill
4189	4189	4189	rounded pit	pit
4190	4187	4187	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4191	4187	4187	mottled brown silty clay	pit fill
4192	4187	4187	mottled brown clay	pit fill
4193	4194	4202	greyish blue silty clay	ditch fill
4194	4194	4202	ditch	ditch
4195	4197	4197	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4196	4197	4197	bluish grey clay with charcoal	pit fill
4197	4197	4197	oval pit	pit
4198	4199	4235	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4199	4199	4235	flat based ditch	ditch
4200	4201	4201	bluish grey clay	pit fill
4201	4201	4201	oval pit	pit
4202	4202	4202	ditch	ditch
4203	4204	4202	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4204	4204	4202	ditch	ditch
4205	4206	4207	dark brownish grey clayey silt	ditch fill
4206	4206	4207	ditch	ditch
4207	4207	4207	ditch	ditch
4208	4210	4210	mixed brown clay	pit fill
4209	4210	4210	dark grey clayey silt	pit fill
4210	4210	4210	rounded pit	pit
4211	4212	4213	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4212	4212	4213	ditch	ditch
4213	4213	4213	ditch	ditch
4214	4215	4213	light greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4215	4215	4213	ditch	ditch
4216	4216	4216	ditch	NE-SW ditch
4217	4218	4216	brown silty clay	ditch fill
4218	4218	4216	round profile ditch	ditch
4219	4220	4220	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4220	4220	4220	ditch	ditch
4221	4222	4222	bluish grey clay	pit fill
4222	4222	4222	oval pit	pit
4223	4224	4224	brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4224	4224	4224	rounded pit	pit
4225	4226	4226	bluish grey silty clay	posthole fill
4226	4226	4226	posthole	structural post
4227	4228	4122	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4228	4228	4122	ditch	ditch

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4229	4230	4255	dark bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4230	4230	4255	ditch	ditch
4231	4232	4207	dark brownish grey clayey silt	ditch fill
4232	4232	4207	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4233	4234	4356	brownish grey clay	ditch fill
4234	4234	4356	ditch	ditch
4235	4235	4235	ditch	NE-SW ditch
4236	4237	4235	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4237	4237	4235	ditch	ditch
4238	4238	4238	ditch	N-S ditch
4239	4240	4238	light bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4240	4240	4238	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4241	4242	4238	VOID	x
4242	4242	4238	VOID	x
4243	4244	4294	light grey silty clay	ditch fill
4244	4244	4294	ditch terminus	ditch/ gully terminus
4245	4246	4246	brown silty clay	pit fill
4246	4246	4246	oval pit	pit
4247	4248	4248	brown silty clay	fill of posthole
4248	4248	4248	posthole	structural post
4249	4250	4250	brown silty clay	pit fill
4250	4250	4250	rounded pit	pit
4251	4252	4252	brown silty clay	pit fill
4252	4252	4252	oval pit	pit
4253	4254	4254	brown silty clay	pit fill
4254	4254	4254	rounded pit	pit
4255	4255	4255	ditch	NE-SW ditch
4256	4257	4260	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4257	4257	4260	ditch	ditch
4258	4259	4260	brownish grey silty clay	NE-SW ditch
4259	4259	4260	ditch	ditch fill
4260	4260	4260	ditch	NW-SE ditch
4261	4262	4238	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4262	4262	4238	ditch	ditch
4263	4264	4264	brown silty clay	posthole fill
4264	4264	4264	posthole	structural post
4265	4266	4266	dark bluish grey sandy silt	posthole fill
4266	4266	4266	posthole	structural post
4267	4268	4238	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4268	4268	4238	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4269	4271	4271	light greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4270	4271	4271	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4271	4271	4271	rounded pit	pit

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4272	4273	4273	light blue silty clay	pit fill
4273	4273	4273	oval pit	pit
4274	4275	4275	brownish grey silty clay	posthole fill
4275	4275	4275	posthole	structural post
4276	4277	4277	bluish grey clay	posthole fill
4277	4277	4277	posthole	structural post
4278	4279	4255	dark brown silty clay	ditch fill
4279	4279	4255	ditch	ditch
4280	4281	4213	dark brown silty clay	ditch fill
4281	4281	4213	ditch	ditch
4282	x	x	VOID	x
4283	x	x	VOID	x
4284	4285	4344	dark yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4285	4285	4344	ditch	ditch
4286	4287	4287	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4287	4287	4287	ditch	ditch
4288	4289	4344	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
4289	4289	4344	ditch	ditch
4290	4291	4291	brown clay	pit fill
4291	4291	4291	pit	pit
4292	4293	4294	greyish brown clay	ditch fill
4293	4293	4294	ditch	ditch
4294	4294	4294	ditch	ditch
4295	4296	4296	dark grey clay	pit fill
4296	4296	4296	oval pit	pit
4297	4298	4298	grey silty clay	pit fill
4298	4298	4298	oval pit	pit
4299	4300	4238	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4300	4300	4238	ditch	ditch
4301	4301	4301	oval pit	treepit
4302	4302	4302	ditch	ditch
4303	4304	4071	dark grey silty clay	ditch fill
4304	4304	4071	ditch	ditch
4305	4306	4306	grey silty clay	pit fill
4306	4306	4306	rounded pit	treepit
4307	4309	4310	dark brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4308	4309	4310	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4309	4309	4310	ditch	ditch
4310	4310	4310	NE-SW ditch	ditch
4311	4312	4312	blackish brown clay	pit fill
4312	4312	4312	rounded pit	pit
4313	4314	4310	brown clay	ditch fill
4314	4314	4310	ditch	ditch
4315	4315	4315	Road Group	road

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4316	4317	4386	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4317	4317	4386	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4318	4319	4216	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4319	4319	4216	ditch	ditch
4320	4321	4356	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4321	4321	4356	ditch	ditch
4322	4323	4216	no sheet	ditch fill
4323	4323	4216	no sheet	ditch
4324	4325	4101	grey silty clay	ditch fill
4325	4325	4101	ditch	ditch
4326		subs	bluish grey silty clay	layer
4327	4328	4328	brown clay	pit fill
4328	4328	4328	irregular pit	treepit
4329	4330	4330	light brown clay	pit fill
4330	4330	4330	irregular pit	treepit
4331	4332	4310	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4332	4332	4310	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4333	4334	4101	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4334	4334	4101	ditch	ditch
4335	4336	4122	dark greyish blue silty clay	ditch fill
4336	4336	4122	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4337	x	x	VOID	x
4338	4339	4339	dark brownish grey silty clay	pit fill
4339	4339	4339	rounded pit	pit
4340	4341	4341	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4341	4341	4341	rounded pit	pit
4342	4343	4343	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4343	4343	4343	rounded pit	pit
4344	4344	4344	NW-SE ditch	ditch
4345	4346	4353	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4346	4346	4353	ditch	ditch
4347	4348	4353	dark bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4348	4348	4353	ditch	ditch
4349	4350	4356	dark greyish brown sandy clay	ditch fill
4350	4350	4356	ditch	ditch/ hedgerow
4351	4352	4216	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4352	4352	4216	ditch maybe already 4216	ditch
4353	4353	4353	ditch	ditch
4354	4355	4255	dark greyish brown sandy silt	ditch fill
4355	4355	4255	no sheet	ditch
4356	4356	4356	ditch	ditch/ hedgerow
4357	4357	4216	V-ditch	ditch
4358	4341	4341	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4359	4341	4341	rounded pit	pit

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4360	4361	4424	yellowish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4361	4361	4424	ditch	ditch
4362	4363	4356	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4363	4363	4356	ditch	ditch
4364	4365	4424	yellowish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4365	4365	4424	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4366	4367	4343	greyish brown silty clay	pit fill
4367	4367	4343	rounded pit	pit
4368	4370	B	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4369	4370	B	brownish green silty clay	ditch fill
4370	4370	B	ditch	ditch
4371	4371	4371	no sheet, no survey	ditch
4372	4373	4415	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4373	4373	4415	ditch	ditch
4374	4374	4315	cut for road	road
4375	4375	4375	ditch	ditch
4376	4377	4377	dark brown clay	pit fill
4377	4377	4377	irregular pit	treepit
4378	4379	4386	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4379	4379	4386	ditch	ditch
4380	4381	4101	mottled brown silty clay	ditch fill
4381	4381	4101	ditch	ditch
4382	4379	4386	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4383	4381	4101	brown silty clay	ditch fill
4384	4385	4386	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4385	4385	4386	ditch	ditch
4386	4386	4386	ditch	ditch
4387	4315	4315	leaf mould	layer
4388	4315	4315	yellowish brown sandy clay	bank
4389	4156	4315	dark brown silty clay	ditch fill
4390	4156	4315	yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4391	4375	4375	dark greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4392	4315	4315	yellowish brown silty clay	subsurface
4393	4315	4315	limestone road surface	road
4394	4301	4301	loose blackish brown silty clay	pit fill
4395	4396	4315	dark yellowish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4396	4396	4315	roadside ditch	ditch
4397	4398	4398	dark greyish black clayey silt	cremation fill
4398	4398	4398	cremation	cremation
4399	4400	B	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4400	4400	B	ditch	ditch
4401	4402	4415	brownish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4402	4402	4415	ditch terminus	ditch terminus
4403	4404	4404	bluish grey clay	pit fill

Context	Feature no.	Group no.	Context Description	Context Interpretation
4404	4404	4404	rounded pit	pit
4405	4406	4406	blackish grey silty clay	pit fill
4406	4406	4406	rounded pit	pit
4407	4408	4408	brown clay	pit fill
4408	4408	4408	rounded pit	pit
4409	4410	4410	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4410	4410	4410	ditch	ditch
4411	4412	4412	greyish brown silty clay	fill of furrow
4412	4412	4412	furrow	furrow
4413	4414	4415	bluish grey silty clay	ditch fill
4414	4414	4415	ditch	ditch
4415	4415	4415	NW-SE ditch	ditch
4416	4417	4424	greyish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4417	4417	4424	ditch	ditch
4418	4419	4415	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4419	4419	4415	ditch	ditch
4420	4420	4420	no sheet, no survey	
4421	4421	4421	no sheet, no survey	
4422	4423	4235	bluish brown silty clay	ditch fill
4423	4423	4235	ditch	ditch/ gully
4424	4424	4424	WNW-ESE ditch	ditch

Appendix B

B.1 Figures

Figure 1: Location Plan

Figure 2: Detailed Location Plan: Site A. Overview of Features

Figure 3: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 4: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 5: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 6 Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 7: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 8: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 9: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 10: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 11: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 12: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 13: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 14: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 15: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site A

Figure 16.1: Site A – Sections

Figure 17.2: Site A – Sections

Figure 18.3: Site A – Sections

Figure 19.4: Site A – Sections

Figure 20.5: Site A – Sections

Figure 21.6: Site A – Sections

Figure 22: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 23: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 24: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 25: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 26: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 27: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 28: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 29: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 30: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 31: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 32: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 33: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 34: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 35: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 36: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 37: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 38: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 39: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 40: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 41: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 42: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 43: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 44: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 45: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 46: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 47:Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 48: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 49: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 50: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 51: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 52: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 53: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 54: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 55: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 56: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 57: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 58: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site B

Figure 59.1: Site B – Sections

Figure 60.2: Site B – Sections

Figure 61.3: Site B – Sections

Figure 62.4: Site B – Sections

Figure 63.5: Site B – Sections

Figure 64.6: Site B – Sections

Figure 65.7: Site B – Sections

Figure 66.8: Site B – Sections

Figure 67.9: Site B – Sections

Figure 68.10: Site B – Sections

Figure 69.11: Site B – Sections

Figure 70.12: Site B – Sections

Figure 71.13: Site B – Sections

Figure 72.14: Site B – Sections

Figure 73.15: Site B – Sections

Figure 74.16: Site B – Sections

Figure 75.17: Site B – Sections

Figure 76.18: Site B – Sections

Figure 77.19: Site B – Sections

Figure 78.20: Site B – Sections

Figure 79.21: Site B – Sections

Figure 80.22: Site B – Sections

Figure 81.23: Site B – Sections

Figure 82.24: Site B – Sections

Figure 83.25: Site B – Sections

Figure 84.26: Site B – Sections

Figure 85.27: Site B – Sections

Figure 86.28: Site B – Sections

Figure 87.29: Site B – Sections

Figure 88.30: Site B – Sections

Figure 89: Detailed Site Location: Site C. Overview of Features

Figure 90: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site C

Figure 91: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site C

Figure 92: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site C

Figure 93: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site C

Figure 94.1: Site C – Sections

Figure 95: Site C – Sections

Figure 96: Detailed Site Location: Site D. Overview of Features

Figure 97: Overview of Features: Site D – Late Iron Age and Roman

Figure 98: Overview of Features: Site D – Late Iron Age and Roman

Figure 99: Overview of Features: Site D – Late Medieval to Modern

Figure 100: Overview of Features: Site D – Post-Roman and Medieval

Figure 101: Overview of Features: Site D – Late Medieval to Modern

Figure 102: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 103: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 104: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 105: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 106: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 107: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 108: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 109: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 110: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 111: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 112: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 113: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 114: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 115: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 116: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 1

Figure 117: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 2

Figure 118: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 2

Figure 119: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 2

Figure 120: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 2

Figure 121: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 2

Figure 122: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 2

Figure 123: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 3

Figure 124: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site D – Level 3

Figure 125.1: Site D – Sections

Figure 126.2: Site D – Sections

Figure 127.3: Site D – Sections

Figure 128.4: Site D – Sections

Figure 129.5: Site D – Sections

Figure 130.6: Site D – Sections

Figure 131.7: Site D – Sections

Figure 132.8: Site D – Sections

Figure 133.9: Site D – Sections

Figure 134.10: Site D – Sections

Figure 135.11: Site D – Sections

Figure 136.12: Site D – Sections

Figure 137.13: Site D – Sections

Figure 138.14: Site D – Sections

Figure 139.15: Site D – Sections

Figure 140.16: Site D – Sections

Figure 141.17: Site D – Sections

Figure 142: Detailed Site Location: Site E. Overview of Features

Figure 143: Site Plan: Site E – North Area

Figure 144: Site Plan: Site E – South Area

Figure 145: Site Plan: Site E – South Area

Figure 146: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 147: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 148: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 149: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 150: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 151: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 152: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 153: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 154: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 155: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 156: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 157: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 158: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 159: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 160: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 161: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 162: Detail of Archaeological Features: Site E

Figure 163: Site E – Sections

Figure 164: Site E – Sections

Figure 165: Site E – Sections

Figure 166: Site E – Sections

Figure 167: Site E – Sections

Figure 168: Site E – Sections

Figure 169: Site E – Sections

Figure 170: Site E – Sections

Figure 171: Site E – Sections

Figure 1720: Site E – Sections

Figure 1731: Site E – Sections

Figure 1742: Site E – Sections

Figure 1753: Site E – Sections

Figure 1764: Site E – Sections

Figure 1775: Site E – Sections

Figure 1786: Site E – Sections

Figure 1798: Site E – Sections

Figure 1809: Site E – Sections

Appendix C

C.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Assessment

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (independent specialist)

Introduction and Methodology

The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay et al. 2016) and recorded using the Warwick Museum / Oxford archaeology recording system (Booth 2000). Fabrics were assigned to classes: A (Amphorae), B (Black Burnished), C (Calcareous tempered), E (Transitional, Early or 'Belgic'), F (Fine wares), G (Gritted wares), M (Mortaria), O (Oxidised), P(Prehistoric wares), Q (White slip), R (Reduced), S (Samian), W (Whitewares) and Z (Saxon and later). Rims were recorded to function type (A – amphora; F – flagon; Lag – lagena; CJ - constricted neck jar; J -jar; SJ – storage jar; BK- beaker; M – mortaria; B – bowl, D – dish; L – lid; O – Other), with common parallels identified where possible. Metrics recorded were number of sherds, NoSh, weight in grams, Wt, and minimum number of rims, MNR. Mean sherd weight. MSW, was calculated as Wt/ NoSh.

Results: Site A: CFSA A1 EWR20-2A1

There are 419 sherds, 1244g of pottery from this site. This includes 119 sherds, 656g collected as stratified bulk finds, and 279 sherds, 354g recovered from environmental samples.

Dating

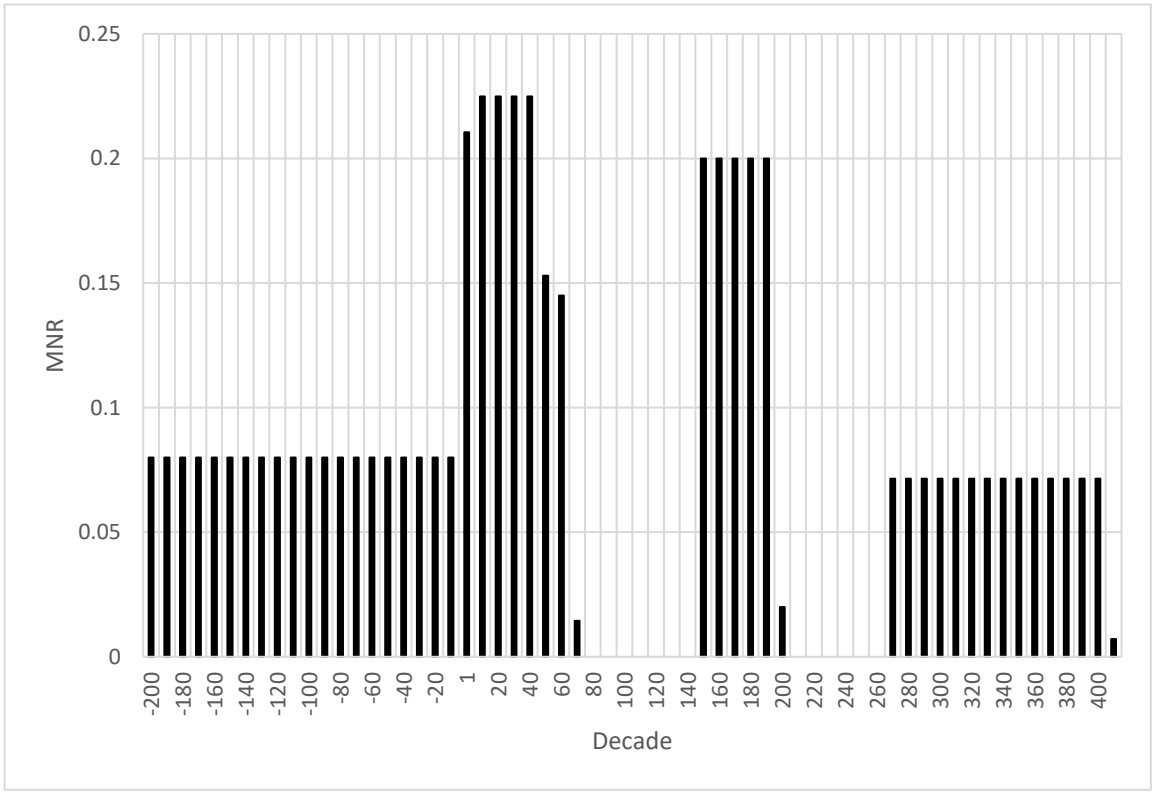

Figure C1 Date distribution of all pottery

The date distribution for all pottery rims from the site is shown in Figure C1. There is a strong MIA tradition start point, with an increase in the early 1st century until the mid to late 1st century reflecting the range of transitional pottery on the site. There is then no evidence of pottery deposition until the late 2nd century and again a gap in the early 3rd century until the late 3rd to 4th century.

Taphonomy

Table C1 Pottery by context type

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Ditch	39.5%	47.4%	50.0%	6.62
Gully	4.2%	4.1%		5.40
Pit	6.3%	48.5%	50.0%	4.80
N/AVG	***119***	***656***	***4***	***5.51***

Table C1 shows the pottery by context type. The material comes form ditches and gullies and pits. This is in line with a rural settlement, The MSW is very low at 6g per sherd.

Supply

Table C2: Pottery by ware class

Class	No%	Wt%	MNR%
C	1.7%	2.6%	
E	10.9%	9.6%	25.0%
G	1.7%	3.0%	
P	76.5%	70.6%	50.0%
R	7.6%	13.9%	25.0%
S	0.8%	0.2%	
Z	0.8%	0.2%	
N	**119**	**656**	**4**

Table C2 shows the breakdown of the pottery by ware class. The highest level of pottery is in class P, IA tradition pottery followed by class E, transitional wares, There is a very limited amount of Roman ware classes.

Function and fineware

The Forms comprise 3 jars and 1 dish, and samian is at 1%, which is in line with a basic rural site/

Results: Site B: Compound 2A1 EWR20-A1

There are 1215 sherds weighing 7054g from this site. This includes 618 sherds, 5998g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts, and 567 sherds, 739g recovered from environmental samples.

Dating

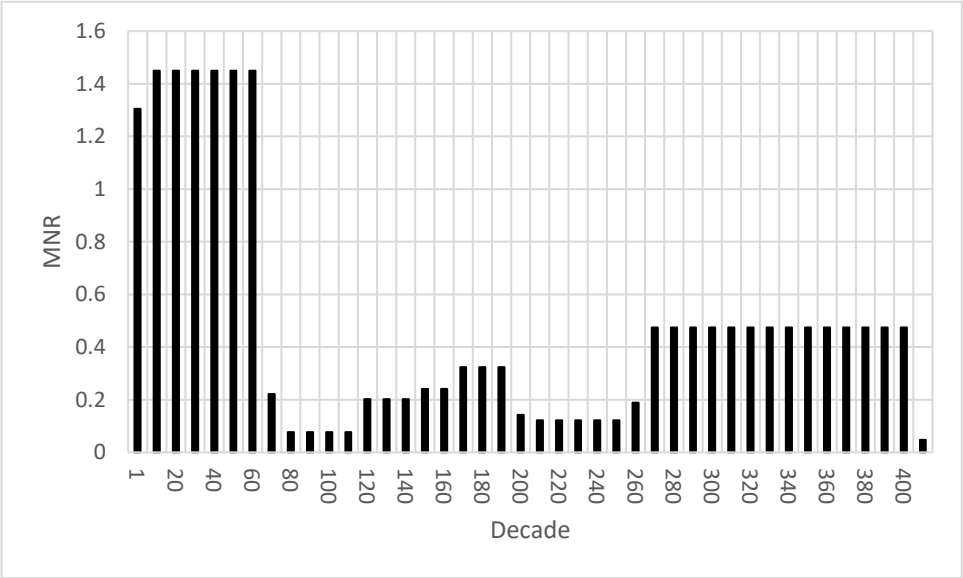

Figure C2 Date distribution of pottery with a restricted date range

Figure C2 shows the date distribution of pottery rims for forms with a date range of 16o years or less. This shows a high level of transitional pottery in the early to mid-1st century. There is a small level of deposition in the mid to late 2nd century, a slight amount in the early 3rd rising in the late 3rd to 4th century.

Taphonomy

Table C1 Pottery by Context type

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Ditch	71.5%	69.3%	79.5%	9.41
Hearth/Oven	2.1%	2.3%	0.0%	10.54
Layer	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.67
Pit	20.2%	20.2%	13.6%	9.71
Posthole	5.5%	8.1%	6.8%	14.26
Tree root hole	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.00
N/AVG	***618***	***5998***	***44***	***9.71***

Table C1 shows the breakdown of the pottery by context type. The majority of the pottery comes from ditches and pits, which is in line with a rural settlement. The MSW of 10g is in at the low end for a rural site, but in the usual range for class P and class E pottery.

Supply

Table C2 The Pottery by ware class

Class	Ware	No%	Wt%	MNR%
A	Amphora	0.2%	1.4%	

Class	Ware	No%	Wt%	MNR%
B	Black Burnished	0.2%	0.1%	
C	Calcareous	9.2%	13.3%	11.4%
E	Transitional	37.1%	31.3%	20.5%
F	Fine	2.6%	2.1%	6.8%
G	Gritted	2.3%	7.8%	6.8%
M	Mortaria	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%
O	Oxidised	5.5%	5.5%	6.8%
P	Prehistoric	15.2%	11.5%	18.2%
R	Reduced	23.5%	23.7%	29.5%
S	Samian	0.3%	0.4%	
W	whiteware	3.7%	2.4%	
	N	***618***	***5998***	***44***

Table C2 shows the pottery by ware class. Class E and class P are high reflecting the early date of the initial phase of the site. Much of the class C and class G are probably also early fabrics. Class R is also reasonably high at 24%.

Function and fineware

Table C3 functional analysis

	F	CJ	J	SJ	B	D	L	*Total*
MNR	2.3%	2.3%	72.7%	2.3%	9.1%	9.1%	2.3%	***44 rims***

Table C3 shows the functional analysis of the pottery. Jars are high at 73^ which is in line with a rural settlement.

Finewares and samian together are at 3%, again in line with a rural settlement,

Results: Site C: Charbridge Allotments EWR20-CLA

There are 57 sherds weighing 166g from this site. This includes 10 sherds, 121g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts, with 46 sherds, 45g recovered from environmental samples.

Dating

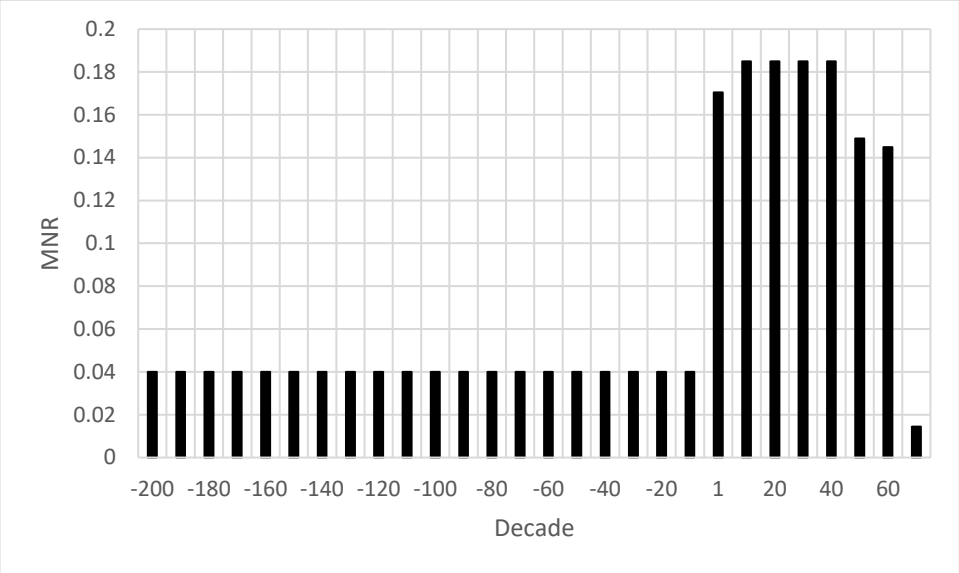

Figure C3 Date distribution for the pottery

The date distribution for all the pottery is shown in Figure C3. This shows an Iron age component peaking in the early to mid-1st century. There is a small amount of roman material in terms of bodysherds.

Taphonomy

Table C4 shows the breakdown of the pottery by context type. There is a low MSW , although higher than the other sites in the project. The high level of material from ditches is consistent with a rural site.

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Ditch	80.0%	73.6%	50.0%	11.13
Layer	10.0%	24.8%	50.0%	30.00
Pit	10.0%	1.7%		2.00
N/AVG	***10***	***121***	***2***	***12.1***

Table C4 Pottery by Context type

Supply

Class	No%	Wt%	MNR%
E	70.0%	57.9%	50.0%
P	30.0%	42.1%	50.0%
N	***10***	***121***	***2***

Table C5 Pottery by ware class

Table C5 shows the breakdown of the pottery by ware class, Only class E and class P are noted consistent with an LIA to 1st century site which is probably ended before the Claudian invasion.

Function and fineware

The vessels comprise one bowl and one jar, and there are no finewares noted, in line with a rural site

Results- Site D: Mill Meadow EWR19-A1.2

There are 613 sherds, 3593g of pottery from this site. This includes 341 sherds, 2606g of pottery collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts, and 270 sherds, 941g recovered from environmental samples.

Dating

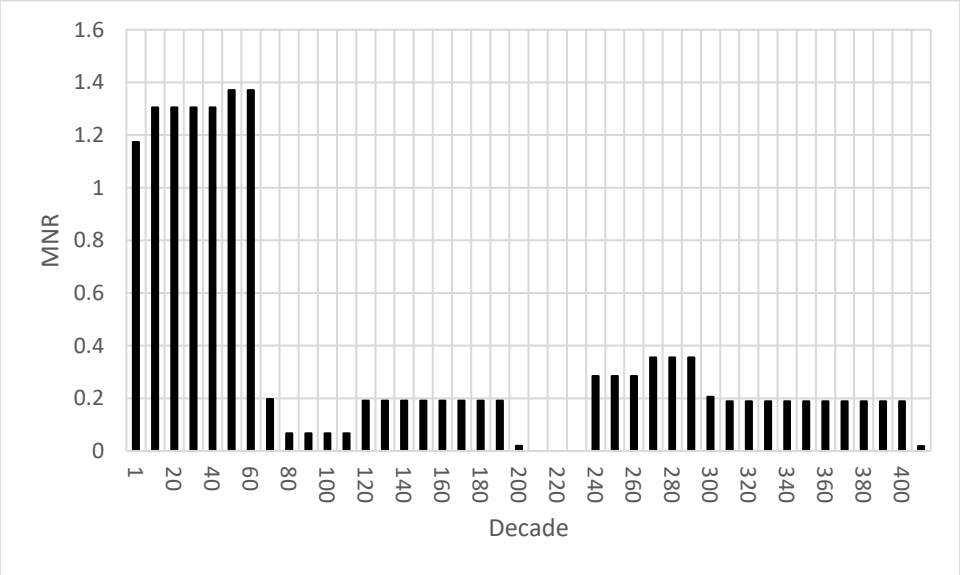

Figure C4 Date distribution for pottery

Figure C4 shows the date distribution for pottery with a date range of 170 years or less. There is a strong early to mid-1st century component, with a late 1st to early 2nd decline and a small peak in the mid to late 2nd century. There is an absence in the early 3rd century with pottery returning in the mid to late 4rd century and a slight decline in the 4th century.

Taphonomy

Table C6 Pottery by context type

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Ditch	60.1%	52.7%	69.2%	6.70
Feature - general	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	12.00
Gully	1.2%	2.2%	3.8%	14.25
Layer	29.9%	36.7%	15.4%	9.37
Pit	7.3%	7.2%	11.5%	7.48
Tree root hole	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	5.25
N/Avg	***341***	***2606***	***26***	***7.64***

Table C6 shows the breakdown of the pottery by context type. There is a high level of pottery from ditches. Unusually for a rural site there is a high number of material from alluvial layers. The MSW is low at 8g per sherd.

Supply

Table C7 Pottery by ware class

Class	No%	Wt%	MNR%	RE%
C	7.6%	9.2%	3.8%	0.00%
E	70.4%	60.3%	34.6%	0.00%
F	0.3%	0.8%	3.8%	0.00%
O	5.9%	6.9%	11.5%	100.00%
P	3.5%	4.3%	30.8%	0.00%
R	11.1%	17.1%	15.4%	0.00%
S	0.6%	0.6%		0.00%
W	0.3%	0.5%		0.00%
Z	0.3%	0.4%		0.00%
N	***341***	***2606***	***26***	

Table C7 shows the breakdown of the pottery by ware class. There is a vey high level of class E pottery consistent with the sites main activity being in the ealy to id 1dt century. Roman wares are quite low overall.

Function and fineware

Table C8 Functional analysis

	F	J	B	D	O	*Total*
MNR	3.8%	76.9%	11.5%	3.8%	3.8%	***26 rims***

Table C8 shows the breakdown of the pottery by function/ Jars are high at 77% consistent with a basic rural site, Fineware and samian overall is at 1%, again in line with a rural site.

Results: Site E: Tythe Barn EWR20-2A

This has 2289 sherds weighing 12575g. pf pottery. This includes 1734 sherds, 11703g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts. With 555 sherds, 972g recovered from environmental samples.

Dating

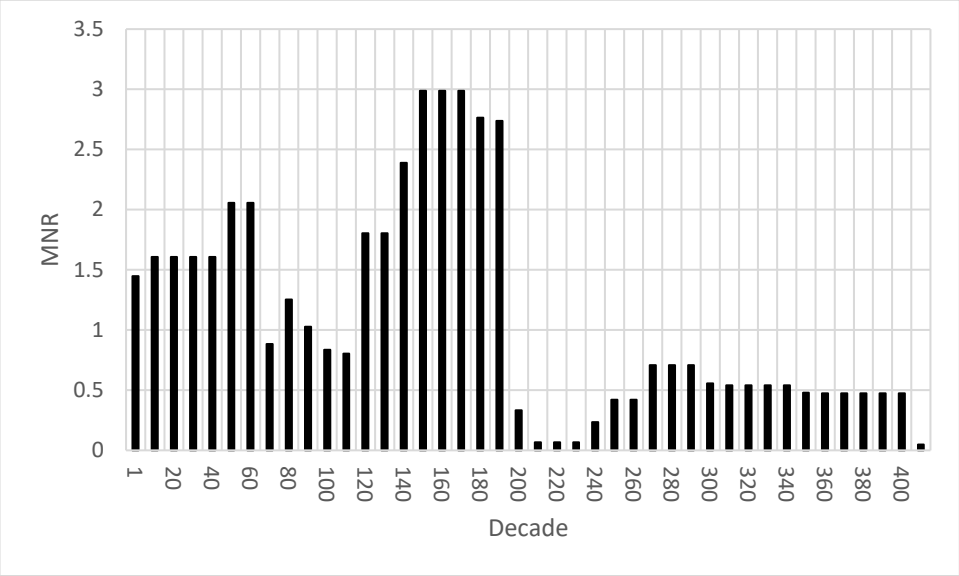

Figure C5 Date distribution of pottery with a restricted date range

Figure C5 shows the date distribution of pottery with a date range of 160 years or less. There is activity from the beginning of the 1st century, peaking after the conquest. There is some late 1st to early 2nd century activity and then a sharp rise in the mid to late 2nd century and a collapse in the 2rd century with some pottery in the mid 2rd century peaking in the late 3rd but continuing into the 4th century.

Taphonomy

Table C9 Pottery by context

Context Type	No%	Wt%	MNR%	MSW
Ditch	87.2%	85.3%	88.5%	6.60
Feature - general	1.3%	0.9%	1.3%	4.74
Layer	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	5.56
Pit	9.6%	11.7%	7.6%	8.28
Posthole	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	8.88
N/AVG	***1734***	***11703***	***157***	***6.75***

Table C9 shows the breakdown of the pottery by context type. The highest level of material comes from ditches in line with a rural settlement. The MSW is low at 7g per sherd.

Supply

Table C10 Pottery by ware class

Class	No%	Wt%	MNR%
A	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%

B	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
C	1.2%	1.7%	3.8%
E	10.2%	13.1%	7.0%
F	0.6%	0.6%	
G	3.0%	7.4%	2.5%
M	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%
O	22.4%	15.5%	24.8%
R	52.8%	49.4%	49.7%
S	0.6%	0.7%	2.5%
W	8.0%	9.3%	7.0%
Z	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
N	*1734*	*11703*	*157*

There is no class P pottery and a relatively small amount of class E pottery, with much more activity attested to on the Roman period. There is also some amphorae and black burnish ware (Class B) noted.

Function and fineware

Table C11, functional analysis excluding Post Roman rims

	Lag	**F**	**J**	**SJ**	**BK**	**M**	**B**	**D**	***Total***
MNR	0.6%	6.4%	67.3%	3.2%	6.4%	1.3%	8.3%	6.4%	*156 rims*

Table C11 shows the functional analysis for the Roman rims only. Jars are high at 67% which is in line with a rural site but perhaps with a slightly higher status that the other sites in the project. Finewares and samian are at 1%m in line with a rural site,

Discussion

Site A: CFSA A1

This site has a Late Iron Age origin continuing into the 1st century but this initial phase is unlikely to have survived into the period of the conquest, There is then a late 2nd century phase and a late 3rd to 4th century phase. The indicators are all consistent with basic level rural sites.

Site B: Compound 2A1

This site has three main periods of activity. The first is in the early to mid-1st century, although there is no strong evidence for the site continuing after the conquest. There are then a mid to late 2nd phase and a late 3rd to 4th century phase. The site is probably a basic level rural site in each of these periods. This is consistent with the observations of the previous intervention, EWR19 A-1 (Mills 2019).

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

This is a late iron age to mid-1st century basic level rural site with no evidence of surviving into the period of the invasion.

Site D: Mill Meadow

This has a relatively strong early to mid-1st century phase, but with no clear evidence of much activity after the conquest. There is a mid to late 2nd century phase and a mid-3rd to 4th century Phase. The indicators are consistent with basic rural settlement.

Site E: Tythe Barn

This site has an early 1st century start date continuing into the period following the invasion and peaking it the later 2nd century where it is likely the site is abandoned, There is then some mid-3rd to 4th century activity.

This site is in the main consistent with a rural settlement but of a higher status that the other sites in the project, or perhaps on the periphery of a higher status settlement.

Overarching Landscape Discussion

The earliest settlement with Iron Age start dates at CFSA A1, the Charbridge allotments both these sites appear to have continuity of occupation until the mid-1st century AD but there is no evidence of them being occupied at the time of the invasion. Later start dates of perhaps the early 1st century AD are suggest for the rural sites at Compound 2A1 and Mill meadows although again there is no evidence of the sites continuing into the period of the invasion.

Perhaps with a later start date in the early to mid-1st century is the site at Tythe Barn where there is evidence of continuity of occupation after the invasion and into the 2nd century. All the sites apart from Charbridge allotments have mid to late 2nd century rural occupation although this is strongest at Tythe barn.

All sites with evidence of later occupation have distinct declines in the 3rd century, to the point where sites were probably abandoned in the early to mid-3rd century. All the sites except the Charbridge allotments have some later 3rd to 4th century activity which is perhaps strongest at Compound 2A1 and Tythe barn

Statement of significance and potential

This is a relatively large amount of pottery recovered from a multiperiod landscape of Iron Age and Roman rural settlement. The size of the assemblage means that more detailed analysis would be a worthwhile exercise. This group has the potential to significantly add to the understanding of rural occupation and development in the region from the Iron Age to the end of the Roman period. Full recording of the stratified assemblage to fabric type and analysis to phase and other stratigraphically defined groups would address the following aims:

- Refine the dating of the different sites noted
- Determine patterns of occupation and abandonment
- Refine the understanding of the status of the sites and any changes over time
- Determine the changing nature of supply to sites over time and compared to the wider region.
- The larger groups may enable to determine any intra site differentiation.

Recommendations

The full stratified assemblage from all sites and earlier interventions to be fully recorded to fabric type and recorded to a form type series. Data to be presented with respect to the site group, phase group and any other stratigraphically defined groups as appropriate. This will include:

- Synopsis
- Introduction

- Dating
- Taphonomy
- Supply (including catalogue)
- Function and fine ware
- Other aspects
- Discussion
- Appendices Fabric descriptions, fabric occurrence, form occurrence.

Timetable and cost

Costing valid until 1/6/2023

Task	Days	Cost
1 Code Pottery	15	£4500
2 Analyse data	2	£600
3 Draft Report	5	£1500
Total	22	£6600

Provision should be made for 150 drawing to illustrate type series.

Bibliography

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H. and Wood , I 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology http://romanpotterystudy.org/new/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf (November 2020)

Booth, P. 2000 The Oxford Archaeology pottery recording system. Unpublished Oxford Archaeology manual.

Mills, P.J.E. 2019 The Ceramic material from EWR19-A1. Assessment report for AOC

Spot Dating Summary

Site A: CFSA1

Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
A1005	A1006	Roman	1	4	0
A1029	A1030	IA	3	36	0
A1039	A1038	IA	1	2	0
A1041	A1045	IA	1	3	0
A1043	A1044	IA	1	14	1
A1048	A1038	IA	8	7	0
A1049	A1038	IA	2	13	0
A1063	A1064	IA	8	19	0

A1077	A1011	IA	3	5	0
A1094	A1093	IA	9	21	0
A1095	A1090	-20-70	5	7	0
A1097	A1100	-20-70	8	12	0
A1098	A1100	Roman	1	18	0
A1103	A1102	IA	22	53	0
A1104		IA?	2	8	0
A1115	A1100	IA?	3	2	0
A1120	A1524	IA	8	28	0
A1125	A1124	IA	7	12	0
A1127	A1126	IA?	3	1	0
A1130	A1131	IA	3	13	0
A1142	A1145	IA	4	50	1
A1143	A1145	50-70	7	17	0
A1146	A1147	IA?	5	A10	0
A1152	A1141	IA?	2	7	0
A1161	A1160	IA?	10	1	0
A1163	A1163	IA?	3	1	0
A1168	A1167	IA?	6	8	0
A1170	A1169	IA?	5	4	0
A1172	A1171	IA?	1	2	0
A1174	A1173	Roman	2	2	0
A1181	A1182	1-70	2	11	0
A1196	A1195	IA	5	11	0
A1199	A1198	1-70	3	9	0
A120		IA?	3	20	0
A1201	A1200	IA?	1	1	0
A1203	A1202	IA?	5	1	0
A1205	A1204	IA?	5	4	0
A1207	A1206	IA?	7	5	0
A1220	A1221	IA?	2	2	0
A1223		IA	19	16	0
A1226	A1225	IA?	1	2	0
A1232	A1233	IA?	2	5	0

A1234	A1235	IA?	1	6	0
A1236	A1237	IA?	1	1	0
A1238	A1221	IA; CBM: roman	4	12	0
A1239	A1221	IA?	2	9	0
A1240	Deposit	IA	1	2	0
A1242	A1241	IA	3	6	0
A1243	A1225	IA?	4	4	0
A1245	A1246	IA	13	27	0
A1259	A1186	IA?	1	2	0
A1264	A1263	IA?	2	3	0
A1277	A1225	IA	4	2	0
A1279		Roman	3	13	0
A1288	A1289	IA/ Roman	6	14	0
A1290	A1291	IA?	3	6	0
A1292		IA?	4	6	0
A1294	A1296	IA?	3	3	0
A1297	A1298	120-200	7	5	0
A1299	A1225	IA	19	74	0
A1302	A1301	1-70	1	7	0
A1304	A1303	IA?	2	3	0
A1306	A1305	IA?	2	2	0
A1307	A1305	IA	1	2	0
A1313	A1195	IA?	3	9	0
A1314	A1195	IA?	5	3	0
A1316	A1353	IA?	1	1	0
A1326	A1324	Roman	5	38	0
A1334	A1353	Med	5	22	0
A1336	A1337	1-70	5	15	0
A1338	A1339	IA	8	18	0
A1340	A1341	IA?	8	10	0
A1342	A1343	IA	3	14	0
A1346	A1344	IA	8	23	0
A1352	A1324	IA?	1	1	0

A1354	A1425	IA?	2	2	0
A1363	A1331	IA?	3	4	0
A1365	A1376	1-70	1	5	0
A1374	A1409	IA?	2	2	0
A1392		1-70	1	12	1
A1406	A1344	LC1- C2?	3	37	1
A1408	A1407	IA	1	10	0
A1410	A1376	IA	1	8	0
A1412	A1149	IA?	1	19	0
A1437		IA?	7	2	0
A1443	A1409	IA	2	7	0
A1453	A1451	IA?	10	6	0
A1455	A1409	Roman	3	10	0
A1456	A1458/A1369	Roman	1	1	0
A1459	A1360	IA?	1	1	0
A1461	A1462	1-70	1	2	0
A1466	A1468	Roman	1	40	0
A1471	A1360	Roman	4	8	1
A1476	A1409	IA	1	5	0
A1480	A1360	IA?	7	8	0
A1498	Was A1500, now A1376	IA?	5	9	0
A1505	A1507	IA?	1	1	0
A1517	A1458/1369	Roman	5	3	0
subsoil		LC3+	17	212	5

Site B: Compound 2A1

Area	Context	Context Type	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
Access	B2614	Ditch	50-70	6	29	1
Access	B2617	Ditch	50-70+	8	88	0
Access	B2619	Ditch	LC3+	55	552	3

Area	Context	Context Type	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
Access	B2626	Ditch	1-70	2	28	0
Access	B2628	Ditch	Roman	3	30	1
Access	B2657	Ditch	50-70	15	25	0
Access	B2666	Ditch	50-70	6	18	0
Area 1	B2000	Topsoil/Ploughsoil etc.	Roman; CBM: PM	2	16	0
Area 1	B2001	Topsoil/Ploughsoil etc.	50-70+ CBM: PM	7	179	0
Area 1	B2003	Ditch	C3/4	11	65	2
Area 1	B2005	Ditch	50-70	6	53	0
Area 1	B2007	Ditch	50-70	10	19	1
Area 1	B2009	Tree root hole/animal hole	1-70	1	1	0
Area 1	B2011	Pit	Roman	5	5	0
Area 1	B2014	Ditch	1-70	3	6	0
Area 1	B2016	Ditch	50-70	10	29	0
Area 1	B2022	Ditch	50-70 CBM: roman	4	100	1
Area 1	B2028	Ditch	Roman CBM: roman	2	41	0
Area 1	B2036	Ditch	50-70	9	58	0
Area 1	B2037	Ditch	50-70	2	23	0
Area 1	B2040	Ditch	50-70	2	8	0
Area 1	B2043	Ditch	50-70+	5	22	0
Area 1	B2046	Ditch	1-70	1	4	0
Area 1	B2071	Ditch	50-70	9	56	1
Area 1	B2073	Ditch	1-70	1	4	0
Area 1	B2108	Ditch	1-70	23	96	0
Area 1	B2114	Ditch	Roman	1	6	0
Area 1	B2137	Ditch	1-70	1	12	0
Area 1	B2147	Ditch	50-200	8	55	1

Area	Context	Context Type	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
Area 1	B2175	Ditch	MC3+CBM: roman	30	314	2
Area 1	B2176	Ditch	50-70 CBM: roman	12	51	0
Area 1	B2178	Ditch	50-70	7	8	0
Area 1	B2187	Ditch	50-70	3	28	1
Area 1	B2191	Ditch	50-70	15	98	0
Area 1	B2216	Ditch	50-70 CBM: roman	14	36	0
Area 1	B2227	Ditch	1-70 CBM: roman	2	4	0
Area 1	B2257	Ditch	1-70	1	25	0
Area 1	B2281	Ditch	Roman CBM: PM	2	5	0
Area 1	B2286	Ditch	Roman	1	3	0
Area 1	B2297	Ditch	IA	1	28	1
Area 1	B2311	Ditch	Roman	2	68	1
Area 1	B2344	Ditch	50-70	9	100	1
Area 1	B2345	Ditch	50-70	10	39	1
Area 1	B2388	Ditch	IA	5	9	0
Area 1	B2397	Ditch	1-70	3	23	1
Area 1	B2402	Ditch	1-70	3	8	0
Area 1	B2406	Ditch	50-70	8	77	0
Area 1	B2411	Ditch	roman	1	6	0
Area 1	B2457	Layer	50-70	3	2	0
Area 1	B2474	Ditch	1-70	2	35	1
Area 1	B2475	Ditch	Roman	1	2	0
Area 1	B2480	Ditch	Roman	4	31	0
Area 2	B2528	Ditch	1-70	6	36	0
Area 2	B2567	Ditch	Roman	2	6	1
Area 2	B2603	Ditch	Roman	2	3	0

Area	Context	Context Type	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
Area 2	B2655	Ditch	50-70	20	45	0
Area 2	B2691	Ditch	Roman	1	4	0
Area 2	B2699	Ditch	Lc1-C3	1	86	0
Area 2	B2705	Ditch	Roman	1	11	1
Area 2	B2710	Ditch	ia	1	1	0
Area 2	B2726	Ditch	Roman	2	3	0
Area 2	B2859	Ditch	1-70	1	5	0
Area 3	B2787	Pit	Lc1-C2	25	139	0
Area 3	B2788	Pit	50-70	18	65	0
Area 3	B2800	Posthole	MC3-EC4	34	465	1
Area 3	B2802	Posthole	Mc2+	5	42	2
Area 3	B2804	Pit	roman	3	21	0
Area 3	B2830	Ditch	1-70	1	9	0
Area 3	B2841	Pit	50-70	8	66	0
Area 3	B2851	Ditch	Roman	1	6	0
Area 3	B2853	Ditch	LIA? Or perhaps Anglo saxon	4	18	1
Area 3	B2856	Ditch	1-70	14	77	2
Area 3	B2875	Ditch	50-70+	40	461	3
Area 3	B2878	Pit	1-70	1	1	0
Area 3	B2890	Pit	120+	26	87	2
Area 3	B2899	Ditch	1-70	1	21	0
Area 3	B2923	Pit	50-70	12	117	0
Area 3	B2925	Ditch	1-70	1	32	0
Area 3	B2936	Ditch	50-70	14	82	1
Area 3	B2956	Ditch	Roman	4	10	0
Area 3	B2959	Ditch	LC3+	12	40	1
Area 3	B2968	Ditch	1-70	3	9	0
Area 3	B2974	Ditch	50-70	2	5	0
Area 3	B2991	Pit	1-70	2	6	0
Area 3	B3000	Ditch	Roman	1	4	0

Area	Context	Context Type	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
Area 3	B3014	Hearth/Oven	Roman CBM PM?	11	7	0
Area 3	B3016	Hearth/Oven	lc3+?	13	137	0
Area 3	B3040	Unstratified/ cleaning layer etc.	Roman	1	7	0
Area 3	B3054	Unstratified/ cleaning layer etc.	Roman	2	21	0
Area 3	B3056	Ditch	50-70	3	10	0
Area 3	B3065	Pit	120-200	5	63	1
Area 3	B3077	Pit	Roman	1	6	0
Area 3	B3091	Ditch	MC3+	2	9	0
Area 3	B3095	Pit	120-150	26	383	1
Area 3	B3097	Pit	LIA-C1	6	24	1
Area 3	B3118	Pit	50-70	32	322	1
Area 3	B3162	Ditch	IA CBM: Post med	4	28	0
Area 3	B3245	Ditch	Roman	1	26	0
Area 3	B3295	Ditch	-20-70	8	81	1
Area 3	B3314	Ditch	IA	12	12	0
Area 3	B3376	Ditch	Roman	1	5	0
Area 3	B3389	Ditch	1-70	1	7	0
Area 3	B3395	Ditch	IA	9	62	1
Northern Access	B3462	Ditch	-20-70	2	26	1
Northern Access	B3472	Pit	IA	2	8	0
Northern Access	B3476	Ditch	C1	1	110	0
Northern Access	B3478	Ditch	1-70	13	22	0

Area	Context	Context Type	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
Northern Access	B3480	Ditch	1-70	4	34	0
Northern Access	B3483	Ditch	1-70	8	26	0
Northern Access	B3487	Ditch	50-70	22	57	0
Northern Access	B3488	Ditch	Roman	15	341	0
Northern Access	B3501	Ditch	Roman	1	6	0
Northern Access	B3520	Ditch	1-70	1	8	0
Northern Access	B3522	Ditch	IA	3	18	1
Northern Access	B3533	Pit	50-70	5	12	0
Northern Access	B3547	Ditch	Roman	1	6	0
Northern Access	B3552	Ditch	Lc1-C2	4	32	1
Northern Access	B3572	Pit	IA	2	5	0
Northern Access	B3587	Ditch	LC3+?	4	30	1
Northern Access	B3598	Ditch	IA	2	5	0
Northern Access	B3627	Ditch	1-70	2	26	0

Site C: Charbridge allotments

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
-	C003	-	1-70	1	30	1
-	C009	010	Roman	5	5	0
-	C011	012	1-70	1	2	0
-	C025	027	1-70	10	5	0
-	C034	037	1-70	3	30	0
-	C046	047	IA	1	5	0
-	C060	062	1-70	3	3	0
-	C065	066	IA	4	1	0

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
-	C082	084	1-70	1	5	0
-	C083	084	1-70	1	1	0
-	C096	215	1-70	1	5	0
0	C216		1-70	3	4	0
WB - South	C228	229	IA CBM: roman	2	46	1
WB - South	C231	232	1-70	10	3	0
WB - South	C233	234	Roman	10	20	0
WB - South	C235	235	IA	1	1	0

Site D: Mill Meadow

Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
C3004	IA/Roman	2	42	0
C3005	Roman	2	7	0
C3007	50-70; CBM: Post med	7	65	1
C3011	Roman	3	9	0
C3038	Roman	1	5	1
C3049	120-200	2	16	0
C3050	Roman	1	5	0
C3056	IA/Roman	1	45	0
C3061	120-200	2	11	0
C3080	1-70	1	1	0
C3088	1-70	1	13	1
C3091	1-70	2	11	1
C3102	1-70	4	12	0
C3105	1-70	1	4	0
C3123	1-70	2	1	0
C3127	IA/Roman	4	17	0
C3132	Roman	5	56	1
C3140	Roman	1	20	0
C3143	1-70	10	65	0
C3154	Roman	1	1	0
C3158	1-70	10	5	0

Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
C3162	1-70	5	2	0
C3164	1-70	5	5	0
C3175	Roman	1	3	0
C3189	Roman	1	2	0
C3213	1-70	9	154	0
C3222	1-70	1	1	0
C3233	1-70	5	95	2
C3234	1-70	5	5	0
C3236	IA	10	13	0
C3238	Roman	1	12	0
C3244	IA/Roman	3	18	0
C3249	Med: CBM: post med	3	21	0
C3261	Roman	1	12	0
C3275	Roman	2	7	0
C3278	1-70	4	22	1
C3279	LC3+	1	6	1
C3283	50-70	53	379	0
C3301	Roman	1	7	0
C3305	Roman CBM: Post med	1	3	1
C3316	Roman CBM: roman	17	110	0
C3317	Roman	1	4	0
C3322	1-70	4	1	0
C3323	1-70	5	7	0
C3327	1-70	28	156	3
C3330	IA	2	8	0
C3335	1-70	1	3	0
C3340	50-70	11	83	1
C3345	50-70	8	54	0
C3348	Roman	1	16	0
C3357	Roman	2	21	0
C3359	MC3+	1	11	0

Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
C3371	50-70 CBM: Post med	3	24	0
C3380	1-70	1	6	0
C3388	Roman	2	12	0
C3389	Roman	1	53	0
C3391	Roman	1	6	0
C3401	1-70	1	15	0
C3403	-20-70	21	255	2
C3404	Roman	15	81	0
C3405	50-70	38	114	2
C3407	1-70	15	44	0
C3418	1-70	1	6	1
C3424	Roman	10	33	0
C3426	MC3+	4	74	2
C3429	Roman	1	1	0
C3433	MC3+	1	20	1
C3435	1-70	1	4	0
C3446	50-70	16	33	0
C3447	50-70	4	14	0
C3462	1-70	1	10	0
C3468	1-70	15	79	0
C3470	1-70	2	13	0
C3475	50-70	3	26	0
C3476	1-70	3	21	0
C3478	1-70	4	14	0
C3480	50-70	49	389	2
C3482	Roman	1	1	0
C3484	Roman CBM: roman	7	34	0
C3486	1-70	12	29	0
C3488	50-70	16	69	0
C3492	50-70 CBM: Roman	35	98	1
C3504	1-70	2	4	0

Context	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
C3522	1-70	1	1	0
C3523	1-70	5	26	0
C3534	Roman? CBM: Post med	4	13	0
C3546	Roman	5	4	0
C3547	Roman	4	51	0
C3552	Roman	1	5	0
C3571	Roman	1	1	0
C3573	Roman	1	2	0
C3579	Roman	1	7	0
C3580	1-70	1	13	0
C3594	C2	1	9	1
C3598	50-70	6	9	0
C3602	1-70	5	10	0
C3606	1-70	5	5	0
C3623	50-70	16	69	0
C3634	Roman	1	42	0
C3639	LC1-C2	3	25	1
C3641	Roman; CBM: roman	1	6	1
C3669	1-70	1	4	0
C3703	Roman	3	13	0
C3707	MC3	1	30	1
C3711	Roman	1	6	0
C3717	1-70	2	6	0
C3721	Roman	1	2	0

Site E: Tythe barn

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
N	E2500	2500	Roman? CBM: Post med	4	16	0
N	E2501	2501	MC3_; CBM: Post med	12	73	2
N	E2503	2505	LC3+?	22	66	2
N	E2508	2510	Roman	23	48	0
N	E2517	2518	M-L C2	192	1100	4

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
N	E2521	2522	50-70	8	25	0
N	E2525	2526	C2+??	20	91	2
N	E2528	2530	LC1-MC2	63	399	12
N	E2529	2530	Roman	9	36	1
N	E2537	2538	120-200CBM: roman	63	411	3
N	E2543	2544	120-200;CBM: roman	8	41	2
N	E2545	2546	120-200	2	26	1
N	E2547	2548	50-70	16	52	0
N	E2556	2557	Lc1-C2	5	37	1
N	E2562	2565	50-70	4	11	1
N	E2564	2565	Roman	6	5	0
N	E2575	2576	Roman	1	4	0
N	E2577	2578	MC2+	3	6	1
N	E2590	2591	Roman	1	1	0
N	E2606	2622	LC3+	10	113	1
N	E2614	2613	LC1-C2	1	8	1
N	E2617	2619	50-70	10	40	2
N	E2620	2621	MC3+	13	49	0
N	E2623	2624	Roman	13	29	0
N	E2640	2642	50-70	4	4	0
N	E2643	2644	MC3+	13	58	1
N	E2645	2647	Roman CBM: roman	2	2	0
N	E2648	2650	1-70	1	21	0
N	E2651	2655	Roman	6	10	0
N	E2652	2655	Roman	24	32	0
N	E2664	2665	50-70+	15	89	3
N	E2666	2667	LC3+?	9	150	1
N	E2678	2764	LC1	29	80	3
N	E2679	2680	LC1-C3	58	191	2
N	E2681	2682	Roman	1	8	1
N	E2688	2689	Roman	1	23	1
N	E2696	2697	C3/4?	3	13	1

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
N	E2705	2706	Roman	1	11	0
N	E2707	2708	Roman	5	13	0
N	E2712	2712	Roman CBM: roman	1	4	0
N	E2714	2715	Roman	2	12	0
N	E2716	2717	1-70	1	20	0
N	E2725	2726	Roman	1	3	0
N	E2747	2748	50-90	97	487	8
N	E2749	2751	Roman	2	3	0
N	E2752	2753	LC3+?	12	44	0
N	E2754	2756	Roman	14	53	0
N	E2755	2756	50-70	2	6	0
N	E2765	2766	1-70	2	2	0
N	E2770	2776	Roman	6	21	0
N	E2771	2776	50-70	3	8	0
N	E2772	2776	1-70	1	17	0
N	E2774	2776	1-70	1	7	0
N	E2777	2779	Roman	1	8	0
N	E2778	2779	roman	8	78	1
N	E2791	2792	1-70	5	4	0
N	E2810	2811	C2	27	51	1
N	E2812	2815	50-70	15	80	2
N	E2813	2815	1-70	1	7	0
N	E2816	2823	Roman	1	17	0
N	E2824	2825	Roman	3	13	0
N	E2835	2838	LC3+? CBM: roman	13	37	2
N	E2844	2847	Roman	1	4	0
N	E2848	2850	50-70	2	5	0
N	E2859	2860	160+ CBM: roman	34	216	0
N	E2861	2811	LC2	7	73	4
N	E2873	2875	LC2	27	115	2
N	E2876	2879	LC3+? CBM: roman	22	336	0
N	E2877	2879	50-70	18	180	0

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
N	E2878	2879	LC1-C2+	5	28	0
N	E2883	2884	50-70 CBM: roman	1	3	0
N	E2890	2892	50-70 CBM: roman	2	8	1
N	E2902	2906	1-70	12	112	0
N	E2904	2905	1-70	2	17	0
N	E2937	2938	50-70	5	21	0
N	E2939	2940	LC3+	3	162	1
N	E2968	2969	Roman	2	4	0
N	E2970	2971	LC1-C2+	20	93	1
N	E2990	2991	Roman	3	21	0
N	E2994	2995	Roman	14	24	1
N	E2999	3000	Roman	2	14	1
N	E3009	3010	120-200	60	322	7
N	E3027	3028	LC3+?	27	164	3
N	E3031	3032	Roman	1	9	0
N	E3034	3034	LC2+	15	141	1
N	E3037	3038	LC3+??	8	30	1
N	E3054	3055	mc2	13	174	3
N	E3060	3061	C2	6	19	1
N	E3072	3073	Roman	3	15	0
N	E3082	3081	LC2+	6	25	1
N	E3104	3105	1-70	1	15	0
N	E3106	3107	1-70	2	26	0
N	E3137	3138	Roman	74	491	1
N	E3143	3144	120-200	4	14	0
N	E3145	3146	1-70	2	32	1
N	E3147	3148	120-200	5	41	1
N	E3149	3150	Roman	5	10	0
N	E3153	3154	lc3+?	33	146	5
N	E3155	3156	120-200	23	172	5
N	E3161	3162	lc2 CBM: roman	86	559	7
N	E3163	3165	C2, poss LC3+	3	19	0

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
N	E3164	3165	Roman	15	76	3
N	E3170	3171	Roman CBM: roman	2	7	0
N	E3175	3176	Roman	1	3	1
N	E3186	3187	Roman	2	18	0
N	E3193	3182	Roman	3	76	0
N	E3194	3195	50-70	3	13	0
N	E3198	3182	LC1-C2	11	30	2
N	E3199	3182	Roman	1	9	1
N	E3200	3182	Roman	3	9	0
N	E3202	3204	Roman	1	2	0
N	E3203	3204	MC3+	57	664	1
N	E3205	3156	LC1-C2?	11	83	1
N	E3206	3207	50-70	7	45	2
N	E3208	3209	1-70	1	3	0
N	E3212	3213	Roman	31	121	6
N	E3214	3215	MC3	107	847	8
N	E3218	3219	MC3+	2	41	1
N	E3224	3225	LC3+?	8	63	1
N	E3228	3229	LC2+	19	211	3
N	E3231	3232	Roman	3	25	0
N	E3233	3234	Roman	1	2	0
N	E3238	3239	120-200, poss LC3+; CBM: roman	28	256	5
N	E3242	3242	MC3+?	4	7	0
N	E3246	3246	120+, poss lc3+	3	21	1
N	E3247	3248	1220-200 CBM: roman	27	153	1
N	E3274	3274	50-70+	40	268	3
N	E3277	3278	1-70	2	20	0
N	E3281	3282	50-70	8	42	1
N	E3283	3284	Roman	1	5	0
N	E3289	3290	Roman	18	81	2
N	E3291	2392	Roman	3	15	2
N	E3294	3295	Roman	3	3	0

Area	Context	Feature	Spot Date	NoSh	Wt	MNR
N	E3298	3299	C3-MC4	23	67	1
N	E3310	3311	Roman	12	13	0
N	E3319	3320	50-70	16	94	1
N	E3500	3501	120-200, poss LC3+	15	55	0
S	E4032	4033	Roman	2	31	0
S	E4068	4069	Roman CBM: roman	1	5	0
S	E4079	4080	Roman	4	15	0
S	E4098	4100	1-70	2	17	0
S	E4105	4106	Roman	1	1	0
S	E4125	4125	Roman	38	90	0
S	E4126	4125	LC1-C2?	2	29	0
S	E4154	4156	Roman	1	3	0
S	E4161	4162	1-70	8	105	0
S	E4168	4170	Roman	2	12	1
S	E4217	4218	Roman	4	10	1
S	E4243	4244	Roman	1	6	0
S	E4270	4271	Roman	2	11	0
S	E4311	4312	50-70	21	48	0
S	E4389	4156	med	4	34	1
S	E4391	4375	Roman	1	172	0

Appendix D

D.1 Ceramic Building Material Assessment

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (independent specialist)

Introduction

The material was examined by context with material grouped by fabric type and forms identified where possible. Unidentifiable fragments were classed as 'B/T' (Brick/ tile). Roman CBM which could not be differentiated between tegula, or brick was recorded as 'flat'. Metrics recorded were number of fragments, No, weight in grams, Wt, and no of corners, CNR. Complete dimensions were recorded in mm. Mean sherd weight, MSW, was calculated by Wt/No

Results: Site A, CFSA A1

There are 147 fragments, 646g of CBM from this site. This included 6 fragments, 340g, collected as bulk finds, and 139 fragments, 244g collected from environmental samples. The stratified material was from gullies and pits. No definitive Roman material was noted, with the only fragments identified were plain tile fragments of perhaps 14th century or later date.

Results: Site B, Compound 2A1

There are 503 fragments, weighing 4003g of material from this site. This includes 45 fragments, 1582g collected as bulk finds and 363 fragments, 157g retrieved from environmental samples.

Taphonomy

Table 1D shows the breakdown of the CBM by context type. The majority of the material is from ditches, indicative of rural deposition patterns. The material from the hearth/ oven includes fragments of probable post-medieval brick. The MSW of 35g per fragment is at the low end of the range for rural groups of CBM, suggesting a very disturbed group.

Context Type	No%	Wt%	CNR%	MSW
Ditch	66.7%	94.4%	100.0%	49.80
Hearth/Oven	11.1%	3.5%		11.00
Posthole	22.2%	2.1%		3.30
N/ AVG	***45***	***1582***	***2***	***35.16***

Table 1D CBM by context type

Composition

Form	No%	Wt%	Cnr%
B/T	57.8%	13.4%	
Imbrex	6.7%	10.8%	
Flat	8.9%	28.8%	
Tegula	4.4%	22.5%	50.0%

Form	No%	Wt%	Cnr%
Brick	11.1%	3.5%	
Pan Tile	2.2%	12.9%	50.0%
Tile	8.9%	8.2%	
N	**45**	**1582**	**2**

Table 2D CBM forms

Table 2D shows the proportion of CBM forms noted. Roman material includes two tegula fragments, several flat fragments which were likely derived from tegula and a possible imbrex fragment. Later material includes brick fragments, although none with any surviving complete dimensions so cannot be dated more precisely than 14th century or later, plain roof tiles with the same date range, pan tile fragments of 18th century or later date and an unstratified malting brick of perhaps 18th century or later date.

Results: Site C, Charbridge Allotments

There are 75 fragments, 127g from this site. This comprises 6 fragments, 16g collected as bulk finds and 69 fragments, 11g retrieved from environmental samples. The material is from ditches and pits and the only identifiable forms are flat fragments which are c. 20mm thick which could be Roman or later, from ditch C(228).

Results: Site D, Mill Meadow

There are 338 fragments, 5274g from this site. This includes 255 fragments, 4664g collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts and 79 fragments, 275g retrieved form environmental samples.

Taphonomy

Context Type	No%	Wt%	CNR%	MSW
Ditch	3.9%	9.5%		44.10
Surface etc.	46.3%	47.1%	50.0%	18.61
Layer	11.4%	19.4%	50.0%	31.21
Occupation layer	38.0%	18.6%		8.93
Pit	0.4%	5.5%		256.00
N/Avg	***255***	***4664***	***2***	***18.29***

Table 3D CBM by context type

Table 3D shows the break down of the CBM by context type. The majority of the material is from layers, which is indicative of structures or high-status sites. The MSW of 18g per sherd and lack of corners suggest a very disturbed group.

Composition

Function	No%	Wt%	Cnr%
B/T	23.14%	6.78%	
Brick	4.71%	15.61%	

Function	No%	Wt%	Cnr%
Flat	1.18%	8.68%	
Floor Tile	0.39%	0.24%	
Flue Tile	1.18%	3.37%	
Imbrex	0.39%	1.01%	
Peg Tile	0.78%	2.23%	
Tegula	1.18%	6.50%	
Tile	67.06%	55.60%	100.00%
N	***255***	***4664***	***2***

Table 4D CBM forms

Table 4D shows the breakdown of the stratified CBM forms. Probable Roman forms include tegula fragments, an imbrex fragment and flat fragments likely derived from tegula. Later material includes brick fragments, peg tile and plain tile fragments with a date range of 14th century or later.

Results: Site E, Tythe Barn

There are 85 fragments, 10616g, of CBM from this site. This comprises 57 fragments, 10337g, collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts and 28 fragments, 279g retrieved from environmental samples.

Taphonomy

Context Type	No%	Wt%	CNR%	MSW
Ditch	70.2%	78.0%	0.0%	201.58
Surface etc.	5.3%	7.2%	100.0%	249.33
Layer	17.5%	8.6%	0.0%	88.60
Pit	7.0%	6.2%	0.0%	160.00
N/AVG	***57***	***10337***	***2***	***181.35***

Table 5D CBM by Context type

Table 5D shows the breakdown by context type of the CBM form the site. There is a relatively high level of (post-medieval) material from layers and surfaces, which is usually an indicator of a site that is somewhat higher in status than a basic rural site. The MSW is also high for such a group.

Composition

Function	No%	Wt%	Cnr%
B/T	42.1%	5.0%	
Brick	8.8%	8.6%	100.0%
Flat	24.6%	22.4%	
Flue Tile	3.5%	5.5%	
Imbrex	1.8%	1.3%	
Tegula	14.0%	55.9%	

Function	No%	Wt%	Cnr%
Tile	5.3%	1.2%	
N	***57***	***10337***	***2***

Table 6D CBM by form type

Table 6D shows the break down by form of the CBM assemblage. There is a relatively large group of Roam material including tegula, imbrex, flat tiles probably derived from tegula and possible flue tiles. The later material includes a 60mm thick brick which could be pf 16th to 18th century date from surface E(4393) and fragments of plain tile from layers E(2500) and E(2501).

Discussion

Site B: Compound 2A1

The material from this site is in line with rural scatter of the Roma and post-medieval periods.

Site A: CFSA A1

The material form this site appears to derive from 14th century or late rural scatter.

Site D: Mill Meadow

The Roman material from this site is in the range for a rural scatter, although flue tile are unusual in such groups. The later material would appear to derive from a demolished structure alongside rural scatter.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

The small group from this site could not be identified firmly so may relate to rural scatter for the Roman period or later.

Site E: Tythe Barn

There is a relatively large group of Roman material form this site, and whilst it conforms to rural scatter it may derive from a reasonably nearby structure,

Overarching Landscape Discussion

This is a relatively small group of Roman and later material which seems to conform to the usual pattern of those periods where such material was brought to the site for agricultural management or similar. The exceptions are at Mill meadow where much of the material derives from a post-medieval structure and at Tythe barn where the Roman material may have been brought in from a relatively nearby structure.

Statement of significance and potential

The small size of the groups means that there is limited scope to add to the understanding of the site

Recommendations

Stratified material should be retained unless fully recorded to fabric and form.

Appendix E

E.1 The Burnt Clay Assessment

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (independent specialist)

Introduction

The material was examined by context, and form identified where possible, metrics recorded were number of fragments, No, weight in grams, Wt with complete dimensions recorded in mm.

Results

Site A: CFSA A1

There are 59 fragments, 104g of burnt clay from this site. This comprises a single fragment, 52g collected as bulk finds and 58 fragments, 52g retrieved as environmental samples. The identifiable fragment s included a probable fragment of oven lining of uncertain date from pit A(1238). There is a fragment of possible secondary smithing industrial residue from pit A(1288) sample 44.

Site B: Compound 2A1

There are 110 fragments, 132g of burnt clay from this site. This comprised 1 fragment, 13 collected as a bulk find from topsoil A(2000) and 109 fragments, 119g recovered from environmental samples. None of this material was identifiable.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

There are no burnt clay fragments identified from this site.

Site D: Mill Meadow

There is one fragment, weighing 20g noted from this site. This is an unidentifiable fragment from ditch D(3155).

Site E: Tythe Barn

There are 284 fragments weighing 492g od possible burnt clay collected from environmental samples from this site.

Discussion

The only identifiable burnt clay came from CFSA1 which suggest some industrial activity at the site

Statement of significance and potential

This is a small group which has limited potential to address the research questions

Recommendations

The identified material can be retained, but the rest can be deaccessioned.

Appendix F

F.1 Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

Daniel Bateman (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A total of 20 fragments of clay tobacco pipe (Mass: 97.9g) were submitted for assessment in May 2022 from the mitigation at Compound 2A1 (OXCMS.2021.40), the evaluation and mitigation at Tythe Barn, the watching brief and strip, map and sample at CFSA A1 (OXCMS.2021.34), and the evaluation and strip, map and sample at Mill Meadow (OXCMS.2021.33) as part of the Launton Landscape Project. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage comprises 18 stem and two bowl fragments, all falling within the 17th to early 18th century in date. The following report records the surface details of the objects and aims to set the assemblage within its wider context in terms of date, function and archaeological significance. One bowl (from D3249) has a worn and rather faint maker's mark moulded onto the sides of the heel. A discussion of its significance is presented below.

No clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the evaluation and mitigation at Tythe Barn or the strip, map and sample at Charbridge Allotments.

Methodology

The assessment report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on type and classification based on a rapid visual examination. It also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration. The finds were both hand-retrieved in the field and also during the processing of soil sample retent. Hand retrieved finds were collected as bulk finds and are identified by their context of discovery (e.g. A1130), whereas retent finds are identified by RT followed by their sample number (e.g. RT 47). For the purpose of identification within this report, where different classifications of objects were submitted under the same context, these have been further sub-divided with the addition of a letter for differentiation (e.g., D3002a, D3002b). The pipe fragment's weight was registered using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and a measurement of the bore was taken using carbon dial callipers accurate to 0.1mm then converted into 1/64" and has been identified and recorded according to the National Standards laid out in Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects (Higgins 2017). Where possible, Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) classification of bowl forms has been used to provide information on classification and date of individual examples.

The assemblage

Site A, CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, OXCMS: 2021.34)

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from CFSA A1 comprises one stem fragment hand retrieved from the subsoil, one stem fragment from the fill A(1130) of the heavily truncated pit A[1131], one stem fragment from the fill A(1240) of small pit A[1263], one stem fragment (RT 47) recovered from the processing of soil samples from the fill A(1168) of shallow charcoal rich pit A[1167] and one stem fragment (RT 185) also recovered from the processing of soil samples from the fill A(1612) of linear ditch A [1613].

The bore diameter of the stem fragments A1130, RT 47 and A1240 all measure 8/64", which give a date range from 17th to the early 18th century. The stem fragments from the subsoil and RT 185 have bore diameters of 6/64", which indicates a date range from the late 17th to the early 18th century.

Site B, Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCM:.2021.40)

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage hand retrieved from Compound 2A1 comprises six unmarked stem fragments from the topsoil B(2000), one stem fragment from the subsoil B(2001) and one stem fragment from the single fill B(3131) of ditch B[3132].

The bore diameter for all the stem fragments from Compound 2A1 measure 8/64", which gives a date range of 17th to early 18th century for these clay tobacco pipes.

Site D, Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS: 2021.33)

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage hand retrieved from Mill Meadow comprises one stem fragment from the natural soil/topsoil D(3000), three stem fragments and one AO25 type bowl fragment (Atkinson and Oswald 1969) from the occupational debris D(3002), one stem fragment from the natural alluvial channel deposit D(3004) and one AO25 type bowl fragment with the maker's mark 'EG' moulded onto the sides of the heels from the scatter of limestone D(3249).

The AO25 type bowl fragment D(3249) with the maker's initials 'EG' moulded on the sides of the heels could possibly belong to the clay tobacco pipe manufacturer Elizabeth Graham who operated in 1770 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex (Tatman & Hammond 2004, 18).

The other AO25 type bowl fragment D(3002b) can be given a date range of 1700 to 1770 on the basis of the bowl type (Atkinson and Oswald 1969).

Judging from the size of the bore holes from the stem fragments D3000 and D3002a being 6/64", a date range of the late 17th to the early 18th century can be issued to these stems. The further pipe stems D3002a and D3004 have a bore diameter measurement of 8/64" giving a date range from 17th to early 18th century.

Summary of the contextual units

Site A, CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, OXCMS: 2021.34)

The table below summarises the clay tobacco pipe fragments (including weight) recovered from each contextual unit across the site (Table 1F).

Table 1F: Summary of the Contextual Units from Site A

Context No.	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
Subsoil	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem	4.2
A(1130)	Fill of heavily truncated pit [1131]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem	1.9
A(1168)	Fill of shallow charcoal rich pit [1167]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem	1.3
A(1240)	Fill of small pit [1263]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem	3.7
A(1612)	Single fill of linear ditch [1613] part of linear group [1614]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem	2.9
Total Mass:			*14.0*

Site B, Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCM:.2021.40)

The table below summarises the clay tobacco pipe fragments (including weight) recovered from each contextual unit across the site (Table 2F).

Table 2F: Summary of the Contextual Units from Site B

Context No.	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
B(2000)	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems	29.5
B(2001)	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem	5.4
B(3131)	Single fill of ditch [3132]	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems	3.3
Total Mass:			*38.2*

Site D, Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS: 2021.33)

The table below summarises the clay tobacco pipe fragments (including weight) recovered from each contextual unit across the site (Table 3F).

Table 3F: Summary of the Contextual Units from Site D

Context No.	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
D(3000)	Natural Soil/Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems	4.3
D(3002)	Occupational debris	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems	13.8
		Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl	14.0
D(3004)	Natural alluvial channel deposit	Clay Tobacco Pipe Stem	2.4
D(3249)	Scatter of limestone; part of limestone building surface group (3003)	Moulded Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowl (EG)	11.2
Total Mass:			*45.7*

Discussion and statement of significance

Clay tobacco pipes are a common post-medieval artefact type that are regularly recovered on archaeological excavations, particularly in urban areas. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the mitigation excavations at Compound 2A1, the watching brief and strip, map and sample at CFSA A1 and the evaluation and strip, map and sample at Mill Meadow comprises 18 stem fragments and two AO25 type bowl fragments. No clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the interventions at Tythe Barn or the Charbridge Allotments.

Very few of the clay tobacco pipe fragments preserve distinctive diagnostic features to aid in identifying them precisely to form and date but can be seen to contribute to the site-specific narrative of the date and use of the sites under investigation. The AO25 type bowl fragment indicates a date range from 1700 to 1770, and the bowl fragment that was moulded with the maker's mark 'EG' on the sides of the heel, indicates a more specific date as these initials likely refer to the clay tobacco pipe maker Elizabeth Graham who operated in 1770. The date range suggested by the bore hole diameter for the rest of the stem fragments in the assemblage is a broad 17th to early 18th-century date.

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: No further specialist analysis or reporting is recommended of this assemblage.

Conservation: No conservation treatment is required.

Illustration: No illustration of the finds is recommended.

Retention: The AO25 bowl type fragment with the maker's mark 'EG' is recommended for retention and all other clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered have been recommended for eventual discard.

References

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., (1969). London clay tobacco pipes. *J Archaeol Assoc*, 3rd Series, Vol 32, 171-227.

Higgins, D., (2017). Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects. Version 1.2. London: Historic England

Tatman, C. and Hammond, P., (2004). Tobacco Pipe Makers Within the Records of the British Lying-In Hospital, London, 1749-1868. *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter*, 66, 33-39.

Table 4F: Clay tobacco pipe from Site B, Compound 2A1, by context.

Context no	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ RT no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
B2000	Topsoil	6	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	17th – Early 18th Century	B2000	Six abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragments with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	29.5	N
B2001	Subsoil	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	17th – Early 18th Century	B2001	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	5.4	N
B3131	Single fill of ditch B[3132]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	17th – Early 18th Century	B3131	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	3.3	N

Table 5F: Clay tobacco pipe from CFSA A1 by context.

Context no	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ RT no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
Subsoil	Subsoil	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	Late 17th – Early 18th Century	Subsoil	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 6/64"	4.2	N

Context no	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ RT no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
A1130	Fill of heavily truncated pit A[1131]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	17th – Early 18th Century	1130	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	1.9	N
A1168	Fill of shallow charcoal rich pit A[1167]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	17th – Early 18th Century	RT 47	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	1.3	N
A1240	Fill of small pit A[1263]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	17th – Early 18th Century	1240	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	3.7	N
A1612	Single fill of linear ditch A[1613] part of linear group A[1614]	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	Late 17th – Early 18th Century	RT 185	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 6/64"	2.9	N

Table 6F: Clay tobacco pipe from Mill Meadow by context.

Context no	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ RT no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
C3000	Natural Soil/Topsoil	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	Late 17th – Early 18th Century	3000	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	4.3	N

Context no	Context Description	Quantity	Material	Object name	Period or century	Bulk/ RT no	Description/comments	Mass (g)	Retain
C3002	Occupational debris	3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragments	17th – Early 18th Century	3002a	Two abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragments (Bore Diam. 6/64") and one abraded pipe stem fragment (Bore Diam. 8/64") with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds.	13.8	N
C3002	Occupational debris	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Bowl Fragment	1700-1770	3002b	One abraded AO25 type bowl fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's marks or moulds. Bore Diam. 7/64"	14.0	N
C3004	Natural alluvial channel deposit	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem Fragment	17th – Early 18th Century	3004	One abraded clay tobacco pipe stem fragment with no identifying evidence of maker's stamps or moulds. Bore Diam. 8/64"	2.4	N
C3249	Scatter of limestone; part of limestone building surface group C(3003)	1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Moulded Bowl Fragment	1770	3249	One abraded AO25 type bowl fragment with initials 'EG' moulded onto the sides of the heel, referring to the maker Elizabeth Graham. Bore Diam. 7/64"	11.2	Y

Appendix G

G.1 The Industrial Materials Assessment

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of vitrified, heat-affected, and other materials collected as industrial residues (Mass: 3.6kg) was submitted for assessment in May 2022 following the recent archaeological investigations undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Launton Landscape Study initiated by the East West Rail scheme near Bicester, Oxfordshire. The Launton Landscape study encompasses five separate sites: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS: 2021.33), Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1; OXCMS: 2021.40), Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A; OXCMS: 2021.30), CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1; OXCMS: 2021.34), and Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA; OXCMS: 2021.36), all of which covers approximately 9 ha of land around the Charbridge area. The study aims to investigate this multiperiod landscape, which focuses on Romano-British activity, in order to achieve a better understanding of the patterns of land use, settlement and economy, and their changes over time through a number of specific research questions. This report presents a summary of the assemblages, providing information on the quantity and classifications of the vitrified and other materials recovered, assessing their form and what this can tell us about the processes that lead to their formation as well as considering the site distribution and the potential significance of the material.

The industrial materials assemblage relating to the Launton Landscape study encompasses materials recovered from all five sites: Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, Tythe Barn, CFSA A1, and Charbridge Allotments, with the vast majority of the materials by weight retrieved in association with Tythe Barn, followed by Mill Meadow and Compound 2A1. Overall, the assemblages comprise small amounts of residual vitrified materials that are diagnostic of metalworking, as well as those which have been heat-affected, but are not diagnostic of a particular pyrotechnic process or craft. The sites of Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, Tythe Barn, and CFSA A1 all produced metalworking slags ls in varying quantities that were retrieved from the fills of various ditches, many of which are suspected to be Iron Age/ Romano-British in date. No *in situ* evidence for metalworking was identified, however the materials retrieved are indicative of ironworking, in the form of smithing or smelting, taking place in the vicinity

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on macroscopic examination only; no scientific analysis was undertaken at this stage. This report also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration, and considers the finds in light of the overarching research questions posed at the inception of the study (particularly research questions SRO22.1, SRO27.1, and SRO37.1). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and with the aid of a low-powered binocular microscope to clarify surface details with the aim of classifying the waste, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). The classifications follow the guidelines set out by Historic England's Archaeometallurgy guidelines for best practice document (Dungworth 2015) and follows established terminologies (Bayley et al 2001; Starley 2000; Dungworth & McLaren 2021).

The material discussed was both hand-retrieved in the field and recovered during the processing of soil sample retent, with the hand-retrieved materials submitted as bulk finds. Bulk finds are identified by their context of discovery (e.g., 2827), and retent finds identified by RT followed by their sample number (e.g., RT 102). For the purpose of identification within this assessment, separate classifications of items within the same bulk finds bag or under the same retent number have been further subdivided by separate letters (e.g., 2827a, 2827b, RT 102a, RT 102b). Recommendations for

further work, conservation, and illustration are provided following a statement on the potential significance of this material.

The fragments were scanned with a magnet to allow recognition of magnetic response and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g, and measured using a carbon dial caliper accurate to 0.1mm. Summary tables of the materials by site and context have been included as Appendix A (Tables 11-15) and full inventories are presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

The assemblage

The industrial materials assemblage relating to the Launton Landscape study, comprises a total of 3.6kg of material retrieved from five separate sites (Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, Tythe Barn, CFSA A1, and Charbridge Allotments). Each site assemblage will be discussed separately below. Overall, the total assemblage is made up of diagnostic and non-diagnostic vitrified materials as well as and other objects and fragments, some of which are likely naturally occurring, including iron-rich sand concretions and stone. Vitrified materials, often referred to by the general term 'industrial residues', can typically be split into two broad groups: those that are indicative of metalworking and those which, although heat-affected, are not diagnostic of a particular process or craft (e.g., fuel residues produced in a domestic hearth) (McDonnell 1994). Macroscopic examination allows diagnostic types to be identified but, in the absence of scientific analysis, it is often not possible to provide close identifications of all vitrified materials (Crew & Rehren 2002).

Site A: CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, OXCMS: 2021.34)

CFSA A1, is a site within which the remains Romano-British agricultural systems associated with the Roman settlement near Bicester have been identified, as well as the remains of a possible Iron Age enclosure, the original course of a brook, and the remains of post-medieval drainage features and furrows, all of which indicate multiperiod settlement activities.

The assemblage from CFSA A1 (Mass: 140.0g) comprises materials indicative of ferrous metalworking in the form of two fragments of unclassified iron slag (UIS), as well as other materials that are the result of a pyrotechnic process but are not diagnostic of a metalworking activity in the form of fuel-ash slag (FAS), and two fragments of vitrified ceramic (VC). Other materials recovered include tiny flecks of coal (Mass: <0.1g) and a fragment of iron-rich stone or nodule of ore (Mass: 49.2g). Table 4, below, summarises the classifications of materials recovered with their associated material abbreviations, along with their quantities by mass.

Table 4G: Summary of the materials recovered from CFSA A1

Material	Material Abbreviation	Mass (g)
Indicative of ironworking		
Unclassified iron slag	*UIS*	21.3
Not diagnostic of metalworking		
Fuel-ash slag	*FAS*	18.3
Vitrified ceramic	*VC*	51.2
Other materials		
Coal		<0.1
Natural stone		49.2
Total:		*140.0*

The material associated with metalworking comprises two fragments of unclassified iron slag (UIS) A(1129, 1161), that were retrieved from the fill A(*1129*) of a shallow, sub-oval truncated pit A[*1128*], and the fill A(*1161*) of a large but shallow sub-circular pit A[*1160*]. Possibly representing rake-out material from a smithing hearth or smelting furnace, the small quantity of material recovered is considered to be residual within the feature fills and is indicative of metalworking taking place in the vicinity. Due to the likely truncated nature of the pits they were recovered from, it is not possible to assess the proximity and scale of the metalworking activities with which they are associated.

Materials not diagnostic of metalworking comprise twelve small to moderate-sized fragments of fuel-ash slag (Mass: 18.3g) and two fragments of vitrified ceramic (Mass: 51.2g). The FAS (A1120, RT 105, RT 143a) was retrieved from three separate contexts, all of which are the fills (A*1120, A1314, A1459*) of linear gullies [A*1524, A1315, A1460],* and are considered to be residual finds later incorporated within the features. The two fragments of VC (A1049, A1142) are both heavily vitrified with pockets of light magnetism. Recovered from the fill (A*1049*) of ditch [A*1038*] which makes up part of a Romano-British irrigation or drainage ditch system, and from the primary fill (A*1142*) of a large, circular refuse pit [A*1145*], these finds may represent the glassy vitrified faces of a hearth or furnace feature and are residual within their fills.

The remaining materials within the assemblage comprise three tiny flecks of coal (Mass: <0.1g) and a degraded, natural iron-rich stone or ore nodule that is most likely naturally occurring.

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS: 2021.40)

Compound 2A1 is located at land to the east of Bicester Road, Bicester, and is a site largely associated with Romano-British field systems and later medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow.

The assemblage from Compound 2A1 (Mass: 344.1g) comprises material indicative of ferrous metalworking including a plano-convex cake fragment (PCC) and a fragment of unclassified iron slag (UIS), as well as other materials that are the result of a pyrotechnic process but are not diagnostic of a metalworking activity, which includes a small amount of fuel-ash slag (FAS) as well as vitrified iron (Fe). Other materials recovered include a tiny fleck of ceramic (Mass: 0.1g), a coal fragment (Mass: 1.0g), iron-rich sandy concretions (Mass: 63.1g), and a tiny nodule of natural stone (Mass: 0.2g). Table 2, below, summarises the classifications of materials recovered with their associated material abbreviations, along with their quantities by mass.

Table 2G: Summary of the materials recovered from Compound 2A1

Material	Material Abbreviation	Mass (g)
Indicative of ironworking		
Plano-convex cake	*PCC*	245.1
Unclassified iron slag	*UIS*	4.1
Not diagnostic of metalworking		
Fuel-ash slag	*FAS*	3.7
Vitrified iron	*Fe*	26.8
Other materials		
Coal		1.0
Natural stone/ sandy concretions		63.3
Ceramic- non-vitrified		0.1
Total:		*344.1*

The material associated with metalworking comprises a plano-convex cake fragment (PCC) B(3131), as well as a small fragment of unclassified iron slag (UIS) B(2859). Plano-convex slag cakes (PCC) are dense plano-convex accumulations of slag formed in a pit, which can come in a range of different sizes. It can be difficult to distinguish between slag cakes produced during the smithing process (hearth bottoms) and those produced during the smelting process (furnace bottoms). The criteria employed to aid in distinguishing between the two include size, weight, texture, visible inclusions, and magnetic response (McDonnell 1994: 230, 200, 219; Starley 2000: 338). Smelting slag cakes tend to be bowl-shaped accumulations formed at the base of the smelting furnace and tend to be larger, heavier, and non-magnetic, typically with large charcoal inclusions or impressions and a runned appearance. In contrast, plano-convex hearth bottoms associated with smithing are formed as the result of a high temperature reaction between the iron, hammerscale, and hearth lining, which forms a plano-convex accumulation of material at the base of the hearth and often have a dished upper surface. Smithing hearth bottoms tend to be smaller in diameter, thinner and lighter, but are often quite dense and the surfaces often respond to a magnet. The single PCC fragment (B3131) (Mass: 245.1g) represents a portion of the undiagnostic side of a plano-convex cake, and retains remnants of vitrified ceramic adhered to its surface, representing the remains of hearth or furnace lining; it was recovered from the single fill B(*3131*) of a linear, possibly post-medieval or modern drainage ditch B[*3132*], and displays moderate to heavy surface erosion, indicating that it had been exposed to natural weathering for some time and is considered to be residual within the context of discovery. Due to the fragmented nature and surface weathering of the find, it is not possible to determine if this fragment is associated with either the smelting or the smithing process. A single, small fragment of UIS B(2859) was recovered from the single fill B(*2859*) of a possible Romano-British drainage or boundary ditch B[*2862*]. It is also considered to be a residual find later incorporated within the fill. These types of waste are not chronologically sensitive and could date from the Iron Age onwards.

Materials not diagnostic of metalworking include one small fragment of fuel-ash slag (FAS) and 68 small masses and fragments of vitrified iron (Fe). The FAS (RT 101a) was recovered from the single fill B(*2393*) of the possible Romano-British linear ditch terminus B[*2394*] and is interpreted as residual material later incorporated within the fill. The vitrified iron (RT 123) was recovered from the single fill (2440) of a shallow, sub-rectangular pit B[2441] that has been identified as a Romano-British waste pit, which also produced large quantities of nails and hobnails, some of which had burnt bone adhered within the corrosion product (Morrison 2022). Within the vitrified iron, nail head and shank fragments are discernible, and there are tiny flecks of charcoal fused within the masses. This material was found within a waste pit and should be analysed alongside the associated ferrous metal finds from the same deposit.

The remaining materials within the assemblage comprise a small fragment of coal, small masses of iron-rich sandy concretions, and a stone fragment, all of which is thought to be unmodified and naturally occurring. A tiny fleck of potentially prehistoric/ Romano-British ceramic was also identified that will need to be assessed by a ceramicist.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA, OXCMS: 2021.36)

The Charbridge Allotments site, located across the road from Compound 2A1, is similarly distinguished by a series of possible later prehistoric/ Iron Age ditches and pits, with features relating to Romano-British agriculture also likely to be present. All of the material collected as part of the industrial materials assemblage from this site has been identified as small masses of iron-rich sandy concretions, which are naturally occurring.

Table 5G: Summary of the materials recovered from Charbridge Allotments

Material	Material Abbreviation	Mass (g)
Other materials		
Natural sandy concretions		157.0

Total:	*157.0*

Site D: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

Mill Meadow, located at Charbridge Lane, Bicester, is a multiperiod site which includes Bronze Age, Romano-British, medieval, and post-medieval remains, including prehistoric ditches and pits and Romano-British ditches which pre-date a number of flooding events, with medieval and post-medieval activity marked by the presence of a substantial road as well as a limestone building situated near the edge of an old riverbank.

The assemblage from Mill Meadow (Mass: 416.0g) comprises material indicative of ferrous metalworking in the form of unclassified iron slag (UIS), and also a tiny amount of fuel-ash slag (FAS), which is the result of a pyrotechnic process but is not diagnostic of metalworking activity. Other materials recovered include a small quantity of coal or shale (Mass: 0.3g), iron-rich sandy concretions (Mass: 85.9g), and natural stone fragments and pebbles (Mass: 324.5g). Table 1, below, summarises the classifications of materials recovered with their associated material abbreviations, along with their quantities by mass.

Table 6G: Summary of the materials recovered from Mill Meadow

Material	Material Abbreviation	Mass (g)
Indicative of ironworking		
Unclassified iron slag	*UIS*	5.3
Not diagnostic of metalworking		
Fuel-ash slag	*FAS*	<0.1
Other Materials		410.7
Total:		*416.0*

The material associated with metalworking is represented by a single, small fragment of unclassified iron slag (UIS) (RT 149a), which was recovered from the fill D(*3480*) of a Roman ditch D[*3481*], and can be interpreted as residual material later incorporated within the ditch fill. UIS is one of the most common types of slag to be recovered during archaeological excavations (Crew & Rehren 2002). Its characteristics, such as colour, texture, inclusions, weight, and magnetic response enable it to be identified as associated with metalworking, however it lacks in sufficient diagnostic features to either be assigned to the smithing or smelting processes and may represent rake-out material from either a smithing hearth or smelting furnace. This type of waste is not chronologically sensitive and could date from the Iron Age onwards.

Materials not diagnostic of metalworking comprise three tiny fragments of fuel-ash slag (FAS) (RT 134), which are produced when a number of natural materials are combined and fuse together under high temperature processes, such as those in a domestic hearth. The silica content in the clay lining of the hearth or in the natural ground surface can react with potash from the burnt fuels of the fire and other organic materials (e.g., bone or plant matter) to create a light weight, brittle, porous, vesicular and often pale coloured (off-white/yellow/green) vitrified material with patches of glassy sheen on the surfaces (Bayley 1985; Dungworth 2015). These tiny fragments were retrieved from the fill D(*3446*) of a Roman ditch D[*3448*] and are residual within their context of discovery.

The remaining materials within the assemblage comprise a small quantity of coal or shale, small masses of iron-rich sandy concretions, clay, and stone fragments, nodules, and pebbles, including limestone, volcanic, and possibly vitrified stone, all of which is thought to be unmodified and naturally occurring.

Site E: Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A, OXCMS: 2021.30)

Tythe Barn is a site characterised by the presence of Romano-British field systems associated with a settlement near Bicester, and also displays evidence for prehistoric occupation and post-medieval farming.

The assemblage from Tythe Barn (Mass: 2.5kg) comprises material indicative of ferrous metalworking including plano-convex cake (PCC) and unclassified iron slag (UIS) fragments, as well as other materials that are the result of a pyrotechnic process but are not diagnostic of a metalworking activity in the form of two fragments of vitrified ceramic (VC). Other materials recovered include quantities of clay (Mass: 320.2g) and soil, including possible heat-affected soil (Mass: 177.4g), iron-rich sandy concretions (Mass: 244.6g), and small fragments of likely iron-rich stone (Mass: 101.2g). Table 3, below, summarises the classifications of materials recovered with their associated material abbreviations, along with their quantities by mass.

Table 7G: Summary of the materials recovered from Tythe Barn

Material	Material Abbreviation	Mass (g)
Indicative of ironworking		
Plano-convex cake	*PCC*	1,602.8
Unclassified iron slag	*UIS*	138.9
Not diagnostic of metalworking		
Vitrified ceramic	*VC*	3.2
Other materials		
Natural stone, clay, sandy concretions, soil		843.4
Total:		*2,588.3*

The material associated with metalworking comprises four plano-convex cake fragments (PCC) (E2827a, E2827b, E3238, E3253), as well as 58 small fragments of unclassified iron slag (UIS) (RT 181a). The four PCC fragments (Mass: 1.6kg) were recovered as residual finds from three separate contexts within Area N, including the fill E(*2827*) of ditch terminus E[*2829*] that forms part of Ditch Group E[*3086*], the fill E(*3238*) of ditch terminus E[*3239*] that forms part of Ditch Group E[*3276*], and from the fill E(*3253*) of tree pit E[*3254*]. It is not possible to determine, based on their physical characteristics, if these fragments are associated with either the smithing or the smelting process, with their fragmented nature and heavily weathered surfaces also precluding a positive identification. Remnants of vitrified ceramic representing hearth or furnace lining are visible adhered to the surface of one of the fragments E(2827a), which may be associated with smithing (along with E2827b), while the remaining two finds E(3238, 3253) are both heavily fragmented with little original surfaces remaining. The 58 fragments of UIS (RT 181a) were recovered from the same fill E(*2827*) as the two of the PCC fragments E(2827a, 2827b), and may represent fractured fragments of PCC.

Materials not diagnostic of metalworking comprise two small fragments of vitrified ceramic (VC) that were retrieved from two separate contexts during the processing of soil sample retent. Vitrified ceramics are the heat affected remains of clay-lined features such as hearths or kilns, which are associated with pyrotechnic processes, but not always associated with metalworking. One of the fragments (RT 181b) was retrieved from the same fill as two of the PCC fragments E(2827a, 2827b) as well as the UIS or likely fragmented PCC (RT 181a), and represents a small fragment of hearth or furnace lining. The second fragment (RT 271) was recovered as a residual find from the fill E(3281) of ditch terminus E[3282], and displays a greenish, glassy fabric, which more than likely represents a portion of a slag-attacked face from a vitrified ceramic structure.

The remaining materials within the assemblage comprise small quantities of clay and soil (including some likely heat-affected soil), small masses of iron-rich sandy concretions, and fragments of iron-rich stone, all of which is thought to be unmodified and naturally occurring.

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below (Tables 6-10) summarise the industrial materials recovered from each contextual unit by site. For a more detailed summary of the material, please see Appendix A.

Site A: CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, OXCMS: 2021.34)

The assemblage from CFSA A1 was recovered from eight separate contexts, with two of those contexts A(1129, 1161) producing evidence diagnostic of metalworking in the form of residual fragments of unclassified iron slag later incorporated into their associated pit fills.

Table 8G: Summary of the industrial materials by contextual unit from CFSA A1

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Mass (g)
A1049	Slot in ditch [1038]. Possibly part of a Romano-British irrigation/ drainage ditch system.	Vitrified ceramic	16.0
A1120	Fill of gully terminus [1524]. Part of linear gully Feature Group [1121].	Fuel-ash slag	10.9
A1129	Fill of shallow, sub-oval truncated pit [1128].	Unclassified iron slag	6.3
A1142	Primary fill of large circular refuse pit [1145].	Vitrified ceramic	35.2
A1161	Fill of large, but shallow sub-circular pit [1160].	Unclassified iron slag	15.0
A1314	Primary fill of linear, probable field boundary ditch [1315]. Deposited through silting. Part of Gully Feature Group [1195].	Fuel-ash slag	5.7
A1459	Fill of linear terminus [1460]. Part of Linear Gully Group [1360].	Fuel-ash slag	1.7
		Natural: Stone	49.2
A1600	Single fill of curvilinear gully [1601]. Part of Gully Group [1594].	Coal	<0.1

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS: 2021.40)

The assemblage from Compound 2A1 was recovered from 12 contexts across three areas, with materials diagnostic of metalworking recovered as residual finds from two separate contexts B(*2859, 3131*). A significant features associated with the site is likely Romano-British pit B[*2441*], which produced small masses of vitrified iron objects, some of which has been identified as the remnants of nails.

Table 9G: Summary of the industrial materials by contextual unit from Compound 2A1

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Mass (g)
B2124	Single fill of shallow ditch terminus B[2125]. Result of silting. Likely Med/ PM. Possible continuation of furrow. Area 1.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	2.0
B2393	Single fill of linear ditch terminus B[2394]. Result of silting. Part of Ditch Group [2229] and wider Romano-British field systems. Area 1.	Fuel-ash slag	3.7
		Ceramic- Non-vitrified	0.1
		Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	4.8
B2440	Single fill of shallow sub-rectangular pit B[2441]. Result of deliberate infilling. Romano-British waste pit. Area 1.	Vitrified iron	26.8
B2512	Single fill of shallow sub-circular pit B[2513]. Result of silting. Area 1.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	2.8
B2859	Single fill of drainage/ boundary ditch B[2862]. Part of Ditch Group B[2865] and wider Romano-British field systems. Area 2.	Unclassified iron slag	4.1
B3066	Lower fill of circular pit B[3067]. Possible Romano-British domestic/ rubbish pit.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	1.1
B3087	Single fill of linear ditch terminus B[3088]. Part of Romano-British Ditch Group B[3050]. Area 3.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	7.6
B3089	Single fill of possible linear ditch terminus B[3090]. Med/ PM. Part of Ditch Group B[2976]. Area 3.	Coal	1.0
B3131	Single fill of linear drainage ditch B[3132]. Possibly PM/ Modern. Part of Ditch Group B[3117]. Area 3.	Plano-convex cake	245.1
B3331	Single fill of shallow, sub-oval pit B[3332]. Area 3.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	4.4
B3382	Upper fill of linear ditch B[3384]. Part of Ditch Group B[3373]. Area 3.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	40.4
B3487	Upper fill of linear ditch B[3489]. Possibly Romano British. Part of	Natural: Stone	0.2

	Ditch Group B[3484]. Northern Access.		

Site C: Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA, OXCMS: 2021.36)

The small assemblage from Charbridge Allotments was retrieved from four contexts, and has all been identified as naturally occurring.

Table 10G: Summary of the industrial materials by contextual unit from Charbridge Allotments

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Mass (g)
C019	Fill of linear gully C[020].	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	4.6
C034	Top fill of linear ditch C[037]. Possibly prehistoric.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	13.6
C046	Fill of linear ditch C[047].	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	103.5
C082	Upper fill of linear ditch C[084].	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	35.3

Site D: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

The assemblage from Mill Meadow was recovered from nine contexts. A single fragment of UIS was the only object identified that is diagnostic of metalworking, and is residual with the fill D(*3480*) of the Romano-British ditch D[*3481*] from which it was retrieved. The tiny flecks of fuel-ash slag are also residual within their fill D(*3446*), while the remainder of the materials are naturally occurring.

Table 11G: Summary of the industrial materials by contextual unit from Mill Meadow

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Mass (g)
D3325	Fill of truncated Roman ditch D[3326]. Part of Ditch Group D[3329].	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions and limestone	383.8
D3446	Fill of Roman ditch D[3448]. Part of Feature Group X1.	Fuel-ash slag	<0.1
D3480	Fill of Roman ditch terminus D[3481]. Part of Feature Group D[3491].	Unclassified iron slag	5.3
		Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions and limestone	4.7
D3502	Fill of Roman ditch D[3453]. Part of Feature Group D[3379].	Natural: possible vitrified stone	3.2
D3512	Alluvial channel deposit within scoured channel surface D[3511].	Natural: volcanic stone	<0.1
D3539	Fill of shallow, sub-circular Prehistoric pit [3544].	Coal or shale	0.3

D3548	Fill of irregular hollow D[3547]. Prehistoric.	Natural: stone	0.1
D3645	Fill of Roman cess pit D[3644].	Natural: stone/ clay	12.9
D3699	Lower fill of Roman ditch terminus D[3700].	Natural: stone	5.7

Site E: Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A, OXCMS: 2021.30)

The assemblage from Tythe Barn was recovered from 13 separate contexts, with three of those contexts producing evidence diagnostic of metalworking activities. Residual plano-convex cake fragments were recovered from the fill (*3238*) of ditch terminus [*3239*], the fill (*2827*) of ditch terminus [*2829*], and the fill (*3253*) of tree pit [*3254*]. In addition to the PCC fragments, the material retrieved from the fill (*2827*) of ditch terminus [*2829*] includes quantities of unclassified iron slag and vitrified ceramic, which most likely represent degraded fragments of the plano-convex cake, with the VC identifiable as hearth or furnace lining once adhered to the surface.

Table 12G: Summary of the industrial materials by contextual unit from Tythe Barn

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Mass (g)
E2698	Fill of pit or posthole E[2699]. Area N.	Natural: Soil	146.3
E2777	Fill of ditch/ gullyE [2779]. Part of Ditch/ Gully Feature Group E[2857]. Area N.	Natural: Stone	87.1
E2813	Fill of ditch E[2815]. Part of Ditch Group E[2656]. Area N.	Natural: Stone	1.1
E2827	Fill of ditch terminus E[2829]. Part of Ditch Group E[3086]. Area N.	Plano-convex cake	810.4
		Unclassified iron slag	138.9
		Vitrified ceramic	2.3
E3110	Fill of tree pit E[3112]. Area N.	Natural: Clay	320.2
E3205	Fill of flat-bottomed ditch E[3156]. Part of Ditch Group E[2800]. Area N.	Natural: Stone	13.0
E3238	Fill of ditch terminus E[3239]. Part of Ditch Group E[3276]. Area N.	Plano-convex cake	489.5
E3253	Fill of tree pit E[3254]. Area N.	Plano-convex cake	302.9
E3281	Fill of ditch terminus E[3282]. Area N	Vitrified ceramic	0.9
E4054	Fill of Ditch E[4055]. Part of Feature Group E[4067]. Area S.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	24.9
E4196	Fill of oval pit E[4197]. Area S.	Natural: Possible heat-affected soil	31.1

E4219	Fill of ditch E[4220]. Area S.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	59.7
E4380	Fill of ditch E[4381]. Part of Ditch Group E[4213]. Area S.	Natural: Iron-rich sandy concretions	160.0

Discussion and statement of significance

The slag and industrial residue assemblage recovered as part of the Launton Landscape study, which is investigating the multiperiod landscape around the Charbridge area, in Bicester, Oxfordshire, comprises 2.0kg of diagnostic metalworking materials as well as 103.2g of materials which are the result of a pyrotechnic process but undiagnostic of a particular craft or industrial process; these materials were recovered from four of the five sites covered by the study, with the majority of the diagnostic material (Mass: 1.7kg) associated with Site E (Tythe Barn), followed by Site B (Compound 2A1; Mass: 249.2g), Site A (CFSA A1; Mass: 21.3g), and Site D (Mill Meadow; Mass: 5.3g); no metalworking remains or vitrified materials were recovered from Site C (Charbridge Allotments).

The assemblage from Site E (Tythe Barn) includes materials diagnostic of metalworking in the form of four plano-convex cake fragments as well as 58 fragments of unclassified iron slag, which may represent degraded fragments of the PCC recovered from the same context; small fragments of vitrified ceramic were also recovered from the same fill, most likely representing remnants of the hearth or furnace lining once adhered to the surface. The assemblage from Site B (Compound 2A1) comprises single fragments of plano-convex cake and unclassified iron slag, as well as a small fragment of fuel-as slag. The most notable material within the Site B assemblage is the small fragments and masses of vitrified iron, within which nail fragments are visible. The assemblage from Site A (CFSA A1) comprises two fragments of unclassified iron slag as well as small quantities of fuel-ash slag and vitrified ceramic, while the Site D (Mill Meadow) finds comprise a single fragment of unclassified iron slag and tiny flecks of fuel-ash slag.

The fragmentary nature and small quantities by mass of the materials recovered from the four sites is reflective of residual finds incidentally incorporated within the various ditch, pit, and gully fills across the sites. It should be noted that, although some of the material is associated with Romano-British as well as post-medieval features, there are very few types of dateable vitrified materials and slags, and in most cases, the establishment of a chronology for the metalworking materials is based on their contextual association with other dateable site assemblages and features. The small quantity, residual nature, and distribution of the material makes it difficult to assess the scale of the metalwork taking place with which they are associated. No *in-situ* remains were identified in any of the four sites, with all of the diagnostic materials representing residual finds. While metalworking activities were clearly taking place in the vicinity, the location or focus of these craft activities is not apparent. Due to the heavily truncated nature of many of the Romano-British features, it is possible that the metalworking sites are now lost or have been missed, with some of the flooding events noted in the valley potentially obscuring much of the evidence if once present.

In terms of the research questions posed at the outset of this project, the metalworking remains and vitrified materials discussed here can contribute to Research Question SRO22.1. SRO27.1, and SRO37.1, by helping to give insight into some of the craft activities taking place during the Romano-British period and potentially later, from the early medieval through to the post-medieval periods.

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: No further specialist analysis is recommended. It is suggested that this assessment report be drawn upon to provide the required information for inclusion in any subsequent publications. Should a further publication-standard specialist report be required, this can be supplied upon request.

Retention: The retention and discard policy follows the guidelines set out by the Oxford Museums Service (2022-2023), which recommends the retention of all recovered metals, apart from those

retrieved from unstratified and topsoil contexts. Following these recommendations, all finds are recommended for retention, apart from those which have been identified as naturally occurring non-vitrified materials which are all recommended for eventual discard.

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Appendix H

H.1 Struck Flint Assessment

Andrew Peachy (Independent Specialist)

Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 439 pieces (2544g) of struck flint and 101 pieces (1352g) of burnt flint from a series of adjoining excavation areas in the landscape around Launton, on the eastern side of the Langford Brook (and Bicester), a tributary of the River Ray and thus onward to the River Cherwell. The whole assemblage is strongly consistent with the blade-based technology that is characteristic of early Neolithic assemblages in the region (and southern England), including the presence of small sub-pyramidal and rotated sub-cuboid blade cores that appear exhausted, associated rejuvenation flakes and debitage, a backed knife, blades and related scrapers, and horseshoe scrapers (Table H1). Despite the strong chronological focus of the assemblage, the bulk of material appears to be sparsely distributed and residual in Roman and post-medieval ditches, possibly medieval alluvial deposits, with only occasional pieces in potential prehistoric pits whose precise chronology remains to be ascertained. Furthermore, c.27% of the struck flint is comprised of 'chips', potentially micro-debitage generated as material shatters when flakes were removed from cores but also potentially material that is an incidental product of later human/agricultural activity, recovered from environmental samples but without any potential to inform in the technological interpretation of the assemblage.

Flint implement/flake type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Tested Nodule	2	492
Core	21	565
Core Fragment	5	115
Platform Creation Flake	1	20
Platform rejuvenation flake	2	62
Crested Blade	1	28
Blade	8	23
Microlith	1	1
Backed blade	2	9
Backed knife	1	91
Double side scraper	1	10
Double side-end scraper	1	8
End scraper	2	16
Side scraper	3	18
Horseshoe scraper	7	108
Debitage (blade-like)	239	753
Debitage (broad-squat flake)	23	158
Chip (debitage?)	119	67

Flint implement/flake type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Burnt Flint	101	1352
Total	*540*	*3896*

Table H1: Quantification of Struck Flint

The struck flint was manufactured using good quality raw flint that was typically mid to dark grey in colour, sometimes ranging to mid brown-grey and occasionally to near black. Cortex, where extant was typically of medium thickness with a white chalky appearance, but often ranged to a thinner, smoother finish; however, no patination, weathering or post-depositional alteration to the appearance of the flint was noted. The raw material used for the manufacture of this flint assemblage appears consistent with nodules available in local 'clay-with-flints' geological deposits that may form part of the Kellaways or Peterborough Formations, the Oxford Clay, or derived superficial deposits; however, the limitations of the available nodules/pebbles may inform the relatively limited size of the cores and flakes in the assemblage (also informed by technological decisions/strategies).

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Results

Substantive assemblages of struck flint were recovered from three sites: Compound 2A1, CFSA A1 and Mill Meadow (Tables H2-4); of which Mill Meadow included the most significant number of cores and implements. Quantities at Tythe Barn appear elevated due to numerous small fragments of burnt flint. The technological traits of the struck flint assemblages from each site are broadly consistent but for the purposes of assessment, they are discussed per site below, so that each area can be considered by its merits.

Site Code - Name	Core (inc. nodule/ fragment/ rejuvenation flake)	Implement (inc. blade)	Debitage flakes	Chips	Burnt Flint	*Site Total*
Site A: EWR20-2A1 - CFSA A1	6	5	65	31	28	*135*
Site B: EWR20-A1 - Compound 2A1	3	7	42	56	3	*111*
Site C: EWR20-CLA - Charbridge Allotments	1	0	15	31	0	*47*
Site D: EWR19-A1.2 - Mill Meadow	16	12	115	0	4	*147*
Site E: EWR20-2A - Tythe Barn	3	3	25	2	65	*98*
Type Total	*29*	*27*	*262*	*120*	*100*	***538***

Table H2: Quantification of struck flint per site

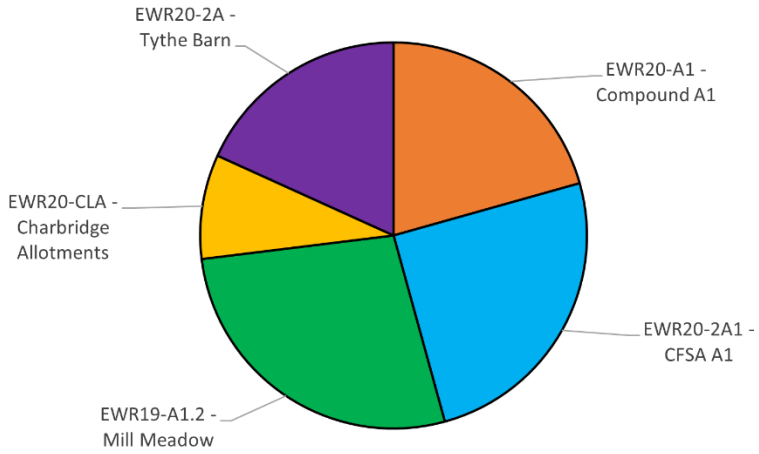

Table H3: Proportions of struck flint by frequency per site

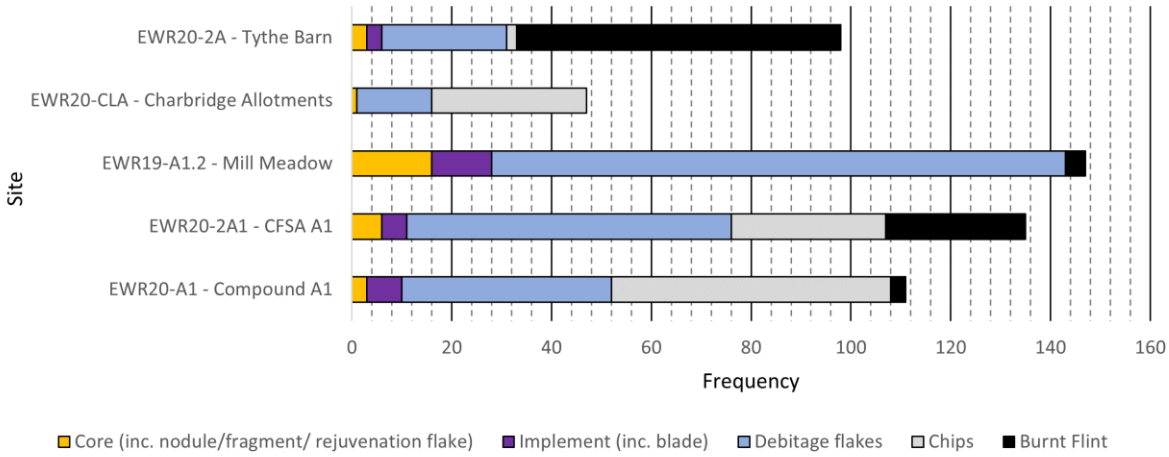

Table H4: Composition of struck flint per site

Site A: CFSA A1

The substantive assemblage from CFSA1 was sparsely distributed in a wide range of features including numerous undated pits, but the bulk of the notable pieces were recovered from the subsoil. As in Compound 2A1, the technology evident is entirely focussed on the production of blades utilising rotated sub-cuboid cores; characteristic of early Neolithic technology. The commencement of this process is evidenced by a tested nodule from subsoil A(1001), which appears to be a quartered piece of a natural nodule c.65-75mm3 that has limited blade-like removals from two areas of corticated surface, but has not been further reduced for reasons unclear, as the interior exposed appears to be of high quality near black raw flint. Subsoil A(1001) contained three small exhausted sub-cuboid blade cores, each approximately 1/8th the size of the tested nodule. Two of these cores had been rotated to utilise either opposed or perpendicular platforms, while the smallest (c.25mm3) preserved only a single extant platform, but previous platforms may have been entirely truncated. This strategy of reduction was further evidenced in subsoil A(1001) by two platform rejuvenation flakes, each exhibiting the face of a blade core whose parallel dorsal scars are perpendicular to the direction of the removal, indicative of the core being rotated to allow a new platform to be created. Medium-size (30-50mm length) debitage flakes in subsoil A(1001) and pit A(1145) also exhibit perpendicular blade scars on one half of their dorsal face and may represent initial removals from a new platform created by core rotation; however debitage flakes in pits A[1093] and A[1253] appear to represent the removals of overhangs or small crests from blade-producing platforms, suggesting existing platforms were carefully maintained prior to rotation, consistent with the degree of investment and care that typifies the treatment of this raw material in the early Neolithic. The bulk of the other debitage flakes are blade-like and small; consistent with the dimensions of the exhausted cores, but not present in any concentrations.

In contrast to the cores, evidence for implements at CFSA A1 is rather limited, with two unmodified and unworn small blades in ditch A[1545] and furrow A[1628] potentially comprising regular debitage flakes; although a longer (70mm) blade from subsoil A(1001) had been partially backed, with limited retouch at the distal and proximal ends on one lateral edge, presumably to enable hafting and the use of a sharp flint edge. Similar to Compound 2A1, two horseshoe scrapers were contained in pit A[1136] and ditch A[1225], although these examples appear to have had a greater degree of investment in their manufacture. The former uses a platform rejuvenation flake from a rotated blade core as a blank, utilising the facetted edges as a foundation for semi-invasive retouch and an enhanced working edge; while the latter has very fine, uniform abrupt retouch around the edges of a relatively thin flake.

Site B: Compound 2A1

Despite occurring almost entirely as residual material in Roman ditches, and occasionally in post-medieval ditches or un-dated pits, the struck flint from Compound 2A1 has a distinct and focussed character that reflects the blade-based technology and methods of reduction indicative of early Neolithic activity. This technology is typified by two single platform blade cores in ditches B[2262] and B[2966] that have been extensively reduced to a sub-pyramidal profile and small size, with flakes removed nearly or all the way around the circumference. Both cores were likely abandoned and discarded as exhausted, however their extensive reduction may have included other platforms that the final extant one, as suggested by a core fragment in ditch B[2629] which exhibits dorsal scars from two perpendicular blade-producing platforms, while topsoil B(2000) contained a 'classic' crested blade produced by the process of rotating a core and creating a new platform in the early Neolithic, which is also notable for being much larger (80mm in length) than the depth of the exhausted cores (25-30mm), suggesting multiple phases of reduction/platform rejuvenation, not otherwise visible in the cores and debitage. Similar to the crested blade, small tertiary debitage flakes in pit B[3258] and oven [3015] exhibit perpendicular dorsal scars on part of their dorsal faces, suggested they were removed as a rotated core was trimmed, or as a new platform was exploited; while the remaining debitage was almost entirely comprised of blade-like tertiary and un-corticated flakes in a comparable size range to the exhausted cored (<30mm in length), but not in any apparent concentrations.

The implements from Compound 2A1 are primarily based around blades with a length of 40-50mm, excluding two horseshoe scrapers on relatively thin sub-circular un-corticated flakes of comparable size. A blade in ditch B[3417] is un-modified but exhibits traces of wear on one lateral edge, while a backed blade in B[3324] has one lateral edge that has been blunted by abrupt retouch. Scrapers formed on blades by the application of abrupt retouch to selected straight edges include an end scraper in ditch B[3213] and a side scraper in B[3477]. The same method of abrupt retouch was utilised to create the horseshoe scrapers in ditch B[2432] and pit B[3573]; although the former example has dorsal scars that suggest it may have utilised a platform creation/rejuvenation flake as a blank for the scraper.

Site C: Charbridge Lane Allotments

The Charbridge Lane Allotments produced the most limited struck flint assemblage of the sites investigated, but that present remarkably consistent with the early Neolithic technological traits evident in the assemblages from the other sites within this study. This evidence includes a tested nodule in ditch C[62] comprising a quartered piece of a nodule with limited blade-like removals from opposing edges of one corticated face; while overburden (3) contained an exhausted sub-cuboid blade core that had been rotated to exploit at least two perpendicular platforms on opposing faces. A single small tertiary flake in posthole C[74] exhibits perpendicular dorsal scars that further support this process of rotation in core reduction, while the limited remaining debitage flakes are entirely small and bladelike.

Site D: Mill Meadow

Mill Meadow produced the highest raw quantity on struck flint od the investigated sites, with corresponding numbers of cores and implements; however, the technology represented remains uniformly focussed on the blade-based cores, implements and flakes that characterise the early Neolithic period in the region. A total of eleven cores were recovered, all blade-producing, small and likely exhausted; with three of those examples in each of ditches D[3460] and D[3329], as well as further core fragments in other deposits. Of the eleven complete cores, 9 were sub-cuboid types that had been rotated to exploit multiple platforms, while two were sub-pyramidal with removals over halfway around the circumference and no evidence of other platforms remaining extant; with both types associated with one another in ditch D[3460]. The sub-cuboid cores may demonstrate variations in the techniques of knappers, incorporating abraded and non-abraded platform edges, and an equal range of two or three extant platforms that may be opposed and/or perpendicular, but all were carefully and extensively reduced to less than 30mm until they were discarded, with examples in ditches D[3193], D[3329], D[3460], D[3580], D[3642] and alluvial channel D[3059]. The two sub-

pyramidal blade cores in ditches D[3460] and D[3507] exhibit comparable dimensions and platform traits to their sub0cuboid counterparts, and it is highly likely that evidence for previous platforms on them has been entirely truncated. The process of platform creation is evidenced by a tertiary flake in ditch D[3320], which exhibits multi-directional dorsal flake scars from where a nodule was trimmed and prepares; while core 'fragments' in ditch D[3329], gully D[3115], layers D(3002) and D(3311) exhibit one face of a blade core and may be the result of a core shattering due to a mis-hit too deep on the striking platform (or material fault), or may represent attempts to rejuvenate a striking platform by rotating the core (in this instance, success unclear). The intensity of core exploitation and rotation is highlighted by the fact that these flakes are only slightly larger (c.35-45mm) than the exhausted cores. Further supporting this process of core rotation and rejuvenation are tertiary flakes that perpendicular dorsal scars on part of their dorsal faces, likely representing initial removals from a fresh rotated platform, with examples in pit D[3415], alluvial channel D[3063], ditches D[3361], D[3485] and D[3687], while tertiary flakes may represent platform trimming or the removal of overhangs/crests to continue the exploitation of an existing platform. The remaining debitage is typically small and blade-like, but does include some longer flakes, and also several that are very close to being categorised as true blades, emphasising the regularity of being able to produce high quantities of similar flakes utilising these core types.

The implements from Mill Meadow are similarly dominated by those manufactured on blades, with the exception of three horseshoe scrapers. Unmodified blades with a length of 35-45mm similar to the depths of the cores were contained in ditches D[3007], D[3281], D[3491] and alluvial deposit D(3007); potentially intended as distinct tools, incidental debitage or as blanks foe scrapers, such as the comparably sized side-end scraper in pit D[3425], and side scrapers in ditches D[3491] and D[3642]; each with abrupt retouch along the selected straight edge(s). Similarly sized, but utilising sub-circular flakes, are horseshoe scrapers in ditches D[3379], D[3460] and D[3535] that appear to have been consistently modified using abrupt retouch that is finer that that applied to the other scrapers in the assemblage. In contrast to these implements, D(3496) a distinctive backed knife, manufactures on a large blade-like flake (c.110mm long) with significant uni-facial retouch, and of a type that is particularly characteristic of the early Neolithic period. One slightly convex lateral edge, continuing around the distal end has steep invasive retouch to blunt them (and facilitate handgrip), while the opposing has very shallow semi-invasive retouch to enhance the acute angle of the sharp leading edge (and potentially give it a more robust profile, less prone to chipping).

In addition to the struck flint from Mill Meadow, alluvial channel D[3059] contained a single large fragment (1137g) of burnt flint, which has scorch marks on one face and otherwise 'crazed' fracture lines over all surfaces, traits that suggest it may have been heated as a 'pot-boiler', wither to heat water or an oven.

Site E: Tythe Barn

The limited struck flint from Tythe Barn is focussed on the production of small blades and appears almost entirely consistent with early Neolithic technology, however the presence of a single microlith hints at activity continuing from the preceding late Mesolithic period. Ditch E(3164) and routeway surface E(2521) contained small exhausted sub-cuboid cores with a single and perpendicular blade producing platforms respectively; while pit E[4112] contained a similar sub-pyramidal blade core, also exhausted; all consistent in size with a single blade in E(2519) that exhibits wear on one lateral edge, as well as the low quantity of blade-like debitage. The two modified blades from Tythe Barn are of contrasting nature, with a double-side scraper in ditch E[2825] manufactured using fine retouch applied to both lateral edges being typical of early neolithic technology but on a blade notably large than the exhausted cores (60mm long). In contrast, the microlith in pit E[4187] was manufactured on the tapering pointed distal segment of a snapped blade with semi-invasive retouch applied to almost all of one lateral edge, with an unmodified edge retained closest to the 'butt'. Atypically for this assemblage the retouch was applied to the ventral face of the implement, which comprises an 'obliquely blunted' microlith. This type of microlith was utilised throughout the Mesolithic period, but the small variants such as this are more typical of the late Mesolithic.

Statement of potential

The general technological affinities of this assemblage of struck flint are remarkably one-dimensional and consistent with the early Neolithic period, though this does not necessarily indicate they were the product of specific or contemporary episodes of activity. The heavy reduction of blade cores, incorporating the rotation and rejuvenation of platforms, and a focus on simple scrapers manufactured on blades, supplemented with horseshoe scrapers are common components of early Neolithic struck flint assemblages in southern Britain (2005, 121-2). Distinctive invasively retouched implements such as leaf-shaped arrowheads and laurel-leaf knives are absent, but the presence of a distinctive backed knife with unifacial, semi-invasive retouch further supports an early Neolithic chronology, while the presence of an isolated microlith mat indicate continuity of activity from the late Mesolithic period.

Given the homogeneity of the technological affinities of the struck flint assemblage, there appears to artefactually-based reason to keep the assemblages as discrete entities for further analysis, rather they be considered as a whole, especially through spatial analysis of the distribution of cores, implements and recognisable debitage flakes (not chips). The implications of the identification of distributions of struck flint, including residual and surface scatters as an indicator of areas of settlement or activity remains of great importance in the Solent-Thames region of Britain (Bradley 2014, 6). Areas of occupation may be demonstrated by middens, small scatters of flint, or indeed domestic debris that was spread from those deposits over a wider area, with contemporary with them or by subsequent processes. Therefore, the assemblage from the Launton landscape has a moderate level of significance and potential for further analysis, in part allowing parallels to be drawn with other early Neolithic sites in the region (such as Eton Rowing Lake), but principally because spatial analysis may allow zones of particular seasonal or episodic activity to be identified, and possibly associated with domestic or processing functions. Identifying the character and evidence for areas of sparse settlement and clay-with-flints geology, and associated depositional patterns remains a key question of the regional research agenda (Bradley 2014, 1-2).

Recommended Task List

(All times are estimates)

1. Construct and analyse spatial plot of core types, implements and selected debitage to identify and discuss areas of activity: 2 days

2. Research comparative early Neolithic flint assemblages in the local/regional area of the site (may comprise library/HER visit): 1 day

3. Discuss technological affinities of assemblage with comparative sites, and relative to any associated artefactual/scientific dating: 1-2 days

4. Review material and select relevant pieces for illustration: 0.5 days

Total: 4.5-5.5 days

Illustrations: 20-30 pieces (c.10-15 cores, 1 backed knife, 1 crested blade, 2 platform rejuvenation flakes, 1 microlith, 5-15 other implements). -

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Appendix I

I.1 The Metal Finds Assessment

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A large metals assemblage comprising 1,729 objects and fragments (Mass: 9.8kg) was submitted for assessment in May 2022 following the recent archaeological investigations undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Launton Landscape Study initiated by the East West Rail scheme near Bicester, Oxfordshire. The Launton Landscape study encompasses five separate sites: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1; OXCMS: 2021.40), Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A; OXCMS: 2021.30), CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1; OXCMS: 2021.34), Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA; OXCMS.2021.36), and Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS: 2021.33), all of which covers approximately 9 ha of land around the Charbridge area. The study aims to investigate this multiperiod landscape, which focuses on Romano-British activity, in order to achieve a better understanding of the patterns of land use, settlement and economy, and their changes over time through a number of specific research questions.

The metal finds assemblage relating to the Launton Landscape study encompasses materials recovered from all five sites: Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, Tythe Barn, CFSA A1, and Charbridge Allotments, with the vast majority of the materials retrieved in association with Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and Tythe Barn. Overall, the Launton Landscapes metals assemblage is largely comprised of ferrous metals with a small number of copper alloy objects also retrieved, and represents a number of different finds classifications including horse equipment, tools, dress accessories, nails, household metalwork, and fixtures and fittings amongst other objects.

The metal assemblage from Mill Meadow represents finds and activities spanning from the Iron Age and Romano-British period, through to the medieval and post-medieval periods. It comprises a large assemblage of horseshoes and other finds associated with a substantial medieval roadway most likely dating from between the mid-11th to mid-14th century, with evidence for Romano-British and Iron Age activity also present in the form of a largely intact bow brooch, as well as post-medieval activity with a number of finds associated with a large limestone structure. The finds from Compound 2A1 are largely associated with the Romano-British field systems uncovered on site, and also provide evidence for burial practices, with the assemblage being most notable for the large quantity of nails and hobnails recovered. The Tythe Barn finds represent the remains of Romano-British agricultural activities, burial practices, and other activities taking place on the periphery of a large settlement near Bicester, with evidence for post-medieval agriculture and transport also revealed. The assemblage is most notable for a group of nails and fragments found in association with a Romano-British cremation pit, and also includes a likely Romano-British buckle amongst other finds. The assemblages relating to CFSA A1 and Charbridge Allotments are much smaller than the other three sites in comparison, with a total of nine finds and fragments recovered from both. Like the sites above, these finds also represent the residual remains of possible Romano-British activity.

Overall, the assemblages associated with the Launton Landscapes study represent the remains of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation, with agricultural, burial, domestic, and possibly craft activities all represented. Medieval and post-medieval occupation is also represented, with evidence for agriculture, transport systems, and domestic life present as well.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the material with information on form and function based on visual examination alone; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation,

and illustration, and considers the finds in light of the overarching research questions posed at the inception of the study (particularly research questions SRO19.1, SRO22.1, SRO25.1, SRO28.1, SRO29.1, SRO30.1, and SRO32.1). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and with the aid of x-radiography with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet). No conservation treatment had been undertaken prior to assessment, though the finds were received in a clean state, and ranged in condition from moderately corroded with a clearly visible form, to fragmented and completely obscured by heavy corrosion product.

The finds were both hand-retrieved in the field and recovered during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent, with the hand-retrieved finds submitted as both bulk and registered finds. Bulk finds are identified by their context of discovery (e.g., 3000), registered finds are identified by SF followed by their small finds number (e.g., SF 78), and retent finds are identified by RT followed by their sample number (e.g., RT 123). Where multiple finds classifications were identified under the same bulk finds number or retent number, these have been further subdivided with the addition of a letter for differentiation within the report (e.g., 3000a, 3000b; RT 123a, RT 123b). Finds were measured using a 0-150mm Carbon Dial Caliper with 0.1mm accuracy and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. Summary tables of the finds by site and by context have been included as Appendix A, and full inventories is presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

The metal finds assemblage relating to the Launton Landscape study comprises a total of 1,729 objects and fragments (Mass: 9.8kg) retrieved from five separate sites (Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, Tythe Barn, CFSA A1, and Charbridge Allotments) that will be discussed separately below. Overall, the vast majority of the assemblage is made up of ferrous metals, with a small number of copper alloy finds also retrieved, and includes examples of horse equipment, tools, dress accessories, funerary objects, household metalwork, fixtures and fittings, and other finds relating to habitation and land use spanning from the Romano-British and Iron Age, through to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The ferrous metals survive in a variety of conditions ranging from moderately corroded with a clearly visible form, to fragmented and completely obscured by heavy corrosion product and only visible via x-ray. Unless otherwise stated, many of the artefact types described here are not considered to be closely dateable, as they represent long-lived forms that saw very little change in shape and use over time, with many examples enjoying a currency of use which spans the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, through to the post-medieval period and later.

Site A: CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, 34418)

CFSA A1, is a site within which the remains Romano-British agricultural systems associated with the Roman settlement near Bicester have been identified, as well as the remains of a possible Iron Age enclosure, the original course of a brook, and the remains of post-medieval drainage features and furrows, all of which indicate multiperiod settlement activities. A total of six ferrous metal finds were retrieved from four separate contexts, which includes the secondary fill A(1097) of a linear Romano-British ditch A[1099], the fill A(1103) of sub-circular pit A[1102], the fill A(1120) of gully terminus A(1524), and the primary fill A(1142) of a large, circular refuse pit A[1145]. Table I1 below, summarises the metal finds recovered from CFSA A1 by material and classification.

The finds retrieved comprise a knife blade fragment in two joining sections A(1142a) and a possible nail A(1142b), both of which were recovered from the fill of refuse pit A[*1145*], a possible strap fragment A(1097) and possible multi-lobate stud (RT 28) from the fill of the Romano-British ditch A[1099], and other non-classifiable fragments including two possible rod fragments A(1103) and a possible nail shank or rake tine A(1120) from the fill of subcircular pit A[1102] and the fill of gully terminus A[1524] respectively. None of the finds are considered to be closely dateable, and all survive in a heavily corroded state, largely obscured by corrosion product, which precludes a positive identification

Table I1: Summary of the metals recovered from CFSA A1 by material and classification

Classification	Material	Object	Mass (g)
Knives	Fe	Knife blade	16.1
Nails	Fe	Nails	1.9
Non-classifiable	Fe	Unidentifiable	40.0
Total:			*58.0*

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS:.2021.40)

Compound 2A1 is located at land to the east of Bicester Road, Bicester, and is a site largely associated with Romano-British field systems and later medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow. The metal finds assemblage comprises a total of 1,323 objects and fragments (Mass: 1.1kg) that were recovered from 18 separate contexts, including the fills B(2007, 2423, 2677, 2782) of linear ditches associated with Romano-British field systems, the fill B(2440) of a likely Romano-British pit B[2441], and other likely Romano-British pits, features, and deposits B(2800, 2841, 3016, 3100, 3211). Other contexts include the fills of pits and ditches B(2840, 2863, 3077, 3245, 3382), a spread of post-medieval material associated with the railway construction B(3457), and topsoil and subsoil deposits B(2000, 2001).

Overall, the assemblage is largely made up of ferrous metal finds (Q: 1,322; Mass: 1.1kg), with one copper alloy find (Mass: 4.7g) also identified, and is characterised by the large quantity of Romano-British hobnails and nails, both intact and fragmentary (Q: 1,292; Mass: 726.2g) that were recovered from the fill B(2440) of pit B[2441]. Table I2 below, summarises the metal finds recovered from Compound 2A1 by material and classification.

The copper alloy assemblage

A single copper alloy find (SF 2) was identified within the assemblage. Recovered from the single fill B(2782) of a linear ditch terminus B[2783] that makes up part of a larger, likely Romano-British field system in Area 3, the object has been identified as a button, with a flat plain circular face and conical shank with broken loop attachment. These types of buttons are associated with 18th or 19th-century dress (Garratt 1994, 105), and is therefore either intrusive to the fill, or associated with the base of the overlying deposit.

The ferrous metal assemblage

The ferrous metal assemblage comprises a total of 1,322 objects and fragments (Mass: 1.1kg), the majority of which, by quantity, are classifiable as nails and hobnails (Q: 1,307) which were mostly found (Q: 1,292) in association with a likely Romano-British pit B[*2441*]. Other finds recovered include tools, horse equipment, and fixtures and fittings and other finds associated with both Romano-British and medieval and post-medieval activities.

Nails

The nail assemblage from Compound 2A1 comprises a total of 1,307 nails and hobnails, approximately 99 of which are either complete or largely complete, and were recovered from 10 separate contexts, the vast majority of which (98%) were recovered from the fill B(2440) of the likely Romano-British pit B[2441]. Like the Mill Meadow assemblages and the other assemblages discussed below, the nails have been classified using both Manning's Roman typology (1985, 134) and Goodall's medieval typology (2011, 164), the selection of which is based on contextual association or typologically specific nail type.

The single fill B(2440) of the shallow, likely Romano-British pit B[2441] produced the remains of 1,292 heavily corroded and heat affected nails and hobnails, some of which survive intact or largely intact (Q: 95). A total of 1,124 Manning Type 10 hobnails and hobnail fragments were identified within this

deposit, some of which remain intact with clenched tips, indicating that they were deposited *in situ* within the leather shoes to which they may have been attached. The nails recovered comprise the remains of 168 nails and shanks of various sizes, some of which are classifiable as Manning Type 1B nails with flat, sub-circular or sub-rectangular heads (Toynbee 1971).

Other classifiable nails recovered include a Manning Type 10 Romano-British hobnail fragment (RT 397) from the single fill B(*3245*) of ditch B[*3244*], a Manning Type 3 nail with T-shaped head B(2423) from the upper fill (*2423*) of drainage ditch [*2426*] that forms part of boundary ditch [*2056*], and four Goodall Type 1 nails, one Goodall Type 2 nail, and a possible Goodall Type 6 nail with square tapering head B(2001b) from the subsoil and topsoil deposits B(*2000, 2001*). The remaining eight fragments are either non-classifiable heavily corroded nails or shank fragments that were retrieved from the fills of pits and ditches B(*2480, 2863, 3077, 3382*), including a possible Romano-British ditch fill B(*2007*), as well as the subsoil and topsoil deposits B(*2000, 2001*).

Tools

A single object classifiable as a tool was identified within the assemblage, which was recovered from the single fill B(*2677*) of the linear, possibly Romano-British ditch [*2678*], within Area 2. The tool is a conical ferrule (SF 1), which survives as three joining fragments displaying a possible overlapping roll, and a circular cross-section which tapers to a pointed tip. Conical ferrules could have performed a multitude of functions where protecting or strengthening the tip of a wooden shaft was required. This can include functioning as a spear tip (Manning 1985, 141), or as a fire-tending tool possibly associated with metalworking (Manning 2011, 11) amongst other uses.

Fixtures and fittings, horse equipment, and other finds

Possible Romano-British finds within the remainder of the assemblage include what is a possible bell clapper B(3100) consisting of a bulbous end tapering to a thin, hooked terminal, that was recovered from the upper fill B(*3100*) of an irregular, possibly Romano-British pit B[*3098*] within Area 3. Clappers were suspended at the inner apex of the bell and provided sound by percussion against the bell wall. Romano-British bell clappers are considered to be uncommon finds due to both loss during use which could cause the bell to be discarded, and also due to the effects of corrosion, especially in iron clappers of which the majority of Romano-British examples were made from, and are often associated with quadrangular bells (Eckardt and Williams 2018, 182-3).

Other possible Romano-British finds comprise two partial blade fragments, an unidentifiable object or component, and two other non-classifiable strap fragments B(2007a, 3211). The blade fragments include a blade and tip in two joining sections (RT 250) from the upper fill B(*2841*) of sub-oval pit B[*2842*], and a partial butt and tang B(3016) from the upper fill B(*3016*) of the southern quadrant of a Roman field oven [*3051*] within Area 3. Neither of the fragments are definitively Roman types, however the sections that they represent do match with known knife forms in use during the Romano-British period. The unidentifiable object or component (SF 3) comprises a small, rectangular plano-convex cross-sectioned partial body with a centrally placed ovoid cross-sectioned projecting arm with a forked terminal with broken jaws. The find may represent a machine component or part of a larger object and may be post-medieval in date. It was recovered from the upper fill B(2800) of a Romano-British posthole B[2803], which was filled with rubbish post-use.

Later medieval and post-medieval finds identified comprise an intact, fullered likely boot heel plate B(2457) from the spread of post-medieval material associated with the railway construction B(*2457*), a Goodall Type D horseshoe nail B(2007b) that may represent an intrusive find within the single fill B(2007) of linear drainage ditch B[2008] that makes up part of a Romano-British field system, and a Clark Type 4 horseshoe fragment B(2000d) dating from the mid-14th century or later (Clark 1995, 92), a heart-shaped lock escutcheon B(2000c), U-shaped drop handle B(2000a), and plate and bar fragments B(2000b, 2001a) that were all retrieved from the topsoil and subsoil deposits B(*2000, 2001*).

Table I2: Summary of the metals recovered from Compound 2A1 by material and classification

Classification	Material	Object	Mass (g)
Dress accessories	CuA	Button	4.7
Fixtures and fittings	Fe	Handle	7.7
		Rivetted plate	5.5
Horse equipment	Fe	Horseshoes	67.1
		Horseshoe nails	3.1
Knives	Fe	Knife blades	31.4
Locks and keys	Fe	Lock escutcheon	22.7
Nails	Fe	Nails	355.6
		Hobnails	482.5
Tools	Fe	Conical ferrule	51.2
Non-classifiable	Fe	Unidentifiable	65.3
Total:			*1,096.8*

Site C: Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA, OXCMS:2021.36)

The Charbridge Allotments site, located across the road from Compound 2A1, is similarly distinguished by a series of possible later prehistoric/ Iron Age ditches and pits, with features relating to Romano-British agriculture also likely to be present. A total of three ferrous metal finds from two contexts were retrieved from Charbridge Allotments, with Table I3 summarising the finds by material and classification below.

The finds comprise a single, largely intact nail (RT 13), classifiable as a Manning Type 1B nail or a possible tack, that was retrieved from the lower fill V(026) of the possibly Roman ditch V[027], and two non-diagnostic flakes of iron spall (RT 233) from the linear ditch C[207].

Table I3: Summary of the metals recovered from Charbridge Allotments by material and classification

Classification	Material	Object	Mass (g)
Nails	Fe	Nails	1.6
Non-classifiable	Fe	Spall	0.8
Total:			*2.4*

Site D: metal finds from Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

Mill Meadow, located at Charbridge Lane, Bicester, is a multiperiod site which includes Bronze Age, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval remains, including prehistoric ditches and pits and Roman ditches which pre-date a number of flooding events, with medieval and post-medieval activity marked by the presence of a substantial road as well as a limestone building situated near the edge of an old riverbank. The metal finds assemblage from Mill Meadow comprises a total of 87 objects and fragments (Mass: 6.9kg) recovered from 13 separate contexts. The vast majority of the assemblage is made up of ferrous metal finds (Mass: 6.8kg), most of which are classifiable as horseshoes (Mass: 5.4kg), while a small amount of copper alloy finds were also retrieved (Mass: 37.0g).

Overall, the assemblage is characterised by a large group of intact and fragmented horseshoes (Q: 45), most of which are dateable from between the mid-11th to mid-14th century, and are associated

with the 7m wide road that crosses the valley floor previously scoured by flooding. Finds relating to the Iron Age/ Romano-British period include a largely intact bow brooch, while the medieval and post-medieval periods are represented by a number of tools, household metalwork, nails, and other finds. Table I4 below, summarises the metal finds recovered from Mill Meadow by material and classification.

The copper alloy assemblage

A small copper alloy assemblage was recovered from Mill Meadow comprising two objects (Mass: 37.0g) retrieved from two separate contexts. The most significant of these finds, as well as one of the more significant finds of the Launton Landscapes metals assemblage, is that of a largely intact bow brooch (SF 78) that was retrieved from the fill D(*3600*) of Roman ditch terminus D[*3601*]. The brooch is classifiable as a Colchester derivative with rearhook spring system, though the spring and pin are now missing. It appears to have a plain, arched bow with a ridge on either side, tapering to a pointed terminal, with decorated bead and reel wings with the beads also possibly being decorated. It is unclear if the broad catch-plate is perforated due to the amount corrosion product present. Based on the visible appearance and features, the brooch can be classified as a Colchester derivative rearhook spring system Type 1.i., which are dateable to the 1st century AD, with other examples of the type identified in Oxfordshire and Norfolk (Mackreth 2011, 62). Further conservation will help to reveal the overall decoration and additional details in the form, which will allow it to be more closely classified, adding to our existing corpus of knowledge in the distribution of the type.

The other copper alloy find has been identified as a small, twisted wire loop (RT 87) that was retrieved during the processing of soil sample retent from the stone floor D(*3305*) making up part of Feature Group D[*3003*]- the internal surface of the limestone building. The twisted wire loop survives intact and consists of a length of thin wire bent into a circular loop with the terminals twisted twice around themselves. Twisted wire loops such as this are associated with dress, and were most likely used as either an eyelet or as part of a hook and eye fastener; well-dated examples known from the mid-15th to 17th century (Cox 1996, 57-8).

The ferrous metal assemblage

The ferrous metal assemblage comprises 85 objects and fragments (Mass: 6.8kg) retrieved from 12 separate contexts, and is largely made up of horseshoes and other objects associated with the medieval roadway (Q: 62; Mass: 5.1kg), with other fixtures and fittings, household metalwork, nails, and non-classifiable objects and fragments also present. The objects are discussed by classification below.

Horse equipment

The horse equipment assemblage comprises 45 intact and fragmented horseshoes (Mass: 5.4kg) as well as 15 intact and fragmented horseshoe nails (Mass: 55.1g), the majority of which (Q: 52; Mass: 4.6kg) were recovered from two contexts D(*3312, 3316*) associated with the substantial 7m wide medieval roadway D[*3311*] that follows the same alignment as Bicester Road.

Horseshoes are classified based on their overall shape and features, including the size of the stock, the shape of the outside edge, the formation and shape of the nail holes and nails, and the presence and form of caulkins and other features. There are a number of different horseshoe typologies available, however, Clark's typology (1995, 85) is the most widely used and accepted amongst British medieval assemblages which is based on a large amount of material from the City of London, and is what has been employed here in classification.

The earliest horseshoes within the assemblage are identifiable as Clark Type 2A shoes, which date from between the mid-11th to mid-14th centuries, and are classified by their thin stock, wavy outer edge, and circular counter-sunk nail holes (ibid, 86). A total of 11 Type 2A horseshoe and fragments were identified, including three that are intact, all of which were retrieved from the occupational deposits D(*3312, 3316*) associated with the medieval road D[*3311*]. Clark Type 2B horseshoes are

similar to 2A though are differentiated by rectangular rather than circular countersunk nail holes, and are thought to be slightly later in date, ranging from the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries (*ibid*). A total of 12 Type 2B horseshoes and horseshoe fragments were identified, six of which are complete and intact, and like the 2A shoes, were all recovered from the occupational deposits D(*3312, 3316*) associated with the medieval road D[*3311*]. Three Type 2 horseshoe fragments were also recovered from D(*3316*), however a lack of discernible nail hole shape has prevented a more accurate classification.

A total of six Clark Type 3 and three possible Clark Type 3 horseshoes and fragments, two of which are intact, were retrieved from the occupational deposits D(*3312, 3316*) associated with the medieval road D[*3311*], as well as from the topsoil D(*3000*), and from the occupational deposit D(*3002*) associated with the internal surface of the post-medieval limestone building D[*3003*]. Clark Type 3 horseshoes date from between the 13th to 15th centuries, and are classifiable by their wider, heavier stock, smooth outer edge, and rectangular countersunk nail holes (ibid, 86-7). Clark Type 4 horseshoes also have a wider heavier stock and smooth outer edge, but are distinguished by their square, non-countersunk nail holes and tall, square or rectangular headed nails that stood proud of the shoe (ibid, 88), and date from the mid-14th century and later. Only one Clark Type 4 horseshoe was identified, though it survives intact, and was retrieved from the subsoil deposit D(*3001*).

One 19th century, intact rim-fullered horseshoe was recovered from the occupational deposit D(*3002*) associated with the internal surface of the post-medieval limestone building D[*3003*], and eight horseshoe fragments were also retrieved which are either too fragmented or corroded to be more closely classified. These include seven likely Type 2 or Type 3 fragments from the occupational deposits D(*3312, 3316*) associated with the medieval road D[*3311*], and one non-classifiable shoe fragment from a likely medieval alluvial channel deposit D(*3300*).

The horseshoe nails are classified based on Goodall's horseshoe nail typology (2011, 363) in order to maintain consistency with the other typological classifications of medieval nails recovered. Goodall's typology is based on large amounts of medieval materials from excavated assemblages across Britain, and classifies the horseshoe nails based on head-shape.

A total of 15 intact and partial horseshoe nails were retrieved, not including the ones still *in situ* within the recovered horseshoes and horseshoe fragments. Twelve of the horseshoe nails and fragments are classifiable as Goodall Type A, which are fiddle key-type nails with tall round or rounded rectangular heads which can wear to a T-shape, and are associated with Clark Type 2A and 2B horseshoes dateable from between the mid-11th to mid-14th centuries. All Type A nails were retrieved from the occupational deposit D(*3316*) associated with road surface D[*3311*]. The three remaining horseshoe nails were recovered in association with the stone floor D(*3305*) and occupational debris D(*3249*) of the limestone building D[*3003*]. These comprise two Goodall Type B nails with trapezoidal heads, which are thought to date from between the 13th and 14th centuries (Goodall 2011, 364), and one Type D nail dateable to the 15th century or later (ibid).

Tools

A total of five objects were identified with in the assemblage (Mass: 990.8g) which can be classified, or potentially classified as tools. These include an intact well-worn hot chisel associated with blacksmithing and used for cutting metal D(3000a) recovered from the topsoil, and a pick (SF 13), a pitchfork (SF 63), and two smaller, possible pitchfork fragments (SF 11, SF 76) that were recovered from the occupational deposits D(*3312, 3316*) associated with the medieval roadway D[*3311*]. The pitchforks are all the two-pronged type, with the larger of the three (SF 63) surviving intact with square cross-sectioned tines and pointed tips and a wedge-shaped tang that would have been inserted into a wooden shaft. The identification of the two smaller pitchforks is less certain due to heavy corrosion, however they appear to have long, thin tangs either splitting or attached to a pair of arched tines. The pick (SF 13) survives intact, and has a circular to ovoid central cross-section that tapers on either end to two opposing off-set points. Similar medieval picks are known to have been used as slater's tools for punching holes in slate roof tiles, and also as millstone dressing tools (Goodall 2011, 47), while pitchforks were used in agriculture to move bundles of grain, hay, and other grasses around, with the

varying sizes dependant on use (ibid, 82). It is possible that these tools, in association with the roadway, may have been lost during transport.

Nails

Iron nails are ubiquitous within most excavated assemblages and would have been relatively quick and easy to produce, and often in large numbers. Different forms and sizes of nails could have performed different tasks within building and furniture construction, amongst numerous other functions, with almost as many nail forms as there are uses. Nails are generally classified by head type, with the form of the head usually reflective of the nail's intended function, though shank and tip form, as well as the deformation of the shank (i.e., clenched nails) can also be indicators of their possible usage. There are almost as many nail typologies as there are large, excavated nail assemblages, though one of the most widely used and accepted Roman typologies is Manning's (1985, 134) which is partially based on the large, excavated nail assemblages from Brading Villa, Isle of Wight, and Inchtuthil, Perth and Kinross. The most widely accepted medieval typology is Goodall's (2011, 164), which is based on a large number of medieval excavated assemblages across Britain. Both of these typologies are used here for the Launton assemblages.

In total, nine nails (Mass: 75.1g) were recovered from six separate contexts. The majority of these are likely medieval and post-medieval in date, which include an intact Goodall Type 1 and Type 4 nail and largely intact Goodall Type 2 and Type 3 nails as well as a non-classifiable nail shank from deposits (*3002, 3305*) associated with the limestone building [*3003*], an intact Goodall Type 3 nail from the occupational deposit (*3316*) associated with the road surface [*3311*], a possible Goodall Type 6 nail and nail shank from the fill (3534) of a large oval tree-bole and the fill (*3234*) of a square posthole [*3235*]. One likely hobnail head (RT 28), classifiable as a Manning Type 10 Roman hobnail (Manning 1985, 136) was retrieved from the fill (*3088*) of a possibly prehistoric oval pit [*3089*]. Due to the small size of the find and the effects of bioturbation, it is likely that this Roman hobnail is intrusive to the fill.

Household metalwork, fixtures and fittings, and other finds

Other finds within the assemblage include five that were recovered from the occupational deposit (*3316*) associated with the road surface [*3311*] and are therefore likely to be medieval in date. These comprise a small key fragment (SF 51) consisting of a solid square cross-sectioned stem and the stub of a bow most likely classifiable as a Goodall Type E or later which is dateable from the 11th century and beyond (Goodall 2011, 241), an intact U-shaped staple (SF 12) which would have been driven into wood or masonry to hold objects such as chains in place (ibid, 162), and three non-classifiable objects and fragments including a corroded iron disc (SF 48), a possible hook fragment (SF 64), and a possible knife blade fragment (SF 54). Another possible blade (3340) consisting of a broad, curving semi-circular fragment with a rounded tip was recovered from the fill (3340) of an irregular oval pit [3341] which is potentially Roman in date, although further analysis of the fragment will be required to confirm its identity.

The remaining finds comprise two partial ovoid chain links (3002c) and a partial staple (3249a) that were both recovered from occupational deposits (*3002, 3249*) associated with the interior of the limestone structure [*3003*], a possible key fragment (RT 163) consisting of a shank with possible remnants of a bit and the stub of a bow that was recovered from the fill (3534) of a likely post-medieval large oval tree bole [3535], and an intact swivel ring (3000b) consisting of a loop with a split section of ring with rod inserted that has been bent around to form a second loop or hook that was recovered from the topsoil. Similar swivel rings are known from the Romano-British and medieval periods and beyond (Manning 1985, 138; Goodall 2011, 302) and would have allowed freedom of movement between two attached items such as hanging kettles or cauldrons, shackles, ploughs, carts, and anything else requiring both tethering and movement (ibid).

Table I4: Summary of the metals recovered from Mill Meadow by material and classification

Classification	Material	Object	Mass (g)
Dress accessories	CuA	Brooch	36.9
		Twisted wire loop	<0.1
Fixtures and fittings	Fe	Staples	24.0
Horse equipment	Fe	Horseshoes	5,466.9
		Horseshoe nails	55.1
Household metalwork	Fe	Swivel rings	153.1
		Chain links	36.9
Locks and keys	Fe	Key stem fragment	2.2
Nails	Fe	Nails	74.7
		Hobnails	0.4
Tools	Fe	Chisel	564.3
		Pitchforks	375.6
		Pick	50.9
Non-classifiable	Fe	Unidentifiable	57.3
Total:			*6,898.3*

Site E: Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A, 34303)

Tythe Barn is a site characterised by the presence of Romano-British field systems associated with a settlement near Bicester, and also displays evidence for prehistoric occupation and post-medieval farming. The metal assemblage from Tythe Barn comprises a total of 310 ferrous metal objects and fragments (Mass: 1.8kg) that were recovered from a total of 16 separate contexts, including the fill (*4397*) of a cremation pit [*4398*] within Area S, contexts relating to the road [*4315*] in Area S, and other ditch and pit deposits (*2716, 2812, 2904, 3164, 3178, 3197, 3214, 3247, 3287, 4269, 4362*) as well as topsoil (*2500*).

Three iron nail fragments (702a-b, 1208) were also submitted along with the metal finds assemblage from Tythe Barn, including two non-classifiable fragments that were recovered from the subsoil (*702*) within Trench 7, and one incomplete, robust nail fragment from a scatter of disturbed limestone rubble (*1208*) within Trench 12. These nail fragments were recovered during the earlier evaluation stage of works for this site, and have been considered within the ferrous metals assessment associated with this earlier phase (Chittock 2020); these finds will not be discussed here further.

Table I5 (below) summarises the metal finds recovered from Tythe Barn by material and classification.

Nails

The vast majority of the metal finds from Tythe Barn by quantity are classifiable as nails and nail fragments (Q: 276), most of which (Q: 260) were recovered from the fill (*4397*) of cremation pit [*4398*] within Area S. Other nails comprise a non-classifiable nail fragment (RT 98) from the fill (*2594*) of ditch [*2595*], two non-classifiable nail heads with partial shanks (3164) from the fill (*3164*) of ditch [*3165*], a non-classifiable shank fragment (RT 252) from the fill (*3214*) of ditch [*3215*], a non-classifiable head and shank in three fragments (SF 12) from the fill (*3247*) of ditch terminus [*3248*], and 11 incomplete hobnail fragments (RT 249, RT 254, RT 266a-b, RT 595) that were recovered during the processing of soil sample retent from four separate ditch and pit fills (*3178, 3197, 3287, 4269*).

The nails recovered from the fill (*4397*) of cremation pit [*4398*] comprise three intact and 24 fragments of Manning Type 1B nails, one possible nail with a T-shaped or figure of eight head, and 37 shank fragments, some of which display clenched tips. These nails may represent the remains of grave goods or possibly a cremation bier used to transport the deceased to the pyre (Toynbee 1971). A total of 195 incomplete hobnail head and shank fragments were also identified (RT 625c-d, RT 626c-e, RT 632b-c, RT 633c-d, RT 635a-b, RT 637a-b, RT 640, SF 1046, SF 1049), which most likely represent the remnants of footwear worn by the deceased. In addition to the nails and hobnails, a number of small, unidentifiable heavily corroded lumps and fragments (Q: 25) were also recovered from the cremation fill, which may represent the heavily heat-affected remains of nails, grave goods, or other items.

Dress Accessories

A small, intact annular buckle (2904) (Diam: 19.0mm) was recovered from the fill (*2904*) of ditch [*2905*] that makes up part of Feature Group [*2656*] in Area N. The buckle has a circular, to slightly D-shaped frame with a tongue *in-situ* that is wrapped around one side. Heavily corroded, and with an inconclusive x-ray, that overall form is not certain. Buckles such as this are not considered to be closely dateable as there are examples which span from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods through to the medieval period and later. Similar Roman buckles are often associated with the fastening of armour but could have been attached to any type of strap (Manning 1985, 147), while early medieval and medieval examples are often associated with both personal dress and horse equipment (Ottaway 1992, 683; Goodall 2011, 341).

Tools, horse equipment, and other finds

Amongst other finds recovered from Tythe Barn is a large, intact socked blade (SF 3) that was retrieved from the topsoil (*2500*) within Area N. This blade is substantial and robust, with an open, circular socket with a band at the terminal forming a complete circumference and nails *in situ* which would have attached it to a wooden shaft. The blade is similar in form to a bill-hook, though with a bellied blade with projecting tip rather than a hooked blade as seen on some Roman and medieval examples. It is extremely close in form to a Humphreys Type 2 bill-hook (2021, 201) though has a different shaped blade tip. It is possible that the hook portion may have been damaged and later re-worked into the blade form it now displays, though this is uncertain. The blade is most likely agriculturally related, and the weighty chopping blade could have been used in coppicing and the removal of branches, hedges, and similar uses (Manning 2011, 80).

Other finds comprise an intact key hole-shaped horseshoe (SF 7) and horseshoe fragment (SF 8) that were recovered from contexts associated with the road [*4315*] in Area S and are dateable to the 17th century, a possible solid key shank and partial rectangular bit (2812) from the fill (*2812*) of ditch [*2815*], a non-classifiable hooked object (3247) from the fill (3247) of ditch terminus [3248], possible nail shanks (RT 620, SF 9) from the fill (*4362*) of ditch [*4363*] and the subsurface (*4392*) of road [*4315*], and an unidentifiable lump (2716) from the fill (*2716*) of ditch [*2717*].

Table I5: Summary of the metals recovered from Tythe Barn by material and classification

Classification	Material	Object	Mass (g)
Dress accessories	Fe	Buckle	4.5
Horse equipment	Fe	Horseshoes	569.3
Nails	Fe	Nails	139.9
		Hobnails	90.4
Tools	Fe	Large, socketed blade	928.5
Non-classifiable	Fe	Unidentifiable	75.8

Classification	Material	Object	Mass (g)
Total:			*1,808.4*

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below (Tables I6-10) summarise the metal finds recovered from each contextual unit by site. For a more detailed summary of the material, please see Appendix A.

Site A: CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, OXCMS:2021.34)

The assemblage from CFSA A1 was recovered from four separate contexts, which includes the fills of ditches, gullies, and pits, possibly associated with Romano-British agricultural systems, a possible Iron Age enclosure, and the remains of post-medieval drainage features and furrows. None of the finds recovered are closely classifiable due to the heavy levels of corrosion, and are likely to be residual within their contexts of discovery.

Table I6: Summary of the metal finds by contextual unit from CFSA A1

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
A1097	Secondary fill of linear ditch A[1099], Part of Romano-British Ditch Group A[1100].	Non-classifiable strap fragment	A1097
		Possible multi-lobate stud	RT 28
A1103	Fill of sub-circular pit A[1102].	Non-classifiable rod fragments	A1103
A1120	Fill of gully terminus A[1524]. Part of Linear Gully Group A[1121].	Possible nail shank or rake tine	A1120
A1142	Primary fill of large circular refuse pit [1145].	Possible knife blade	A1145a
		Nail: Non-classifiable	A1145b

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS:2021.40)

The assemblage from Compound 2A1 was recovered from 18 contexts across three areas, and is notable for the large assemblage of intact and fragmentary Romano-British hobnails and nails (Q: 1,292) that were recovered from the fill A(*2440*) of a likely pit [*2441*].

Significant contexts and features associated with the site include the likely Romano-British pit [*2441*], and the ditches, pits, and other features associated with the Romano-British field systems, which includes a possible field oven [*3051*], which may contain the residual remains of nearby settlement activity.

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
B2000	Topsoil, Area 1.	U-shaped handle	2000a
		Rivetted plate	2000b
		Lock escutcheon	2000c
		Ox or Horseshoe: Possible Clark Type 4	2000d
		Nail: Goodall Type 1	2000g

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
		Nail: Goodall Type 2	2000h
		Nails: Non-classifiable x2	2000e, 2000f
B2001	Subsoil, Area 1.	Nails: Goodall Type 1 x3	2001c-e
		Nail: Possible Goodall Type 6	2001b
		Nail: Non-classifiable	2001f
		Bar fragment	2001a
B2007	Single fill of linear drainage ditch B[2008]. Part of Romano-British field system. Area 1	Non-classifiable rectangular fragments	2007a
		Horseshoe Nail: Goodall Type D	2007b
		Nail: Non-classifiable	2007c
2423	Upper fill of drainage ditch [2426]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].	Nail: Manning Type 3	2423
2440	Single fill of shallow pit [2441]. Result of deliberate infilling.	Hobnails: Intact Manning Type 10 x29	2440a, 2440c, RT 123c, RT 123e
		Hobnails: Partial Manning Type 10 x1095	2440b, RT 123a, RT 123d, RT 123g, RT 123i
		Nail: Manning Type 1B x20	2440d, RT 123b, RT 123h
		Nails: Non-classifiable x123	RT 123f
2457	Spread of post-medieval material possibly associated with the railway construction.	Pony shoe or boot heel	2457

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
2677	Single fill of linear ditch [2678]. Result of silting. Possible Romano-British. Area 2	Conical ferrule	SF 1
2782	Single fill of a linear ditch terminus [2783]. Part of a larger field system. Possibly Romano-British. Area 3.	CuA Button	SF 2
2800	Upper fill of posthole [2803]. Filled with rubbish post-use. Romano-British. Area 3	Non-classifiable rectangular object with projecting arm	SF 3
2840	Lower fill of pit [2842]. Intentional backfilling of pit.	Nail: Non-classifiable	2840
2841	Upper fill of sub-oval pit [2842]. Intentional backfilling. Possibly Romano-British. Area 3	Knife blade fragments	RT 250
2863	Single fill of drainage ditch [2864]. Result of infilling.	Nail: Non-classifiable	RT 263
3016	Upper fill of Roman field oven southern quadrant, Feature [3051]. Area 3	Knife blade fragment	3016
3077	Single fill of pit [3078].	Nail: Non-classifiable	RT 332
3100	Upper fill of irregular pit [3098]. Possibly Romano-British. Area 3	Possible bell clapper	3100
3211	Upper fill of sub-circular pit [3208]. Possibly Romano-British. Area 3	Perforated strap	3211
3245	Single fill of ditch [3244].	Hobnail: Partial Manning Type 10	RT 397
3382	Upper fill of ditch [3384].	Nail: Non-classifiable	RT 421b

Table I7: Summary of the metal finds by contextual unit from Compound 2A1

Site C: Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA, OXCMS:2021.36)

The small assemblage from Charbridge Allotments was retrieved from two contexts and comprises a possible Roman nail, and two flakes of iron spall. The finds were recovered from ditch fills, which may be associated with Romano-British agricultural activity.

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
026	Lower fill of linear ditch [027]. Possibly Roman.	Nail: Manning Type 1B	RT 13
207	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by (206). Part of Ditch Group [215].	Iron Spall x2	RT 233

Table I8: Summary of the metal finds by contextual unit from Charbridge Allotments

Site D: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

The assemblage from Mill Meadow was recovered from 13 contexts, and is characterised by a large group of intact and fragmented horseshoes (Q: 45), most of which are dateable from between the mid-11th to mid-14th century, and are associated with the 7m wide road that crosses the valley floor previously scoured by flooding.

Significant contexts associated with the site include Romano-British ditch and pit fills (*3340, 3600*), with the ditch fill (*3600*) having produced a Colchester derivative bow brooch dateable to the 1st century. Contexts associated with the medieval roadway [*3311*] are also of considerable significance having produced an abundance of horseshoes and horseshoe nails dateable from between the mid-11th to mid-14th centuries, as well as a number of associated tools and other finds. Also of interest are the post-medieval deposits associated with the limestone building internal surface [*3003*], which produced a number of horseshoe fragments, nails, and other fixtures and fittings.

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
3000	Topsoil deposit	Chisel	3000a
		Swivel rings	3000b
		Horseshoe: Clark Type 3	3000c
3001	Subsoil deposit	Horseshoe: Clark Type 4	3001
3002	Occupational deposit associated with a post-medieval limestone building internal surface [3003].	Horseshoe: Rim-fullered	3002a
		Horseshoe: Clark Type 3	3002b
		Chain links	3002c
		Nail: Goodall Type 1	3002d
		Nail: Goodall Type 4	3002e
3088	Fill of oval pit [3089]. Possibly prehistoric.	Hobnail: Goodall Type 10	RT 28
3234	Fill of square posthole [3235]. Post-medieval.	Nail: Non-classifiable	RT 69
3249	Occupational debris. Scatter of limestone. Part of Feature Group [3003] internal limestone building surface.	Staple	3249a
		Horseshoe nail: Goodall Type B	3249b
3300	Alluvial channel deposit. Likely medieval.	Horseshoe: Non-classifiable	SF 6
3305	Stone floor. Part of Feature Group [3003] internal limestone building surface.	Nail: Goodall Type 2	3305a
		Nail: Goodall Type 3	3305b
		Nail: Non-classifiable	3305c
		Horseshoe nail: Goodall Type B	3305d
		Horseshoe nail: Goodall Type D	3305e
		CuA twisted wire loop	RT 87

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
3312	Occupational deposit associated with road surface [3311]. Medieval.	Horseshoe: Clark Type 2A	SF 70
		Horseshoes: Clark 2B x2	SF 24, SF 31
		Horseshoe: Clark Type 2 or 3	SF 9
		Horseshoes: Possible Clark Type 3 x2	SF 25, SF 26
		Horseshoe: Non-classifiable	SF 17
		Pitchfork	SF 76
3316	Occupational deposit associated with road surface [3311]. Medieval.	Horseshoes: Clark Type 2 x3	SF 43, SF 46, SF 66
		Horseshoes: Clark Type 2A x10	SF 18, SF 22, SF 23, SF 32, SF 35, SF 50, SF 56, SF 61, SF 68, SF 69
		Horseshoes: Clark Type 2B x10	SF 10, SF 20, SF 29, SF 30, SF 33, SF 34, SF 36, SF 39, SF 42, SF 65
		Horseshoes: Clark Type 3 x3	SF 14, SF 15, SF 21
		Horseshoes: Possible Clark Type 3 x2	SF 28, SF 60
		Horseshoes: Non-classifiable x5	SF 37, SF 41, SF 44. SF 47, SF 59
		Horseshoe nails: Goodall Type A x12	3316, SF 16, SF 27, SF 38, SF 45, SF 49, SF 52, SF 53, SF 55, SF 57, SF 58, SF 62
		Possible hook	SF 64
		Key stem	SF 51
		Possible knife blade	SF 54
		Nail: Goodall Type 3	SF 40
		Pick	SF 13
		Pitchfork x2	SF 11, SF 63
		Staple	SF 12
		Non-classifiable disc	SF 48

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
3340	Fill of irregular oval pit [3341]. Roman.	Possible knife blade	3340
3534	Fill of large oval tree bole [3535]. Likely Post-medieval.	Possible key fragment	RT 163
		Nail: Goodall Type 6	3534
3600	Fill or Roman ditch terminus [3601].	CuA Brooch- Colchester derivative, rear hook spring system	SF 78

Table I9: Summary of the metal finds by contextual unit from Mill Meadow

Site E: Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A, OXCMS:2021.30)

The assemblage from Tythe Barn was recovered from 16 separate contexts, and is distinguished by the assemblage of nails, hobnails, and other small, non-classifiable fragments (Q: 285) that were recovered from the fill (*4397*) of cremation pit [*4398*], and may be associated with Romano-British attire, funeral furniture, and grave goods. Other contexts and features of possible significance include the fill (*2904*) of ditch [*2905*] that produced a small, intact buckle of possible Romano-British or Iron Age date, and the post-medieval road [*4315*] which produced one intact and one partial 17th century horseshoe fragments.

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
2500	Topsoil, Area N.	Large, socketed blade	SF 3
2594	Fill of ditch [2595]. Part of Ditch Group [2704], Area N.	Nail: Non-classifiable	RT 98
2716	Fill of ditch [2717]. Part of Ditch Group [3268], Area N.	Unidentifiable lump	2716
2812	Fill of ditch [2815]. Part of Ditch Group [2656], Area N.	Possible key shank	2812
2904	Fill of ditch [2905]. Part of Feature Group [2656], Area N.	Circular or D-shaped buckle with tongue	2904
3164	Fill of ditch [3165], Area N.	Nails: Non-classifiable x2	3164
3178	Fill of ditch [3179]. Part of Ditch Group [2800], Area N.	Hobnail: Incomplete Manning Type 10	RT 249
3197	Fill of ditch [3182], Area N.	Possible Hobnail: incomplete Manning Type 10	RT 254

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
3214	Fill of ditch [3215]. Part of Ditch Group [3216], Area N.	Nail: Non-classifiable	RT 252
3247	Fill of ditch terminus [3248]. Part of Feature Group [3276], Area N.	Non-classifiable hooked or hinged object	3247
		Nail: Non-classifiable	SF 12
3287	Fill of ditch terminus [3288]. Part of Ditch Group [3258], Area N.	Hobnails: Incomplete Manning Type 10 x8	RT 266a-b
4269	Secondary fill of pit [4271]. Area S.	Hobnail: Incomplete Manning Type 10	RT 595
4315	Road, Area S.	Horseshoe: 17th C Key Hole type	SF 7
4362	Fill of ditch [4363]. Part of Ditch Group [4356]. Area S.	Non-classifiable: possible shank fragment	RT 620
4392	Subsurface of road [4315], Area S.	Horseshoe: 17th C Key Hole type	SF 8
		Non-classifiable shank fragment	SF 9
4397	Fill of cremation pit [4398], Area S.	Nails: Manning Type 1 x17	SF 1010, SF 1011, SF 1026, SF 1030, SF 1034, SF 1036, SF 1039, SF 1047, RT 625a-b, RT 626a, RT 633a
		Nails: Manning Type 1B x10	SF 1004, SF 1012-1015, SF 1017-1019, SF 1024, SF 1032
		Hobnails: Incomplete Manning Type 10 x195	SF 1046, SF 1049, RT 625c-d, RT 626b-e, RT 632a-c, RT 633b-d, RT 635a-b, RT 637a-b, RT 640
		Nail: Possible Figure-8 shaped	SF 1016
		Nails: Non-classifiable x37	SF 1003, SF 1005-1009, SF 1020-1022, SF 1027, SF 1033, SF 1035, SF 1037, SF 1040-1044, SF 1048, SF 1050-1053

Context no	Context Description	Objects	SF/ Bulk/ RT #
		Unidentifiable lumps and flecks x22	SF 1001, SF 1002, SF 1025, SF 1028, SF 1029, SF 1038, SF 1045, SF 1054-1057, RT 639
		Flecks of corrosion product x3	SF 1000, SF 1031

Table I10: Summary of the metal finds by contextual unit from Tythe Barn

Discussion and statement of significance

The metal finds assemblages recovered as part of the Launton Landscape study, which is investigating the multiperiod landscape around the Charbridge area, in Bicester, Oxfordshire, forms significant and interesting group of materials spanning from the Romano-British period through to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and represents the remains of agricultural activities, transport, funerary and domestic activities, taking place within farmland and along transport routes at the periphery of major settlements, such as the nearby Romano-British settlement at Bicester.

The metal assemblage retrieved from Mill Meadow is notable for the substantially intact 1st century AD Colchester derivative bow brooch (SF 78) that was recovered from the fill (*3600*) of Roman ditch terminus [*3601*], as well as a large assemblage of medieval finds including 45 intact and partial horseshoes and 15 horseshoe nails dateable from between the mid-11th to mid-14th centuries. Also of note are a number of tools, many with an agricultural association (e.g. pick and pitchfork), a probable medieval key that are associated with the 7m wide medieval roadway [*3311*]. Post-medieval settlement activity is also marked by the presence of a large limestone structure [*3003*] with which a small 15th to 17th century copper alloy wire loop dress accessory and other building fixtures and fittings, household metals, and horse equipment are also associated.

The metal finds from Compound 2A1 are characterised by materials associated with features relating to the Romano-British field systems, including a possible bell clapper and conical ferrule. Of importance from this site are the unusually large group heat affected and fragmentary nails and hobnails recovered from the fill (*2440*) of a pit [*2441*]. These simple fittings provide insights into the possible footwear worn by the deceased at the time of cremation as well as attesting to the presence of possible timber grave equipment, furnishings or goods.

Similarly, the metal finds assemblage retrieved in association with Tythe Barn is most notable for the assemblage of 285 nails and other fragments associated with a likely Romano-British cremation pit [*4398*], as well as a small annular or D-shaped buckle that was recovered from the fill (*2904*) of ditch [*2905*] and a substantially intact billhook from topsoil that may relate to part of a Romano-British field system associated with a large settlement near Bicester. Post-medieval farming and activity is also evidenced by a likely 17th century roadway [*4315*] which produced and intact and fragmentary key-hole type horseshoes.

The metal finds assemblages recovered from CFSA A1 and Charbridge Allotments are much smaller in comparison the other sites, comprising a combined nine heavily corroded objects and fragments from both sites, which includes a number of nails, a possible knife blade, and other non-classifiable objects and fragments that were retrieved from the fills of ditches, gullies, and pits, most likely associated with Romano-British and possible post-medieval agricultural remains.

As a whole, the metal finds from these assemblages can be seen to span the Romano-British to post-medieval periods. Particular objects, and groups of objects, as described above, stand out amongst the assemblages, particularly those from Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and Tythe Barn, as types that are closely definable in terms of date, type and function. These provide valuable evidence of site

activities through the ages and contribute to the site-specific narrative, as well as to local and regional distributions. In particular, the well-stratified, dateable materials, particularly the 1st century bow brooch and metal fixtures from the cremation burial, as well as medieval horseshoes and other finds assemblages associated with the mid-11th to mid-14th century roadway, can all provide important dating evidence for their respective sites.

In terms of the research questions posed at the outset of this project, the material discussed here can contribute to Research Question SRO19.1, SRO22.1. SRO25.1, SRO28.1, SRO29.1, SRO30.1, and SRO32.1, as they provide evidence for residual Romano-British settlement and possible craft activities, as well as *in situ*, well-stratified evidence for burial practices and agricultural activities taking place within the sites, a medieval roadway which correlates to the modern and possible Romano-British routes linking Launton to Bicester, and well-stratified evidence for 17th century or later post-medieval activities taking place in relation to the limestone structure [*3003*], the road surface [4315], and various agricultural remains.

Recommended further work

Further specialist analysis and conservation is required to clarify the identifications and chronologies of a selection of the finds as well as to place the assemblage in its wider, local and regional context.

Conservation: Further specialist conservation is recommended of the following finds:

- Mill Meadow: the possible pitchforks (SF 11, SF 76), the intact pick (SF 13), the iron disc (SF 48), and the possible Romano-British knife blade (3340) would benefit from a targeted clean to reveal the cross-sections and aid in identification, and also a full clean of the bow brooch (SF 78) to fully reveal the decoration and features to aid in tighter classification, following a re-x-ray of the find from a side-on view to show the structure of the catch plate. Stabilisation of the surfaces is also required to aid long-term curation.
- Compound 2A1: the conical ferrule (SF 1) in the form of a full clean and re-join, with the potential investigation of possible wood remnants surviving within the interior, and the possible bell clapper (3100) in the form of a full clean to aid in identification. Should any mineralised wood be found within the socket of the conical ferrule, this will then need to be assessed and analysed by a wood specialist who may be able to supply species identification, however, it has not been possible during the assessment to detect any wood surviving.
- Tythe Barn: the buckle (2904) would benefit from a full clean to aid in identification, noting the survival of the tongue, following a re-x-ray at a different setting to fully capture the form. The hooked object (3247) in the form of a re-x-ray showing the side profile and a possible full-clean to aid in identification.
- CFSA A1: Conservation to assess the possibility of reassembling the friable fragments of the possible multi-lobate stud (RT 28) to aid in identification. Conservation is also recommended for the strap fragment (1097) in the form of a targeted clean to reveal the cross-sections and aid in identification, as well as the re-x-ray of the knife blade (1145a) to show the side profile, followed by a potential full-clean.
- Charbridge Allotments: No further specialist conservation is required.

Specialist analysis: The following finds are recommended for further specialist analysis:

- Mill Meadow: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the medieval ferrous metal finds recovered in association with the road surface [*3311*], which includes the possible pitchforks (SF 11, SF 76), the intact pick (SF 13), and the iron disc (SF 48), as well as the possible Romano-British knife blade (3340), and the bow brooch (SF 78) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.

- Compound 2A1: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the conical ferrule (SF 1) as well as the possible bell clapper (3100) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.
- Tythe Barn: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the buckle (2904) as well as the hooked object (3247) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.
- CFSA A1: Further specialist examination, following conservation, is recommended of the possible stud (RT 28) as well as the strap fragment (1097), and knife blade (1145a) in order to classify their form and function more closely and to update the provisional catalogue information presented here.
- Charbridge Allotments: No further specialist analysis is required.

In addition to the further examination following conservation, additional research, including targeted research into local and regional parallels is recommended of the above finds, as well as the discreet assemblage of mid-11th to mid-14th century finds associated with the medieval roadway at Mill Meadow, in order to allow them to be considered and discussed in their wider context. This research and analysis should also include a detailed contextual analysis (following the receipt of more detailed site information, context information, stratigraphic information and phasing) to attempt to identify any patterns in deposition across the site which may shed light on site use, and possible relationships between the Iron Age and Romano-British occupations and the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The results of this examination and research merits inclusion in the final publication, preferably presented as a section or chapter within a publication or monograph, which could be presented as individual sites as they are here, or as an overarching summary of the finds within the landscape as a whole. The format of the final presentation of the finds will dictate the time required for final analysis and reporting.

Questions of interest presented by these assemblages that may be interrogated within a subsequent report include:

- How did the substantially intact bow brooch from Mill Meadow come to be associated with the Romano-British ditch terminus from within which it was retrieved? Does this represent an intentional deposition of the find, or has it come to be as the result of an accidental loss, perhaps caused the failure of the attached spring system which is now lost?
- The medieval finds associated with the road surface at Mill Meadow display a range of dates and functions. Can closer identification of the distribution of these objects (e.g., horseshoes, agricultural equipment) allow an avenue into better understanding the chronological timespan of use of this routeway?
- With regards to the cremation burial identified at Tythe Barn, the presence of heat-affected hobnails and other iron nail types recovered from within the burial fills suggests that the deceased were either fully clothed when placed on the pyre, perhaps involving the use of biers and the inclusion of possible grave goods, or that the shoes were buried within the cremation alongside the burnt remains. Is there a notable pattern of distribution of the materials within the cremation pits, or were the remains simply gathered and deposited? Is there evidence for any other Romano-British cremation burials in the area or region with similar associations, and how do these burials compare? Is there any special or temporal relationship between the Compound 2A1 burial and Tythe Barn burial?

Illustration: Measured line drawings of the following would be beneficial to accompany the final reports:

- Mill Meadow: the copper alloy twisted wire loop (RT 87), the pitchfork (SF 63), the possible pitchforks (SF 11, SF 76), the best intact example of each horseshoe type represented, with

up to five horseshoe types possible, the intact pick (SF 13), the iron disc (SF 48), the small key fragment (SF 51), the possible Romano-British knife blade (3340).

- Compound 2A1: the conical ferrule (SF 1), the unidentified pronged object (SF 3), the possible bell clapper (3100)
- Tythe Barn: the buckle (2904), the hooked object (3247), the intact key hole-shape horseshoe (SF 7)
- CFSA A1: the knife blade (1145a)

Retention: The retention and discard policy follows the guidelines set out by the Oxford Museums Service (2022-2023), which recommends the retention of all recovered metals, apart from those retrieved from unstratified and topsoil contexts. Following these recommendations, all finds are recommended for retention, apart from: from Compound 2A1 (2000a-b), which were retrieved from a topsoil deposit, and two flakes of iron spall (RT 233) from Charbridge Allotments are all recommended for eventual discard.

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Appendix J

J.1 Post-Medieval and Modern Glass Assessment

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Introduction

A small post-medieval and modern glass assemblage comprising 72 fragments (Mass: 1.0kg) was submitted for assessment in April 2022 following the recent archaeological investigations undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Launton Landscape Study initiated by the East West Rail scheme near Bicester, Oxfordshire. The Launton Landscape study encompasses five separate sites: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1; OXCMS: 2021.40), Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A; OXCMS: 2021.30), CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1; OXCMS: 2021.34), Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA; OXCMS.2021.36), and Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS: 2021.33), covering approximately 9 ha of land around the Charbridge area. The study aims to investigate this multiperiod landscape, which focuses on Romano-British activity, in order to achieve a better understanding of the patterns of land use, settlement and economy, and their changes over time through a number of specific research questions.

The post-medieval and modern glass assemblage relating to the Launton Landscape study encompasses materials recovered from three sites: Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and CFSA A1. No post-medieval or modern glass was identified within the assemblages from Tythe Barn, or the Charbridge Allotments, and these sites will not be mentioned here further. The glass retrieved from Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and CFSA A1 largely comprise the remains of wine or ale bottle glass dating from the 17th century or later, with a small amount of other bottle glass, window glass, and non-classifiable fragments also retrieved. The glass from Mill Meadow ranges in date from the late 17th to mid-19th century, and largely represents the remains of bottle glass relating to the post-medieval structure and other ditch and pit features across the site, while the glass from Compound 2A1 ranges in date from the 17th to early 19th century and comprises wine and ale bottle glass retrieved from topsoil and subsoil deposits, and the glass from CFSA A1 represents the remains of 17th to late 18th century wine or ale bottle glass recovered from the fills of various pit and gully features. As a whole, the glass represents the remains of domestic waste associated with the habitation and abandonment of a post-medieval structure, and residual waste incorporated within various feature fills, and subsoil and topsoil deposits from the 17th to 19th centuries.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the material with information on form and function based on visual examination alone; it also provides recommendations for further work, conservation, and illustration, and considers the finds in light of the overarching research questions posed at the inception of the study (particularly research questions SRO29.1, SRO30.1, and SRO32.1). The finds were examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes (see Appendix A). The finds were received in a clean state, free of surface soiling, having been washed prior to assessment. The majority of the glass fragments were hand-retrieved on site where they were recorded as bulk finds and are identified within this assessment by their context of discovery (e.g., 3002). A small number of fragments were also recovered during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent, which are identified within this assessment by RT followed by their sample number (e.g., RT 87). For the purpose of reference within this report, where different classifications of glass were identified within the same bulk finds bag, these have been subdivided with the addition of a letter for differentiation (e.g., 3002a, 3002b). The finds were measured using a 0-150mm Carbon Dial Caliper with 0.1mm accuracy and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. Summary tables of the finds by site and context have been included as Appendix A.

The assemblage

The post-medieval and modern glass assemblage relating to the Launton Landscape study comprises a total of 72 fragments (Mass: 1.0kg) retrieved from three separate sites (Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, CFSA A1) that will be discussed separately below. Overall, the assemblage is made up of wine or ale bottle glass ranging in date from the 17th to mid-19th centuries, with a small amount of bottle glass, window glass, and non-classifiable shatter sherds also recovered.

Site A: CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, OXCMS: 2021.34)

The glass assemblage from CFSA A1, which is a site largely defined by Romano-British agricultural systems with possible prehistoric features and post-medieval drainage features and furrows present as well, located on land east of Bicester Road, Bicester, comprises a total of seven glass fragments (Mass: 170.4g) recovered from five contexts. Overall, the assemblage is largely made up of wine or ale bottle fragments dating from the 17th century or later recovered from three separate contexts, with two tiny non-diagnostic shatter sherds also retrieved from two contexts. Table 1J below, summarises the glass recovered from CFSA A1 by date.

The wine and ale bottle assemblage comprises a very dark olive-green or black glass neck and finish (1259) dating from around the 3rd quarter to late 18th century based on the lip and string rim form (Jones 1986, 55), that was recovered from the fill (*1259*) of linear gully [*1260*], a dark olive-green neck and shoulder sherd (1120) dating from the mid-17th century or later from the fill (*1120*) of gully terminus [*1121*], a 17th century or later dark-olive green body sherd (1181) from the fill (*1181*) of a sub-oval pit or truncated ditch [*1182*], and a dark olive-green domed pushup fragment and dark greenish brown body sherd (1001) dating from the 18th century or later that were both retrieved from the subsoil deposit (*1001*).

Two tiny non-diagnostic, greenish-tinged shatter sherds were also identified. One (RT 90) was recovered from the fill (*1259*) of linear gully [*1260*], while the other (RT 115) was retrieved from the fill (*1346*) of linear feature [*1345*]; both are not considered to be closely dateable and may be intrusive to their contexts of discovery owing to the effects of bioturbation.

Table 1J: Summary of the glass recovered from CFSA A1 by date

Identification	Context	Mass (g)
3rd quarter – late 18th C		
Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	1259	121.0
Likely 18th C or later		
Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	1001	19.4
Mid-17th C or later		
Wine or ale bottle glass	1120	28.2
Likely 17th C or later		
Wine or ale bottle glass	1181	1.8
Not closely dateable		
Non-classifiable shatter sherds	1259, 1346	0.1

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS:.2021.40)

The glass assemblage from Compound 2A1, a site largely associated with Romano-British field systems and later medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow, which is located at land east of

Bicester Road, Bicester, comprises a total of 28 glass fragments (Mass: 312.5g) recovered from three separate contexts across two areas. The assemblage is almost entirely made up of wine or ale bottle sherds dating from the 17th century or later (Mass: 310.7g), though also includes a small amount of non-classifiable glass and non-diagnostic shatter sherds (Mass: 1.8g). Table 2J below, summarises the glass recovered from Compound 2A1 by date.

The wine and ale bottle assemblage comprises the remains of both cylindrical and likely squat-form bottles, including six joining dark olive-green to black glass base fragments from a cylindrical bottle dating from the late 18th to early 19th century (2001a), and a fragment of dark olive green cylindrical bottle glass (2001b) dating from the mid-18th century or later recovered from the subsoil within Area 2 (*2001*), and fragments of a dark olive-green cylindrical bottle (2001d) dating from the mid-18th century or later and yellow olive-green cylindrical bottle (2001e), which is likely 17th century or later, from the subsoil within Area 3 (*2001*). A total of 16 small to tiny olive-green non-diagnostic shatter sherds (2001c) were also recovered from the subsoil deposit (*2001*) within Area 2, and likely represent fragments of the same bottle as (2001a) and (2001b).

The wine and ale bottle glass assemblage also includes two dark green-olive to dark olive-brown/ black glass resting point and pushup sherds (2000a) from cylindrical bottles dating from the mid-18th century or later, and a dark olive-green shoulder sherd (2000b) from a possible squat-form bottle dating from the 17th century or later, all of which was retrieved from the topsoil (*2000*).

Table 2J: Summary of the glass recovered from Compound 2A1 by date

Identification	Context	Mass (g)
Likely late 18th – early 19th C		
Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	2001	210.5
Mid-18th C or later		
Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	2000, 2001	89.7
17th C or later		
Possible squat-form wine or ale bottle glass	2000	8.6
Wine or ale bottle glass	2001	1.9
Not closely dateable		
Non-classifiable shatter sherds	2001	1.8

Site D: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

The glass assemblage from Mill Meadow, which is a multiperiod site including Bronze Age, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval remains, located at Charbridge Lane, Bicester, comprises a total of 37 glass fragments (Mass: 563.7g) recovered from eight separate contexts. Overall, the assemblage is largely made up of wine or ale bottle fragments (Q: 28), with a sherd of octagonal bottle glass, a fragment of window glass, and a small amount of non-classifiable bottle glass and shatter sherds also retrieved. Table 3J below, summarises the glass recovered from Mill Meadow by date.

Amongst the wine and ale bottle glass assemblage are 10 heavily corroded fragments, including five joining base fragments and two joining neck and finish fragments (3540a-c), from a single dark olive-green squat-form onion or mallet-shaped bottle most likely dating from around 1675 to the 1720's, that was recovered from the fill (*3540*) of the northeast-southwest orientated linear ditch [*3543*] that makes up part of Feature Group [*3549*]. A total of 14 cylindrical wine or ale bottle sherds were retrieved in association with the internal surface of building [*3003*], including nine dark brown/ black glass heel and shatter sherds (3305) most likely dating from the mid-18th to mid-19th century that were recovered from the stone floor (*3305*), and five cylindrical bottle sherds dating from the 18th century or

later, including dark brown/ black glass base fragments and dark green-olive and yellow green body sherds (3002a), and a dark olive-green neck sherd (3249) retrieved from the internal occupation debris (*3002*) and scattered limestone deposit (*3249*). Also identified within the assemblage were four fragments (including two base fragments) from dark olive-green likely squat-form onion or mallet-shaped bottles (3534) dating from the late 17th to early 18th centuries that were retrieved from the fill (*3534*) of a large oval tree-bole [*3535*], which also produced a small fragment of non-classifiable bottle glass (RT 162) and a tiny non-diagnostic shatter sherd (RT 163).

Other glass fragments comprise a partial shoulder and body sherd (3000) from a dark olive-green octagonal bottle recovered from the topsoil (*3000*), that dates from the 1720's or later and may represent the remains of an eight-square round wine or ale bottle or possible food storage vessel (Jones 2010, 116), a fragment of light greenish-yellow window glass (3002b) representing the remains of a diamond-shaped pane, which was a popular shape during the 17th century (Dungworth 2011, 26), that was recovered from the internal occupational debris (*3002*) of building [*3003*], tiny yellow to olive-green shatter sherds (RT 87) from the stone floor (*3305*) of that same structure [*3003*], and a tiny fleck of possible heavily corroded non-diagnostic glass (RT 161) from an alluvial channel deposit (*3512*).

Table 3J: Summary of the glass recovered from Mill Meadow by date

Identification	Context	Mass (g)
Mid-18th – Mid-19th C		
Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	3305	34.5
Likely 18th C or later		
Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	3002, 3249	105.5
1720's or later		
Octagonal bottle glass	3000	17.1
Late 17th – early 18th C		
Likely squat-form wine or ale bottle glass	3534	63.8
17th C or later		
Window glass	3002	2.3
c. 1675-1720		
Squat-form wine or ale bottle glass	3540	338.6
Not closely dateable		
Non-classifiable bottle glass and shatter sherds	3305, 3512, 3533, 3534	1.9

Summary of the contextual units

The tables below (Tables J4-6) summarise the glass recovered from each contextual unit by site. For a more detailed summary of the material, please see Appendix A.

Site A: CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1, OXCMS: 2021.34)

The assemblage from CFSA A1 was recovered from five separate contexts and comprises wine and ale bottle glass dating from the 17th to late 18th century, with two tiny non-diagnostic shatter sherds also retrieved. The finds were recovered from features associated with post-medieval agricultural activities, including the fills of gullies and linear features (*1120, 1259, 1348*), as well as a pit fill (*1181*) and subsoil deposit (*1001*) and represent the remains of residual post-medieval domestic waste.

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Bulk/ RT #	Mass (g)
1001	Subsoil	Wine or ale bottle glass	1001	19.4
1120	Fill of gully terminus [1524]. Part of Feature Group [1121].	Wine or ale bottle glass	1120	28.2
1181	Fill of a sub-oval pit [1182]. Possible truncated ditch.	Wine or ale bottle glass	1181	1.8
1259	Fill of linear gully [1260]. Part of Feature Group [1186].	Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	1259	121.0
		Shatter sherd	RT 90	<0.1
1346	Fill of linear feature [1345].	Shatter sherd	RT 115	<0.1
Total				*170.4*

Table J4: Summary of the glass by contextual unit from CFSA A1

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS: 2021.40)

The assemblage from Compound 2A1 was recovered from three contexts across two areas and is made up of wine and ale bottle glass fragments dating from the late 17th century onwards, though the majority are largely dateable to the 18th century or later. The finds were recovered from the subsoil deposits (*2001*) within both Areas 2 and 3, and also from the topsoil (*2000*) present across all areas of the site and represent the remains of post-medieval domestic waste.

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Bulk/ RT #	Mass (g)
2000	Topsoil	Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	2000a	72.4
		Possible squat-form wine or ale bottle glass	2000b	8.6
2001	Subsoil, Area 2	Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	2001a-b	217.4
		Shatter sherds	2001c	1.8
2001	Subsoil. Area 3	Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	2001d-e	12.3
Total				*312.5*

Table J5: Summary of the glass by contextual unit from Compound 2A1

Site D: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

The assemblage from Mill Meadow was recovered from eight contexts, and largely comprises wine and ale bottle glass dating from the late 17th century and later. Significant contexts associated with this site include the occupational debris (*3002*), scattered limestone deposit (*3249*), and stone floor (*3305*) associated with the internal surface of structure [*3003*] which produced an assemblage of bottle glass dating from the 18th century and later, and a sherd of window glass that is likely to be 17th century in date, and the fill (*3540*) of linear ditch [*3543*], which produced multiple fragments from what is likely the same late 17th to early 18th century squat-form wine or ale bottle. The remaining finds are

residual, and are associated with natural tree bole (*3533, 3534*) and alluvial channel (*3512*) fills and deposits.

Context no	Context Description	Objects	Bulk/ RT #	Mass (g)
3000	Topsoil	Octagonal bottle glass	3000	17.1
3002	Occupational debris. Part of building internal surface [3003]. Phase 2 SMS.	Cylindrical wine or ale bottle fragments	3002a	83.1
		Window glass	3002b	2.3
3249	Scattered limestone deposit. Part of building internal surface [3003]. Phase 2 SMS.	Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	3249	22.4
3305	Stone floor, part of building internal surface [3003]. Phase 2 SMS.	Cylindrical wine or ale bottle glass	3305	34.5
		Shatter sherds	RT 87	0.4
3512	Alluvial channel deposit within extensive scoured river channel [3511]. Phase 2 SMS.	Corroded fleck	RT 161	<0.1
3533	Fill of large oval tree bole [3535]. Phase 1 Eval.	Non-classifiable fragment	RT 162	1.5
3534	Fill of large oval tree bole [3535]. Phase 1 Eval.	Squat-form wine or ale bottle glass	3534	63.8
		Shatter sherds	RT 163	<0.1
3540	Fill of NE-SW ditch [3543], Feature Group [3549]. Phase 1 Eval.	Squat-form wine or ale bottle glass	3540a-c	338.6
Total				*563.7*

Table J6: Summary of the glass by contextual unit from Mill Meadow

Discussion and statement of significance

The glass assemblages recovered as part of the Launton Landscape study, which is investigating the multiperiod landscape around the Charbridge area, in Bicester, Oxfordshire, forms a small but

interesting group of post-medieval and modern materials representing the remains of domestic waste ranging in date from the 17th to mid-19th centuries. Post-medieval glass was identified in within three of the five sites covered by the study (Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and CFSA A1) which aims to investigate the changing patterns of land use, settlement, and economy through time in a largely Romano-British landscape. The vast majority of the glass recovered from Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and CFSA 1 has been identified as either cylindrical or squat-form wine or ale bottle glass, although a small amount of non-diagnostic bottle glass, window glass, and non-classifiable shatter sherds were also retrieved.

The glass from all three sites mostly survives in a heavily corroded and fragmented state, with the majority sherds representing residual waste later incorporated within various ditch, gully, and pit fills largely associated with post-medieval agricultural activities, with a small amount of material also recovered from Mill Meadow, which relates to occupation deposits associated with a post-medieval structure. Overall, the assemblage is considered to be of site significance, as the well-stratified, dateable materials can provide important dating evidence for their respective sites.

In terms of the research questions posed at the outset of this project, the material discussed here can contribute to Research Question SRO29.1, SRO30.1, and SRO32.1, as it provides dateable, well-stratified evidence for 17th century and later activities taking place in relation to the structure [*3003*], as well as post-medieval agricultural activities taking place at Mill Meadow, Compound 2A1, and CFSA A1.

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: No further specialist analysis or reporting is recommended. As this material is felt to contribute to several of the Research Questions posed at the outset of the project, it would be beneficial for the information presented in this report to be combined with or referred to in any publication report which deals specifically with the post-medieval activity revealed on these sites.

Conservation: No specialist conservation work is required

Illustration: if any form of publication is intended as a product of this excavation, photographs of a select number of fragments is recommended to accompany the text. These may comprise: from Mill Meadow, the diagnostic bottle and window fragments associated with structure [*3003*] (3002a-b, 3249, 3305) as well as the late 17th to early 18th century bottle fragments (3540a-c); and from CFSA A1, the late 18th century finish and neck (1259).

Retention: The retention and discard policy follows the guidelines set out by the Oxford Museums Service (2022-2023), which recommends the retention of all recovered glass, apart from those retrieved from unstratified and topsoil contexts. Following these recommendations, all finds are recommended for retention, apart from: from Mill Meadow (3000), and from Compound 2A1 (2000a-b), which were all retrieved from topsoil deposits and are recommended for eventual discard.

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Appendix K

K.1 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Assessment

Paul Blinkhorn (independent specialist)

Overview

The medieval pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1994), with the post-medieval material was recorded using those of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985). Earlier post-Roman material, specifically some early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built wares, are described by fabric type.

Site A: CFSA A1

The pottery assemblage comprised 13 sherds with a total weight of 211g. It was all medieval or later apart from single fragments of residual Romano-British and early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built wares.

The medieval pottery occurrence was as follows:

OX68: Potterspury Ware, mid 13th - 17th century. 1 sherd, 3g.

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 7 sherds, 98g.

OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 1 sherds, 18g.

The post-medieval wares were as follows:

CREA: Creamware, 1740-1830. 1 sherd, 5g.

PMR: Post-medieval Redware, 1550+. 1 sherd, 12g.

The following were also noted:

E/MSAX: Early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built ware, 5th – 9th century. Moderate calcite-cemented sandstone up to 1mm. 1 sherd, 7g.

RB: Romano-British Greyware, 1 sherd, 68g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table K1. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The fragments of OXAM are all from glazed jugs, which is very typical of the industry.

Site B: Compound 2A1

The pottery assemblage comprised 106 sherds with a total weight of 1367g. It was all medieval or later apart from two fragments of residual early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built ware.

The medieval pottery occurrence was as follows:

OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 1 sherd, 5g.

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 6 sherds, 140g.

OXBX: Late Medieval Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th – early 17th century. 6 sherds, 68g.

The post-medieval wares were as follows:

CREA: Creamware, 1740-1830. 14 sherds, 65g.

DERBS: Derby Stoneware, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 9g.

METS: Metropolitan-type Slipware, 1480 – 1900. 8 sherds, 157g.

PEAR: Pearlware, 1770-1830. 1 sherd, 10g.

PMBL: Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware, late 16th–17th century. 6 sherds, 59g.

PMR: Post-medieval Redware, 1550+. 42 sherds, 758g.

REFW: Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 15 sherds, 70g.

STMB: Staffordshire-type Mottled Ware, 1680 – 1800. 1 sherd, 8g.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, 1720–1800. 3 sherds, 6g.

The following was also noted:

E/MSAX: Early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built ware, 5th – 9th century. Moderate organic voids up to 5mm. 2 sherds, 10g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table K2. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The sherd of OXAM from 2001 was a jug handle with slashed decoration. The sherd from 2016 in the same fabric is more unusual, and is a wide strap handle with comb-stabbed decoration along the thumb-groove.

The post-medieval material largely comprises utilitarian earthenwares, mostly in the form of fragments of large bowls in PMR and METS, and also drinking pottery in STMB and PMBL.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

A single sherd of post-Roman pottery weighing 4g occurred in context 11. It is in Medieval Oxford Ware, fabric OXY, and broadly dates to AD1075–1350. Such pottery is a very common find in the region. It is a bodysherd from an unglazed jar, a typical product of the tradition.

Site D: Mill Meadow

The pottery assemblage comprised 104 sherds with a total weight of 1706g. It was all medieval or later apart form a few residual sherds of Iron Age and Romano-British material.

The medieval pottery occurrence was as follows:

OXBK: Medieval Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1350. 4 sherds, 120g.

OXBX: Late Brill/Boarstall Ware, 15th – early 17th century. 1 sherd, 4g.

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 3 sherds, 34g.

OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 17 sherds, 178g.

The post-medieval wares were as follows:

CHPO: Chinese Porcelain, 1650+. 1 sherd, 2g.

CREA: Creamware, 1740-1830. 5 sherds, 7g.

DERBS: Derby Stoneware, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 6g.

PMBL: Post-medieval Black-glazed Redware, late 16th–17th century. 2 sherds, 11g.

PMR: Post-medieval Redware, 1550+. 51 sherds, 1077g.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, 1720–1800. 1 sherd, 5g.

TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 3 sherds, 3g.

In addition, three sherds of Iron Age pottery (18g) and three of Romano-British material (19g) were also noted. They were all residual. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table K3. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The OXBK from context 3312 includes a jug handle. These are generally of 12th – early/mid 13th century date in this fabric (Blinkhorn 2010). The post-medieval material largely comprises utilitarian earthenwares, mostly in the form of fragments of large bowls in PMR and METS, along with a few sherds of finer table wares such as SWSG and CHPO It is a pattern entirely typical of ordinary households in the 17th – 18th century.

Site E: Tythe Barn

The pottery assemblage comprised 7 sherds with a total weight of 58g. It was all Romano-British or later. The medieval pottery occurrence was as follows:

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200 – 1600. 4 sherds, 30g,.

OXY: Medieval Oxford Ware, AD1075–1350. 1 sherd, 2g.

The post-medieval wares were as follows:

REFW: Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 1 sherd, 7g.

A single sherd of apparently stratified Romano-British material weighing 19g was also noted. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table K4. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem.

Assessment

The range of medieval and later pottery is entirely typical of ordinary rural households in the region. The sherds are largely small with few re-fits, and are all abraded to some degree and appear to be

the product of secondary deposition, probably as a result of manuring or midden material being utilised as back-fill during landscape-reorganisation.

No further work is required, with this assessment report being adequate for publication.

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Table K1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Site A CFSA A1

	RB		E/MSAX		OXY		OXAM		OX68		PMR		CREA		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
Subsoil							4	62			1	12			U/S
A1001													1	5	M18thC
A1009	1	68													RB
A1478							1	30	1	3					M13thC
A1484							1	4							13thC
A1486							1	2							13thC
A1517			1	7	1	18									L11thC
Total	1	68	1	7	1	18	7	98	1	3	1	12	1	5	

Table K2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Site B: Compound 2A1

	E/MSAX		OXY		OXAM		OXBX		PMR		PMBL		METS		STMB		DERBS		SWSG		CREA		PEAR		REFW		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
Topsoil Area 2							2	24	4	60															3	27	U/S
B2000									26	457	3	39	3	111	1	8	1	9	3	6	7	38	1	10	5	22	MOD
B2001					1	63	4	44	7	165	2	15	4	44							5	17			7	21	MOD
B2016					1	65																					13thC
B2178									1	33																	M16thC
B2457																					1	4					M18thC
B2790																					1	6					M18thC
B2923													1	2													17thC
B2956					1	2																					13thC
B3077									1	2																	M16thC
B3089			1	5					1	5																	M16thC
B3091											1	5															M16thC
B3127					2	7																					13thC
B3131									2	36																	M16thC
B3574	2	10			1	3																					13thC
Total	2	10	1	5	6	140	6	68	42	758	6	59	8	157	1	8	1	9	3	6	14	65	1	10	15	70	

Table K3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Site D: Mill Meadow

	IA		RB		OXY		OXBK		OXAM		OXBX		PMR		PMBL		METS		DERBS		CHPO		SWSG		CREA		REFW		TPW		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
U/S					1	29																									U/S
D3000					1	38							1	25			2	18													17th C
D3002											1	4	22	570	1	8	3	81			1	2	1	5	4	6	6	29			MOD
D3234													2	3													2	2			MOD
D3249													1	7																	M16thC
D3250																	1	142													17th C
D3294													1	5																	M16thC
D3305	2	16	2	14					1	25			14	343	1	3	1	8							1	1			3	3	MOD
D3312					9	62	3	115	2	9																					13th C

	IA		RB		OXY		OXBK		OXAM		OXBX		PMR		PMBL		METS		DERBS		CHPO		SWSG		CREA		REFW		TPW		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
D3502					1	8																									L11thC
D3533													8	44																	M16thC
D3534													2	80					1	6											18thC
D3610			1	5	1	5																									L11thC
D3701	1	2			4	36	1	5																							12thC
Total	3	18	3	19	17	178	4	120	3	34	1	4	51	1077	2	11	7	249	1	6	1	2	1	5	5	7	8	31	3	3	

Table K4: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type, Tythe E Barn

	RB		OXY		OXAM		REFW		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
E2500							1	7	MOD
E2501	1	19			1	12			13thC
E2844					1	4			13thC
E2848			1	2					L11thC

	RB		OXY		OXAM		REFW		
E4395					2	14			13thC
Total	1	19	1	2	4	30	1	7	

Appendix L

L.1 The Worked Bone Assemblage

A.1 The worked bone assessment

Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

Two fragments of potential worked bone (Mass: 14.2g) were recovered as Registered Finds during archaeological strip, map and sample excavations at Site B, EWR Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1; OXCMS: 2021.40) by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of EWR Alliance Ltd. The site of Compound 2A1 (Site B) focusses on an irregular, roughly triangular parcel of land equating to c.4.8 hectares to the east of Bicester Road, Bicester, Oxfordshire. The excavation revealed several features of probable Romano-British date. The possible worked bone from Compound 2A1 was submitted for assessment in May 2022 and was found to consist of a fragment of a bone pin or point (RF 06) and a fragment of damaged, possibly butchered, animal bone (RF 4) that displays no other evidence of working or use. No worked bone fragments were recognised from the other four sites that are included in the Launton Landscape Study Project: Tythe Barn, Charbridge Allotments, CFSA-01, or Mill Meadow.

Methodology

The assessment report provides a summary of the worked bone based on visual examination only, conducted with the aid of a low-powered binocular microscope to clarify surface details, where necessary. The report records information on the classification and quantification of the assemblage, identifying the fragments to type and function, and where possible, date. Recommendations are provided regarding conservation, illustration and retention of the finds. The weight of individual fragments was registered using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and a measurements were taken using carbon dial callipers accurate to 0.1mm. An inventory of the worked bone objects has been compiled for archive purposes and is presented in Table 2.

The Assemblage

A total of two fragments of possible worked bone were recognised during the excavations at Compound 2A1 and recorded as Registered Finds (abbreviated here to ‘RF’).

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1; OXCMS.2021.40)

The two fragments of bone examined from Compound 2A1 both survive in a good state of preservation with minimal abrasion or erosion to the surfaces. They are clean and free of surface soiling. In addition to being examined to allow for identification and classification of the objects, both fragments were visually examined by a faunal remains specialist, J Robertson (AOC) in an attempt to determine the species and element of the animal skeleton used in the production of the objects.

The first, RF 4, consists of an angular and fractured fragment (12.8g) detached from the shaft of a large or medium mammal long bone (J.Robertson, pers.comm.), split longitudinally with a distinct chop mark present at one end. With the exception of this one tool mark, the remaining edges of the bone are ragged and angular, lacking any sign of use or deliberate modification. This is consistent with the bone being butchered rather than worked. The fresh condition of the angular fractured edges may well be the result of recent damage. This fragment was recovered from the single fill B(3056) of ditch B[3057] of probable Romano-British date and was associated with sherds of pottery.

The second, RF 06, is a fragment of a bone pin or point. It consists of the tip only, broken from a robust shank of a heavily modified point, circular in section at the place of breakage but tapers strongly to a tip with a lentoid section. The extreme tip is damaged, probably during use, and the surfaces are highly polished. The surfaces are too heavily modified to be certain of the parent material but the thickness of the shank is suggestive of production from a split fragment of large or medium mammal long bone (J.Robertson, pers.comm.).

The thickness and robust character of the point is not consistent with pins used as garment fasteners which tend to be circular in section and narrow in diameter to avoid damage to the fabrics of the garments that they secured in position (although see Crummy 1983, 19 for a discussion on the relative thickness of bone dress pins and their corresponding fabrics). The extent of polish on the surfaces of the shank is well developed, more so than would be expected on a simple point that had seen use as a tool. Rather, it is more likely that the tip discussed here derives from a hair pin or similar. Although well-established typologies exist for bone pins, particularly those of Roman date (e.g. Crummy 1983, 19-25), the lack of any diagnostic features on the surviving tip fragment from Compound 2A1 make it impossible to provide a possible date for the production and use of this example. The pin/point tip was recovered from the single fill B(3587) of ditch B[3588], thought to be Romano-British in date due to the associated pottery sherds recovered from the same context.

Summary of the contextual units

The table below summarises the worked bone (including weight) recovered from each contextual unit across the site (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of the Contextual Units

Context No.	Context Description	Material	Mass (g)
B3056	Single fill of ditch B[3055]. Possible Romano-British date.	Fragment of possible butchered large or medium mammal bone (RF 4)	12.8g
B3587	Single fill of ditch B[3588]. Possible Romano-British date.	Tip of bone pin or point (RF 6)	1.4g
Total Mass:			*14.2g*

Discussion and statement of significance

The worked bone fragments from Compound 2A1 have been determined to consist of a tip fragment detached from a robust bone pin (RF 06), possibly a hair pin or similar, and a fragment of butchered bone (RF 04). The fragment of butchered bone (RF 04) has little to contribute to the overall understanding of site activities or chronology not already addressed by the faunal remains assemblage. In contrast, the fragment of bone pin, potentially the tip of a hair pin, provides a limited amount of detail about dress accessories and personal ornamentation and for this reason is considered to be of site-specific significance. As so little of this ornament survives, very little can be stated about its potential form or date although its diameter, cross-section and surface finish are all consistent with known examples of Roman hair pins (e.g., Colchester Type 2 bone pin, catalogue no. 177; Crummy 1983, 21, Fig 18).

Recommended further work

Specialist analysis: No further specialist analysis is recommended for this assemblage. The information presented in this report should be drawn upon and incorporated into any publication on the Romano-British archaeology of the landscape, preferably the description of pin tip (RF 6) and the consideration of its form, function and possible date.

Conservation: No conservation treatment is required.

Illustration: hand-drawn illustration of RF 6 – the pin tip – would be of benefit to accompany any publication on the artefacts from Compound 2A1 but is not considered to be a high priority due to its fragmentary condition.

Retention: Both the pin tip (RF6) and the fragment of butchered bone (RF4) were recovered from stratified contexts and should be retained for future study.

References

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Appendix M

M.1 Glass, Stone and Ceramic Objects

Dr Elizabeth M. Foulds MCIfA (finds specialist)

Introduction

An assemblage of glass, stone and ceramic finds was recovered during excavations as part of the EWR2 Launton Landscape Study. In total, around 9 ha in the Charbridge area of Bicester, Oxfordshire were investigated, an area that has seen limited previous investigation. This included five separate areas, termed Sites A to E herein. The excavations revealed evidence for a multi-period landscape, but there was a noted prevalence of Romano-British activity.

The assemblage discussed in this report consisted of a collection of 20 fragments and objects (254.69g). They were recovered from three of the investigated areas: Site B, Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1; OXCMS: 2021.40), Site D, Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS: 2021.33) and Site E, Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A; OXCMS: 2021.30). Most fragments were recovered through environmental soil sample processing, but a small proportion were hand-collected. Although many of the fragments were undiagnostic, artefacts of Roman, early medieval and possibly medieval date were present. This report includes identification of all artefacts where possible, discussion of findings, an assessment of significance and recommendations for further work.

Methodology

The finds were visually examined and recorded on 01 June 2022 in a Microsoft Access database. The specialist finds recording and reporting was completed in accordance with the national finds standards and guidance (English Heritage 2008, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2021). The glass bead was recorded following recommendations by Foulds (2017). Detailed data on vessel glass was recorded in a data table specific to this category of finds. All objects and fragments were described, counted, weighed and recorded. Where possible, all finds were identified by material, object type and date using the FISH Thesaurus for materials, archaeological objects, and periods.

The report was prepared with reference to a summary of the results, context lists for each area, detailed site plans, as well as the Phase 2 evaluation reports (EWR Alliance 2019, 2020a, 2020b) References are made in text to ‘SF’ and ‘ID’ numbers, which correspond to the data supplied in an accompanying spreadsheet. A separate tab includes metadata for all fields. Dates given in the data spreadsheet should be read as ‘circa’.

Results

In total, 20 fragments and objects (254.69g) of glass, stone and ceramic were submitted for assessment (Table M1). The assemblage was mainly comprised of glass fragments, but there was also a small number of other object types. In general, the condition of the assemblage was good, with the majority of the assemblage exhibiting none or very little weathering. For glass, this is defined as surface dullness, light iridescence or flaking. Where artefacts were indicative of date, they were primarily Roman, early medieval or possibly as late as the medieval period.

The following sections provide an overview of the assemblage by material type in each area, followed by a discussion of the finds in each context.

Category	Count	Weight(g)
Glass	15	14.08

Category	Count	Weight(g)
Stone	1	26.01
Ceramic	2	214.2
Unknown/other	2	0.4
Total	*20*	*254.69*

Table M1: Summary of assemblage by material

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS: 2021.40)

Excavations at the Compound 2A1 revealed a Romano-British field system with drainage and boundary ditches, as well as pits used for rubbish and storage.

Twelve fragments of glass or possible glass were recovered from the excavations in this area. Two (ID 10, ID 13) were of some unknown material that could have been highly devitrified glass but were not closely identifiable. There was a single fragment that may have been a neck fragment from a vessel potentially of post-medieval date (ID 6). The remaining fragments were small chips that could not be identified. The fragments ranged in colour from colourless, pale green, yellow-brown and possible yellow-green. Nearly all fragments exhibited a light degree of surface weathering.

Site D: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

The excavations in this area revealed evidence for activity dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

A small collection of artefacts was recovered from this area, which included glass, ceramic and stone objects. A glass vessel fragment from part of a base of a mould blown square Roman bottle was recovered (SF 74). It had the remains of a partial relief circle and a pellet in the corner. These bottles were very common in the Roman period and were a long-lived form. In Britain, they date to around AD 43 until the end of the 2nd century (Price and Cottam 1998). A single glass bead was also recovered from this area (SF 1). It was made from natural coloured pale translucent green glass, was biconical in shape and was decorated with opaque yellow glass threads forming a zig-zag motif on each face. This is not a closely datable bead type. Although opaque yellow glass was used to decorate beads in the Iron Age, the form and style is not characteristic of that period, nor is it characteristic of the Roman period (Foulds 2017, Guido 1978). This colour combination is also found on beads from the early medieval period, but it does not closely resemble other known examples (Brugmann 2004, Guido 1999, Mannion 2015). However, given that there is more variety in form and decoration during this period, a possible early medieval date may be the best fit.

There were also two non-glass objects from this area of excavation, both of which are indicative of textile craft production. This included two fragments (SF 3) from a ceramic annular loomweight of early medieval date. There was also a complete hemispherical stone spindle whorl (Rogers (1997) form A1). Much of the exterior is covered in a sandy iron rich concretion, but it was neatly shaped and had a nicely formed spindle hole. This form of spindle whorl is not closely datable but dates to the early medieval or medieval periods.

Site E: Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A, OXCMS: 2021.30)

The evidence for activity in the Tythe Barn area excavations primarily reflected the Roman period, although there may have been some Iron Age activity as well.

Three fragments of glass were recovered from this area of excavation. Only one vessel could be identified. SF 11 was a partial yellow/brown neck fragment likely from either a convex jug with long neck or conical jug with long neck (Price and Cottam 1998). The convex jug appeared slightly earlier

in Britain in the third quarter of the 1st century, while the conical jug appeared in the final quarter of the 1st century. Both were used in the 2nd century with the convex jug only lasting until the early portion and the conical jug was in use until the third quarter of the 2nd century.

The remaining two fragments were small chips and could not be identified further.

Assemblage by context

Site B: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1, OXCMS: 2021.40)

Each of the 12 fragments of glass and possible glass from the excavations at Compound 2A1 came from a different context (Table M2). All fragments were very small and all except ID 6 were recovered through environmental soil sample processing. Although the fragments were recovered from features that are or are suspected to be Romano-British in date, none of the fragments were diagnostic of form or date.

Table M2: Summary of finds by context from Compound 2A1

Context	Sample no.	Context Description	Material	Object type	Period	Count	Weight (g)
2239	62	Single fill of drainage ditch [2240], result of silting.	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.04
2311	71	Single fill of drainage/boundary ditch [2312], result of silting.	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	<0.01
2393	101	Single fill of ditch terminus [2394]. Result of silting.	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.10
2433		Single fill of ditch [2434]. Result of silting. Part of boundary ditch [2056].	Glass	Vessel?	Post-medieval?	1	1.07
2778	220	Single fill of boundary ditch [2779]. Result of infilling.	Unknown	-	Uncertain	1	0.40
2849	256	Single fill of drainage ditch [2850]. Result of infilling.	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.06
2856	259	Upper fill of linear drainage/boundary ditch [2858]. Result of infilling.	Glass	Pellet	Uncertain	1	0.41
2977	300	Single fill of ditch terminus [2978].	Unknown	-	Uncertain	1	<0.01

Context	Sample no.	Context Description	Material	Object type	Period	Count	Weight (g)
3083	333	Lower fill of Roman oven [3015]. Feature number [3051].	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.05
3188	372	Single fill of drainage ditch [3189]	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.04
3358	416	Single fill of pit [3359].	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.03
3367	417	Single fill of ditch [3368].	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.06

Site D, Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS: 2021.33)

The assemblage from Mill Meadow was found across four contexts and included a fragment from a Roman bottle and three objects that could all be early medieval in date, although one could extend into the medieval period (Table M3). The glass bead (SF 1) of possible early medieval date was recovered from the fill of a natural alluvial channel (3007). The ceramic loomweight (SF 3), which was of early medieval date was found in the fill of another natural alluvial channel (3057). The stone spindle whorl (SF 67) was found in the fill (3371) of ditch [3372]. The Roman glass bottle fragment was found in the fill (3480) of ditch [3481].

Table M3: Summary of finds by context from Mill Meadow

Context	SF no.	Context Description	Material	Object type	Period	Count	Weight (g)
3007	1	Natural alluvial channel deposit	Glass	Bead	Early medieval?	1	3.15
3057	3	Natural alluvial channel deposit	Ceramic	Loomweight	Early medieval	2	214.20
3371	67	Fill of medium sized NW-SE ditch [3372]	Stone	Spindle whorl	Early medieval-medieval	1	26.01
3480	74	Fill of large NE-SW ditch [3381]	Glass	Bottle	Roman	1	3.15

Site E, Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A, OXCMS: 2021.30)

Three fragments of glass were found over three contexts in the Tythe Barn excavations (Table M4). Two of the fragments were recovered from environmental soil sample processing and were undiagnostic. ID 3 was recovered from an area of eroded ground (2521) [2522]. ID 4 was found in the fill (3037) of ditch [3038], but this fragment was a small chip that could not be identified further. The final fragment (SF 11) was hand-collected during excavation and was identified as the neck from a Roman long-necked jug. It was found in the fill (3480) of ditch [3144].

Table M4: Summary of finds by context from Tythe Barn

Context	Sample no.	SF/ID no.	Context Description	Material	Object type	Period	Count	Weight (g)
2521	76	ID 3	Eroded ground	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.06
3037	216	ID 4	Fill of ditch [3038]	Glass	Chip	Uncertain	1	0.94
3143	-	SF 11	Fill of ditch [3144]	Glass	Jug	Roman	1	4.82

Discussion and statement of significance

The assemblage discussed in this report forms an interesting assemblage. There are several datable artefacts that are indicative of Roman and early medieval date and reflect different types of activity: domestic ware (glass vessels), textile production (spindle whorl and loomweight), as well as personal dress (glass bead).

Trial trenching at the Compound 2A1 site led to the recovery of artefacts spanning the prehistoric through to post-medieval periods (EWR Alliance 2019). This included flint flakes that may indicate Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity. Later prehistoric finds included Late Iron Age pottery. Roman activity was indicated by a number of ceramic vessel and building material fragments. The assemblage from the area excavation presented in this report consisted entirely of glass fragments (and possible glass fragments). The majority of these were very small and collected during environmental sample processing from ditches, a pit and an oven feature. All fragments lacked any diagnostic features, although they were generally in good condition with minimal weathering. While this is consistent with Roman period glass, this alone cannot date the fragments. Overall, due to their lack of diagnostic features this assemblage is of low significance and does not contribute towards the Specific Research Objectives.

The results of the trial trenching in the Mill Meadow area revealed a broader range of finds, again spanning the prehistoric to modern periods (EWR 2020b). The earliest finds included both pottery and flint that could date to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. While there were fragments of Roman pottery, other finds could be dated to the medieval, post-medieval, and modern period. This included pottery, ceramic building material, an iron horseshoe and nail, as well as a stainless-steel wheel hub. There was also evidence for industrial activity from a small collection of coke fuel. The assemblage presented in this report adds further evidence to the understanding of the previous activity in this area of study. To the small amount of Roman pottery from the trial trenching, we can add the Roman bottle base. Previous excavations did not reveal artefacts that could be indicative of the early medieval period, but there are now potentially three objects from this period found in this area (the bead, the loomweight and the spindle whorl). This assemblage is significant for our understanding of activity in this area and potentially expands our understanding of the multi-period landscape near Bicester. It contributes towards answering SRO19.1, SRO27.1, and possibly SRO29.1.

Finally, the trial trenching at the Tythe Barn area revealed a small assemblage of artefacts (EWR 2020a). This included flint blades and a side scraper that are indicative of the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods as the earliest evidence. Other finds include pottery and ceramic building material from the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. There were also some finds that were not closely datable, including a whetstone and iron nails. The small assemblage discussed in this report includes three pieces of glass. While two could not be closely identified, we can add one fragment of Roman glass to the previously discovered Roman pottery and building material. This is archaeologically significant for understanding the activity in this area and it contributes towards SRO19.1.

Recommended further work

Although some of the finds presented and discussed in this report are archaeologically significant for understanding the multi-period landscape at Bicester, Oxfordshire, no significant research work is required to produce a final report for this project. However, the following recommendations are made:

- Spatial analysis that combines the results from the trial trenching and area excavations to determine any patterning in the distribution of the artefacts in each of the areas.
- Opportunity to review the previous finds to produce an integrated report that draws together the results of the trial trenching and area excavation results.
- In the final report the ceramic loomweight (SF 3) description should include a fabric characterisation and a geologist should identify the spindle whorl stone type (SF 67).

Estimate: depending on the format required for the final report, I would estimate 3 days each for the Tythe Barn and Mill Meadow areas, 2 days for Compound 2A1 to complete the tasks listed above (excluding geological identification work). Total: 8 days

Illustrations

A small number of artefacts have been recommended for illustration. These artefacts have been selected due to their suitability and archaeological significance.

SF1: glass bead

SF 3: ceramic loomweight

SF 67: Stone spindle whorl

SF 74: glass bottle base

Retention

Please discuss retention and discard with the local collecting museum or other repository for guidance. The glass recovered from environmental soil sampling was undiagnostic, is of low archaeological significance and can be discarded. All other objects and fragments should be retained.

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Appendix N

N.1 The Wood Assessment

Genoveva Dimova and Anne Crone (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

Over 25 fragments of wood (Mass: 14.3g) were recovered during archaeological excavations undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of EWR Alliance over a c.9 ha area around the Charbridge area of Oxfordshire.

The wood derives from two of the excavated sites: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS.2021.33) and Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A; OXCMS.2021.30). Mill Meadow on the west side of Char bridge Lane, Launton, Oxfordshire was subject to a programme of archaeological recording between May and September 2020. The archaeological remains revealed in the work spanned four broad historical and archaeological periods: prehistory, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval. The archaeological remains at Mill Meadow also revealed features spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval period including 21 ditches of possible Roman date associated with boundary features, a cess pit, pits and postholes. Post-Roman activity focused on a road, some 7m wide which was formed of limestone blocks. Associated finds from this feature are provisionally dated to c.AD 1000-1300 confirming medieval activity. By the 16th century, gradual deposition through alluvial flooding had sealed the road and buried the features in over 1m of silt.

Four fragments of wood were present amongst the Mill Meadow assemblage (10.1g) each of which have been identified as possible planking although survive in a very desiccated condition. The fragments from Tythe Barn (4.2g) are more varied and consist of a roundwood fragment cut at both ends and unworked fragments. Due to the desiccated condition of the wood, it has not been possible to identify them to species.

Methodology

The wood was macroscopically examined with the aid of a low-powered binocular microscope in order to clarify surface details with the aim of identifying the fragment to species and to determine if any trace of working was present.

A basic archive record of the wood is presented below and in Appendix A. The wood was weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.01g.

The Assemblage

In total, over 25 fragments of wood were recovered during excavations at Launton Landscape, deriving from two sites: Mill Meadow and Tythe barn. These were recovered either on-site as hand-retrieved finds during excavation or post-excavation during soil sample processing. Those fragments which derive from soil samples are identified by their sample number (e.g. S.193) whilst bulk finds are identified by their context number.

Site D: Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS:2021.33)

A total of four fragments of wood were recovered from mill meadow, collectively weighing 10.1g (Table N1). All four fragments possibly represent r/s planking but were so small and fragmentary this could not be confirmed confidently. The condition of the wood was dry and desiccated. As a result of the condition, it has not been possible to identify the fragments to species. The conversion process of the timber is also not confidently assigned but the log may have been radially split (abbreviated in Table N1 below as ‘D’).

Table N1: summary of the wood fragments from Mill Meadow

Context	Sample	Description	Dims (l x w x th mm)	Weight (g)	Conversion
D3645	193	Fragment, possibly r/s planking, very desiccated	41 x 30 x 15	3.9	D?
D3699		2 fragments, possibly r/s planking, very desiccated	40 x 20 x 20	3.1	D?
D3709		Fragment, possibly r/s planking, very desiccated	52 x 17 x 8	3.1	D?

A single fragment of possibly deriving from a plank (3.9g) came from Sample 193, recovered from the fill (3645) of possible Roman pit [3644]. Two fragments, very similar to that from Sample 193, weighing 2.1g, was recovered as a bulk find from the fill (3699) of a ditch terminus [3470], of Roman date. A further fragment of possible planking (3.1g) was a bulk find from the fill (3709) of ditch [3710], a ditch also thought to be Roman in date.

Site E: Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A; OXCMS:2021.30)

Over 20 fragments of wood were recovered from Tythe Barn, collectively weighing 4.2g (Table N2).

Table N2: summary of the wood fragments from Tythe Barn

Context	Sample	Description	Dims (l x w x th mm)	Weight (g)	Conversion
E3161		Roundwood fragment, obliquely cut at both ends	18 x 9 x 9	0.2	C
E3197	254	20+ frags, unworked	max 34 x 10 x 7	4	/

The majority (20 + fragments, weighing 4g) were unworked and were recovered from Sample 254 which came from the fill (3197) of ditch [3182]. These wood fragments were all small and fragmentary and could not be identified to species. The other fragment of wood from this site was a roundwood fragment, cut obliquely at both ends and quartered (abbreviated in Table N2 as 'C'). It was recovered from the fill (3161) of ditch [3162] alongside fragments of pottery, ceramic building material and stone. Like the wood from Mill Meadow, the Tythe Barn wood was poorly preserved in a desiccated condition which has precluded any attempts to identify the fragments to species.

Discussion and statement of significance

The presence of worked wood was identified amongst these small assemblages from both Mill Meadow and Tythe Barn. This comes in the form of possible fragments of prepared planks from Mill

Meadow, all of which were associated with potential Roman ditch and pit fills and in a very small fragment of chopped roundwood from Tythe Barn which derives from the fill of ditch [3182]. The small, fractured and incomplete state of the fragments and their very desiccated condition precludes any ability to identify them to species placing limitations on what more can be gleaned from these small fragments. The possible plank fragments from Mill Meadow, although small and fractured, attests to probable Roman timber fixtures but their recovery from ditch and pit fills suggests that these were probably building debris (or similar) which were incorporated in the soils that filled in the ditches rather than necessarily attesting to in situ timber fixtures (e.g., palisade within ditch) or even the deliberate disposal of building debris in the open cut features. Similarly, at Mill Meadow, only one of the fragments collected, that from context (3161) has definite chop marks visible on either end of the fragment, however, the piece is so small that it probably represents nothing more than residual debris from prepping small roundwood branches for use as kindling or firewood.

Recommended further work

No further analysis of this material is required, and no conservation is merited.

The wood survives in a desiccated state and has little further to contribute to the site narrative therefore discard is recommended on conclusion of the post-excavation reporting.

Appendix O

O.1 Worked Stone Assessment

Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

Stone was recovered from all excavation areas but worked stone from only four and not from the Charbridge Allotments. The stone from excavation phases was submitted for analysis, while that from evaluation phases is included in this report based on previous records.

Methodology

The stone was examined by eye for signs of use wear or shaping. Worked stone was then recorded in full with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and details were entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (and summarised in tables by area below).

Results

Site A: CFSA A1

A total of two pieces of worked stone were recovered from this area of excavation. Both are fragments from querns. One is a degraded piece of Mayen lava quern (C1354). The other is a small and fully perforated lower rotary quern measuring 25cm in diameter (C1283) made of sandstone, possibly Drybrook sandstone from the Forest of Dean, which was quarried close to the exposures of the more commonly used Old Red Sandstone. It has been extensively reused around the circumference as a large rubber or whetstone. It is likely to be of Roman date.

Table O1: stone from CFSA A1

Context	Function	Size	Weight	Lithology
A1354	Rotary quern	Indeterminate	129	Lava
A1283	Lower rotary quern	Measures c 250mm in diameter x maximum 55mm in thickness	1005	Medium grained well-sorted quartz cemented sandstone

Site B: Compound 2A1

A total of three items of worked stone were recovered from the A1 compound. Two of these are whetstones. Both are irregularly shaped stones, probably representing ad hoc use of locally available sandstone although one may be the end portion of a larger elongate whetstone (B2014, lower fill of drainage ditch B2015). This is an approximately cuboid stone, that has been extensively used on five faces so each is smooth and dished and with a rough sixth face. It also has point sharpening grooves on three faces. The second whetstone is an irregular slab that has been used on both faces, creating a double bevel along one edge, and which has also been heavily used across a second edge so that it is now heavily dished (upper fill B2406 of boundary ditch B2408). A third piece of worked stone is an almost complete rectangular limestone roofstone: its shape is indicative of a medieval or post-medieval date rather than a Roman date (B2014).

Table O2: stone from Compound 2A1

Context	Function	Size	Weight	Lithology
B2014	Whetstone	Measures >57mm in length x 51-max 68mm in width and 44- 50mm in thickness	292	Fine-grained non calcareous slightly micaceous cream coloured sandstone
B2014	Roofstone	Measures 174mm in length x 134mm x 17mm thick	507	Finely shelly sandy limestone
B2406	Whetstone	Measures 63 x 63 x 24mm thick	96	Fine-grained non calcareous slightly micaceous cream coloured sandstone

Site C: Charbridge Allotments

No worked or utilised stone was recovered from the Charbridge Allotments site.

Site D: Mill Meadow

Two worked stone objects were recovered from Mill Meadow, in addition to five potentially utilised fragments. Both objects are whetstones. One is the end fragment of a cigar shaped whetstone with rectangular cross-section, and slightly rounded arrises with all four faces smoothed through use and two worn into a concave profile (SF2, D3002). It is not intrinsically dateable. The other whetstone (D3571) is the central portion of an elongate Lias whetstone with four worn faces, one with a deep V-sectioned point sharpening groove running the length of it.

Fragments of purple slate, which probably originated as roof slates, were recovered from four contexts. All are non-diagnostic, but slate was typically used for roofing from the early medieval period onwards.

A flint sphere was found in stone floor 3305. It is not worked but may have been viewed as a curiosity.

Table O3:stone from Mill Meadow

Context	Function	Size	Weight	Lithology
3002	Whetstone (SF 2)	Measures > 48mm in length x 29-33mm wide and 25-29mm in thickness	66	Fine-grained greyish-red calcareous and micaceous sandstone
3002	Possible roofing	Indeterminate	6	Slate
3234	Possible roofing	Indeterminate	2	Slate
3250	Roofing	Indeterminate	116	Slate
3305	Flint sphere	Measures 30mm in diameter	50	Flint
3639	Possible roofing	Indeterminate	5	Slate

3571	Whetstone	Measures >78mm in length	110	Lias limestone

Site E: Tythe Barn

A total of eight pieces of worked stone were recovered from Tythe Barn including one from the evaluation. Four of these are whetstones. Two are of elongate rod or bar shape (E901, E4186) with a typical range of use-wear both across and along all the faces, and some evidence for fine point sharpening. Two other examples are unshaped stones that have been used for blade sharpening. One is a sandstone slab that is worn and dished on one side; it could be a mixing/grinding stone instead of a whetstone (fill E2517 of ditch E2518). The second is an ironstone slab, probably from the local Lower Greensand, that is worn on one side only (E3003).

A fragment of lava quern with one flat pecked grinding surface was found in ditch E2605 (E2599). A second fragment, this time of Old Red Sandstone (Quartz Conglomerate) is a segment of typical Roman flat-topped type (E3161). The third fragment is of sandstone, is heavily broken and has only surviving original face (E3155). This face is dished and worn smooth: it could be from a steeply concave rotary quern but it is more likely to be a dished saddle quern or mortar. Sandstone is more typically used for saddle querns than mortars, but either function is a possibility.

A single fragment of limestone roofing with circular perforation was recovered from ditch E3182 (E3196). Its original shape cannot be ascertained and it could be either Roman (typically 2nd century onwards) or medieval/post-medieval in date.

Table 04: stone from Tythe Barn

Context	Function	Size	Weight	Lithology
E2517	Whetstone	Measures 79mm in width x 59mm in thickness x >72mm in length	488	Fine-grained non calcareous slightly micaceous beige coloured sandstone
E2599	Quern	Measures 25mm in thickness	129	Lava
E3003	Whetstone	Measures 14mm in thickness	98	ironstone
E3155	Quern/ mortar	Measurements are indeterminate	192	Fine-grained non calcareous slightly micaceous cream coloured sandstone (pink due to burning)
E3196	Roofstone	Measurements are indeterminate	318	Shelly Jurassic limestone
E4186	Whetstone	Measures >81mm in length x 51-53mm wide x 35-37mm in thickness	278	Fine-grained non calcareous slightly micaceous cream coloured sandstone (pink due to burning)
E901	Whetstone	Not specified	59	Not specified

Context	Function	Size	Weight	Lithology
E3161	Upper rotary quern	Measures c 370mm in diameter x 62mm max thickness	789	Old Red Sandstone, Quartz Conglomerate

Discussion

Site B:Compound 2A1

The two whetstones from Compound 2A1 are evidence for tool maintenance, which could have been either domestic or workshop level maintenance. This could be considered in conjunction with evidence from other finds categories.

Site A: CFSA A1

The presence of two querns is evidence for probably household level cereal processing. That one of these had been subsequently reused as a whetstone is typical for discarded quern fragments, although the type of use along he circumference is not common and is indicative of a particular process. This may be clearer when the metal small finds are examined.

Site D: Mill Meadow

Two whetstones are the only stone objects found at Mill Meadow. They indicates that tools were being maintained.

Site E: Tythe Barn

The whetstones, querns and mortar from Tythe Barn are a combination of purpose made tools and exploitation of natural resources. Overall they are typical of a domestic assemblage.

Overarching Landscape Discussion

The assemblage of worked stone from all sites is fairly small and broadly typical of domestic activity across the landscape. The number of querns is smaller for the area excavated, however, than we might we would expect to find on occupation sites. The stone types that have been utilised for the whetstones and querns are either locally available or typical imports for the area (eg Mayen lava).

Statement of significance and potential

The stone has potential to add to our general understanding of activity at the site but has little to contribute to wider research aims.

Recommendations

The stone has been fully recorded at assessment stage, except for a whetstone found during the evaluation stage. A short report should be prepared that discusses the stone tools in the light of other artefactual evidence from the site (such as metal tools, or ironworking evidence). This should take no more than a day (£270). Six items should be illustrated: five whetstones (901, 2014, 2406, 3571, 4186) and a quern (1283).

Appendix P

P.1 Animal Bone Assessment

Dr Matilda Holmes (independent specialist)

Introduction

A total of 4254 refitted fragments of animal bones and teeth were recovered from five sites (CFSA A1, Compound 2A1, Charbridge Allotments, Mill Meadow and Tythe Barn, termed Sites A to E herein), of which 1092 could be identified to taxon. At this stage, the phasing is preliminary, and a high proportion of features remain undated, particularly at Site A, CFSA A1, Site C, Charbridge Allotments and Site E, Tythe Barn. Tentative dates (denoted by '?') will be discussed alongside the definite dates, for example, the Romano-British material from Compound 2A1 will be discussed with the Roman-British assemblage.

This report aims to characterise the zooarchaeology, assess the potential for understanding human-animal interactions at each individual site as well as in the broader landscape, and consider the significance on a local, regional and national level.

Methods

All bones and teeth were scanned and recorded, although for some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was undertaken to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxon were noted, as well as those used to age the major domesticates (tooth wear and bone fusion). The quantity of bones likely to be useful for metrical data were also recorded. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing and butchery marks. All hand-collected fragments were recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxon. Material from environmental samples was scanned and fragments that could be identified to taxon or group (bird, fish, micro-mammal or frog/ toad) were counted. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Summary of findings: Site A, CFSA A1

A small assemblage was recovered from this site, in fair to poor condition (Table P1). A few contexts contained refitted fragments, broken teeth and evidence of gnawing, butchery and burning. Many of the samples included small quantities (between one and five fragments) of calcined bone, suggesting that hearth waste or cremated material was scattered over the site.

The majority of the animal remains came from undated features, with the exception of Romano-British ditch A1099, which produced a cattle tooth (Table P2), and cattle, sheep/ goat and pig remains from samples (Table P3). A further group of c.30 identified animal remains came from undated pit group A1145. The hind leg of a large cattle (tibia, tarsals, metatarsal) was recovered from undated pit A1305 (context A1307).

Summary of findings: Site B, Compound 2A1

Animal remains were in fair to poor condition (Table P1), with a substantial proportion of refitted fragments and broken teeth suggesting they were friable upon excavation. Relatively few contexts contained bones that were modified by canid gnawing, butchery or burning. A few small groups of calcined bones were recovered from the samples, coming from Romano-British ditches B2620,

B2654, B2658 and B2833. The lower leg bones of a calf (metapodial and first phalanx) came from undated ditch B3550 (context B3548).

The bulk of the zooarchaeology came from probable Romano-British features associated with the agricultural system. Larger deposits (≥10 identified fragments) came from ditches B3597, B3057, 2B636, 2B015, 2B347, oven B3015 and pit B3119, while smaller quantities of bone were recovered from features B2829, B2004, B2047, B2214, B2355, B2412, B2418, B2476, B2482, B2509, B2515, B2537, B2568, B2586, B2605, B2613, B2658, B2667, B2692, B2712, B2789, B2803, B2812, B2819, B2831, B2833, B2836, B2842, B2852, B2876, B2878, B2891, B2906, B2907, B2908, B2924, B2927, B2937, B2940, B2971, B2975, B2982, B2989, B2999, B3001, B3015, B3043, B3067, B3074, B3094, B3096, B3098, B3132, B3162, B3208, B3260, B3396, B3565, B3575, B3588, B3594, B3193 and B3528. Cattle remains were dominant, followed by sheep/ goats then equids (horse or donkey) as well as a few pig and canid (dog or fox) bones and teeth (Table P2). Further finds of birds (including probable goose), terrestrial discoidal shells and marine shells (including cockle) came from the samples (Table P3).

Isolated post-medieval finds of cattle bones and teeth (Table P2) were included in material recovered from ditches B3132 and B3260, pit B3565 and a spread potentially dated to the post-medieval period.

Summary of findings: Site C, Charbridge Allotments

A few animal remains were recovered from this site, generally in good to fair condition (Table P1). Most were from undated features, but an equid metapodial came from possible post-medieval gully C53 (Table P2).

Summary of findings: Site D, Mill Meadow

The largest zooarchaeological assemblage came from Mill Meadow, most of which was in fair to good condition (Table P1). Approximately a third of all contexts contained refitted fragments, suggesting that the animal remains were friable upon excavation, while 20% of all contexts included signs of gnawing, implying that many deposits were not buried immediately following discard. Relatively low proportions of butchery (7%) and burning (4%) indicate non-intensive processing of carcasses, although a group of c.50 calcined fragments came from the samples from pit D3103.

A few animal remains were recovered from pits D3318, D3319 and D3417, ditches D3361, D3460 and D3580, which may be of prehistoric to Early Roman origin. Cattle were most common, followed by sheep/ goats, pigs and horses as well as canids, micro-mammals (including vole), frog/ toad, terrestrial discoidal shells and marine/ freshwater shells (Tables P2 and P3). The size of cattle bones indicates the presence of domestic rather than wild cattle.

A substantial assemblage was recovered from Roman features, large groups of animal remains coming from ditch groups D3329, D3344, D3491, D3379 and D3490 as well as ditches D3372, D3401, D3390, D3360, D3427 and D3448. Smaller samples came from features D3077, D3103, D3108, D3129, D3206, D3212, D3229, D3282, D3329, D3336, D3341, D3344, D3379, D3487, D3491, D3497, D3553, D3589, D3601, D3618, D3624, D3642, D3644, D3648, D3653, D3674, D3687, D3688, D3700, D3702, D3722. Two primary contexts were recognised: context D3380 (ditch D3379) contained a loose epiphysis alongside its corresponding metaphysis, and the butchered lower leg of an equid (tibia and tarsals) came from group X1 (context D3446). Also of interest from group X1 is context D3401 that contained a large quantity of loose cattle and equid maxillary teeth, suggesting that skulls were originally deposited in this feature. Cattle remains were almost three times as common as those of sheep/ goats (Table P2), with equids next most common and a few pigs, canids and cats. Additional finds of micro-mammals (including vole), domestic fowl, frog/ toads, discoidal and conical shells came from the samples (Table P3).

Moderately sized assemblages (≥10 identified fragments) came from channels D3063 and D3313, group D3511 and debris D3397, and smaller groups from features D3285 and D3609, which may be medieval. A partial cattle skeleton comprising the head, mandibles and feet (metatarsals, metacarpals

and phalanges) was recovered from ditch D3392 (context D3391), and a fragmentary equid skull from pit D3609 (context D3608). Cattle were most common, followed by equids then sheep/ goats and a few pigs, canids and cats (Table P2). Micro-mammal remains, molluscs and a possible Leporidae were also recorded from samples (Table P3).

Small quantities of animal remains were scattered throughout post-medieval ditches D3277, D3320, D3640, D3281 and D3549, external cultivation D3228 and D3216, group D3003, pits D3237 and D3012 and tree hole D3535. Sheep/ goat remains were most commonly recovered, followed by cattle and equids then pigs, as well as an oyster shell (Table P2). A large quantity of terrestrial snail shells (including discoidal and banded varieties) was recovered from samples along with micro-mammals, frog/ toads and a canid (Table P3).

Summary of findings: Site E, Tythe Barn

A small assemblage of poorly preserved, unidentified animal remains was recovered from probable Roman pit E4187 and undated ditches E2875, E4370, E4375 and E4396 (Table P2).

Potential and Significance: Site A, CFSA A1

The sample size falls well below the recommended minimum of c.100 fragments identified to cattle, sheep/ goat and pig (Hambleton 1999), and there is little potential for reliable trends in human-animal relationships to be realised.

Potential and Significance: Site B, Compound 2A1

Sample sizes for most periods were too small to provide useful information for further analysis, except for the features tentatively dated to the Romano-British period. If most of these are subsequently confirmed as Romano-British, and can be refined to a tighter dating, they have good potential to provide basic information on a local level regarding diet, status and economy. A small but useful quantity of mortality data was available for cattle in the form of long bone fusion (Table P4).

Potential and Significance: Site C, Charbridge Allotments

The sample size is too small to have any further potential for analysis.

Potential and Significance: Site D, Mill Meadow

As the largest assemblage recorded, this site has the best potential for informing the story of Romano-British and medieval settlement, particularly if the phasing can be refined to provide tighter dates. If this is possible, it should be possible to identify diet, status and economy of those living at the site on a local level, and to integrate findings within the wider region for the Romano-British period, if the sample size is not reduced too much by sub-phasing.

A considerable quantity of mortality data was available for cattle and sheep/ goats in the Romano-British period, and cattle in the medieval period, as well as cattle metrical data in the Romano-British period (Table P4).

Potential and Significance: Site E, Tythe Barn

Only one bone could be identified to taxon and further work on this assemblage is not recommended.

Overarching landscape discussion

The assessment so far has discussed the zooarchaeology by site, but as a landscape study, there is scope to integrate findings between individual sites to better understand how people and animals lived and worked within the area. Little is understood of the type of Romano-British settlement in this area of the county, or the relationship between villa and non-villa sites (Booth 2009). The use of

animal remains will be vital to understanding the use of the landscape and the focus of the agricultural economy.

Most sites produced few animal remains, only assemblages from Site B (Compound 2A1) and Site D, (Mill Meadow) contributed more than 40 fragments of identified animal remains from distinct phases (Table P5). Only the Romano-British and medieval samples are large enough to provide reliable data, although the prehistoric material should be included as it is provisionally dated to the Bronze Age, and material of this date is rare, so should be fully recorded and subjected to basic analysis. The usefulness of Romano-British and medieval material is further reduced by the broad dating available at this stage, with little potential for good analysis to be conducted on assemblages dated to a span of 400 years or more, given the scale of political and social change. However, if the phasing can be refined there is good potential for the zooarchaeology of Site B and Site D to produce meaningful results on the following research themes for the Romano-British and medieval periods:

- Diet: what was the meat diet of those living in the area? Was there much variety beyond beef and mutton? What was the role of wild resources? Quantification of the taxa present will address these questions.
- Status: What can be implied about the status of those living at the site from the meat diet? Is there evidence for high-status activities such as hunting?
- Foodways: Were animals culled, processed and consumed on site, or is there evidence for the redistribution of animals, joints of meat or raw materials? How does this tie in to wider provisioning networks between town and country? How does this inform the likely nature of the site based on the mode of production? Quantification of anatomical elements and consideration of herd profiles can help identify movement of animals and carcass parts.
- Economy: What can be implied from mortality and sex data regarding the animal economy? Were animals raised largely for meat, or was there an emphasis on secondary products such as milk, traction and wool?
- Activity areas: Are there differences in the nature of the Romano-British zooarchaeology between the two sites? is there evidence for the disposal of different types of waste in the agricultural system of Compound 2A1 compared to the settlement in Mill Meadow? What does this imply about the organisation of rubbish disposal and activity areas? What does the relative absence of animal remains from other sites imply about landscape use?
- Human-animal relationships: How were animals perceived by those living at the site? the presence of several lower limb ABGs may have some significance as deliberate deposits (Holmes forthcoming). This can be further investigated using a combination of spatial analysis and a consideration of related material culture.
- Temporal changes: A key feature of the site is the potentially broad temporal span, combined with good quality zooarchaeology from the Romano-British and medieval periods, and a comparison of the main features of each period will aid understanding of how the emphasis of the animal economy at the site changed over time.
- Regional trends: How does this site fit into regional patterns? Comparison with contemporary assemblages from the area will be key to understanding the nature of the site and how it fits into regional networks.

Overarching landscape significance and potential

The identification of broad research themes described above will feed into several specific project questions. There are limited animal remains from the prehistoric period, but there is potential for them to contribute to an understanding of the type of animals present around the site, and therefore the possible nature of the settlement (SRO09).

The zooarchaeology will provide significant in addressing research questions SRO19.1, SRO22.1 and SRO25.1, relating to the nature of the Romano-British settlement, craft and trade, and how this

continues into the medieval period. The medieval material will further feed into SRO29.1 and SRO37.1 covering the type of medieval settlement and evidence for industrial activity. When the Romano-British data from Compound 2A1 and Mill Meadow are considered together, they will also contribute to SRO0, to expand knowledge of the activities taking place across the wider landscape. It should also be noted that the dearth of data from other sites in the project will feed into this question as indicators of areas of the landscape that were not intensively utilised.

Recommendations

This is a moderate assemblage from several sites, in varied states of preservation. However, there is good potential for the zooarchaeology to address numerous research themes and feed into specific project-wide research questions as described above. Full recording of the animal remains from Compound 2A1 (Romano-British) and Mill Meadow (Romano-British and medieval) should be undertaken, and analysed in relation to the research themes provided. There is no need to further record material from CFSA A1, Charbridge Allotments or Tythe Barn, although the species identifications provided in the assessment should be summarised and incorporated into the discussion on activity areas in the Romano-British and medieval periods.

Cattle petrous (small bone in the skull) were present at Compound 2A1 and Mill Meadow, which could be incorporated into a wider project run by the Smurfitt Institute of Genetics, Trinity College Dublin, investigating the genetic changes affecting cattle and sheep in Europe between the Neolithic and late medieval periods. This project is ongoing and the author is working alongside the researchers to procure suitable material for inclusion in the project at no cost to the client.

Timetable for further work

Task	Description	Time
Recording	Fully record material from well-dated Roman and medieval contexts from Compound 2A1 and Mill Meadow	50
Analysis	Tabulate or otherwise illustrate data, including quantification of taxa and anatomical elements, mortality, sex, metrical and taphonomic data	32
Interpretation	Consider the findings in relation to the research themes described above	32
Total		114

Table P1: Preservation and bone modifications observed on the bones for each context

		Preservation					Total N	Bone Modifica	
Site	**Period**	**Good**	**Good-fair**	**Fair**	**Fair-poor**	**Poor**	**Contexts**	**Refit**	**Broker**
Site B	Romano-British					3	3		
Compound 2A1	Romano-British?	6		25	1	39	71	25	9
	Post-medieval					1	1		
	Post-medieval?			2			2		
	Post-med/modern?					1	1	1	
	Undated		1	5		8	14	5	3
Site A	Romano-British					1	1		
CFSA A1	Undated			7		9	16	3	5
Site D	Prehistoric	4		3	1	4	12	1	
Mill Meadow	Roman	21	1	32	1	8	63	26	2
	Medieval	5	1	7	1	5	19	11	1
	Post-medieval	4	1	9		8	22	5	
	Undated			2		1	3		
Site C	Post-medieval	1					1		
Charbridge Allotments	Undated	2		2		1	5		1
Site E	Roman?					1	1		
Tythe Barn	Undated					4	4		1

Table P2: Number of fragments recorded for the major domesticates, birds and other taxa

Site	Period		Cattle		Sheep/ goat		Pig		Equid	Bi
		Unidentified	Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth		
Site B	Romano-British	22		1						
Compound 2A1	Romano-British?	1331	103	48	31	42	3	5	32	
	Post-medieval	6								
	Post-medieval?	1	1	1						
	Post-med/modern?			1						
	Undated	64	11	4	3	4	3		5	
Site A	Romano-British	5		1						
CFSA A1	Undated	118	13	16	10	9	2	2	2	
Site D	Prehistoric	111	15	10	9		2	2	5	
Mill Meadow	Roman	912	203	64	55	35	9	5	69	
	Medieval	299	66	29	19	15	1	1	48	
	Post-medieval	195	13	2	14	8	3	2	11	
	Undated	32	1							
Site C	Post-medieval?								1	
Charbridge Allotments	Undated	21	4		1	1				1
Site E	Roman?	4								
Tythe Barn	Undated	41		1						

Table P3: Summary of taxa recovered from samples

Site	Period	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Micro-mammal	Bird	Frog/ toad	Fish
Site B	Romano-British	1	1						
Compound 2A1	Romano-British?	23	22	7	1		3	3	1
	Medieval/post-med								
	Post-medieval?	1							
	Undated	8	4	1	4	1			
Site A	Romano-British	4	2	1					
CFSA A1	Undated	8	12		1	4	1	2	
Site D	Prehistoric	4	2	1		7		1	
Mill Meadow	Roman	32	30	6	3	12	1	7	
	Medieval	1	2			1			
	Post-medieval	2	2	1		5		28	1
	Undated		1						
Site C	Possible Prehistoric		1						
Charbridge Allotments	Roman?	1	2			1			
	Undated	4	7	2		17			
Site E	Roman		1						
Tythe Barn	Undated	9	4	5	2	1	1	2	

Table P4: Number of bones and teeth likely to provide ageing and metrical data for the major domesticates. TWS= wear from mandibles and individual teeth; fus= bone fusion; meas= metrical data

Site	Period	Cattle			Sheep/ goat			Pig		
		TWS	Fus	Meas	TWS	Fus	Meas	TWS	Fus	Meas
Site B	Romano-British?	1	46	19	4	9	12	2	1	2
Compound 2A1	Post-med/modern?	1								
	Undated		6	1		2			3	
Site A, CFSA A1	Undated	1	3	7	1	5			2	
Site D, Mill Meadow	Prehistoric	2	5	6		5	6	1	2	
	Roman	12	121	82	10	27	29	2	5	2
	Medieval	8	51	33	2	8	2		1	
	Post-medieval		10	1	3	10	5		2	
Site C, Charbridge Allotment	Undated		3							
Site E, Tythe Barn		No data			No data			No data		

Table P5: Summary of species quantification for major phases of sites > 40 identified animal remains

Site	Period	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Other	Total
Site E, Mill Meadow	Prehistoric	25	9	4	5	1	44
Site B, Compound 2A1	Romano-British(?)	152	73	8	32	1	266
Site E, Mill Meadow	Roman	267	90	14	69	4	444
Site E, Mill Meadow	Medieval	95	34	2	48	2	181
Site E, Mill Meadow	Post-medieval	15	22	5	11	1	54

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Appendix Q

Q.1 Osteoarchaeological Assessment of the Human Remains

Dr Alexandra Johnson (AOC Archaeology Group)

Non-technical Summary

This report details the results of the osteological assessment of cremated human skeletal remains recovered from archaeological excavations at Site E, Tythe Barne, Oxfordshire (Site code: EWR20-2A, OXCMS: 2021.30) as part of the Launton Landscape Study. Archaeological trial trenching on behalf of East West Rail Alliance revealed several features containing Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age flint flakes, as well as Romano-British pottery and cremated pig remains. A cremation deposit E(4397) was uncovered in cut E[4398] and excavated in six 2cm spits. A total of 57 hobnails and one brooch were also recovered from within the cremation deposit, indicating the deposit is likely to date to the Roman period. Based on the weight of the deposit and the lack of duplicate identifiable elements, a minimum of one individual (at least 9 years old) was identified. No indications of pathology or trauma were observed.

Introduction

This document has been submitted as a specialist assessment report on the cremated human skeletal remains from Tythe Barn, Oxfordshire (EWR20-2A), which lies within the local authority administrative area of Cherwell District Council. Archaeological trial trenching at Tythe Barn was undertaken in June 2020, in advance of development associated with the relocation of access to mitigate traffic management issues arising from the EWR Phase 2 works. The site, which consisted of an area of land measuring approximately 5.3ha, located c.800m north-west of Launton (AOC 2020), is currently agricultural land associated with Manor Farm, including the Tythe Barn business. Archaeological excavation of 23 evaluation trenches resulted in the recording of several prehistoric features containing flint flakes that may potentially date to the Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age. Additionally, two 'robbed out' Romano-British foundation trenches and over 112 pottery sherds were recovered from Trench 7, along with a pit which contained the cremated remains of a pig. Later, 10th-13th century AD, features recorded at the site included ditches possibly representing medieval property boundaries (*ibid.*). A deposit comprising human cremated remains E(4397) was recorded within a pit E[4398] and excavated in six 2cm spits, with material recovered for analysis by a specialist. A total of 57 hobnails and one brooch were recovered from the oval pit, which were used to date the remains to the Roman period. Additional human remains were also recovered from bulk samples taken from around the cremation deposit, potentially representing a second individual. Assessment all the cremated remains confirmed the presence of a minimum number of one individual, at least 9 years old at the age-at-death based on tooth formation.

Methodology

Human bone collected from the site (including fragments collected during dry sieving and sample processing) were cleaned, weighed and sent to a specialist for analysis. Any animal bone, charcoal or artefactual finds were separated and sent to the appropriate specialist. The remains were then assessed and recorded following the codes of ethics and practice laid out by CIfA and BABAO (Brickley & McKinley, 2004; Mitchell & Brickley 2018; BABAO 2019a and 2019b).

Evaluation of the cremated remains included recording the overall weight and colour, as well as anatomical region, and recording fragments identifiable to specific bone, where possible.

Determination of biological sex and estimation of age-at-death was carried out where possible, using standard methodologies outlined by Buikstra & Ubelaker (1994) and included any known sexually dimorphic cranial and/or postcranial features of present bones (*ibid.*). Estimation of age-at-death of infants, children and young adults (up to

approximately 21 years of age) can be determined using epiphyseal fusion rates, dental formation and eruption timing (AlQahtani 2009; Bass 1995; Schaefer *et al*. 2009; Scheuer & Black 2004).

Osteological Assessment of Cremation Deposit E(4387)

Cremation deposit (4397)

The cremation deposit e(4397) was excavated from cut E[4398], which measured 0.5m in length, 0.38m in width and was 0.11m deep and contained a fill of dark grey silty clay with a high proportion of charcoal and burnt bone. The remains collected for evaluation were excavated in six 2cm spits, together weighing a total of 67.2g. The bone varied in colour from black (charred) to white (fully calcined) throughout the spits (as seen in Plate 1 of spit 1), suggesting the remains were exposed differentially to heat between 400°C and 900°C (Walker & Miller 2008).

Plate 49Q. Cremation deposit (4397), spit 1.

The largest bone fragment was 17.7mm in length (spit 3). Fragments identifiable to anatomical region included portions of long bones, rib fragments, cranial vault fragments, as well as a root fragment from a multiple-rooted tooth, a fully formed permanent first molar (Plate 2). Only one fragment (from spit 2) was identifiable to element, a portion of the cruciform eminence of the occipital. Based on the osteological evaluation there was a minimum of one individual within the cremation deposit, at least 9 years old based on formation of observable dentition, though biological sex was not possible to determine. No skeletal indicators of pathology or trauma were observed.

Plate 50Q. Root fragment from permanent molar (likely a first molar), and an enamel fragment recovered from spit 3.

A second bag of cremated remains from context E(4397) was evaluated and fragments of long bone, cranial vault and ribs were identified. The remains from this context weighed 13.2g and were of a similar colour and texture to

the other bag of remains, though these remains were more uniformly white in colour with fewer grey fragments and no black (charred) portions (Plate 3).

Plate 51Q. Second bag of cremated remains from context (4397).

Recommendations

Cremation deposit E(4397) was recorded from Site E, Tythe Barn, Oxfordshire. Due to the fragmentary nature and poor preservation of the deposit, no further osteoarchaeological work is recommended.

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Appendix R

R.1 Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A total of twelve hundred and sixty bulk environmental samples were taken during archaeological excavation across five sites of interest in advance of EWR2 works. From these samples nine hundred and forty three were selected for processing and subsequent assessment for the presence of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. Material sorted from the retent portions of the samples was also examined for the presence of any identifiable charred remains.

Recovery of carbonised remains was generally quite low across all five sites, with trace charred detritus including crushed charcoal and trace finds of degraded cereal grain recorded intermittently from the deposits, with some probable re-working of the material taking place particularly throughout the Romano-British / Roman ditch features in Compound 2A1 and Mill Meadow where preservation was quite poor. The plant remains indicated low levels of agricultural settlement related burning activity taking place and probably included scattered, trampled, bioturbated and plough mixed material across these two areas. Potentially more secure but sporadic deposits of concentrated burnt waste were recovered from pit and ditch features in Tythe Barn and CFSA A1 probably originating from Late Iron Age / Romano-British and Roman activity. CFSA A1 contained one notable pit [1145] which was probably a domestic waste pit or remains of a feature used for cereal processing and drying, with three successive deposits of cereal grain and charcoal recovered here, whilst pit 1305 produced similar results. The remains from Tythe Barn and CFSA A1 in particular have potential toward answering research question SRO18.1 regarding continuity in landscape use from the Iron Age to Romano-British periods.

Tythe Barn produced a significant cremation deposit containing small amounts of charcoal and rhizomes providing potential evidence for use of a mixture of wood and peat or heathy turves for fuel for cremation processes, and is of proposed Roman date, which would be concurrent with the evidence from the plant remains. Compound 2A1 contained two large fire pits 2441 and 3119, with 3119 potentially representing Prehistoric burning activity, perhaps an isolated feature which when radiocarbon dated may provide evidence for pre-Roman use of the landscape.

Methodology

The bulk environmental samples were processed using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were from 5litres up to 60litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x400. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

The environmental samples produced small to moderate quantities of carbonised plant remains <2.5ml up to 750ml in volume although the majority of recovery was at the lower end. The remains consisted of highly crushed and abraded wood charcoal, mostly <0.5cm and below the level of identification, with occasional finds of identifiable fragments 0.5cm to 2.0cm in size, mainly Quercus (oak) type, with lesser amounts of Corylus (hazel), Alnus (alder), Salix / Poplar (willow / poplar), Prunoideae (cherries) and Maloideae (apple / hawthorn / whitebeam). Many of the

charcoal fragments were damaged by iron pan probably caused by water intrusion or other poor soil preservation conditions. The cereal grain mainly consisted of wheat types, mostly limited to Triticum sp. (wheat) due to poor preservation, but with some identifiable as Triticum spelta / dicoccum (spelt / emmer wheat), and T. aestivum (bread wheat). Rare finds of Hordeum vulgare var. vulgare (six row hulled barley) and less well preserved grains of Hordeum vulgare sl. (barley) and Avena sp. (oat) were also present, together with degraded and fragmentary indeterminate cereal grain. A fragment of hazel nutshell was found in one sample only from pit 3119 fill (3118) in Compound 2A1.

Modern material was recorded in amounts <2.5ml up to 500ml, mainly root detritus and straw with occasional finds of modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules indicating bioturbation and plough disturbance was taking place. Plastic fragments and clinker were found in a small number of samples and indicated recent intrusion.

Results are provided in tabular form for summary by sample and species detail and discussed by site below.

Discussion

Site A: CFSA A1 (OXCMS: 2021.34)

Excavation of CFSA A1 produced evidence for a series of cereal-rich pit features which were probably waste pits or areas used for processing and drying cereal grain and are probably Roman or Romano-British in date. Pit A1145 fills A(1142), A(1143) and A(1144) contained mixtures of bread and spelt wheat with barley also present and potential evidence for use of other cultivars such as peas. Fill A(1142) contained well-preserved hazel charcoal which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. These deposits suggested the fuel waste used for cereal drying was a mixture of hazel, oak and cherry type charcoal. Pit 1305 fill A(1307) contained similar evidence with a small cache of well-preserved spelt wheat and barley, and oak charcoal fuel waste identified, whilst pit 1303 fill A(1304) produced bread wheat, barley and indeterminate grain. Pit A1072 fill A(1071) contained mostly oak charcoal fuel waste along with a few grains of bread wheat. Other features in this area such as linear 1049 fill A(1048) and linear terminus 1309 fill A(1308) produced scatters of similar domestic and agricultural waste material.

Site B: Compound 2A1 (OXCMS: 2021.40)

This site was very similar in recovery to Site D (Mill Meadow, discussed subsequently) with generally sparse levels of recovery of degraded cereal grain and charcoal indicative of scatters of general domestic burnt detritus of likely Iron Age or Romano-British agricultural origin, but in Site B there was also evidence for more focused areas of concentrated burning activity.

The cereal grain from Site B was consistently wheat, with some probable bread wheat present although this was highly degraded, together with trace finds of barley. The charcoal was a mixture of oak, hazel and cherry type, mostly poorly preserved. Two of the pit features indicated greater levels of burning and may have been fire pit features with remains burnt in situ or waste pits. Pit B3119 fill B(3118) contained a concentration of oak charcoal mixed with willow / poplar and also contained the only fragment of hazel nutshell, in good condition, recovered from the samples. This may tentatively represent an earlier, perhaps Prehistoric fire pit, and the remains from here would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Pit B2441 fill B(2440) also contained a large deposit of oak charcoal mixed with cherry type, although this is likely to be from later clearance activity or contain domestic hearth waste.

Site C: Charbridge Allotments (OXCMS: 2021.36)

The samples from Charbridge allotments produced trace scatters of carbonised remains which were largely consistent with Romano-British agricultural and domestic waste as seen across Site B (Compound 2A1) and Site D (Mill Meadow), with mixtures of bread / spelt type wheat and barley cereal grain together with oak and Maloideae type charcoal. Interestingly a small cache of Secale cereale (rye) cereal grain in fill (013) could potentially represent later, perhaps Medieval or Post-Medieval farming in the vicinity or is possibly intrusive from later disturbance.

Site D: Mill Meadow (OXCMS: 2021.33)

Site D produced limited evidence for burning activity and some of the remains are probably re-worked material from earlier settlement, perhaps Iron Age material disturbed by Roman landscaping and agricultural activity. Trace quantities of degraded cereal grain were recorded mainly wheat, with some possible spelt or bread type present, and a few grains of barley. The charcoal was similarly limited in recovery with scarce finds of oak, mainly in pit D3103 fill D(3102), some Maloideae type mixed with wheat and barley grain in ditch D3324 fill D(3322) and a fragment of willow / poplar from pit D3443 fill D(3442). A small amount of alder charcoal was also found in ditch D3457 D(3456). All this material was probably general domestic settlement waste.

Site E: Tythe Barn (OXCMS: 2021.30)

The samples from Tythe Barn contained a scattering of cereal grain of probable Roman date or with strong Roman influence on agricultural practices most notably with the dominance of bread wheat in the deposits. Small amounts of spelt wheat and barley were also present suggesting perhaps Romano-British farming settlement in the vicinity. Mixtures of bread wheat, spelt wheat and barley were found in ditches E2622 fill E(2606), E2613 fill E(2612) and E2838 fill E(2835) indicating waste deposition from cereal processing and drying activity. Interestingly cremation E4398 fill E(4397) contained a single grain of emmer wheat, probably intrusive in the deposit, but possibly re-worked material from pre-Roman Iron Age farming activity in the area.

The charcoal from Tythe Barn was mainly found to be oak, particularly prevalent from three large fire or waste pits E4019 fill E(4018), E4041 fill E(4040), E4210 fill E(4209) and to a lesser extent in pit E4112 fill E(4111). These may have been discrete isolated areas of burning activity, perhaps burning waste from woodland clearance work for agriculture, or could have contained waste from domestic settlement. Pit E4041 also contained a small amount of hazel charcoal, whilst E4112 had both hazel and alder all of which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Hazel charcoal was also present in pit E4017 fill E(4014), whilst cherry type charcoal was found in ditch E2655 fill E(2652) in this case accompanied by barley grain suggesting general domestic hearth waste.

Cremation E4398 fill E(4397) produced a concentration of oak charcoal, probably the fuel waste from the cremation pyre as oak would have produced the high levels of long lasting heat required for these processes. Interestingly a number of rhizome fragments were also recovered suggesting that peat or heathy turves may also have been used as a supplementary fuel, or perhaps turf was thrown onto the pyre to dampen down the flames.

Conclusion

The environmental samples produced small to moderate quantities of carbonised plant remains likely to mainly have originated from Late Iron Age / Romano-British and Roman rural settlement activity. All five areas of excavation produced finds of cereal grain and charcoal, at Mill Meadows and Compound 2A1 recovery was limited and largely consisted of thin scatters of degraded cereal grain across the ditch features, suggesting the likelihood for re-worked material. At Site E (Tythe Barn) and Site A (CFSA A1) the preservation was better with a few notable concentrated deposits of cereal and charcoal particularly ditches E 2655 and E2838 and pits A1145 and A1305, but both sites also had scattered and degraded remains as well as more sterile deposits across both the excavation areas.

Cereal identification indicated a mixed arable agricultural economy dominated by wheat types, mainly bread wheat, in particular at Site E (Tythe Barn) and to some extent at Site A (CFSA A1) indicating a strong Roman influence at both these sites, whilst there was also evidence for the use of spelt and emmer wheat, along with barley and oats. The charcoal remains suggested use of mixed deciduous woodland, mainly exploiting oak along with hazel, alder, willow / poplar, cherry and Maloideae types also present. This was probably mostly fuel waste but may also have included some waste from scrub burning and clearance work for agriculture. Oak charcoal was the main fuel used in cremation E4398 with potential evidence for the use of peat or heathy turves also found. Two substantial deposits of oak charcoal found at Site B (Compound 2A1) pits B2441 and B3119 suggested significant areas of isolated burning activity, with a fragment of hazel nutshell in pit B3119 providing tentative evidence for earlier, perhaps prehistoric burning activity.

No substantial evidence for any medieval activity was recovered from the samples but a small amount of rye cereal present at Charbridge Allotments may have been intrusive from medieval or post-medieval disturbance.

Radiocarbon dating of suitable cereal grain and charcoal will enable further analysis of the local and regional significance of the five sites to our understanding of continuity and change in Late Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement patterns and farming activity and may potentially reveal earlier use of the landscape.

Recommendations for Further Work:

No further samples should be processed.

It is recommended that full analysis be carried out on six of the cereal rich samples in order to fully identify the quantity and range of species present. These consist of two from Site E (Tythe Barn): ditch E2655 fill E(2652), and ditch E2838 E(2835), and four from Site A (CFSA A1): pit A1145 fills A(1142), A(1143), A(1144), and pit A1305 fill A(1307). These will be particularly significant to enhance our understanding of the crop regimes in practice and have potential to provide secure dating material from primary deposition sources. Time: 2 days.

A further three charcoal rich samples could possibly also be fully analysed, although the assessment suggests these are largely oak rich and may provide limited further information. These are three from Tythe Barn: pit E4019 fill E(4018), pit E4041 fill E(4040) and pit E4210 fill E(4209). Time: 1 day.

Full reporting stage to follow final analysis. This will incorporate the radiocarbon results / phasing and include a literature search / comparison with contemporary sites. Time: 3 days.

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Appendix S

S.1 Geoarchaeology Assessment

By Nigel Cameron, University College London.

Introduction

Monolith samples were taken from the sequences of two interventions within a possible palaeochannel (group number [3063]). Each sequence was subsampled for assessment of diatoms, ostracods, and pollen. Additionally, radiocarbon dating was carried out on two bulk samples from Section 1.1, Palaeochannel [3033] to enrich the This results in the synthesis of a narrative for the environmental conditions and their change over time.

Three tins (<12>, <13>, <14>) were taken from intervention [3059], which recorded 1.25m of the fill sequence. Two tins (<15>, <8>) were taken from [3033], sampling 0.95m of the stratigraphic sequence within the palaeochannel.

Results

Section 9.18, Palaeochannel cut [3059]

Diatoms were identified throughout much of the sequence, with absences at 9.69m OD (D1) at the top, 99.09m OD (D5), and 99.61m OD (D9) at the base. Preservation was very poor throughout with very low numbers of diatoms and very low diversity. The absence or poor preservation among the diatom assemblage indicates the condition were not favourable for preservation, with silica dissolution and valve breakage commonly caused by factors such as high sediment alkalinity, acidity, under-saturation, cycles of prolonged drying and rehydration, and physical processes such as abrasion. No potential for further percentage diatom analysis was identified.

No ostracods were identified from the samples.

Pollen was identified throughout the full sequence, though with greater frequency among the lower deposits.

Radiocarbon dates were not taken from this sequence.

The lower sequence at 98.76m OD yielded a mixed diatom assemblage, which is attributed to context (3056). Aerophilous taxa including common Hantzchia amphioxys, large Pinnularia sp. And chrysophyte cysts were identified, indicative of semi-terrestrial or ephemeral aquatic habitats such as wet soils or temporary water bodies. Shallow water diatoms including bethnic and attached diatoms were also present, which live on mud surfaces of attached to submerged surfaces. Halophilous diatoms of the taxa Anemoeoneis sphaerophora, suggesting moderately high levels of dissolved salts in the water, were also identified which may be indicative of evaporation of standing water. Together the species indicate an early period of prolonged evaporation and drying, and conditions of shallow water or adjacent to a waterbody.

Above this deposit to 99.02m OD (top of context (3055)) the diatom assemblage comprises aerophilous and desiccation-tolerant diatoms, suggestive of an ephemeral aquatic to demi-terrestrial environment. Chrysophyte stomatocytes were again identified, further indicating a semi-aquatic environment.

These lower deposits correlate with pollen Zone 1, which is characterised by species indicative of an open local environment. Poaceae (grass) was the most prominent species among the assemblage with up to 75% presence. Cereal pollen contributed up to 8% in this lower profile, suggestive of local growth. Ranunculus (buttercup) was present only within this lower profile, indicative of a largely open meadow landscape. Marsh and fen species include Cyperaceae with high values in the Zone 1, with a peak at the upper boundary at up to 10% of the assemblage. Small numbers of Typha latifolia (bulrush) type and Typha angustifolia (cattail)/Sparganium type were also noted. Tree and shrub pollen included only low levels of 2-3% representing Betula (birch), Pinus (pine),

Quercus (Oak, only in Zone 1), Carpinus betulus (hornbeam), Alnus glutinosa (alder), Corylus avellana type (hazel), and Salix (willow). The low levels further contribute to the theory of a locally open landscape. Fern spores were low in numbers. Pre-Quaternary palynomorphs were present (2-3%) in this lower Zone 1.

Zone 2 correlates with context (3054), the upper fill identified in the palaeochannel.

The diatom assemblage attributed to the upper stratigraphy was similar to that of the lower sequence. Aerophilous desiccation-tolerant diatoms able to live in demi-terrestrial or ephemeral aquatic environments such as wet soil of temporary water bodies were once again present.

Pollen identified within Zone 2, from 98.88m OD, was present in lower quantities than the lower sequence. Lactucoideae (dandelion type) increased to 30% in the upper profile, possibly representing preferential preservation. The profile is otherwise generally similar to that of Zone 1, with further differences including absence of Quercus (oak), reduced values for Cyperaceae (marsh/fen species) and cereals, and the absence of pre-Quaternary palynomorphs.

Section 11.1, Palaeochannel [3033]

Diatoms were present in three of four samples to have undergone assessment, with an absence at 99.09m OD (D14).

No ostracods were identified from the sequence.

Pollen was present throughout. Two Zones were recognised based on changes in the sequence.

Radiocarbon dates were acquired from samples taken from both the lower fill (3049) and the upper fill (3051) of the feature, providing chronological context for the identified palaeoenvironmental proxies.

The lower sequence spans from 98.76 to 99.09m OD, with samples from contexts (3049) and (3050). Context (3049) at the base of the sequence returned a date of between c.545-635calAD (GU60158), providing a rough date for early infilling of the channel and placing this phase within the early medieval period. Diatoms in this lowest sample included common aerophilous taxa, with a presence of non-planktonic diatoms such as shallow water bethnic and attached diatoms. The assemblage suggests there to have been water in the ditch or channel for significant periods, as well as periods of drying or low water levels indicated by aerophile presence.

Pollen analysis within the lower sequence identified moderate diversity of herbs with Poaceae (grass) dominant at up to 65%. Ranunculus (buttercup) was present at 8%, cereal at 6%, and Plantago lanceolate (ribwort plantain) at 6% in this Zone with higher values at the base of the profile. Trees and shrubs were identified at consistently low levels throughout with Quercus (oak) at 1%, Corylus avellana (hazel) at (<1%) and sporadic Betula (birch) and Alnus (alder). Bulrush, lesser bulrush, and bur-reed are present throughout, as well as Caltha type (marsh marigold). Ferns are represented by low values of spores. Reworked pre-Quaternary palynomorphs are shown throughout.

The pollen profile for Zone 1 suggests a period of accumulation dating to the middle to late Iron Age period, which is significantly removed from the dates acquired through radiocarbon dating. There are several possibilities for why this discrepancy has arisen. One such possibility is the preservation of pollen representative of mid to late Iron Age environmental conditions in waterlogged conditions, which became intermixed with medieval remains during early infilling of the palaeochannel, which would be supported by the identified diatom assemblage indicating prolonged periods of submersion in the base of the ditch. A further possibility is that the bulk sample from which material for radiocarbon dating was retrieved included material from later in the sequence, possibly by post-depositional translocation of material in a downward manner.

Zone 2 refers to the upper sequence, which has been defined based on palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered from context (3051), the uppermost fill of palaeochannel [3033].

Diatoms in the upper sequence, were extremely poorly preserved, and comprised aerophilous taxa and chryophyte stomatocytes, indicating a demi-terrestrial or ephemeral aquatic environment. No further potential for diatom analysis in this section of the sequence.

The pollen profile was similar to that of Zone 1. Poaceae dominance was replaced with Lactucoideae (dandelion type) at up to 40%, which may represent preferential preservation with regard to the reduced overall quantities. Cyperaceae (sedges) also becomes increasingly important in the upper half of the profile, with values up to 20%. Brassicaseae (charlocks) are also observed to become more prominent in the upper profile, with a presence of up to 5%. Reworked pre-Quaternary palynomorphs are present in higher numbers in the upper sequence, reflecting the poorer preservation.

Radiocarbon dating was carried out from a bulk sample take from context (3051) which corresponds with this zone. A calibrated date of c.677-877calAD (GU60157) was obtained, which is found to be in concordance with the suggested medieval characteristics of the pollen profile, resulting in a high level of confidence for late infilling of the feature to have occurred during the medieval period.

Summary of Palaeoenvironmental Assessment Results

Across both sequences it was found that preservation was generally poor to very poor across all identified palaeoenvironmental proxies. Most heavily affected by the conditions were ostracods, of which no viable individuals identified within the samples from either sequence sampled. A general absence or poor quality of diatoms was recorded, primarily indicating conditions which were not favourable for the preservation of diatom silica. Such conditions may include high sediment alkalinity, acidity, under-saturation of sediment of sediment pore water with silica, cycles of prolonged drying and rehydration, or physical damage to diatom valves through erosional processes such as abrasion. Pollen preservation was also, overall, poor among the samples. Preservation across the palaeoenvironmental evidence was found to be greater in the lower portions of the sequences.

Pollen yielded the most comprehensive assemblages, with every sample returning viable samples. These were suggested to be indicative of environmental conditions correlating with middle to late Iron Age to Medieval in terms of characteristics. This is derived from indications that among earlier deposits (Zone 1), open spaces dominated by herbs were already in place locally. In upper strata (Zone 2), pollen data was predominantly similar, though they demonstrated greater cereal presence, further reduced tree and shrub pollen, and greater indicators of pasture such as dandelion type.

Radiocarbon dating on two bulk samples yielded early Medieval dates for both Zones 1 and 2, suggestive of deposition between c.545-877calAD (GU60158, GU60157). This may be accurate given the small change throughout the sequences, though equally may represent redistribution of later material through post-depositional processes of bioturbation, for example.

General Notes:

It is possible that the amount of change within the environment could have happened across a roughly 42 to 332 year period, though broader period suggested within the pollen (IA-EM) makes more sense.

Main pollen points:

Both pollen assemblages dominated by poor preservation, minerogenic deposits, little tree and shrub pollen and dominated by herbs.

S.2 Diatom Analysis Data Report

Nigel Cameron, University College London

Introduction

A total of 12 subsamples from 2 monolith sequences at the Mill Meadow, Bicester - EWR site were selected for diatom assessment.

These diatom samples are from the sections shown on the attached diagram (Figure 1). Subsamples P/O/D 1 to 9 were taken from section 9.18 east (monolith <12> to <14>, broadly as annotated in the attached section), and subsamples P/O/D 10 to 16 from section 11.1 (monolith <8> and <15>, also annotated in the attached Figure (Dr. P. Milburn pers. comm). A total of 16 samples were taken and of these 12 samples were selected for diatom assessment at this stage. Evidence suggests that the earliest activity on site as middle to late Iron Age with later medieval agricultural activity, although some Romano-British pottery was recovered (probably intrusive). If suitable material for dating is recovered, there will be at least two radiocarbon dates. (Dr. P. Milburn pers. comm.)

The purpose of carrying out the diatom assessment is to record the presence or absence of diatoms and the potential of diatom assemblages for further analysis. Of particular interest is whether diatoms might provide an indication of the changing nature of the aquatic environment, for example water quality, relative depth and aquatic habitats.

The diatom assessment considers the numbers of diatoms, the state of preservation of the diatom assemblages, species diversity, diatom species environmental preferences and the potential of the sediments for further diatom analysis.

Methods

Diatom preparation and assessment followed standard techniques (Battarbee *et al.* 2001). Diatom reports, floras and taxonomic publications were consulted to assist with diatom identification and to provide supporting data on diatom environmental preferences, these publications include Hartley *et al.* (1996), Krammer & Lange-Bertalot (1986-1991), Foged (1977).

Results

The monoliths from which the diatom samples were taken, sample numbers and depths and sediment descriptions are shown in Table 1 (file attached, Dr. P. Milburn pers. comm.). A summary of the diatom assessment results is shown in Table 2 below. The diatom taxa recorded in the assessment are shown in Table 3 (Excel file attached) : 1 – present; 2 – common.

Table 1: Summary of diatom evaluation results for samples from two monolith sequences (Section 9.18 and Section 11.1) from Mill Meadow, Bicester EWR (ex – extremely; v – very; aero – aerophilous; non-pk – non-plankton; indet – indeterminate; frag - fragments)

Diatom Sample Number	Diatoms	Diatom Numbers	Quality of preservation	Diversity	Assemblage type	Potential for % count
Section 9.18						
D1	absent	-	-	-	-	none
D3	present	ex low	ex poor frag	ex low	indet	none

Diatom Sample Number	Diatoms	Diatom Numbers	Quality of preservation	Diversity	Assemblage type	Potential for % count
D4	present	ex low	v poor frag	ex low	aero	none
D5	absent	-	-	-	-	none
D6	present	ex low	v poor frag	v low	aero	none
D7	present	ex low	v poor frag	v low	aero	none
D8	present	v low	v poor	low	benthic aero	none
D9	absent	-	-	-	-	none
Section 11.1						
D10	present	ex low	ex poor frag	ex low	aero	none
D12	present	ex low	ex poor frag	ex low	aero	none
D14	absent	-	-	-	-	none
D16	present	v low	v poor	low	aero non-pk	v low/none

Section 9.18 (Samples D1 to D9, 8 samples)

Diatoms or small diatom fragments are present in 5 samples (D3, D4, D6, D7 and D8) from Section 9.18. Diatoms are absent from 3 samples. Four of the diatomaceous samples (D3, D4, D6 and D7) contain extremely low numbers of diatoms and these are very poorly-preserved with very low diversity. A diatom fragment recorded in D3 cannot be identified further. The fragmented diatom valves in samples D4, D6 and D7 are aerophilous diatoms notably *Hantzschia amphioxys* and a large *Pinnularia* species, probably *Pinnularia major* .These are desiccation-tolerant diatoms that can live in semi-terrestrial or ephemeral aquatic habitats, for example wet soil or temporary water bodies.

Chrysophyte stomatocysts are also present in samples D6 and D7. The chrysophytes are a group of algae that form silica resting cysts in response to environmental stress such as drying-out of their aquatic habitat. Like the aerophilous diatoms, the presence of the cysts is consistent with ephemeral aquatic conditions.

The absence or poor preservation of diatom assemblages indicates that conditions were not favourable for diatom silica preservation and is the result of taphonomic processes (Flower 1993, Ryves *et al.* 2001). Diatom silica dissolution and diatom valve breakage are caused by factors such as high sediment alkalinity, acidity, the under-saturation of sediment pore water with dissolved silica, cycles of prolonged drying and rehydration, or physical damage to diatom valves from abrasion.

Sample 8 from the Lower Alluvium (Context 3056) also contains aerophilous taxa: *Hantzschia amphioxys* is relatively common, large *Pinnularia* sp. and chrysophyte cysts are present. In addition in Sample 8 several benthic and attached diatoms are present. These are shallow water diatoms that live on mud surfaces (*Anomoeoneis sphaerophora, Craticula cuspidata, Caloneis* sp., *Surirella* sp.) or attached to submerged surfaces (*Gomphonema angustatum, Gomphonema truncatum*). *Anomoeoneis sphaerophora* is a halophilous diatom, the presence of this species suggests that water present in the channel had moderately high levels of dissolved salts.

None of the eight samples from Section 9.18 has potential for percentage diatom counting and further analysis.

Section 11.1 (Samples D10 to D16, 4 samples)

Diatoms are present in 3 samples (D10, D12 and D16) and absent from 1 sample (D14) in Section 11.1.

The diatom assemblages of samples D10 and D12 are extremely poorly preserved (Table 2). They are composed of aerophilous taxa (*Hantzschia amphioxys, Pinnularia* sp. and chyrysophyte stomatocysts) and there is no further potential for diatom analysis of these samples.

The bottom sample D16 is from the primary ditch or channel fill of mottled grey silty sand (Context 3049) (Figure 1 and Table 1). Aerophilous taxa are common in sample D16: *Hantzschia amphioxys, Pinnularia* sp., *Pinnularia borealis* and chrysophyte stomatocysts. In addition non-planktonic diatoms are present, these include: *Anomoeoneis sphaerophora, Craticula cuspidata, Gomphonema angustatum, Synedra ulna, Achnanthes* cf. *lanceolata* and *Gyrosigma* sp. These shallow water benthic and attached diatoms suggest that there was water in the ditch or channel for significant periods as well as the phases of drying out or low water levels that are indicated by the aerophiles. The aerophilous diatoms may for example have been eroded from the sides of the channel. As in sample D8 in Section 9.18 the presence of the halophilous species *Anomoeoneis sphaerophora* in sample D16 indicates moderately high levels of dissolved salts, whether for example from underlying geology or evaporation of standing water. However, again the poorly preserved diatom assemblage of sample D16 means there is very low potential for percentage diatom analysis of this sample.

Conclusions

- Diatoms have been assessed from 12 samples taken from 2 palaeochannel or ditch sequences at the Mill Meadow EWR site.
- The preservation of diatoms throughout both sequences is very poor. There are very low numbers of diatoms, the quality of valve preservation is very poor and the assemblages are of very low or low diversity. Diatoms are absent from 3 samples in Section 9.18 and from 1 sample in Section 11.1.
- Aerophilous diatoms that are associated with ephemeral aquatic and semi-terrestrial habitats are present in all the diatomaceous samples along with chrysophyte stomatocysts. These desiccation-tolerant taxa are able survive in semi-terrestrial or ephemeral aquatic habitats, for example damp soil or temporary water bodies.
- Fully aquatic, benthic and attached diatoms are present in Sample D8 from the Lower Alluvium (Context 3056) of Section 9.18 and in Sample D16 from the primary fill (Context 3049) of Section 11.1. These shallow water diatoms show that there was water in the channels for significant periods.
- The presence of a halophilous species in both samples D8 and D16 indicates that there were moderately high levels of dissolved salts in the water possibly resulting from evaporation in the channel or derived from the underlying geology.
- There is no potential for further percentage diatom analysis of these sediment sequences.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix T

T.1 Conservation Report

By Jemima Cowey, AOC Archaeology Group

Summary

A large assemblage of finds was submitted for conservation assessment in May 2022 following the recent archaeological investigations undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group as part of the Launton Landscape Study initiated by the East West Rail scheme near Bicester, Oxfordshire.

The Launton Landscape study consists of five separate sites: Compound 2A1 (EWR20-A1; OXCMS: 2021.40), Tythe Barn (EWR20-2A; OXCMS: 2021.30), CFSA A1 (EWR20-2A1; OXCMS: 2021.34), Charbridge Allotments (EWR20-CLA; OXCMS.2021.36), and Mill Meadow (EWR19-A1.2; OXCMS: 2021.33). The study aims to investigate the Romano-British activity across the broader landscape, along with other research questions.

This report covers the material retrieved from all five sites and provides generic recommendations, refer to the accompanying tables for specific recommendations and condition descriptions.

Work requested

The client has requested a conservation assessment of the finds to include:

- X-radiography of the assemblage for identification and archive
- Assessment of the condition of the objects
- Conservation treatment recommendations
- Cost estimate for conservation treatment

Description

A description of each of the 5 assemblages is as follows:

Mill Meadow, EWR19-A1.2, OXCMS:2021.33, AOC 34187

The Mill Meadow assemblage is the largest of the 5 sites and is representative of activities spanning from the Iron Age and Romano-British period through to medieval and post-medieval activities. Notably, the large number of horseshoes are likely associated with a medieval roadway. The Romano-British and Iron age activity is mainly represented by the presence of a largely intact bow brooch (see Appendix I, above).

Tythe Barn, EWR20-2A, OXCMS:2021.30, AOC 34303

The Tythe Barn finds include a large number of iron nails, some of which were found in association with a Romano-British cremation pit. Alongside the burial, the finds are representative of Romano-British agricultural activities which likely took place on the periphery of a large settlement, alongside evidence of post-medieval agricultural and transport activities (see Appendix I, above).

Compound 2A1, EWR20-A1, OXCMS:2021.40, AOC 34188

Compound 2A1 finds include a large number of iron nails, horseshoe fragments and glass sherds. These finds can be associated with the Romano-British field systems uncovered on the site as well as a cremation burial which produced a large number of nails and hobnails (see Appendix I, above).

CFSA A1, EWR20-2A1, OXCMS:2021.34, AOC 34418

The finds from CFSA A1 include fragments of a possible knife and a rectangular iron strap, alongside some glass sherds. The finds are not considered closely dateable, but the site includes features from Romano-British agricultural systems, as well as a possible Iron Age enclosure (see Appendix I, above).

Charbridge Allotments, EWR20-CLA, OXCMS:2021.36, AOC 34450

The finds from Charbridge Allotments were limited to an iron nail and industrial material, however, can be considered the residual remains of possible Romano-British activity (see Appendix I, above).

Condition

The condition of the finds from each of the sites is typical of a freshly excavated mixed assemblage, they are generally soiled, many are broken or incomplete and the metals demonstrate partial or full mineralisation. A general description of the condition of each material type is listed below, the condition of each individual find is listed in the Condition and Treatment Recommendations tables at the end of this section.

Glass

Glass finds from the sites consist of small sherds of glass, which are generally stable. Some sherds show signs of glass weathering and corrosion, with flaking iridescent surfaces and deep pitting.

Copper Alloy

Copper alloy objects are highly mineralised, with surfaces consisting of friable corrosion products. Heavy soiling obscures much of the surface and thus condition generally remains unclear.

Iron

Some finds have very light surface soiling, whilst others are heavily soiled, entirely obscuring the objects surfaces and prohibiting assessment the metals condition beneath. In general, the iron finds are heavily mineralised, resulting in distortion of their original morphology. In some instances, the mineralised metal is stable, however active corrosion is visible on some finds, often resulting in surface loss. A large proportion of the objects are incomplete and/or fragmentary.

Bone

Bone finds are lightly soiled.

Wood

Wood fragments were desiccated and not recommended for retention.

Tobacco Pipes (Ceramic)

The tobacco pipes are lightly soiled, with some surface staining.

Recommended treatment

The following recommendations have been provided for the purpose of stabilisation and to aid specialist finds analysis. Generic treatment recommendations are listed below by material type, specific recommendations for each find are listed in the relevant Condition and Treatment Recommendation table. This includes additional x-ray requests as made by the relevant specialists.

All finds will be photographed before and after treatment and a conservation treatment report produced.

Copper alloy

- Remove soiling and corrosion under magnification using small hand tools and solvents.
- Stabilise surfaces using corrosion inhibitor; 3% benzotriazole in industrial methylated spirits (IMS) under vacuum or by brush if the find is fragile.
- After treatment rinse excess BTA using IMS.
- Apply protective surface coating; two coats 15% Incralac in toluene.

Iron

- Light cleaning is recommended where iron finds require removal of soil and unstable surfaces e.g. active corrosion. Some iron finds may require additional cleaning to investigate their morphology, refer to the specific treatment recommendations in the accompanying tables.
- Remove soiling and corrosion under magnification using small hand tools and airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder.
- Consolidate weak surfaces or cracks using 20-30% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
- Join any breaks using 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

Lead

- Remove surface soil using small hand tools, soften soil if needed with IMS.

Glass

- Remove soil from outer surfaces using 50:50 IMS and deionised water on lightly dampened cotton swabs.

Bone and stone

- Remove soil using small hand tools and cotton swabs lightly dampened with 50:50 IMS and deionised water.
- Retain any soil trapped without voids for possible sampling.
- Join breaks using PH neutral PVA adhesive or 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone depending on strength required.

Table S1: X- Ray Catalogue

AOC 34303 Tythe Barn - EWR20-2A - OXCMS:2021.30					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**SF no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
1	90	4	3 (blade)		Fe Knife
2	90	4	3 (handle)		Fe Knife
3	80	4	7		Fe horseshoe
3	80	4	8		Fe horseshoe
4	55	4		2716	Fe object
4	55	4	12		Fe nail
4	55	4		3247	Fe nail
4	55	4		1208	Fe nail
4	55	4		2904	Fe object
4	55	4	1024		Fe nail
4	55	4		3164	Fe object
4	55	4		702	Fe nail
4	55	4		2812	Fe nail
5	40	4	1009		Fe nail
5	40	4	1017		Fe nail
5	40	4	1008		Fe nail
5	40	4	1003		Fe nail
5	40	4	1016		Fe nail
5	40	4	1018		Fe nail
5	40	4	1004		Fe nail
5	40	4	1026		Fe nail
5	40	4	1015		Fe nail
5	40	4	1037		Fe nail
5	40	4	1025		Fe nail
5	40	4	1035		Fe nail
5	40	4	1013		Fe nail
5	40	4	1012		Fe nail
5	40	4	1010		Fe nail
5	40	4	1011		Fe nail

AOC 34303 Tythe Barn - EWR20-2A - OXCMS:2021.30					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**SF no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
6	35	4	1014		Fe nail
6	35	4	9		Fe nail
6	35	4	1034		Fe nail
6	35	4	1036		Fe nail
6	35	4	1044		Fe nail
6	35	4	1047		Fe nail
6	35	4	1007		Fe nail
6	35	4	1039		Fe nail
6	35	4	1040		Fe nail
6	35	4	1032		Fe nail
6	35	4	1020		Fe nail
6	35	4	1030		Fe nail
6	35	4	1031		Fe nail
6	35	4	1054		Fe nail
6	35	4	1006		Fe nail
6	35	4	1021		Fe nail
6	35	4	1022		Fe nail
6	35	4	1019		Fe nail
6	35	4	1045		Fe nail
6	35	4	1055		Fe nail
6	35	4	1042		Fe nail
6	35	4	1029		Fe nail
6	35	4	1005		Fe nail
6	35	4	1033		Fe nail
7	30	3	1046		Fe object
7	30	3	1041		Fe object
7	30	3	1027		Fe object
7	30	3	1051		Fe object
7	30	3	1052		Fe object

AOC 34303 Tythe Barn - EWR20-2A - OXCMS:2021.30					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**SF no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
7	30	3	1053		Fe object
7	30	3	1000		Fe object
7	30	3	1057		Fe object
7	30	3	1048		Fe object
7	30	3	1050		Fe object
7	30	3	1049		Fe object
7	30	3	RT245		Fe object
7	30	3	1056		Fe object
7	30	3	1028		Fe object
7	30	3	1002		Fe object
7	30	3	1043		Fe object
7	30	3	1001		Fe object
7	30	3	1038		Fe object
8	50	4	RT633		Fe object
8	50	4	RT632		Fe object
8	50	4	RT98		Fe object
8	50	4	RT252		Fe object
8	50	4	RT595		Fe object
8	50	4	RT626		Fe object
9	40	4	RT635		Fe object
9	40	4	RT637		Fe object
9	40	4	RT640		Fe object
9	40	4	RT249		Fe object
9	40	4	RT625		Fe object
9	40	4	RT620		Fe object
9	40	4	RT266		Fe object
9	40	4	RT639		Fe object
10	40	3	RT633		Fe object
10	40	3	RT632		Fe object

AOC 34303 Tythe Barn - EWR20-2A - OXCMS:2021.30					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**SF no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
10	40	3	RT98		Fe object
10	40	3	RT252		Fe object
10	40	3	RT595		Fe object
10	40	3	RT626		Fe object
11	30	3	RT635		Fe object
11	30	3	RT637		Fe object
11	30	3	RT640		Fe object
11	30	3	RT249		Fe object
11	30	3	RT625		Fe object
11	30	3	RT620		Fe object
11	30	3	RT266		Fe object
11	30	3	RT639		Fe object

AOC 34187 Mill Meadow EWR19-A1.2 OXCMS:2021.33					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**SF no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
1a	100	5		(3000) 1 of 2	Fe object
1b	90	4		(3002) 1 of 6	Fe horseshoe
2	80	4	50		Fe horseshoe
2	80	4	50	3001	Fe horseshoe
3	70	4	20		Fe horseshoe fragment
3	70	4	65		Fe horseshoe fragment
3	70	4		3000 (1 of 2)	Fe object
4	65	4	76		Fe object
4	65	4	42		Fe horseshoe fragment
4	65	4	33		Fe horseshoe fragment
4	65	4	56		Fe horseshoe fragment
4	65	4	35		Fe horseshoe fragment
5	60	4	68		Fe horseshoe

AOC 34187 Mill Meadow EWR19-A1.2 OXCMS:2021.33					
5	60	4	31		Fe horseshoe fragment
5	60	4		3000	Fe horseshoe fragment
5	60	4	66		Fe horseshoe fragment
6	55	4	22		Fe horseshoe fragment
6	55	4	18		Fe horseshoe fragment
6	55	4	13		Fe object
6	55	4	39		Fe horseshoe fragment
6	55	4	26		Fe horseshoe fragment
6	55	4	25		Fe horseshoe fragment
7	50	4	59		Fe horseshoe fragment
7	50	4	61		Fe horseshoe fragment
7	50	4		3305	Fe nail
7	50	4	69		Fe horseshoe fragment
7	50	4	43		Fe horseshoe fragment
7	50	4	9		Fe object
8a	100	4	70		Fe horseshoe fragment
8b	80	4	36		Fe horseshoe
9	90	4	24		Fe horseshoe
9	90	4	15		Fe horseshoe
10	80	4	10		Fe horseshoe
10	80	4	34		Fe horseshoe
11	75	4	30		Fe horseshoe
11	75	4	29		Fe horseshoe
12	70	4	63		Fe pitchfork
13	80	4	23		Fe horseshoe
13	80	4	21		Fe horseshoe
14a	60	4	14		Fe horseshoe
14b	55	4	41		Fe horseshoe fragment
14b	55	4	11		Fe object
15a	60	4	78		CuA fibula

AOC 34187 Mill Meadow EWR19-A1.2 OXCMS:2021.33					
15b	75	4	78		CuA fibula
15c	90	4	78		CuA fibula
15d	40	3	RT87		CuA wire
16	55	4		3002 (3 of 6)	Fe nails
16	55	4		3305 (3 of 6)	Fe nails
16	55	4	66		Fe object
16	55	4	163		Fe nail
16	55	4	32		Fe horseshoe fragment
16	55	4		3249 (1 of 2)	Fe object
16	55	4	46		Fe object
17	45	4		3340	Fe object
17	45	4	12		Fe nail
17	45	4	17		Fe object
17	45	4	47		Fe object
17	45	4	44		Fe object
17	45	4	57		Fe nail
17	45	4	16		Fe nail
17	45	4	52		Fe object
17	45	4	48		Fe object
17	45	4	27		Fe object
17	45	4	6		Fe object
18	40	4		3002 (1 of 6)	Fe nail
18	40	4		3249 (1 of 2)	Fe nail
18	40	4	38		Fe nail
18	40	4	58		Fe nail
18	40	4	40		Fe nail
18	40	4	45		Fe nail
18	40	4	64		Fe nail
18	40	4	55		Fe nail
18	40	4	62		Fe nail

AOC 34187 Mill Meadow EWR19-A1.2 OXCMS:2021.33					
18	40	4	37		Fe horseshoe fragment
18	40	4		3316	Fe nail
18	40	4	49		Fe nail
18	40	4	53		Fe nail
18	40	4		3534	Fe nail
18	40	4		3005 (2 of 5)	Fe nail
19	40	4	28		Fe horseshoe fragment
19	40	4	51		Fe object
19	40	4	RT28		Fe object
19	40	4	RT148		Fe object
19	40	4	54		Fe object
19	40	4	69		Fe object
19	40	4	RT102		Fe object

AOC 34418 - CFSA A1 - EWR20-2A1 - OXCMS:2021.34					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**Sample no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
1a	60	4		1097	Fe object
1a	60	4		1120	Fe object
1a	60	4		1142 (3 of 4)	Fe object
1a	60	4	143 (1 of 4)		Fe object
1b	40	4	143 (3 of 4)		Fe object
1b	40	4		1129	Fe object
1b	40	4		1103	Fe object
1b	40	4	28		Fe object
1b	40	4		1142 (1 of 4)	Fe object

AOC 34450 Charbridge Allotments - EWR20-CLA - OXCMS:2021.36					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**Sample no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
1a	40	4	18		Fe objects

AOC 34450 Charbridge Allotments - EWR20-CLA - OXCMS:2021.36					
1a	40	4	5		Fe objects
1a	40	4	233		Fe objects
1a	40	4	13		Fe objects
1a	40	4	26		Fe objects
1b	50	4	17		Fe objects

AOC 34188 Compound 2A1 - EWR20-A1 - OXCMS:2021.40					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**SF/Sample no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
1a	40	4	SF2		CuA object
1b	55	4	SF2		CuA object
1c	70	4	SF2		CuA object
1d	80	4	SF2		CuA object
2a	70	4		3016	Fe object
2a	70	4		3211	Fe object
2a	70	4		3100	Fe hook?
2a	70	4		2677	Fe object x3
2b	90	4		3131	Slag
3	55	4	RT263		Fe nail
3	55	4		2457	Fe horseshoe
3	55	4		2423	Fe nail
3	55	4		2000 (4 of 8)	Fe objects
3	55	4		2001 (3 of 5)	Fe objects
4	40	4	RT332		Fe object
4	40	4		2840	Fe object
4	40	4	SF3		Fe object
4	40	4		2001 (2 of 5)	Fe objects
4	40	4	RT101		Fe fragments
4	40	4		2859	Fe object
4	40	4	RT123		Fe fragments

AOC 34188 Compound 2A1 - EWR20-A1 - OXCMS:2021.40					
X-ray plate	**Kv**	**Time**	**SF/Sample no.**	**Context no.**	**Description**
4	40	4	RT250		Fe object
4	40	4		2000 (4 of 8)	Fe objects
5	30	4	RT421		Fe fragments
5	30	4	RT338		Fe fragments
5	30	4	RT336		Fe fragments
5	30	4	RT123		Fe fragments
5	30	4	RT29		Fe fragments
5	30	4		2007	Fe fragments
5	30	4	RT397		Fe fragments
6	35	4		2440 (1 of 2)	Fe fragments
7	40	4		2440 (2 of 2)	Fe fragments
8	30	3	RT123 Bag 1 (1 of 2)		Fe fragments
9	35	4	RT123 Bag 1 (2 of 2)		Fe fragments
10	35	4	RT123 Bag 2		Fe fragments

Table S2: Mill Meadow Condition and Treatment Recommendations

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3007	glass	bead	1		Lightly soiled, some surface crazing and iridescence.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
3300	iron	fragment	6		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3312	iron	object	9		Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products. Sign of active corrosion and weeping on surfaces.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	horse shoe	10		Horseshoe. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	11		Two fragments. Break edge shows sign of active corrosion activity.	Specialist requested targeted clean in order to reveal the cross-sections and to aid in identification. Remove corrosion products and soil using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	nail?	12		Iron staple. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products. Signs of active corrosion with the surface spalling away in sections.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	object	13		Iron pick. Thick crust of soil and corrosion products.	Specialist requested targeted clean in order to reveal the cross-sections and to aid in identification (possible pick). Remove corrosion products and soil using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3316	iron	horse shoe	14		Horseshoe. Thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	15		Horseshoe. Very thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products which obscure surface and morphology. Areas where surface has flaked away show signs of active corrosion.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	nail	16		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3312	iron	fragment	17		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	18		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	20		Horseshoe fragment, thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	21		Half horse shoe. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure the surfaces and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	22		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3316	iron	horse shoe	23		Horseshoe. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3312	iron	horse shoe	24		Horseshoe. Very thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products which obscure surface and morphology. Areas where surface has flaked away show signs of active corrosion.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3312	iron	fragment	25		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3312	iron	object	26		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	27		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	28		Horseshoe. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	29		Horseshoe. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	30		Horseshoe. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3312	iron	object	31		Thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3316	iron	object	32		Half horse shoe. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure the surfaces and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	33		Horseshoe fragment. Thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	34		Horseshoe broken into two. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure both the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	35		Horseshoe fragment. Thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	36		Horseshoe broken into fragments. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure both the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	37		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	nail/pin	38		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	39		Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products. Sign of active corrosion and weeping on surfaces.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	nail	40		Iron nail. Surface and morphology obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3316	iron	fragment	41		Thick crust of corrosion products and soiling obscures the surface and morphology of the object.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	42		Horse shoe fragment with crust of soil and corrosion products which obscure the surface and morphology. Signs of active corrosion with areas of iron spalling.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	object	43		Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products. Sign of active corrosion and weeping on surfaces.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	fragment	44		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	45		Thick crust of corrosion and soiling obscures surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	46		Horseshoe broken into two. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscure both the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	47		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3316	iron	object	48		Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface.	Specialist requested targeted clean in order to reveal the cross-sections and to aid in identification (iron disc). Remove corrosion products and soil using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	fragment	49		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	horse shoe	50		Horseshoe with thick crust of soil and corrosion products. Active corrosion visible in areas along with iron spalling.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	object	51		Soiling obscures surface. Highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	52		Thick crust of corrosion products and soiling obscures the surface and morphology of the object.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	53		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	54		Iron fragments. Soiling obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	55		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	56		Thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3316	iron	nail	57		Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	nail	58		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	59		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	60		Horse shoe fragment with crust of soil and corrosion products which obscure the surface and morphology. Signs of active corrosion with areas of iron spalling.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	object	61		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	62		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	pitch fork	63		Thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	nail	64		Thick crust of corrosion and soiling obscures surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	65		Horseshoe fragment, thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	object	66		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3316	iron	horse shoe	68		Horseshoe with thick crust of soil and corrosion products. Active corrosion visible in areas along with iron spalling.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3316	iron	object	69		Fragments of horseshoe. Soiling and corrosion obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3312	iron	object	70		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
	bone		71		Dry. Soil trapped within decorative grooves and holes.	Mechanically remove soiling under microscopy using small tools. Surface soiling can be removed using cotton swabs which have been very lightly moistened with 50:50 IMS and water, taking care not to introduce too much moisture to the object.
3480	glass	bottle	74		Lightly soiled, some surface crazing and iridescence.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
3312	iron	stirrup	76		Pitchfork fragments, thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	Specialist requested targeted clean in order to reveal the cross-sections and to aid in identification (possible pitchfork). Remove corrosion products and soil using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3600	copper alloy	fibula	78		Thick crust of soiling obscures the surface. Soiling appears to be iron stained. Possibility of iron and/or organics preserved within the soil and within the recesses of the brooch. Copper alloy surface, where visible, is friable and	Specialist requested full clean to fully reveal decoration and features to aid in tighter classification, after being re-x-rayed from a side-on view to show the structure of the catch plate. Clean using small tools under microscopy. Treat with 3% BTA in ethanol under vacuum (if appropriate), then coat with two coats of 15% Incralac in toluene.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
					unstable, with soft copper corrosion products forming the object's surface.	
3305	metal	wire loop	87		Twisted wire loop. Grey patina, minimal soiling.	No treatment recommended.
	iron		163		Iron object. Thick crust of soiling and corrosion obscures surface and morphology. Break edge shows signs of active corrosion.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3000	glass	bottle?	BULK		Some surface soiling, along with surface crazing and iridescence along with scratches.	Not recommended for retention by finds specialist.
3002	glass	fragment	BULK		3002a sherd has highly crazed surface, with several sherds highly pitted with glass corrosion and iridescence, with a friable surface. 3002b sherd has surface pitting and crazing.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
3249	glass	fragment	BULK		Very fine surface crazing and surface scratches.	No treatment recommended.
3305	glass	fragment	BULK		Surface crazing. One fragment has iridescence.	No treatment recommended.
3534	glass	fragment	BULK		Surface crazing, with one sherd highly pitted and weathered with iridescence.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3540	glass	vessel?	BULK		3540a large sherds with deep pitting and glass corrosion across most of the surface with an iridescent surface. Appears stable. 3540b deep pitting across much of the surface with iridescence. 3540c clean, with some surface pitting.	No treatment recommended.
3316	iron	fragment	BULK		Horseshoe fragment. Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended.
3340	iron	fragment	BULK		Very thick crust of soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface and morphology.	Specialist requested targeted clean in order to reveal the cross-sections and to aid in identification, suspected to be a Romano-british knife blade. Remove corrosion products and soil using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3001	iron	horse shoe	BULK		Horseshoe with thick crust of soil and corrosion products. Active corrosion visible in areas along with iron spalling.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3305	iron	nail	BULK		3305a, 3305d, 3305e (all nails), surface obscured by soil and corrosion products. Active corrosion apparent where surface has spall away. 3305b nail, surface obscured by soil and corrosion products. 3305c nail, surface obscured by soil and corrosion products, some signs of active corrosion.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3534	iron	nail	BULK		Iron nail fragments. Thick crust of soiling and iron corrosion products. Signs of active corrosion.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3000	iron	object	BULK		3000a, chisel, heavy with some iron weeping and active corrosion activity. 3000b, surface obscured by soil and corrosion products, with some spalling active corrosion apparent. 3000c, thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure the surface and morphology.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3002	iron	object	BULK		3002a horseshoe, covered in a layer of soiling and iron corrosion products. Some of the surface has spalled away, revealing active corrosion products. 3002b horseshoe fragment, layer of soil obscuring much of the surface. Areas of active corrosion and iron spalling. 3002c chain links, layer of soil obscuring much of the surface. Areas of active corrosion and iron spalling. 3002d, iron nail, surface obscured by soiling. 3002e iron nail, surface obscured by soiling. Head of nail shows signs of active corrosion where the surface has spalled away.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3249	iron	object	BULK		3249a Staple, soil obscures surface. Signs of active corrosion where surface has flaked away. 3249b Nail, soiling and corrosion products obscures the surface.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3699	wood	fragment	BULK			Not recommended for retention
3709	wood	fragment	BULK			Not recommended for retention
3000	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK			Not recommended for retention
3002	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK			Not recommended for retention
3004	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK			Not recommended for retention
3249	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK			Not recommended for retention
3088	iron	hobnail		28	Soiling obscures surface.	No treatment recommended.
3234	iron	nail		69	Highly mineralised nail with surface obscured by soiling. Surface has flaked away in one section, with signs of active corrosion.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3512	glass			161	Small glass flake.	No treatment recommended.
3305	glass			87	Small glass sherds with small amount of surface soiling and flaking.	No treatment recommended.
3533	glass			162	Soiled sherd with iridescences and surface crazing.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
3534	glass			163	Very small glass fragment.	No treatment recommended.

Table S3: Charbridge Allotments Condition and Treatment Recommendations

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
19	Industrial		BULK	5	NA	NA
34	Industrial		BULK	18	NA	NA
46	Industrial		BULK	17	NA	NA
82	Industrial		BULK	26	NA	NA
233	Industrial		BULK	207	NA	NA
26	iron	nail?	BULK	13	Soil and corrosion products obscuring surface and morphology.	Treatment not recommended.

Table S4: CFSA A1 Condition and Treatment Recommendations

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
1001	glass	bottle?	BULK		Surface shows iridescence, and pitting. Some flaking of surface layer visible.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
1120	glass	bottle	BULK		Some surface abrasion.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
1181	glass	vessel?	BULK		Excellent condition, some abrasion and surface scratches.	No treatment recommended.
1259	glass	bottle	BULK		Excellent condition, some soiling and surface scratches.	No treatment recommended.
1103	iron	nail	BULK		Two fragments, highly mineralised with soil and corrosion products obscuring the surface.	No treatment recommended.
1097	iron	object	BULK		Thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscures the object's morphology and surfaces.	Specialist requested targeted clean of rectangular strap fragment to reveal the cross-sections and to aid identification. Remove surface soil and corrosion products using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
1120	iron?	object	BULK		Thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscures the object's morphology and surfaces.	No treatment recommended.
1142	iron	object	BULK		1145a knife in two fragments with a thick crust of soil and iron corrosion obscures the surface. 1145b nail with soil and corrosion products which obscure the surface and morphology.	Specialists requested re-ray of knife fragments to show side profile, followed by full clean. Remove surface soil and corrosion products using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
1049	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
1120	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
1161	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
subsoil	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK		Surface soiling and staining.	No treatment recommended.
1130	ceramic	tobacco pipe?	BULK		Surface soiling and staining.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
1346	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK		Surface soiling and staining.	No treatment recommended.
1097	iron			RT28	6 fragments with morphology visible but surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended.

Table S5: Tythe Barn Condition and Treatment Recommendations

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3143	glass	vessel	11		Lightly soiled, some surface crazing and iridescence.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
4380	industrial	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
2716	iron	fragment	BULK		Surface and morphology obscured by a thick crust of soil and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
2904	iron	fragment	BULK		Highly mineralised. Thick crust of soil and corrosion products obscure morphology and surface.	Specialists requested a full clean (using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy) to reveal form, after re-x-raying at different settings to fully capture the form.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3247	iron	fragment	12		Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	Specialists requested a full clean (using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy) to reveal form, after re-x-raying at different settings to fully capture the form, in particular the side profile.
4397	iron	fragment	1025		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1028		Small iron fragment. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1031		Iron fragment with burnt bone fragment. Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1033		Small iron fragments. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1038		Small iron fragments. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1040		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	fragment	1042		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1045		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1048		Nail. Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1050		Nail. Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1051		Iron nail fragment. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1054		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1055		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment	1056		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	fragment	1057		Thick soil and corrosion obscures surface and morphology.	
4315	iron	horse shoe	7		Horseshoe, thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products obscure the surface.	No treatment recommended
4392	iron	horse shoe	8		Horseshoe fragment, with a thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products. Active corrosion visible in areas where surface has spalled away.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
2812	iron	nail	BULK		Thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products. Active corrosion visible in areas where surface has spalled away.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
4397	iron	nail	1008		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1009		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1010		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	nail	1013		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1014		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1015		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1017		Small amount of potentially active corrosion visible. Otherwise surface obscured by a crust of soil and corrosion products.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
4397	iron	nail	1018		Small amount of potentially active corrosion visible. Otherwise surface obscured by a crust of soil and corrosion products.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
4397	iron	nail	1019		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1021		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	nail	1020		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1024		Thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products obscure the surface.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1026		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1027		Nail. Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1030		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1032		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1034		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1035		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	nail	1039		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1041		Iron nail fragment. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1044		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail	1052		Iron nail fragment. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1000		Small iron fragments. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1001		Small iron fragments. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1002		Small iron fragments. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1003		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1004		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1005		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	nail?	1006		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1007		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1011		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1012		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1022		Nail fragment morphology and surface obscured by soiling and corrosion.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1029		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1036		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	nail?	1037		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1043		Small iron fragments. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1046		Nail. Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1047		Iron fragment. Morphology and surface obscured by soil and corrosion. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1049		Nail. Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1053		Iron nail. Highly mineralised. Soiling obscures surface.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	nail?	1016		Thick crust of soil and corrosion obscure morphology and surface. Appears burnt.	No treatment recommended
3164	iron	object	BULK		Two fragments with surface and morphology obscured by a thick crust of soil and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
3247	iron	object	BULK		Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
2500	iron	tool	3		Thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products obscure the surface. Loss of surface along edge of tool with active corrosion visible in sections. Some iron weeping visible on surface of blade.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
4392	iron	wire?	9		Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
2777	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
2813	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
2827	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
3205	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
3238	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
3253	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
4397	iron	fragment	1066		Thick soiling and iron corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
3197	iron	fragment		254	Hobnail. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment		639	Iron flake.	No treatment recommended
3178	iron	fragment		249	Hobnail. Soiling and corrosion products obscure surface and morphology.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment		640	Iron fragments, soil obscures surface.	No treatment recommended
3287	iron	fragment		266	Iron nail fragments. Soil obscures surface.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
4397	iron	fragment		625	Iron nail fragments. Soil obscures surface.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment		635	Iron nail fragments. Soil obscures surface.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment		637	Iron nail fragments. Soil obscures surface.	No treatment recommended
4362	iron	fragment		620	Iron fragment. Highly mineralised. Soiled.	No treatment recommended
4269	iron	fragment		595	Iron nail head. Surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended
3214	iron	fragment		252	Iron nail. Surface and morphology obscured by corrosion products and soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment		632	Iron nails. Surface and morphology obscured by corrosion products and soiling.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment		633	Iron nails. Surface and morphology obscured by corrosion products and soiling. Traces of burnt bone within corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
4397	iron	fragment		626	Iron nails. Surface and morphology obscured by corrosion products and soiling.	No treatment recommended

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Enviro Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
2594	iron	fragment		98	Iron nail. Soiling obscures surface. Missing tip.	No treatment recommended
1208	iron	nail	Bulk		Iron nail,. Surface obscured by thick layer of soil and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended
702	iron	nail	bulk		Iron nails with thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products. Active corrosion visible in areas where surface has spalled away.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.

Table S6: Compound 2A1 Condition and Treatment Recommendations

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
3587	bone	object	6		Clean. Some surface scratches and staining.	No treatment recommended.
3056	bone	worked	4		Soil trapped within break edges. Otherwise stable.	Remove soiling mechanically using small tools under a microscope, and remove any remaining soiling using swabs dampened with 50:50 IMS and water.
2000	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK		Lightly soiled.	No treatment recommended.
2001	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK		Lightly soiled.	No treatment recommended.
3131	ceramic	tobacco pipe	BULK		Lightly soiled.	No treatment recommended.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
2440	composite	fragment	BULK		Soil obscuring some of the surface.	No treatment recommended.
2782	copper alloy	object	2		Surface obscured with soil, and is highly mineralised. Possible degraded silvering.	Carefully remove soil and corrosion under magnification. Stabilise with corrosion inhibitor: 3% BTA in IMS submerged under vacuum. Rinse excess BTA with IMS and apply two protective coats of 15% Incralac in toluene.
2000	glass	bottle	BULK		Surface abraded and highly pitted.	Not recommended for retention by finds specialist.
2001	glass	bottle	BULK		Some surface soiling, excellent condition.	Not recommended for treatment.
2001	glass	fragment	BULK		Sherd 2001E - Surface highly iridescent with opaque weathering crust and areas of flaking. Other sherds have scratched and abraded surfaces, but are stable.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
2433	glass	vessel?	BULK		Lightly soiled, some surface crazing and iridescence.	Consolidate areas liable to flaking or lifting, with 10% Paraloid B72, applied via micropipette.
3089	industrial	clinker	BULK		NA	NA
2000	iron	fixtures and nails	BULK		2000a and 2000c iron fragments, with surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products. 2000b plate fragment. Surface obscured by soiling, possible active corrosion showing on break edge, red material likely an iron corrosion product but could be traces of paint. 2000d, surface obscured by soiling, active corrosion visible on areas of surface delamination. 2000g nail, some active corrosion visible with delaminated surfaces, soiling. 2000h nail, morphology visible but surface obscured by soiling and	2000b, 2000d, 2000g, 2000j, 2000k - remove active corrosion mechanically using small tools and airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy. Adhere any joins using 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
					corrosion products. 2000i horseshoe, soil and corrosion obscure surface and morphology. 2000j nail, surface is obscured by soil and iron corrosion products with signs of active corrosion. 2000k nail, surface is obscured by soil and iron corrosion products with some signs of active corrosion.	
2440	iron	fragment	BULK		Large number of hobnails, nails, and fragments with morphology and surfaces obscured by soil and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended.
3016	iron	fragment	BULK		Knife, with surface obscured by a thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products. Break edges show some signs of active corrosion.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation, as well as to aid identification (specialist requested cleaning cross-section on both ends). Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
2457	iron	horseshoe?	BULK		Surface soiled, but morphology visible.	No treatment recommended.
2001	iron	nail	BULK		2001c nail, soil and corrosion products obscure surface and morphology. 2001d iron fragment, morphology mostly visible but surface soiled, some possible active corrosion along the break edge. 2001e nail, soil obscures surfaces with some areas of active corrosion with delaminating iron. 2001f nail, soil obscures surfaces with some areas of active corrosion with delaminating iron. 2001g nail tip, soil obscures surface with some	Remove any possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
					active corrosion visible on break edge.	
2007	iron	nail	BULK		Nail fragments. 2007b and 2007c show signs of active corrosion with delamination of iron surface layers.	Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
2423	iron	nail	BULK		Some active corrosion visible, with delaminating surface. Morphology is visible, but soiling and corrosion products obscure the surface.	Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3100	iron	nail/hook ?	BULK		Surface and morphology obscured by a thick crust of soil and iron corrosion products.	Specialist requested full clean in order to aid in identification. Remove soil and corrosion by mechanically cleaning using small hand tools and airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder. Readhere any detached fragments using 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
2840	iron	nail?	BULK		Soil and corrosion obscuring morphology and surface.	Treatment not recommended.
2677	iron	object	1		3 fragments. Surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products. Not apparent from visual inspection, but possibility of wood and/or other organics being preserved within the void.	Specialist requested full clean and re-join, with potential investigation of possible wood remnants surviving within the interior (if so, wood specialist will need to analyse). Remove soil and corrosion by mechanically cleaning using small hand tools and airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder. Readhere fragments using 50% Paraloid B72 in acetone.
2800	iron	object	3		Surface obscured by a thick layer of soiling and iron corrosion products.	No treatment recommended.
3211	iron	object	BULK		Iron strap with surface obscured by soiling and corrosion products. Possible active corrosion visible on surface where iron delamination has caused the surface to flake away.	Remove soil and corrosion to aid stabilisation. Remove surface soil and possible active corrosion using airbrasive with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder as well as small tools under microscopy.
3131	slag	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
2859	slag?	fragment	BULK		NA	NA
3077	iron			332	Morphology mostly visible, with surface soiling. Some possible	

Context no	Material	Object name	Reg find no /bulk	Sample no	Condition	Recommended Treatment
					active corrosion visible on the break edge.	
2863	iron			263	Nail, soil and corrosion obscures surface and morphology.	Treatment not recommended.
2841	iron			250	2 fragments of a knife. Appears to be highly mineralised, with surface obscured by soiling.	No treatment recommended.
3382	iron			4216	Surface obscured by soiling. Appears to be highly mineralised.	No treatment recommended.
3245	iron	nail		397	Hobnails. Surface and morphology obscured by soiling and corrosion products	No treatment recommended.
2440	iron			123F	Small fragments of burnt bone and iron corrosion products. Surface and morphology obscured by soil and corrosion products.	No treatment recommended.