



FIGURE 8: THE EASTERN PLOT FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



FIGURE 9: WYKHAM LANE (FORMER ROMAN ROAD), FROM THE EAST

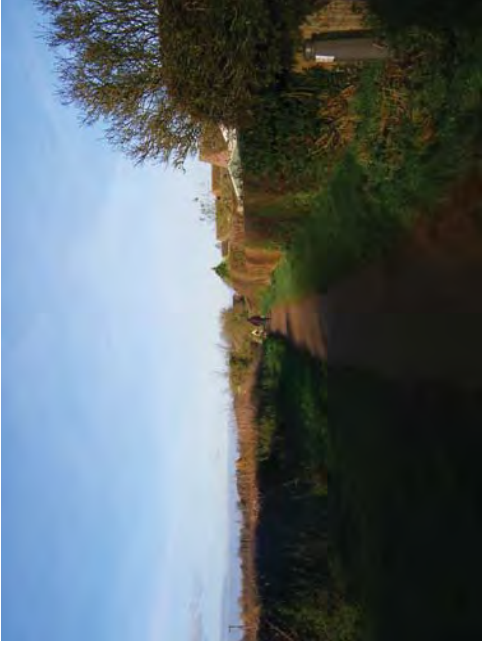


FIGURE 10: THE SALT WAY TRACK FROM THE EAST



FIGURE 11: THE REMAINS OF THE FORMER BUILDING IN THE WESTERN FIELD





FIGURE 12: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH OF THE SITE TOWARDS BODICOTE CONSERVATION AREA, FROM THE WEST



FIGURE 13: VIEW TOWARDS THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, BODICOTE (GRADE II\* LISTED), FROM THE NORTH-WEST

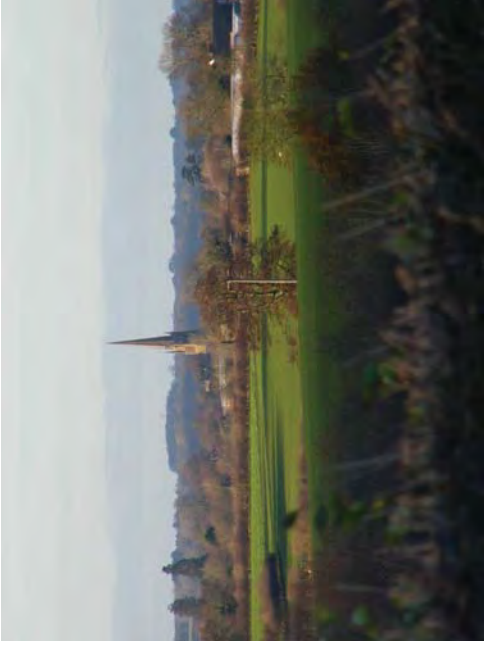


FIGURE 14: VIEW TOWARDS THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BLOXHAM (GRADE I LISTED), FROM THE NORTH-EAST



FIGURE 15: VIEW TOWARDS WYKHAM FARMHOUSE (GRADE II LISTED) FROM THE EAST



APPENDIX 3: ENVIROCHECK REPORT

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### Historical Mapping Legends

#### Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Clay Pit, Shingle, Refuse Heap, Sloping Masonry, Flat Rock, Marsh, Reeds, Osiers, Rough Pasture, Furze, Wood, Mixed Wood, Brushwood, Orchard, Fir, Ford, Stepping Stones, Ferry, Waterfall, Lock, Trig. Station, Altitude at Trig. Station, Bench Mark, Surface Level, Arrow denotes flow of water, Antiquities (site of), Cutting, Embankment, Railway crossing Road, Level Crossing, Road crossing Railway, Railway crossing River or Canal, Road over single stream, Road over River or Canal, County Boundary (Geographical), County & Civil Parish Boundary, Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary, County Borough Boundary (England), County Borough Boundary (Scotland), Boundary Post or Stone, Police Call Box, Bridge Road, Pump, Electricity Pylon, Signal Post, Foot Bridge, Sluice, Foot Path, Spring, Guide Post or Board, Telephone Call Box, Mile Stone, Trough, Mooring Post or Ring, Well

#### Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMS and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit, Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit, Rock, Boulders, Cliff, Slopes, Roofed Building, Glazed Roof Building, Sloping Masonry, Archway, New-Coniferous Tree (surveyed), Coniferous Tree (surveyed), Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed), Coniferous Trees (not surveyed), Orchard Tree, Scrub, Bracken, Coppice, Osier, Reeds, Marsh, Saltings, Rough Grassland, Heath, Culvert, Direction of water flow, Bench Mark, Antiquity (site of), Cave Entrance, Triangulation Station, Electricity Pylon, Electricity Transmission Line, County Boundary (Geographical), County & Civil Parish Boundary, Civil Parish Boundary, Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary, London Borough Boundary, Symbol marking point where boundary merging changes, BH, Beer House, P, Pillar, Pole or Post, BP, BS, Boundary Post or Stone, PO, Post Office, Ch, C, Captain, Crane, PC, Public Convenience, Chy, Chimney, PH, Public House, D Fr, Drinking Fountain, P, Pump, ELP, Electricity Pylon or Post, SP, SL, Signal Post or Light, FAP, Fire Alarm Pillar, FB, Foot Bridge, GP, Guide Post, TK, Tank or Truck, H, Hydraulic or Hydraulic, TCB, Telephone Call Box, LC, Level Crossing, T, Trough, MH, Manhole, Tr, Trough, MP, Mile Post or Mooring Post, W, Well, W.P.L, W.P.T, Water Post, Water Tap, MS, Mile Stone, W, Well, W.P, Works (building or area), WTL, Water Table Limit, W.P.P, Wind Pump

#### Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

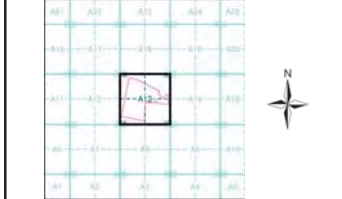
Slopes, Cliff, Rock, Boulders, Positioned Boulder, Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed), Coniferous Tree (surveyed), Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed), Coniferous Trees (not surveyed), Orchard Tree, Scrub, Bracken, Coppice, Osier, Reeds, Marsh, Saltings, Rough Grassland, Heath, Culvert, Direction of water flow, Triangulation Station, Antiquity (site of), Electricity Transmission Line, Electricity Pylon, Bench Mark, Buildings with Building Seed, Roofed Building, Glazed Roof Building, Civil parish/community boundary, District boundary, County boundary, Boundary post/stone, Boundary merging symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three), Bk, Barracks, P, Pillar, Pole or Post, Bt, Battery, PO, Post Office, Cm, Cemetery, PC, Public Convenience, Chy, Chimney, P, Pump, Cl, Clam, Png Sta, Pumping Station, Discont Rly, Discontinued Railway, PW, Place of Worship, El Gen Sta, Electricity Generating Station, Sewage Png Sta, Sewage Pumping Station, ELP, Electricity Pole, Pylon, SP, SL, Signal Post or Light, El Sub Sta, Electricity Sub Station, Spr, Spring, FB, Fibre Band, Tr, Trough, Fr/D Fr, Fountain or Drinking Fcn, T, Tank or Truck, Gas Gov, Gas Valve Compound, T, Trough, GVC, Gas Governor, W.P.P, Wind Pump, GP, Guide Post, W.P.L, W.P.T, Water Post, Water Tap, MH, Manhole, Wks, Works (building or area), MP, MS, Mile Post or Mile Stone, W, Well



#### Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1882	2
Northamptonshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1900	4
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1922 - 1923	5
Northamptonshire	1:2,500	1923	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1965 - 1967	7
Additional SIMS	1:1,250	1956 - 1990	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	9
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1976	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1978 - 1984	11
Additional SIMS	1:1,250	1981 - 1989	12
Additional SIMS	1:1,250	1983 - 1990	13
Additional SIMS	1:2,500	1988	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994	15

#### Historical Map - Segment A13



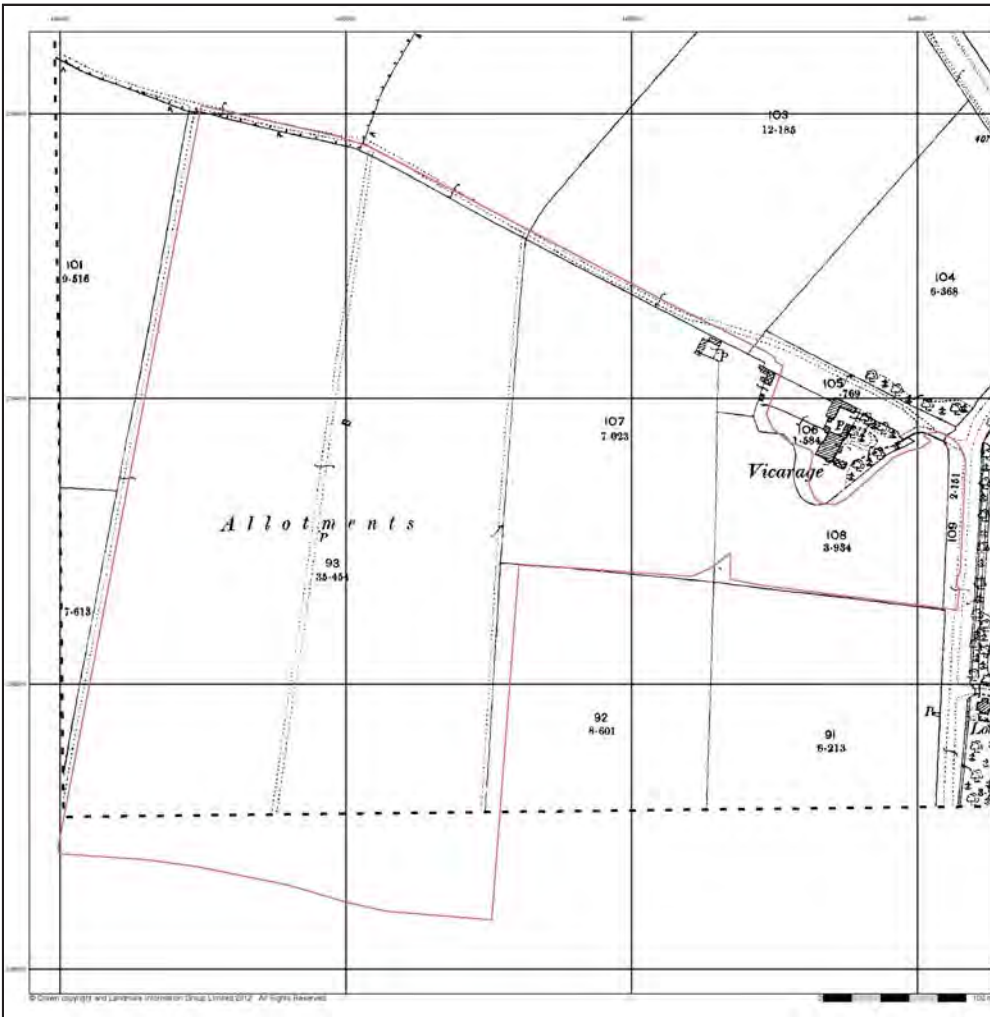
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 Customer Ref: Banbury DBA  
 National Grid Reference: 445680, 238300  
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 Site Area (Ha): 18.84  
 Search Buffer (m): 0

#### Site Details

Quote 1

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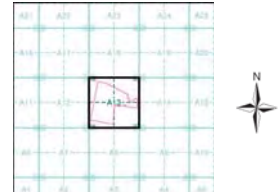
**Northamptonshire**  
**Published 1900**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's, in 1864 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is other some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



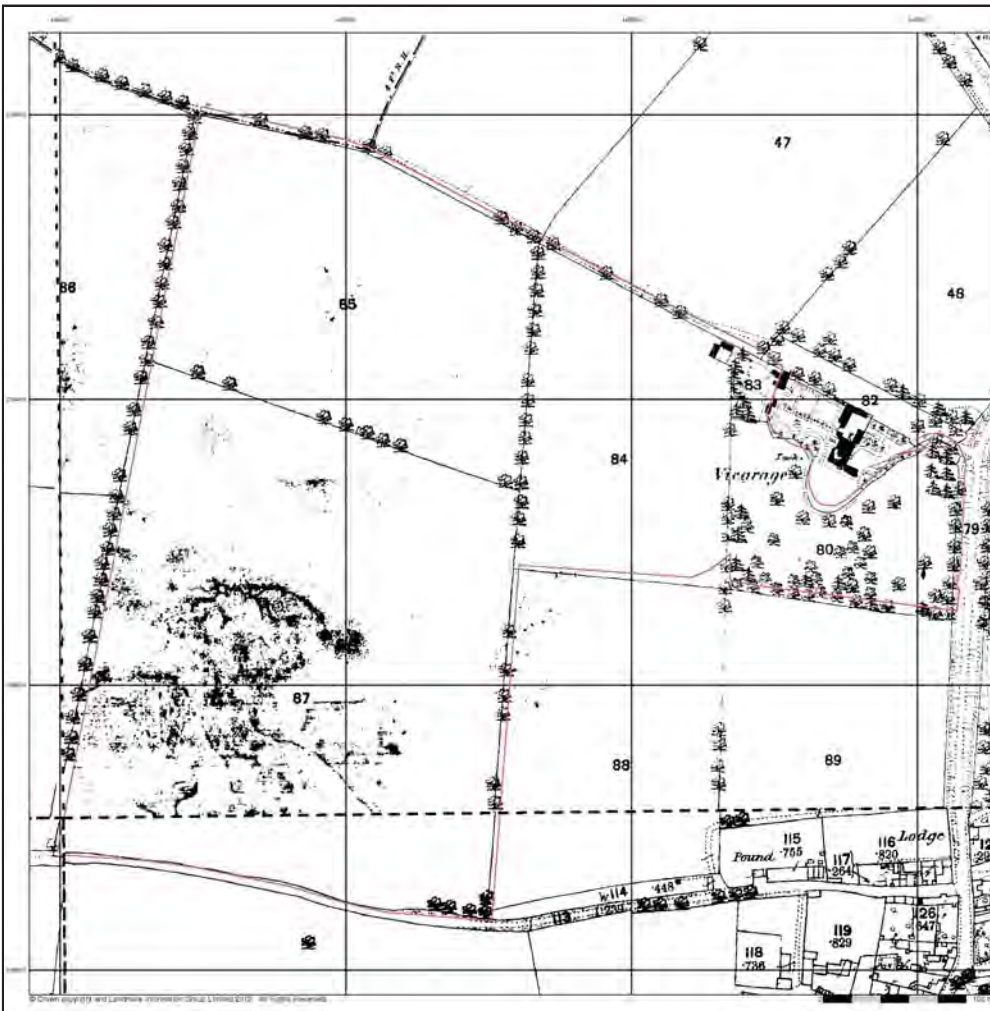
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**Site Details**  
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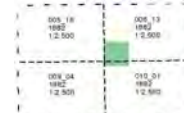
Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



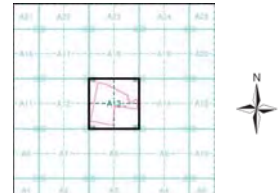
**Oxfordshire**  
**Published 1882**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



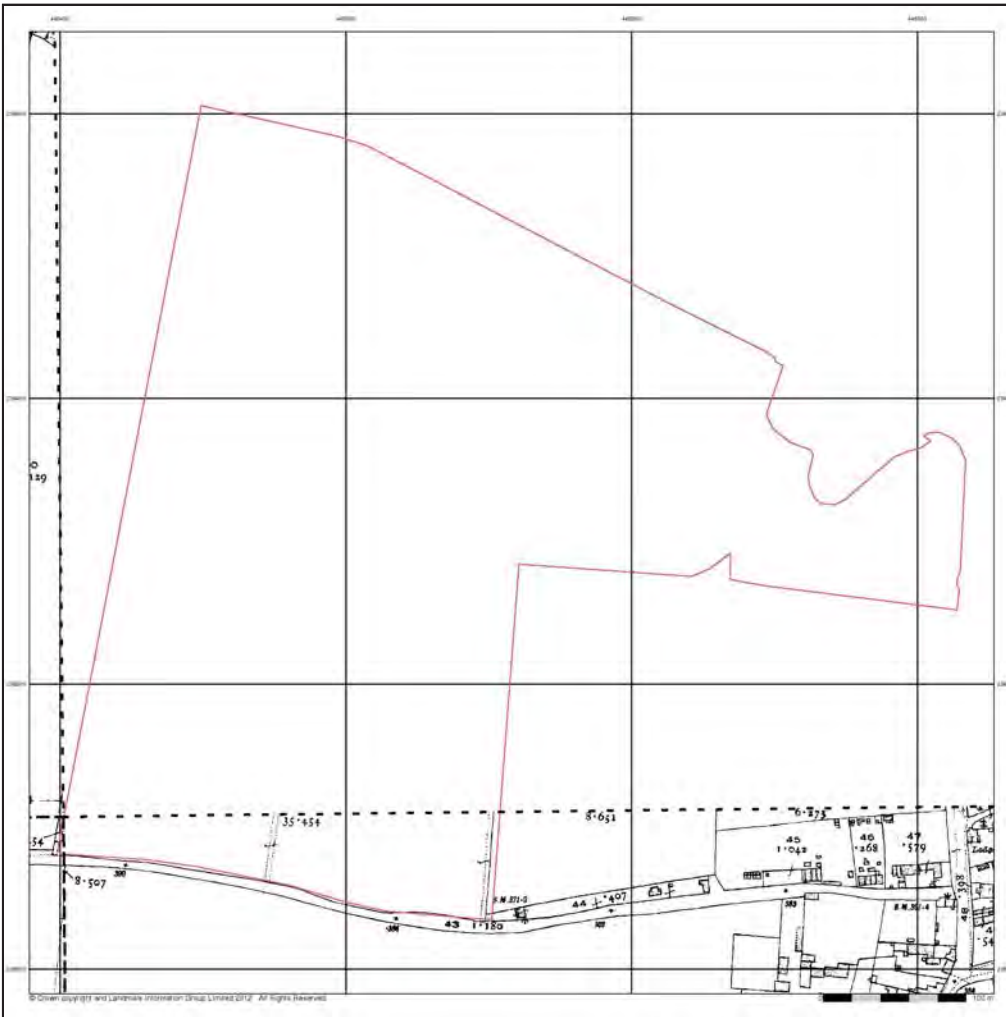
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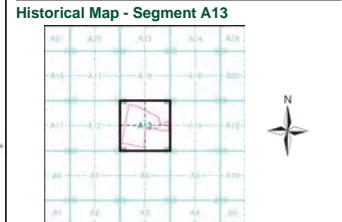
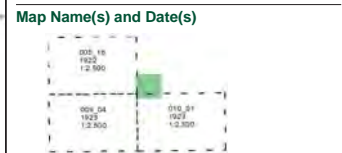
**Site Details**  
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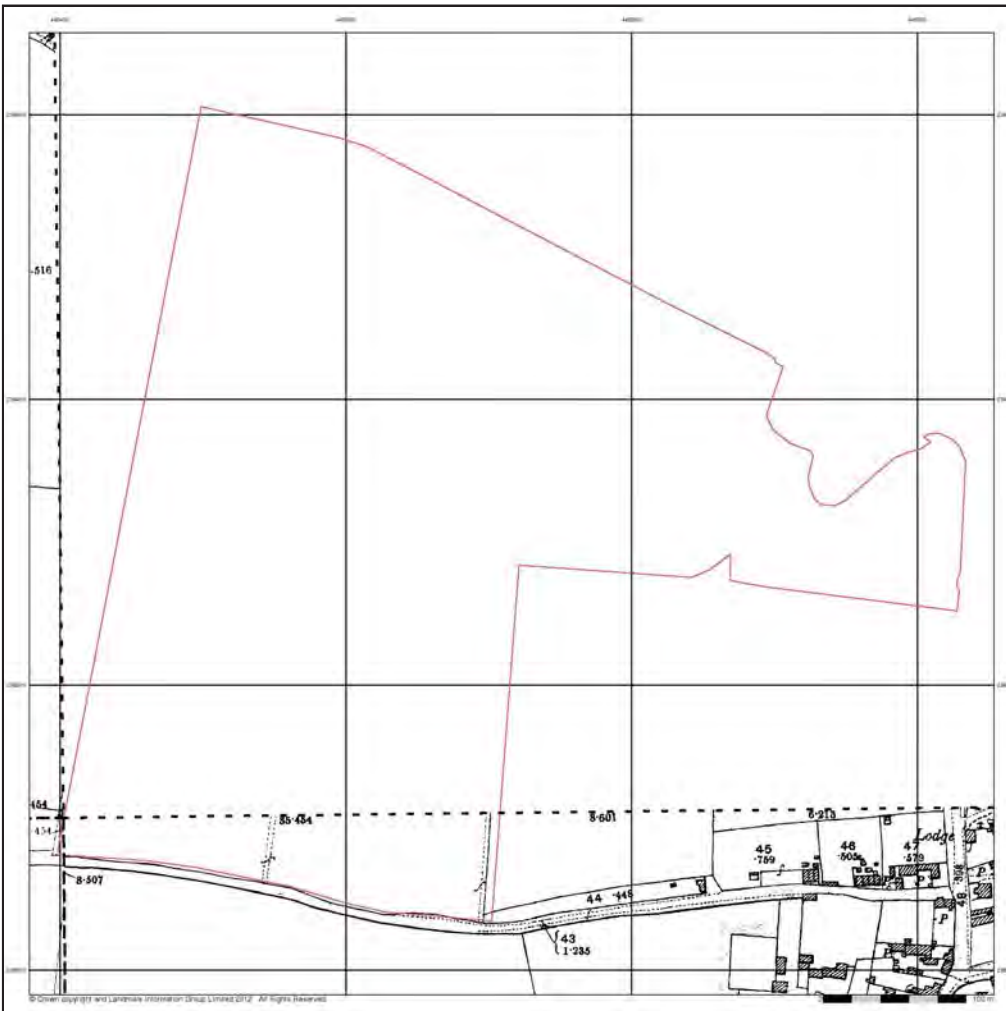


**Oxfordshire**  
**Published 1922 - 1923**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**  
 The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's, in 1954 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is other some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

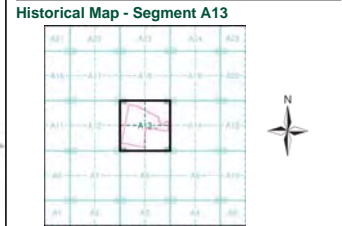
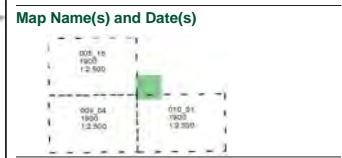


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**Oxfordshire**  
**Published 1900**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**  
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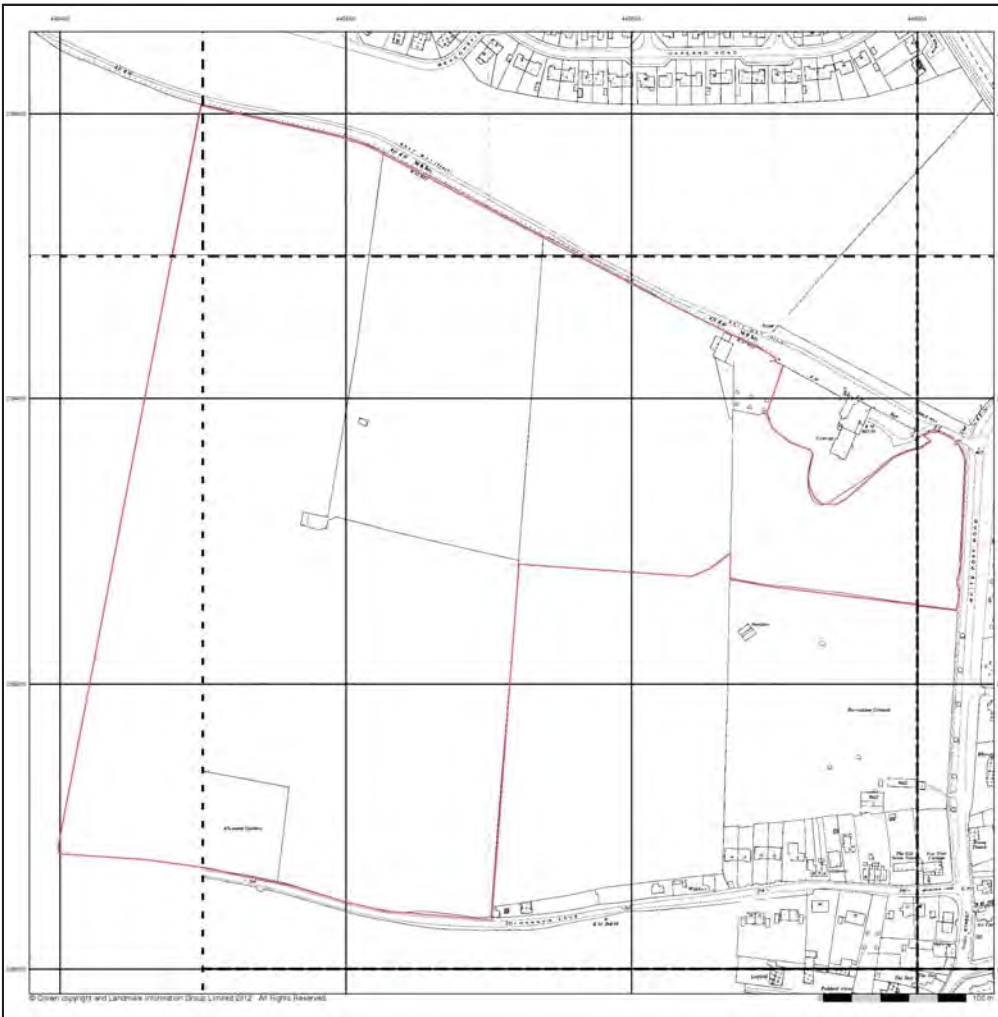


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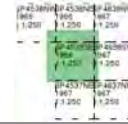




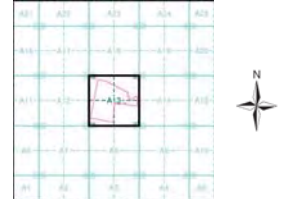
**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1966 - 1967**  
**Source map scale - 1:1,250**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's, in 1864 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is other some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

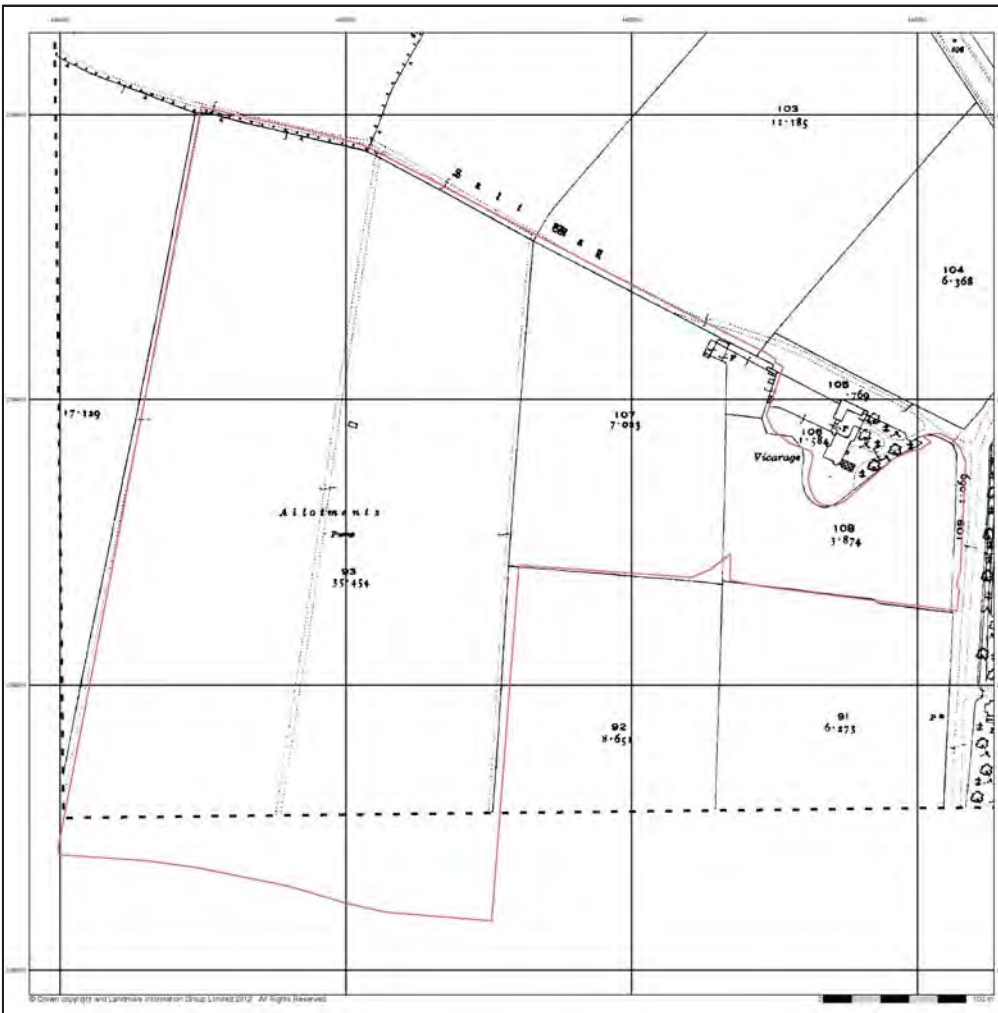
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**Site Details**

Quote 1



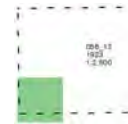
Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



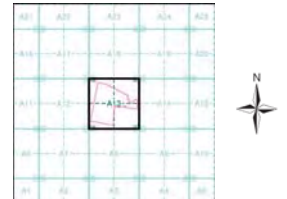
**Northamptonshire**  
**Published 1923**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



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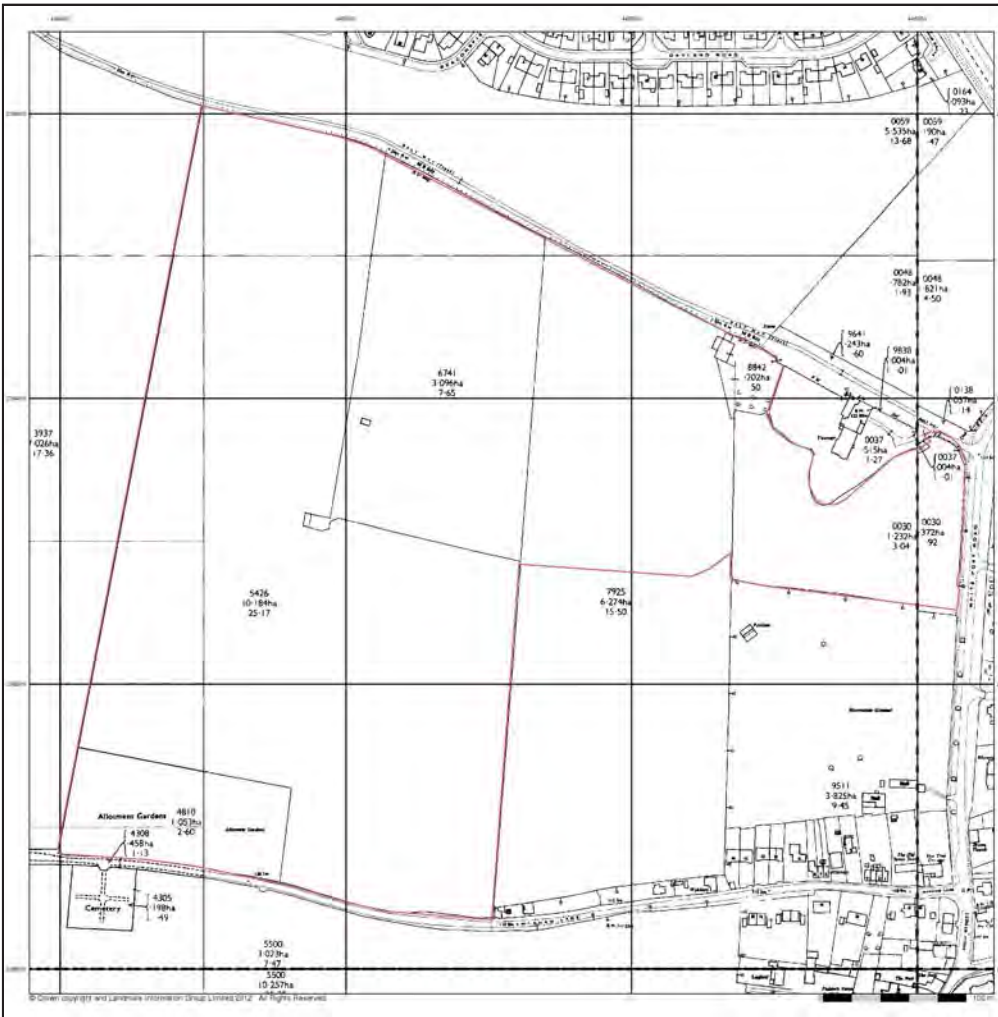
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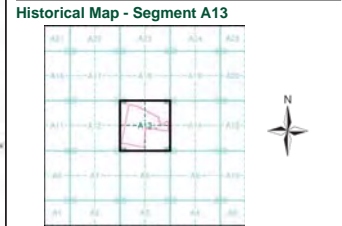
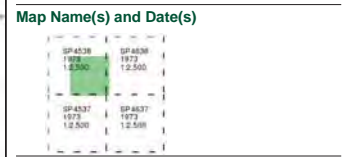
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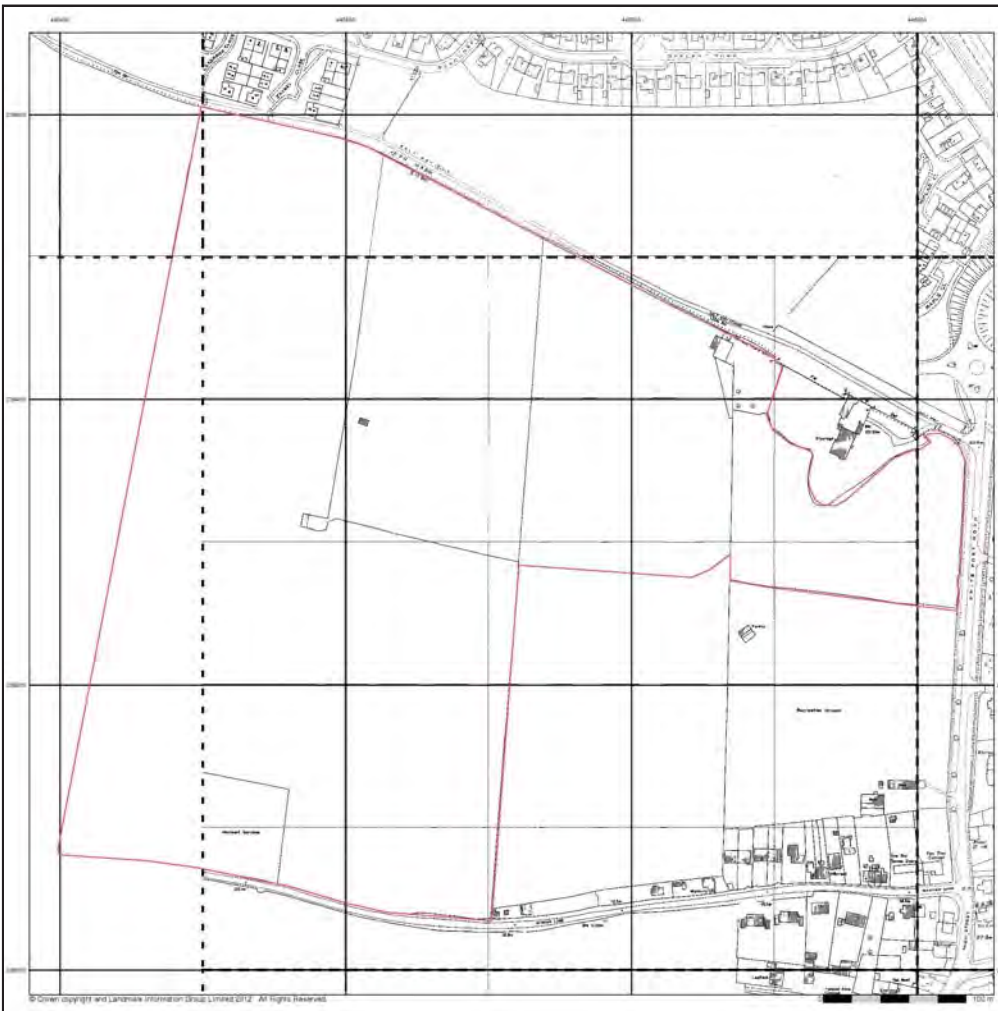


**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1973**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**  
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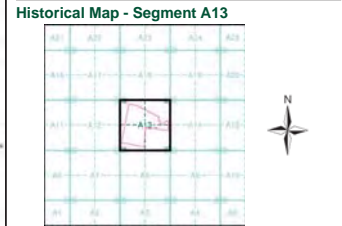
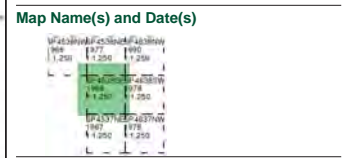


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 Site Area (Ha): 18.84  
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**Site Details**  
 Quote 1



**Additional SIMS**  
**Published 1966 - 1990**  
**Source map scale - 1:1,250**  
 The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

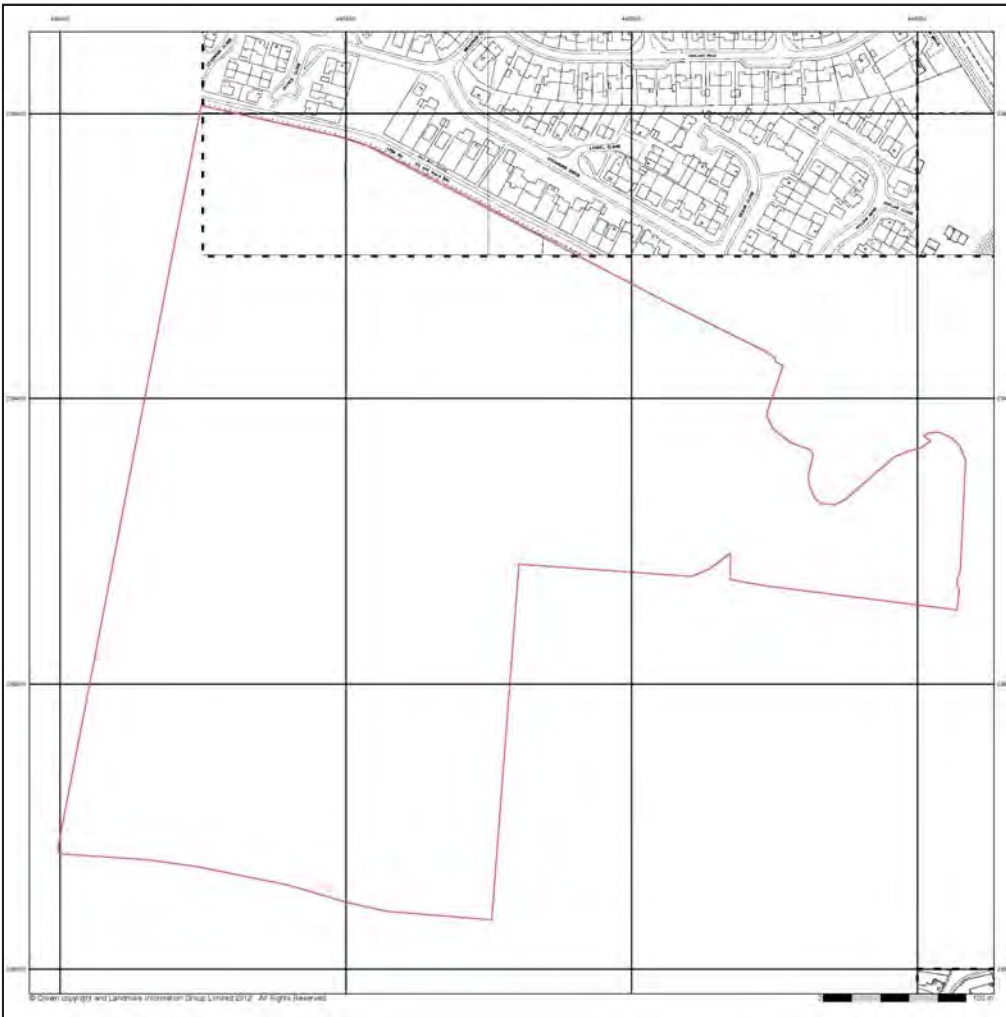


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 Search Buffer (m): 0

**Site Details**  
 Quote 1







**Ordnance Survey Plan  
Published 1978 - 1984**

**Source map scale - 1:1,250**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1940's, in 1954 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1986 it covered the whole of what was considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is other some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

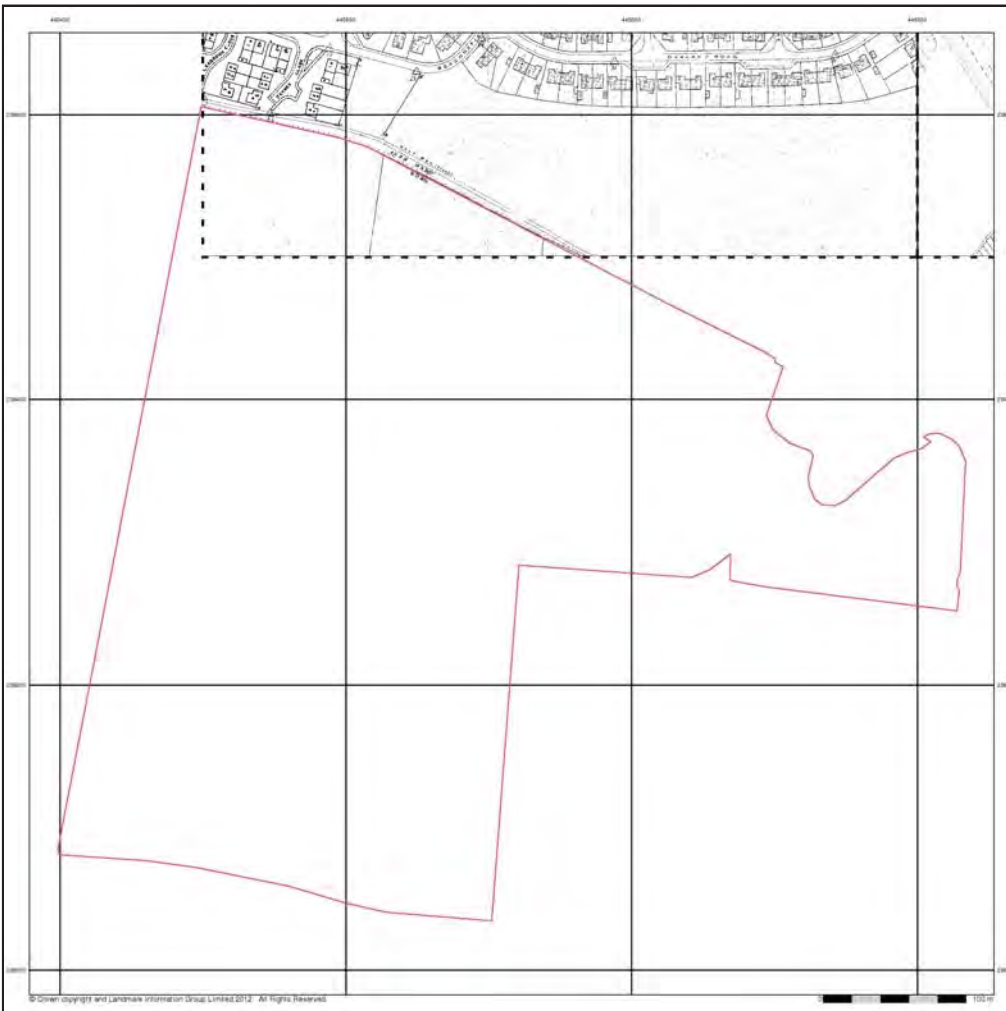
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**Site Details**

Quote 1



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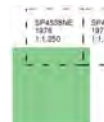


**Supply of Unpublished Survey Information  
Published 1976**

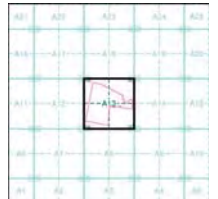
**Source map scale - 1:1,250**

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

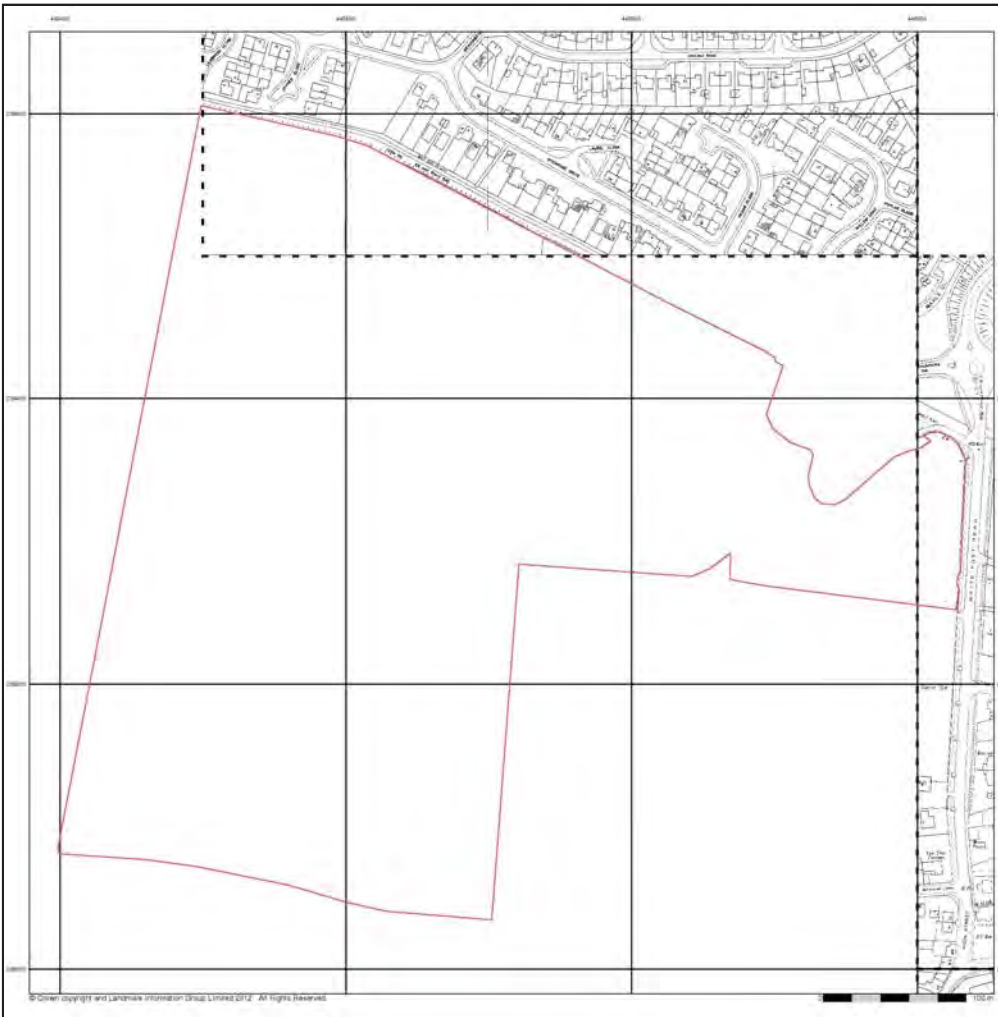
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**Site Details**

Quote 1



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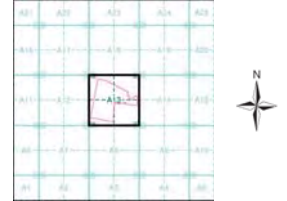
**Additional SIMs**  
**Published 1983 - 1990**  
**Source map scale - 1:1,250**

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey of Information on Microfilm) are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 48025690\_1\_1  
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**Site Details**

Quote 1



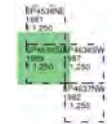
Tel: 0844 844 9952  
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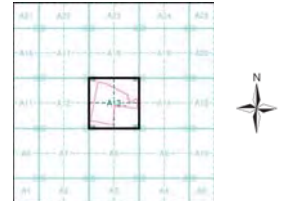
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The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey of Information on Microfilm) are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

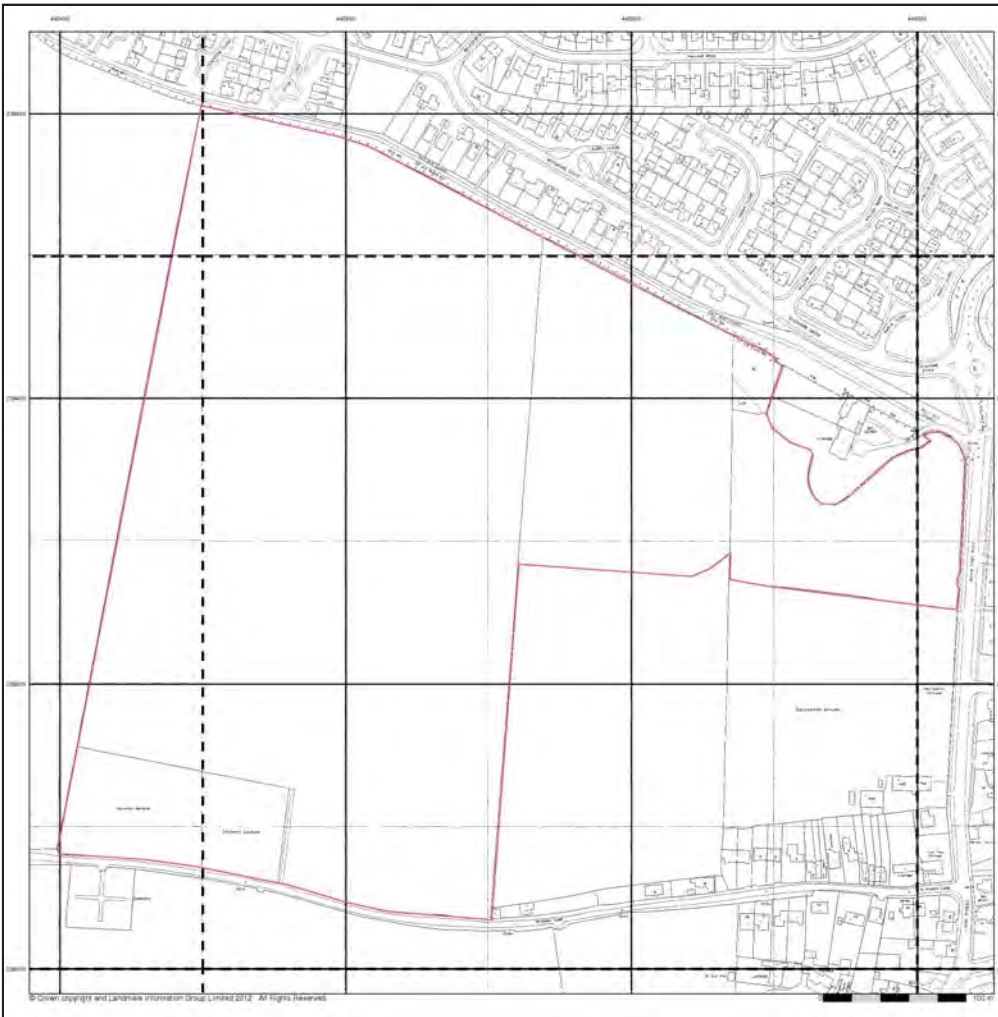
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**Large-Scale National Grid Data  
Published 1994**

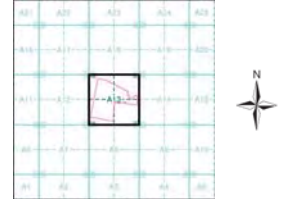
**Source map scale - 1:1,250**

Large Scale National Grid Data superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey of Information on Microform) in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

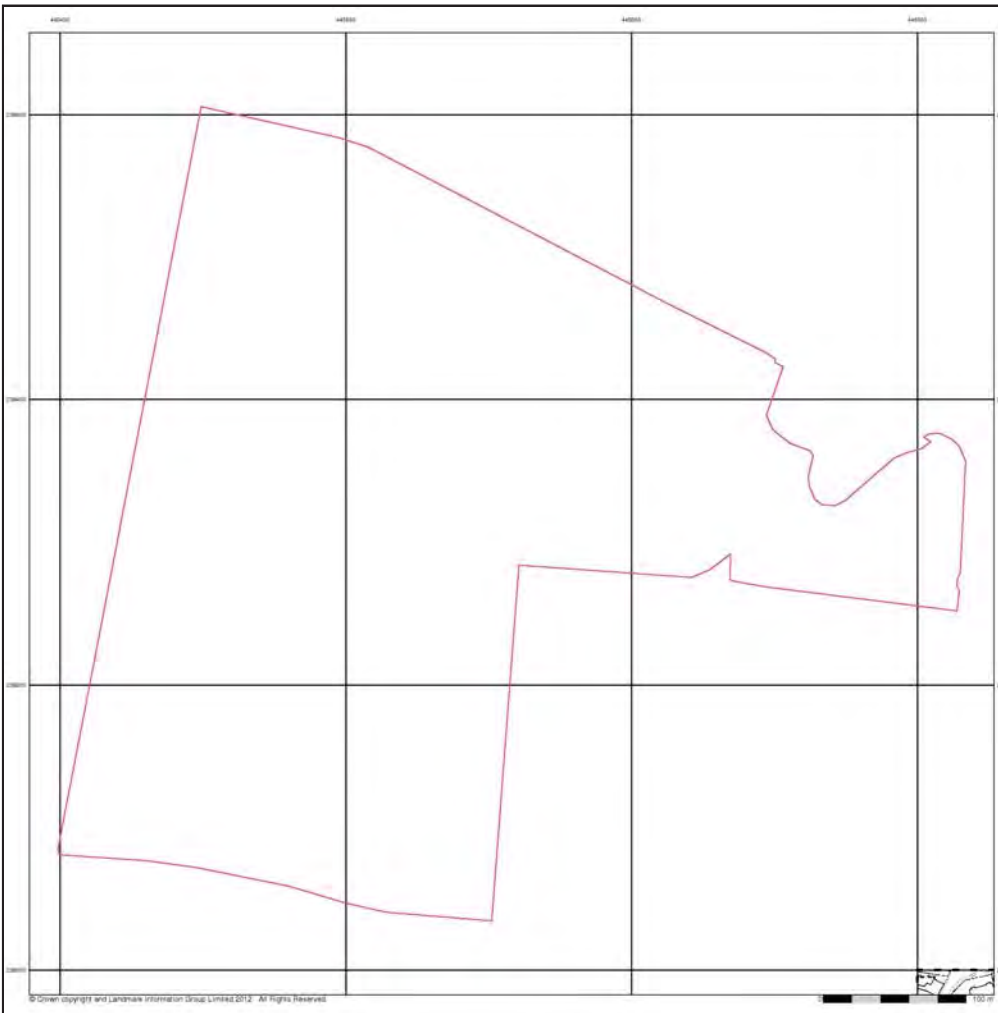
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 Search Buffer (m): 0

**Site Details**

Quote 1



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**Additional SIMs  
Published 1988**

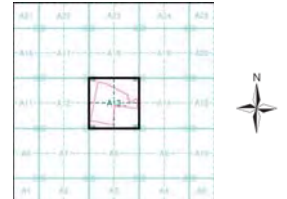
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The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's Survey of Information on Microform) are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1984, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

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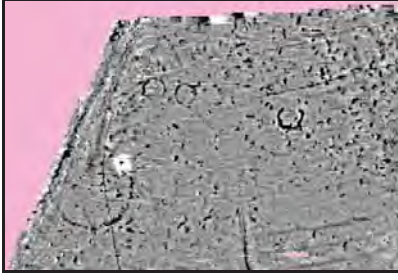
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## A7 Historic Environment

### Appendix 7.2 Geophysical Survey Report

#### Land to the South of the Salt Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Report on a Geophysical Survey



Field 2: Greyscale Shade Plot

**ARS Ltd Report 2014/49**  
March 2014

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This report presents the results of a geophysical survey undertaken on land to the south of the Salt Way in Banbury, Oxfordshire as part of a heritage assessment. A desk-based assessment compiled in 2013 concluded that there is moderate to high potential for archaeological remains to be encountered on the land.*

*A geophysical survey was carried out between 27<sup>th</sup> February and 1<sup>st</sup> March 2013 using a Bartington 601 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer. Three fields comprising a total of approximately 18 hectares were included in the geophysical survey.*

*In field 1, an area of high archaeological potential has been identified with clear evidence of settlement activity. The archaeology has been interpreted as a late Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement, possibly a farm complex, which could be of regional importance. Also within field 1, further possible archaeological remains in the form of field boundary ditches, possible pits and extensive evidence of more than one phase of agricultural activity have been identified.*

*In field 2, the possible remains of four circular features have been identified. The largest feature is approximately 40m in diameter and could date from the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The three smaller features, with diameters of approximately 15m, may indicate the surviving remains of Iron Age round houses. Further evidence of field boundary ditches and possible pits were also recorded within the field.*

*In field 3, a well-defined, three-sided anomaly corresponding to a crop mark was recorded in the western of the field. The anomaly has been interpreted as representing an archaeological feature of unknown origin although a more modern cause cannot be discounted. In the remainder of field 3, a number of minor anomalies were recorded without any particular form or context and are therefore thought unlikely to be significant. A narrow strip in the south of field 3, forming an access easement to Bodicote Cricket Club, was surveyed but was mainly paved and landscaped and has not revealed any evidence of archaeological remains.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1.1.1 Gladman Developments Ltd, appointed Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) to undertake a geophysical survey as part of a heritage assessment of land to the south of the Salt Way in Banbury, Oxfordshire.

1.1.2 The purpose of the survey was to determine the potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to survive at the site, to assist in the development of appropriate mitigation and to provide sufficient information to enable the Local Planning Authority to make an informed decision on the archaeological implications of any proposed development.

1.1.3 The objective was to carry out a non-intrusive survey to identify whether any anomalies of a possible archaeological origin could be identified within the survey area which may be affected by any proposed development and which, consequently, may require further evaluation and/or specific mitigation.

1.1.4 This report presents the results of the geophysical survey and concludes this aspect of the heritage assessment.

### 1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is situated adjacent to the southern edge of Banbury and the north-western edge of Bodicote, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SP 456 383) (figure 7). The site covers an area of approximately 18 hectares, bounded on the north by the Salt Way (an un-metalled track), on the west by an arable plot, on the south by Wykham Lane, on the south-east by Bodicote Cricket Club and on the east by White Post Road. The site is presently used as arable land (figures 1 to 6), with a plot of allotments in the south-west corner and a plot of managed open grassland in the east of the site, part of which is fenced off to provide an access easement to Bodicote Cricket Club in the south. A small plot of scrubland is located on the north boundary of the site (Clarke 2013).

1.2.2 The solid geology of the east and west parts of the development area consists of ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation. The solid geology of the south and centre parts of the development area consists of siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation (British Geological Survey, 2013).





Figure 1. View north across field 1 with the corner of the allotments in left centre.



Figure 2. View north-east along field 1, with the cricket club in the left centre.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 2.1.1 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Clarke 2013). The assessment has identified that there is a moderate to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present within the site.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Geophysical Survey

- 3.1.1 Magnetometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting technique that is the preferred geophysical technique used to determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological features when site and geological conditions are favourable. It is an efficient and effective method of locating anomalies corresponding with archaeological features. The instrument chosen for this survey was a Bartington Grad 601 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer which can detect weak changes in the Earth's magnetic field caused by buried features.
- 3.1.2 All fieldwork and reporting was undertaken following English Heritage and Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance (Gaffney *et al.* 2008; IfA 2011).
- 3.1.3 The 30m by 30m survey grids were located to cover the entire site (figure 9). In total 212 survey grids (including partial grids) were set out on site using a hand-held GPS unit. Each grid was then surveyed at 1m traverse intervals with the sampling at 0.250m (4 readings per metre) intervals. The survey was carried out in 'zigzag' mode with each alternate traverse walked in opposite directions. The range of the instrument was set at 100nT (0.01nT resolution).
- 3.1.4 The survey was carried out by Richard Durkin of ARS Ltd. between 27<sup>th</sup> February and 11<sup>th</sup> March. The weather was predominantly mild and dry with the exception of Friday 28<sup>th</sup> February when it rained all day.
- 3.1.5 The majority of the survey site was ideal for geophysical survey, the ground being firm and dry and the fields under short grass. There were a small number of obstructions, mainly pylons but also an abandoned item of farm machinery in field 1 (figure 3). The boundaries in fields 1 and 2 were mainly hedgerows without metal fencing and therefore the survey could extend almost up to the boundaries without any risk of metallic contamination. In field 3, the access easement to Bodicote Cricket Club was enclosed with a substantial metal fence (figure 5) and approximately 5m clearance was necessary on both sides to avoid metallic contamination of the data. The access easement itself was within the application boundary and was surveyed but was narrow with a block-paved road winding through the centre. Any undisturbed area suitable for survey within this narrow strip was negligible.



Figure 3. Discarded item of farm equipment in the centre of field 1.

3.1.6 Prior to commencing the survey the gradiometer was balanced and calibrated to the local conditions and this was repeated regularly throughout each day. The magnetic background on all areas of the site was found to be highly variable and it was challenging to find an area with a low magnetic gradient suitable to adjust and balance the gradiometer. This may simply be because of the magnetic response from the underlying geology or soils and possibly be exaggerated by metallic contamination from ferrous litter or items added during the process of add manure to the land.

3.1.7 At the end of each day, the data was downloaded into a computer, checked and archived on the ARS Ltd server. The data was downloaded using Bartington Instruments' *Grad 601 Communication Application*.



Figure 4. View to the west along the access road to Bodicote Cricket Club.



Figure 5. View to the east along the metal fence in field 3



Figure 6. View to the north in field 2.

## 4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The data was processed using Geoplot software. To improve graphical presentation various Geoplot processing functions were utilised. The data was clipped (clipping parameters selected on the mean and standard deviation data values), random iron spikes were removed by setting the “despike” function to 1.5- 3.0 and the striping that can often appear in gradiometer data was removed by utilising the zero mean traverse function. Other processing tools such as “search and replace” were utilised where appropriate.

4.1.2 Occasionally, processing the data to compensate for directional sensitivity or to remove iron spikes caused by miscellaneous ferrous objects can also inadvertently disguise more subtle anomalies that may be of archaeological origin, particularly long linear features in the direction of the traverses. The data has therefore been interrogated in the various stages of processing, in both absolute and standard deviation units and in trace and shade plot formats.

4.1.3 The survey revealed a number of magnetic anomalies and these included positive and negative linear, positive and dipolar discrete classification. A small number of anomalies indicate modern activity and contamination from ferrous materials in the boundary were also recorded. Numerous small discrete anomalies were recorded across the site with no discernable pattern to the distribution. These anomalies have been interpreted as natural variations in the composition of the soils and geology, possibly due in some part to ironstone boulders or bedrock fragments within the topsoil or natural soil-filled depressions and have not been discussed separately. Some more significant concentrations of discrete anomalies may be indicative of settlement activity and are included in the discussion.

4.1.4 Images of the greyscale shade plots can be seen in figures 10, 12 and 15 and trace plots in figures 13, 16 and 19. Classification of the anomalies can be seen in figures 11, 17 and 20 and an archaeological interpretation of Area A in figure 14.

### 4.2 Field 1 – Area A

4.2.1 An area of approximately 2.7 hectares of archaeological interest has been identified in the south-west corner of field 1, hereafter referred to as Area A (figure 8). The geophysical survey results have revealed that significant evidence of activity, in the form of enclosures, ditches and possible pits may survive within Area A. Collectively these features have been interpreted as part of a late Iron Age/ Romano-British settlement, potentially of regional importance.

4.2.2 The anomalies recorded within Area A are predominantly positive or dipolar (a negative response associated with the positive anomaly) in polarity and either linear or discrete. The positive linear anomalies all have a moderately strong magnitude in the range 10- 50nT (nanotesla) and have been interpreted as cut ditches that have most likely silted up over time or possibly been deliberately backfilled. There is also evidence of a dipolar response in some of the linear anomalies and this could indicate that the features have been cut into the underlying rock and the less magnetic rock has been piled up within or alongside the ditches. The possibility of the rock being used as walling stone in some areas of the settlement cannot be ruled out.

4.2.3 The discrete anomalies are more difficult to interpret. Positive discrete anomalies have been recorded across all areas of the site but the discrete anomalies that specifically display dipolar polarity are mainly congregated within Area A and this suggests they are associated with the settlement activity, rather than being associated with the underlying geology. Dipolar polarity may be a result of disturbed ground, mixed or dug earth or possibly burning or heating. The anomalies are clustered and do appear to respect the position of the enclosures and a tentative interpretation is clusters of waste or storage pits cut into the rock. For example, rock-cut grain storage pits containing charred grain could certainly be associated with a settlement of this nature. An alternative interpretation is a spread of thermo-remnant material, such as ash, possibly indicating cooking or industrial activity.

4.2.4 Within Area A the following features have been identified (refer to figure 14 for identifying letters): boundary ditch (a), approximately 280m in length (within Area A) and up to 2.5m wide. The magnitude of the magnetic response varies indicating possibly varying width and depth or state of preservation. The ditch flanks the main settlement on the west and north sides. On the north side it appears that the ditch may continue eastwards across most of field 1 but becomes less visible in the geophysical survey results as it leaves Area A; boundary ditch (b) meets boundary ditch (a) approximately 20m from the western corner and extends northwards out of Area A for approximately 150m and presumably continues to meet anomaly 2 to form part of a further field system, although it is less well defined for a section as it disappears below the modern field boundary; a trapezoidal enclosure (c) abutting the field boundary ditch of approximately 40m x 30m with a possible entrance on the eastern side and evidence of a possible inner feature; a smaller square enclosure (d) of approximately 12m x 18m with a possible entrance on the eastern side; a larger square enclosure (e) of approximately 20m x 20m with a possible entrance on the eastern side and evidence of habitation within; an oval enclosure (f) of approximately 20m x 10m with a possible entrance on the eastern side and possibly



partially sub-divided on the west; a possible enclosure joining enclosure (c) and (e) and innumerable possible pits.

#### 4.3 Field 1 – Outside Area A

4.3.1 Anomaly 1 is positive in polarity and linear and extends across the centre of field 1 on an approximate north-west/south-east alignment. It has recorded clearly on the geophysical survey over a length of approximately 180 m although the magnitude of the response increases west to east but remains less than 10nT. This anomaly corresponds to the location of a field boundary on the 1882 map of Oxfordshire (Clarke 2013, appendix 3) and the archaeological interpretation is that the anomaly corresponds to the surviving buried remains, probably a silted up ditch, of the field boundary that was removed sometime between 1882 and 1900.

4.3.2 Anomaly 2 is positive in polarity and has been recorded in the geophysical survey results over a length of approximately 80m. The anomaly has a magnitude similar to boundary ditch (b) (4.2.4) and has been interpreted as relating to a ditch feature forming part of the same previously unrecorded field system

4.3.3 Two further linear anomalies were recorded towards the south-west of field 1 (3 and 4) and these share the alignment of the eastern ridge and furrow. The anomalies have been interpreted as cut features as they have a greater magnitude of response than the ridge and furrow and may be ditches forming part of the field system that enclosed the eastern ridge and furrow. Alternatively, they may actually represent the western extent of the agricultural activity and simply represent furrows which are deeper or in a better state of preservation. It appears that the feature responsible for anomaly 3 has been truncated by the east-west ridge and furrow, possibly giving an indication of phasing.

4.3.4 Anomaly 5 is bipolar and of high magnitude and represents a modern service. The anomaly was traced on site and found to terminate at a Severn Trent Water manhole.

4.3.5 A small group of weak negative anomalies (6) on the same alignment as the anomalies 3,4 and 7 have been interpreted as plough marks.

4.3.6 Within field 1 repeating parallel anomalies that have been interpreted as ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded on two distinct alignments. Across the northern end of the field and then extending down the eastern side and with further evidence in the south, the anomalies were recorded on a north-north-west/south-south-east alignment (7) and have an average spacing of 8m, although wider in places. To the west and south of this, the anomalies have been recorded on an approximate east-west alignment (8) and are more widely spaced at an average of 18m. These anomalies probably indicate two different phases of agricultural and it is interesting to note that the anomalies do not respect either the modern field boundaries, the field boundaries shown on the historic mapping (Clarke 2013, Appendix 3) or indeed the modern ploughing alignment that tends to respect the western field boundary.

4.3.7 In the north-east corner of the field positive linear anomaly 9 has been interpreted as a field boundary ditch and is probably associated with anomalies 20 and 21 in field 2 (see 4.4.5)

4.3.8 Anomalies 11, 12 and 13 are all positive and may represent either cut features or be associated with the agricultural activity. A more likely interpretation for anomaly 11 is that it is indicating the end of a boundary ditch associated with Area A but the relationship cannot be determined for certain due to the presence of the allotment gardens.

4.3.9 Positive discrete anomalies were recorded across the survey area (figure 11) but there is a higher concentration in the western half of the field to the north of Area A and also within Area A. These anomalies may be indicative of anthropogenic activity, possibly pits or small cut features but are equally likely to be natural in origin. The geology is ferruginous limestone and ironstone and ironstone boulders and naturally occurring soil filled depressions and sink holes would register a response in the geophysical survey results.

4.3.8 Weak positive and negative striations on a north-south alignment can be seen throughout the survey data and these have been interpreted as modern plough marks, possibly within the topsoil.

#### 4.4 Field 2

4.4.1 The geophysical survey results have revealed further evidence of potentially regionally important archaeology in field 2. Four clearly defined circular anomalies were recorded as well as further evidence of probable field boundaries with traces of agriculture. In the south-east corner of the field two further positive anomalies were recorded and, although not clearly defined, appear to represent further cut features which are possibly field boundary or enclosure ditches. Also in the south-east corner, there is a high concentration of short linear or discrete anomalies that may be indicative of anthropogenic activity.

4.4.2 Anomaly 16 is positive in polarity and circular and although apparently discontinuous it describes a substantial feature of approximately 40m in diameter. Although the anomaly is discontinuous, it is not clear if the feature it represents is incomplete containing deliberate gaps in the boundary ditch or is truncated by later activity. The anomaly coincides with the modern field boundary on the north side and therefore some masking of the geophysical response may have taken place at this location. The magnitude of the anomaly is highest in the south-west and north-east (10-15nT). A strong iron-spike was recorded on the exact line of the anomaly in the south-east. This may represent ferrous litter on the surface or within the topsoil and be purely coincidental although an association with the feature should not be ruled out.

4.4.3 To give anomaly 16 some possible context, two circular features of approximately 30m diameter have been identified in the field to the west of field 1 some 500m to the south-west. These features have been interpreted as Bronze Age barrows from aerial photographs (Clarke 2013, HER MOX12183). On this basis, a tentative interpretation for anomaly 16 may be that it also represents a Bronze Age enclosure ditch or barrow.

4.4.4 To the south-east of anomaly 16, three further circular anomalies were recorded (17, 18 and 19). The clearest response was recorded from anomaly 19, with a moderately high average magnitude of 10-20nT. The anomaly has a diameter of approximately 12m, appears to be penannular and faces east. Anomalies 17 and 18 are of similar diameter but of lower magnitude (less than 10nT). The anomalies also appear to be penannular but

this time face west. The geophysical response is not as conclusive as in anomaly 19 and the apparent discontinuities in the circumference may simply be due to a weak response or indicate the feature is truncated. Anomalies 17 to 19 have been interpreted as round house drip gullies or possibly annular/penannular ditches of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

- 4.4.5 In the west of field 2, two positive linear anomalies, 20 and 21 appear to continue beyond the modern, western boundary of field 2 and terminate at junctions with anomaly 9 in field 1. The anomalies terminate without respect to any other anomalies or extant features in the east. Anomaly 20 is approximately 85m long within field 2 and is linear/curvilinear and appears to turn to the south at the eastern end. Anomaly 21 is approximately 50m long within field 2. These anomalies have, therefore, been interpreted as field boundary ditches forming part of a previously unknown field system that does not respect the modern division of fields 1 and 2.
- 4.4.6 In the south-east of field 2, two weak and poorly defined positive anomalies were recorded (22 and 23). The anomalies are roughly parallel and spaced at 20-25m. Their alignment is approximately perpendicular to anomaly 21 and similar to anomalies 27 and therefore the most likely interpretation is further evidence of field boundaries associated with the anomalies described in 4.4.5.
- 4.4.7 Adjacent to the northern field boundary, a positive linear anomaly (25) and negative linear anomaly (26) were recorded. The anomalies are typical of those often recorded at the edge of arable fields, being caused by a build-up of more/less magnetic material at the edge of the field. However, in this instance anomaly 25 coincides with anomaly 16 and may be associated as may anomaly 24.
- 4.4.8 Three parallel repeating anomalies (27), in the south-west corner represent ridge and furrow cultivation that respect anomalies 9 (in field 1) and anomaly 21. Anomaly 28, adjacent to the southern boundary may have a similar origin to anomaly 26 (4.4.7).
- 4.4.9 The effects of ferrous materials within and adjacent to the south and east boundary can be seen in figure 17, particularly along the edge of the cricket ground car park.
- 4.4.7 Within field 2, a general distribution of positive discrete or short linear anomalies was recorded without any obvious signs of patterns or clustering. The anomalies are more concentrated in the south-east corner and along the eastern boundary. Usually, little importance would be placed on such anomalies as they are likely to have a natural origin, particularly on limestone and ironstone geologies; however, given the strong evidence of settlement activity, an anthropogenic origin cannot be ruled out based on the geophysical survey results.
- 4.5 Field 3**
- 4.5.1 To the west of field 3 a moderately strong (10 to -20mT) negative anomaly describing a slightly tapered, three-sided shape was recorded. The anomaly was initially interpreted as the south end of an enclosure of archaeological origin. However, the anomaly is extremely uniform and being negative has the reverse polarity that is usually expected from a buried cut feature, particularly considering the responses on the remainder of the site. The anomaly is visible as a crop mark on satellite imagery in which there is a hint of a fourth side and it therefore fits neatly within the modern field. It is felt

that the anomaly may represent buried archaeological remains with the negative polarity indicating a rock cut or walled feature but other more modern origins should not be discounted in this case.

- 4.5.2 Positive linear anomalies 20 appears to represent a cut feature possibly a boundary in the narrow part of the field or possibly representing a short section of a more substantial feature has been destroyed to the north and south by modern activity.
- 4.5.3 In the east of the field and particularly north-east corner evidence of considerable modern disturbance is both visible on site (hard standings) and recorded in the geophysical survey results (anomaly 23). A mature tree sits in the centre of a large bowl or pit. Although this may be a natural feature it could also be a disused quarry pit and the adjacent anomalies (22 and 23) are probably associated with modern activity or geology/peology and are unlikely to be significant.
- 5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**
- 5.1 The results of the geophysical survey were generally good as magnetic disturbance from the underlying geology and items associated with the modern land-use did not prevent anomalies from being recorded in all areas of the site. Anomalies which are almost certainly of archaeological origin have been identified in several areas and these are likely to be affected by any proposed development. The objectives of the survey have, therefore, been achieved.
- 5.1 In field 1, an area of approximately 2.7 hectares of archaeological interest has been identified in the south-west corner. Within this area there is clear evidence of settlement activity in the form of a minimum of four or five enclosures, boundary ditches and innumerable possible pits. The collective interpretation is of a late Iron Age/Roman-British settlement, possibly a farm complex and of possible regional importance.
- 5.2 In the remainder of field 1, further evidence of archaeological activity was recorded but this is limited to probable field boundary ditches (although one anomaly almost certainly relates to a former boundary that can be identified on historic mapping), further possible pit features of unknown origin and extensive evidence of agriculture, almost certainly from several periods.
- 5.4 In field 2, the possible remains of four circular features have been identified. The largest feature is approximately 40m in diameter and could date from the Bronze Age or even Neolithic periods. The three smaller features with diameters of approximately 15m may also date from the same period but could also be roundhouse drip gullies originating in the Iron Age.
- 5.5 In field 3 a well-defined anomaly was recorded in the west and this corresponds to a crop mark that can be seen on satellite imagery. The anomaly has negative polarity, the reverse of the expected response from a cut ditch feature and is also extremely uniform. Although an archaeological origin is still likely, other more modern origins should be considered.
- 5.6 In the remainder of field 3, a number of minor anomalies were recorded, without any particular form or context and are therefore thought unlikely to be significant. A narrow strip in the south of field 3, forming an access easement to Bodicote Cricket Club, was

**Appendix 1: Figures**

surveyed but was mainly paved and landscaped and has not revealed any evidence of archaeology.

- 5.7 The results of this geophysical survey should be read in conjunction with the desk-based assessment (Clarke 2013) as part of an overall heritage assessment and this will provide sufficient information to inform further evaluation or specific mitigation.

## 6 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 6.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## 7 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

- 7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

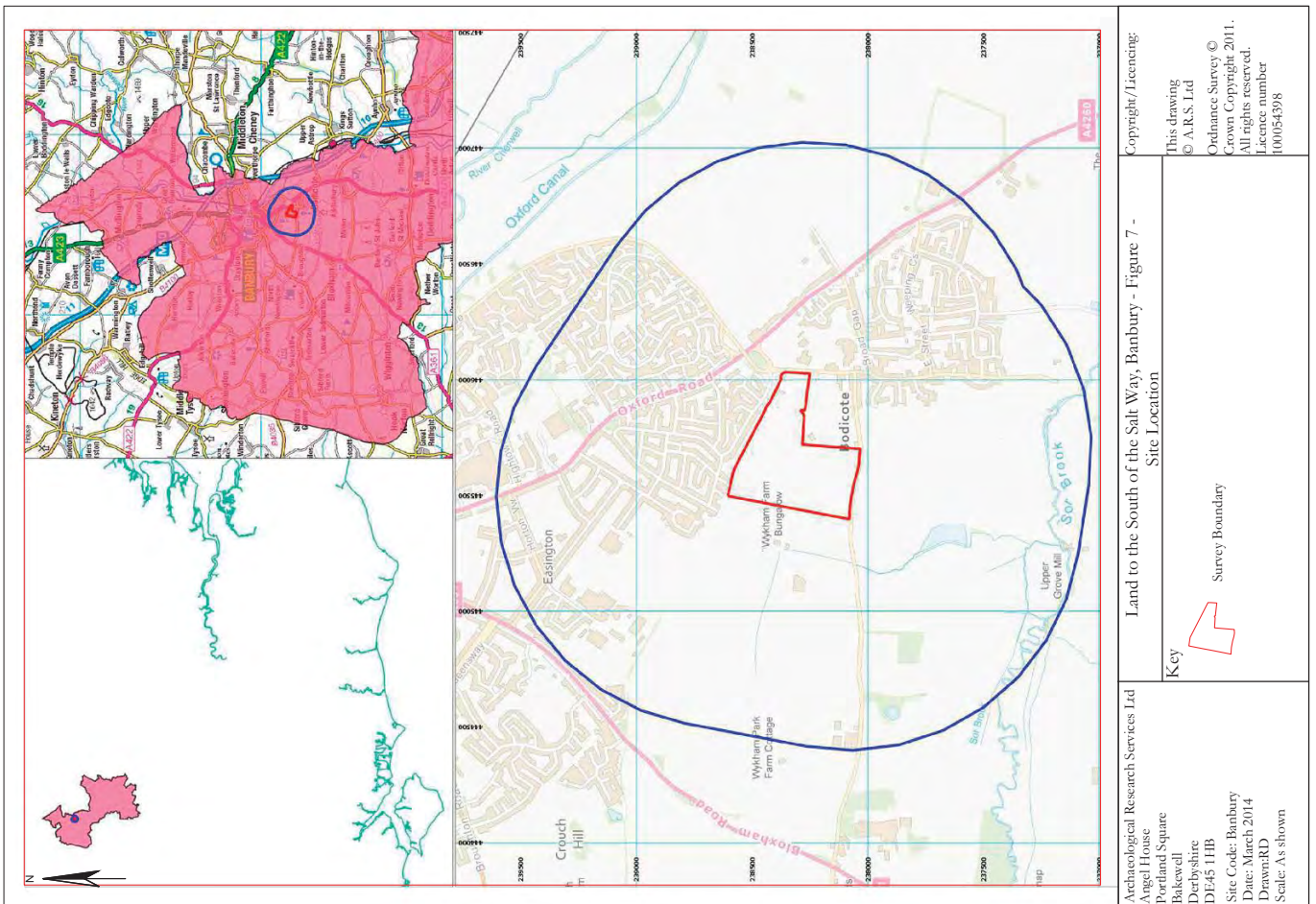
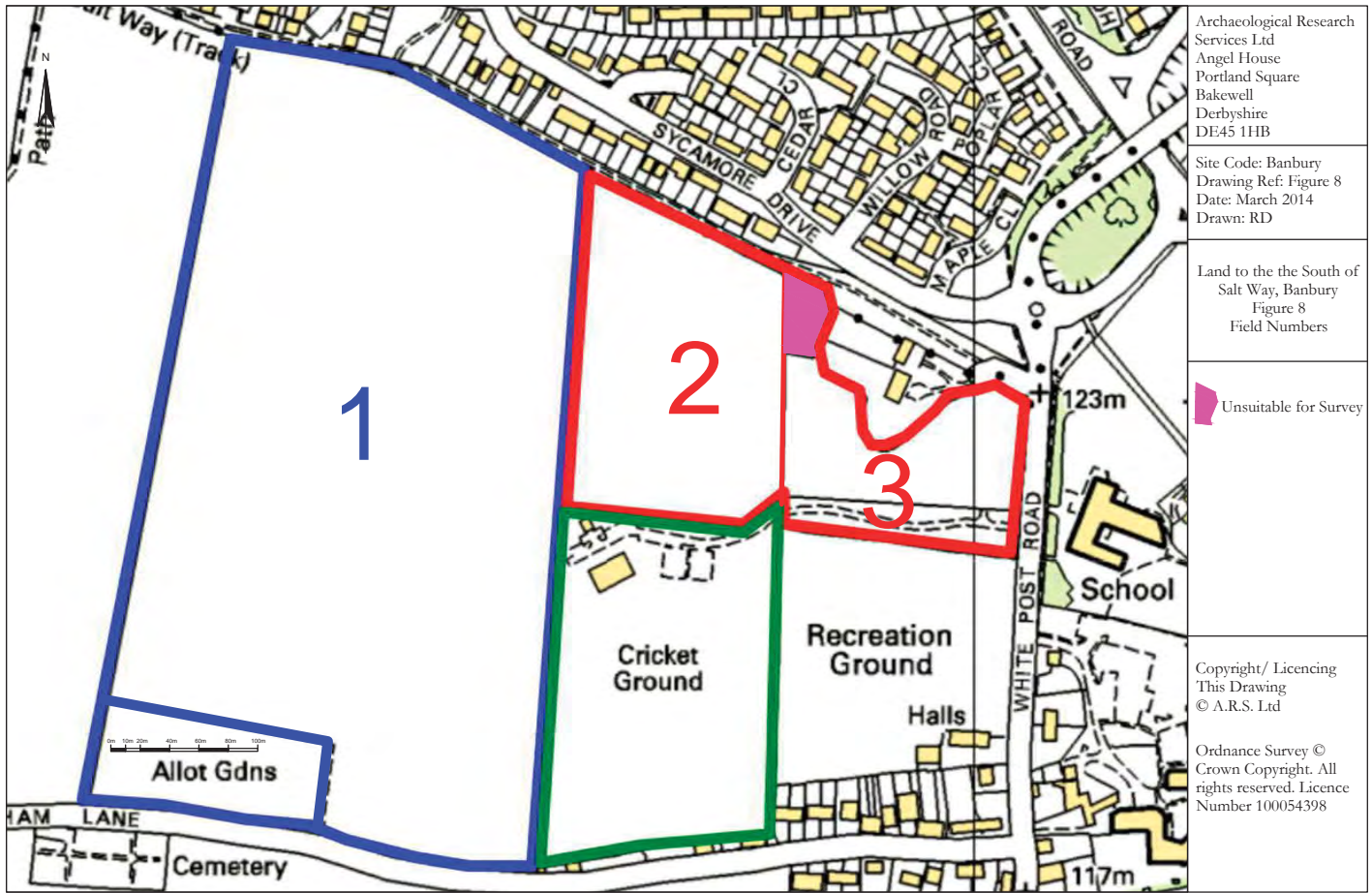
## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank those involved in the project for their help and advice. In particular we would like to thank Andrew Green of Gladman Developments Ltd. for commissioning the survey, Mr Nigel Morris for allowing access to field 1, and Mr Roland Bratt for allowing access to fields 2 and 3.

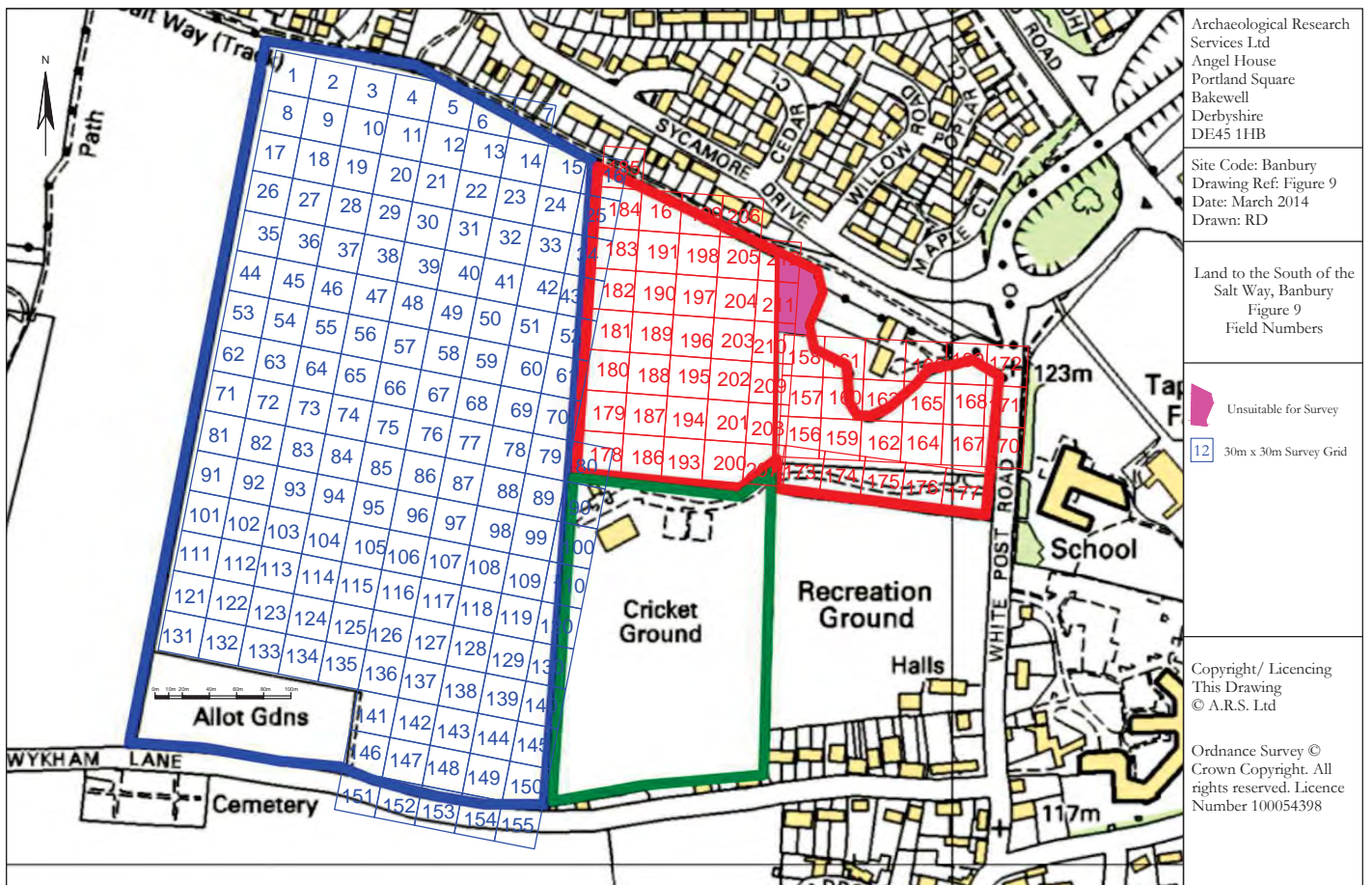
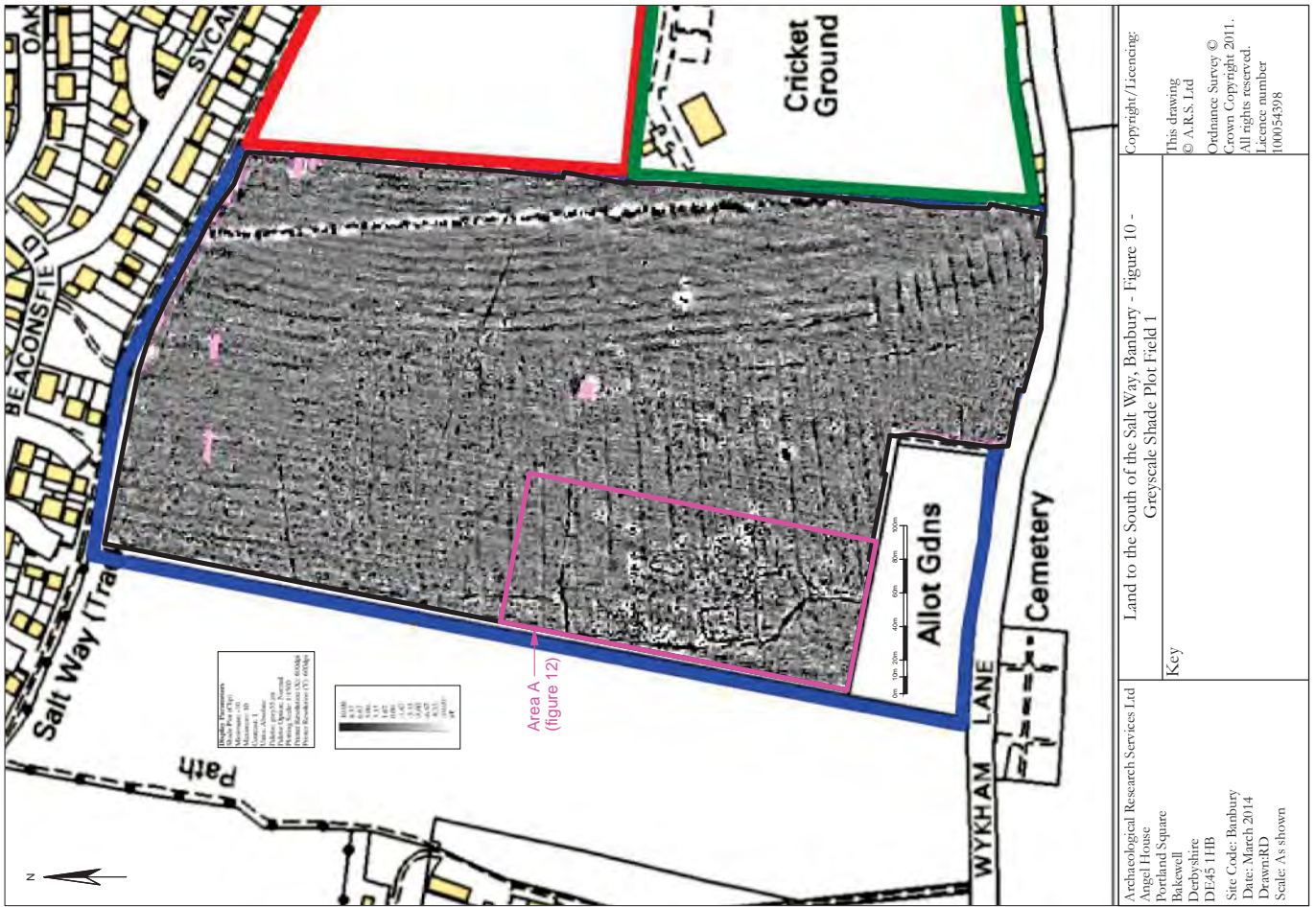
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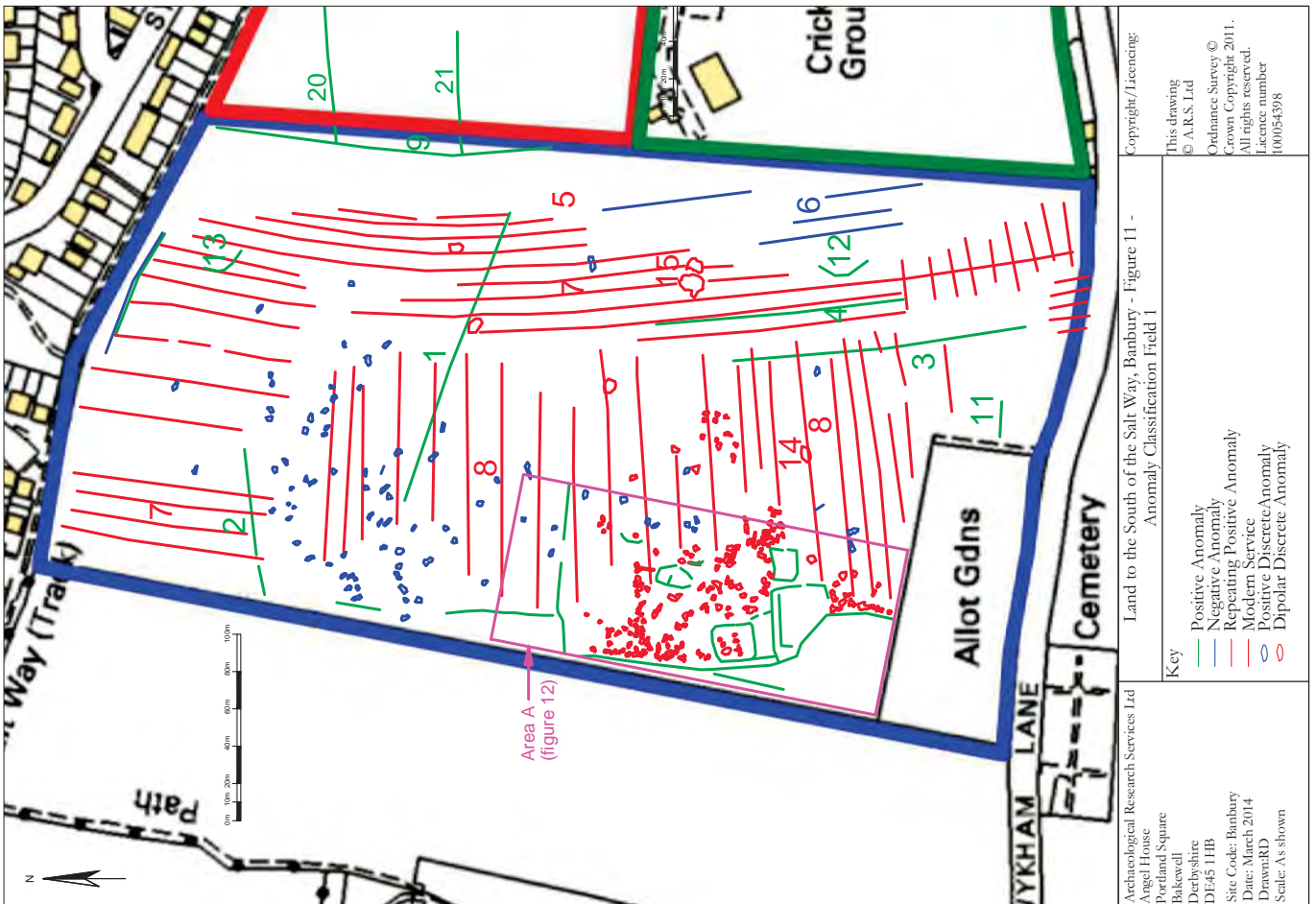
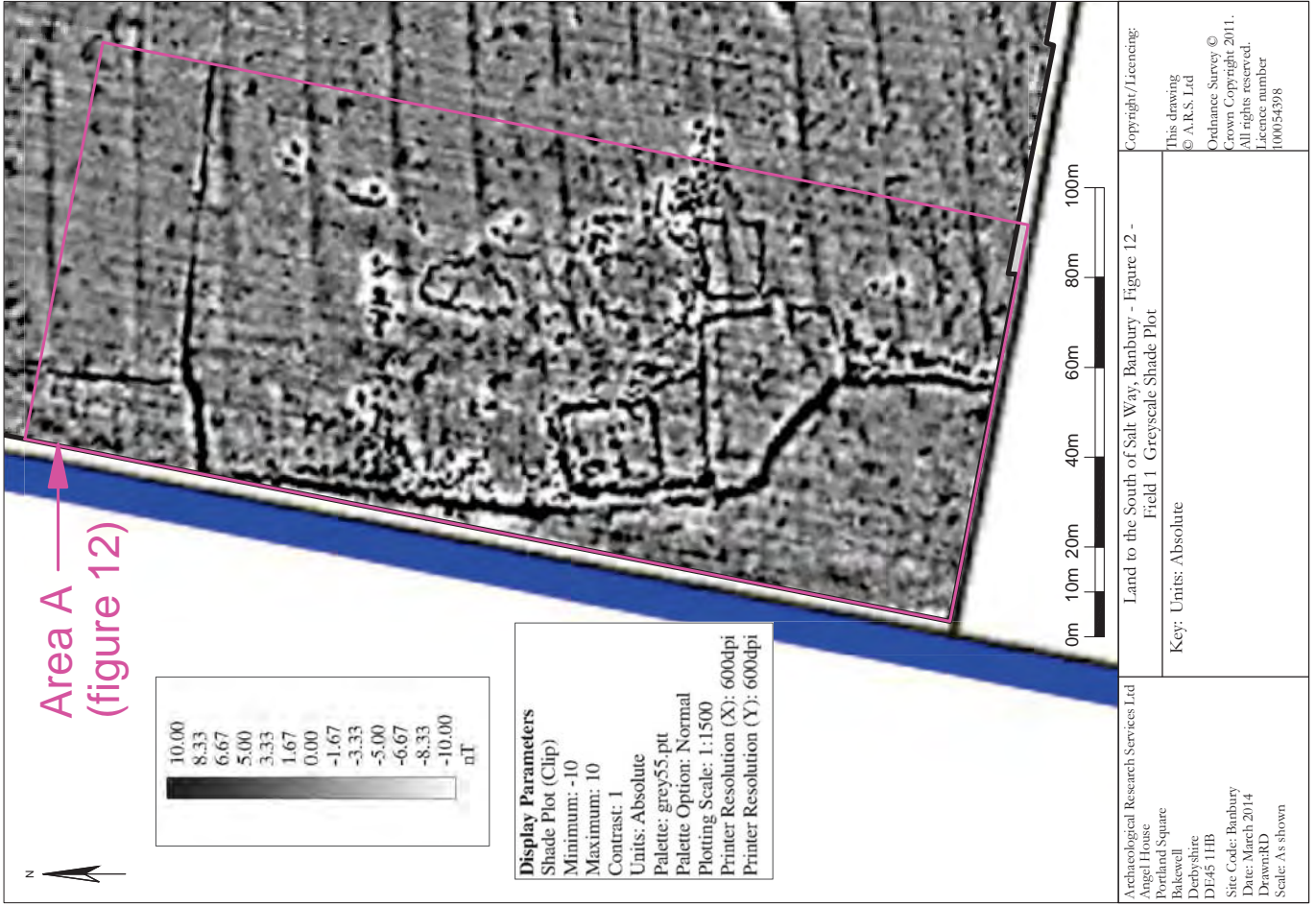




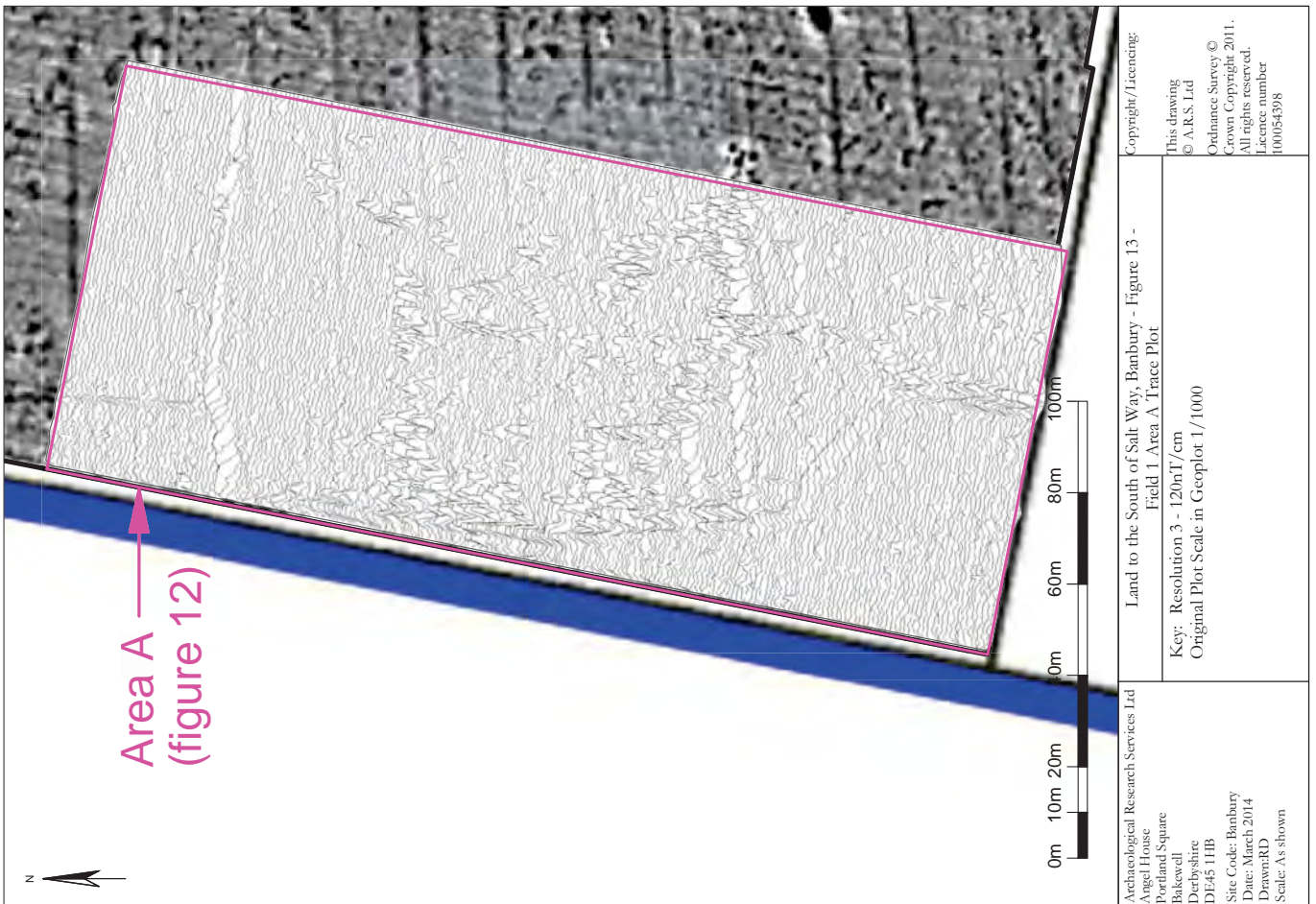
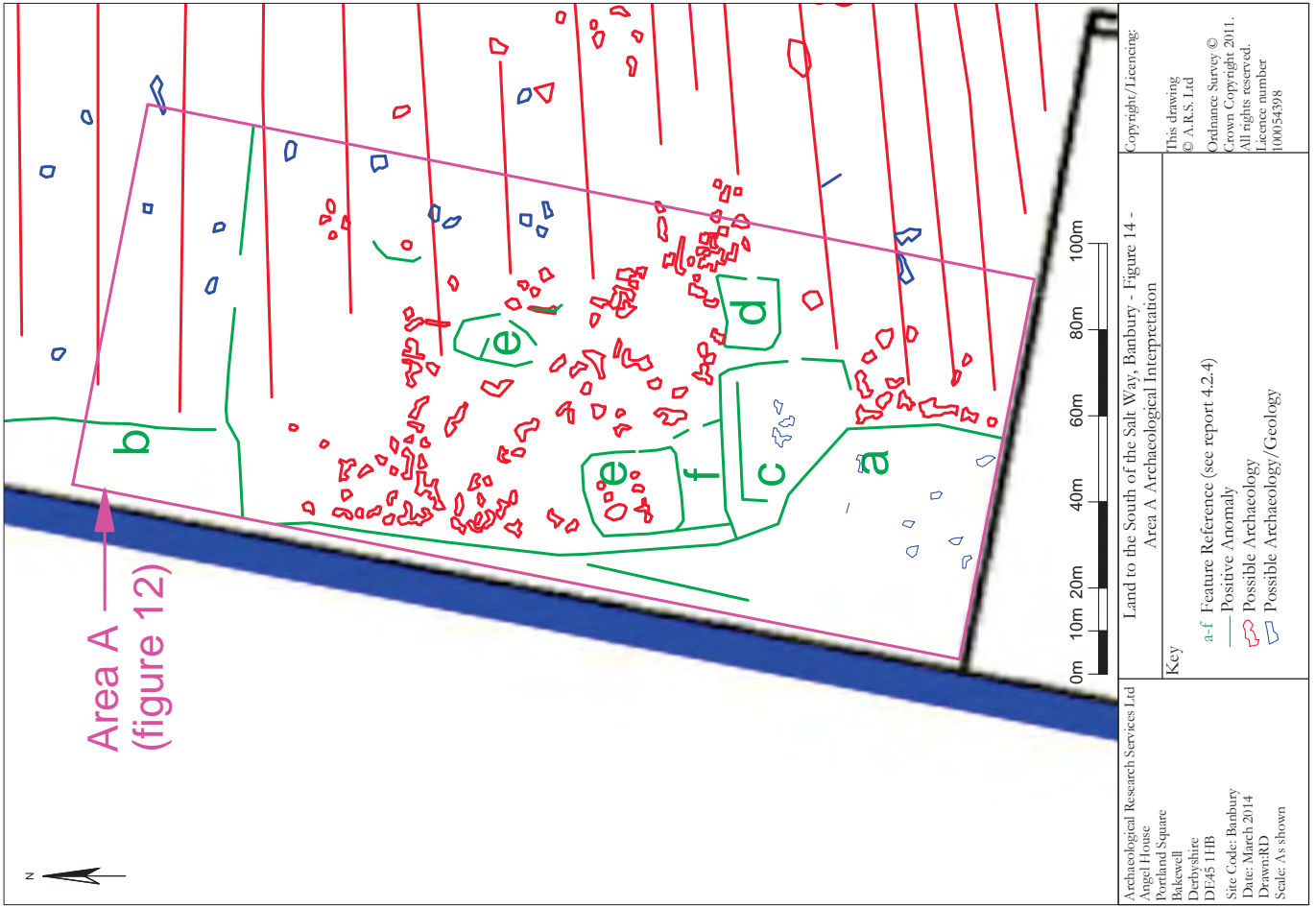




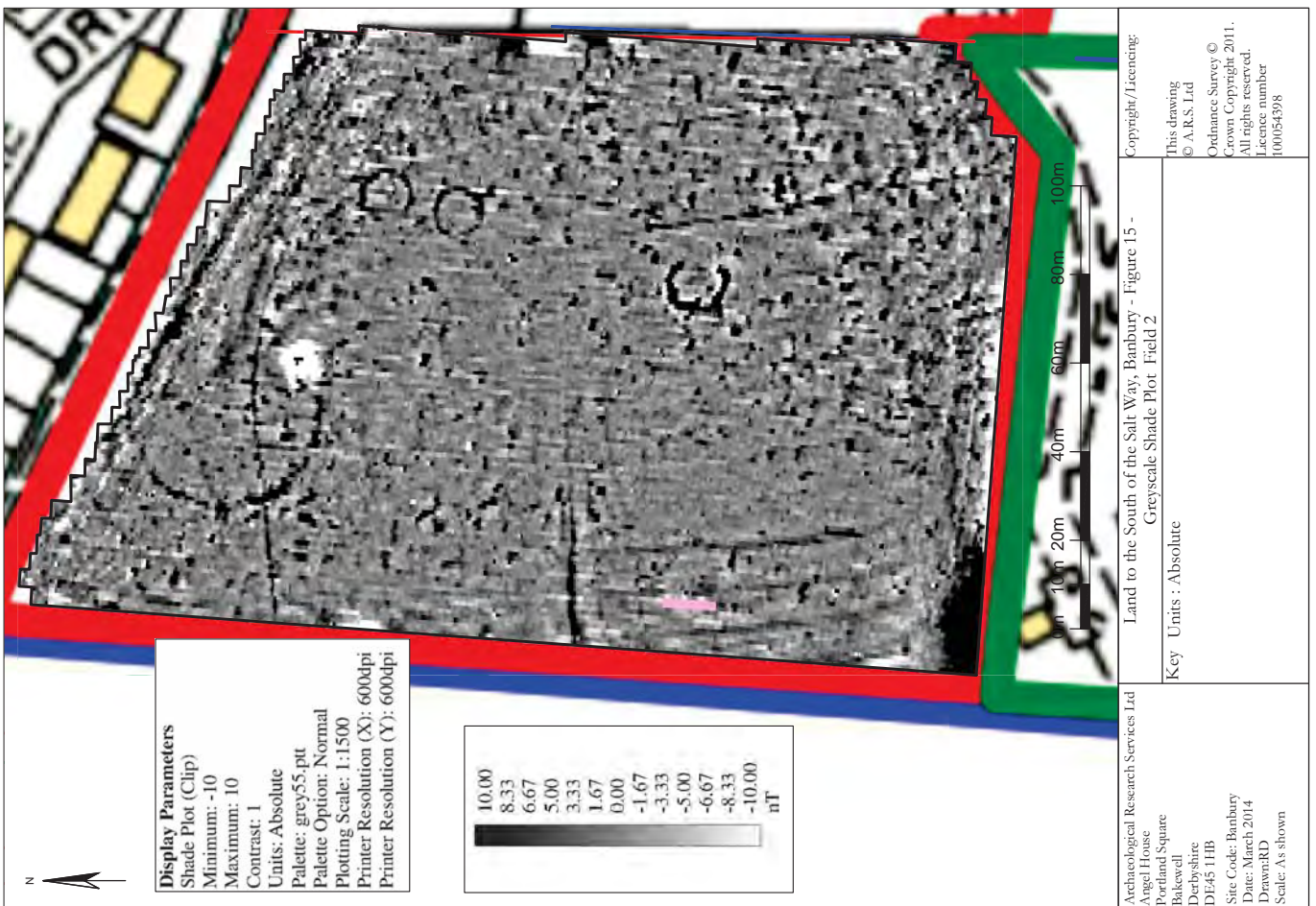




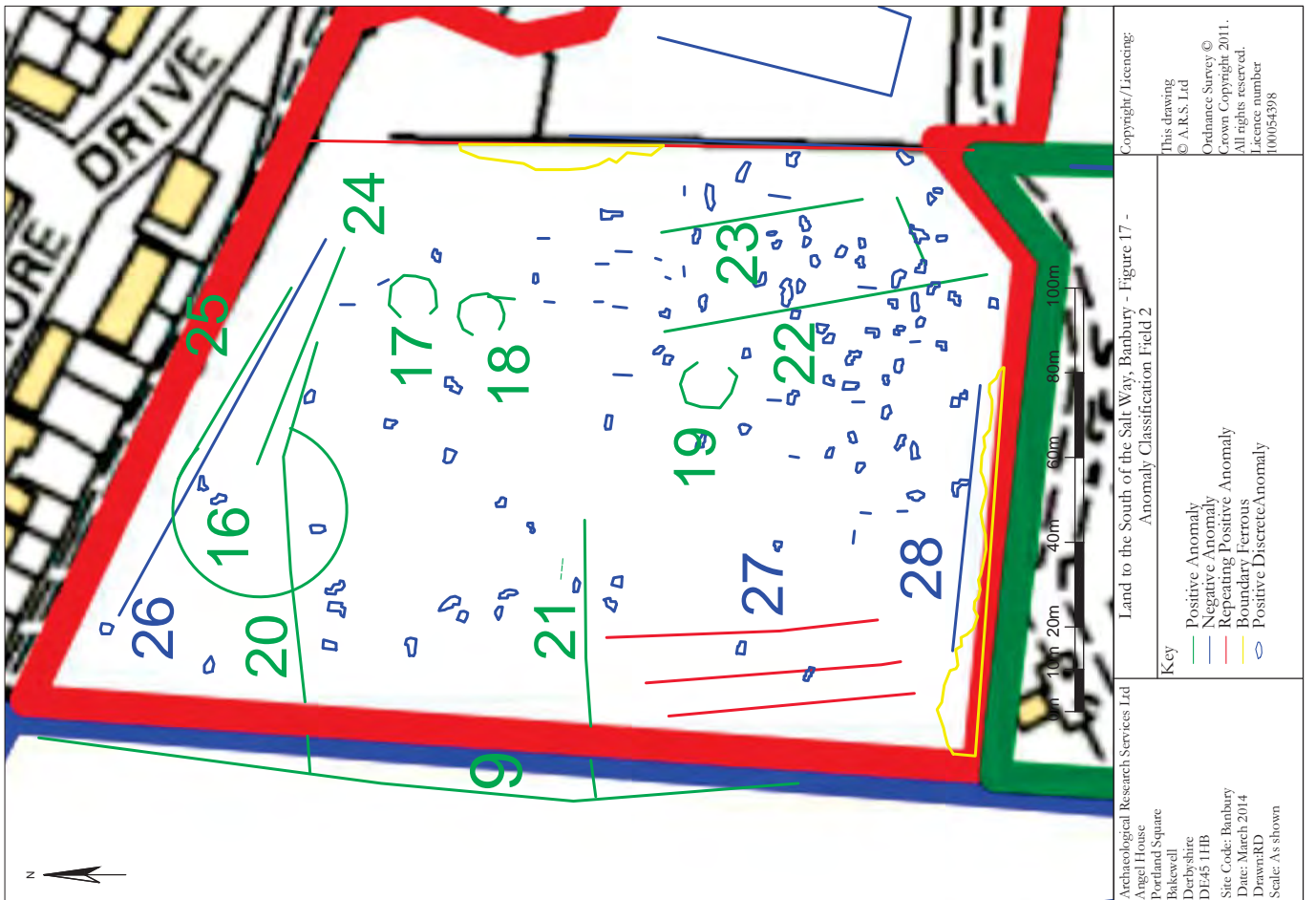
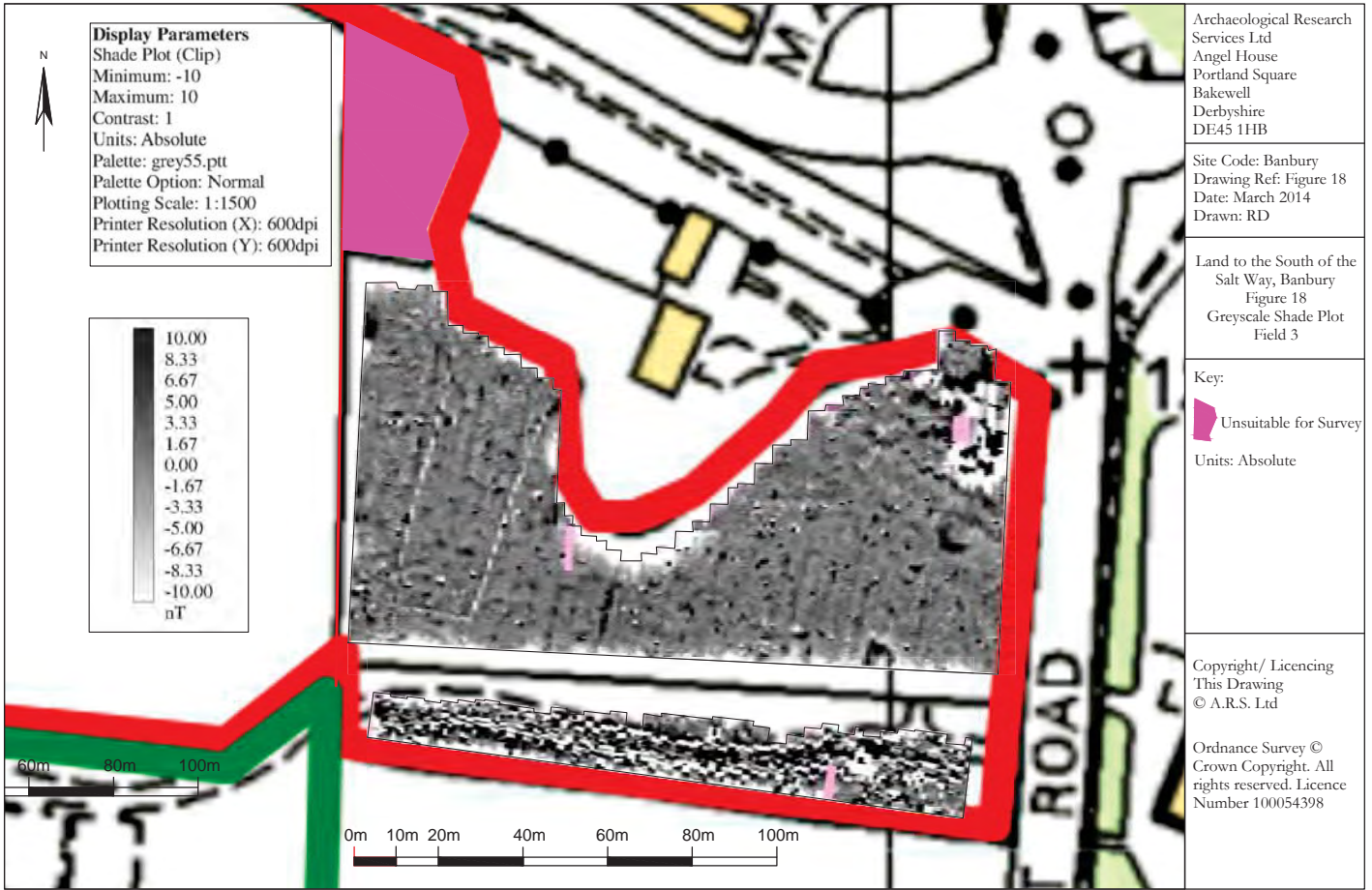




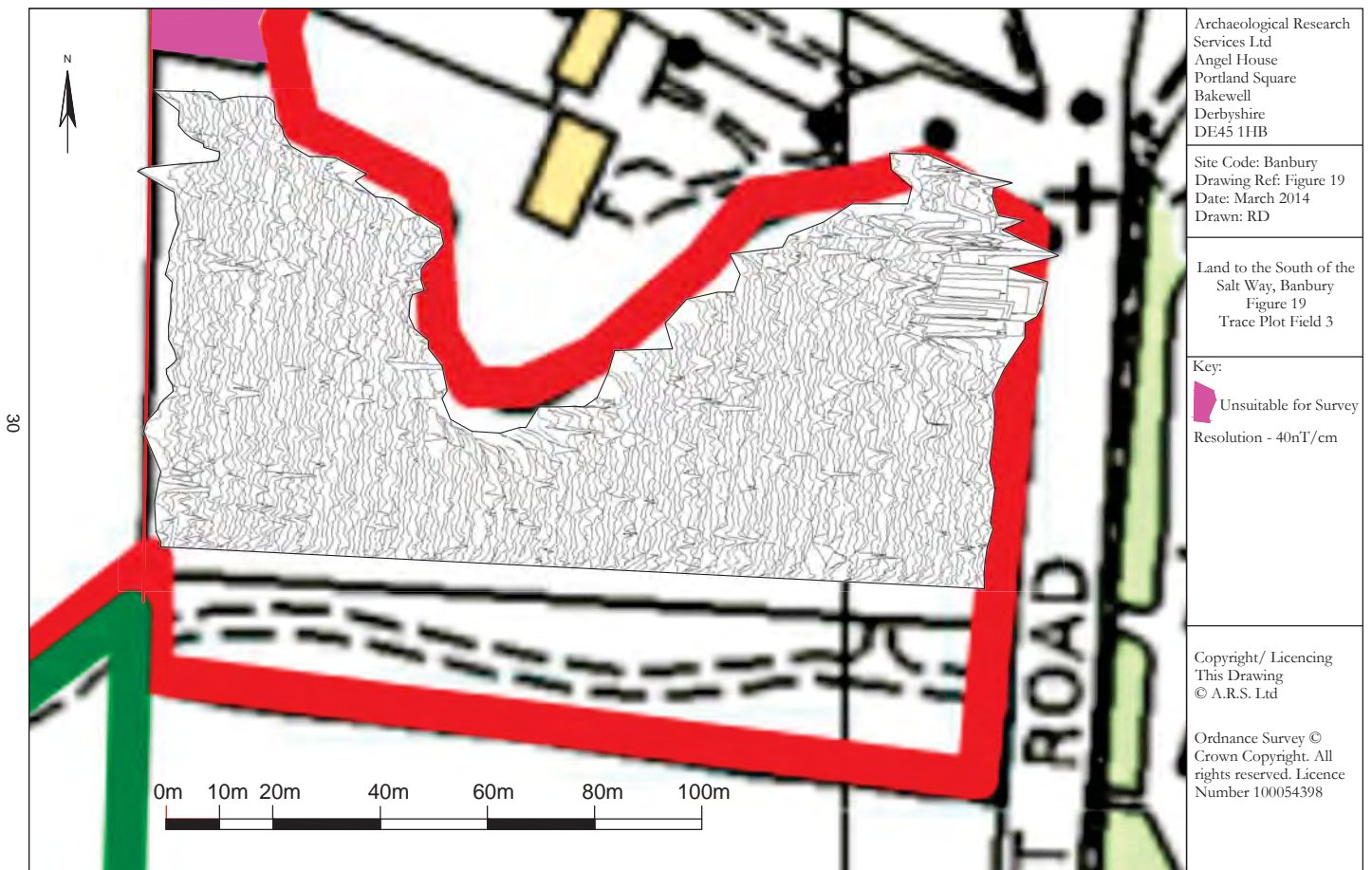
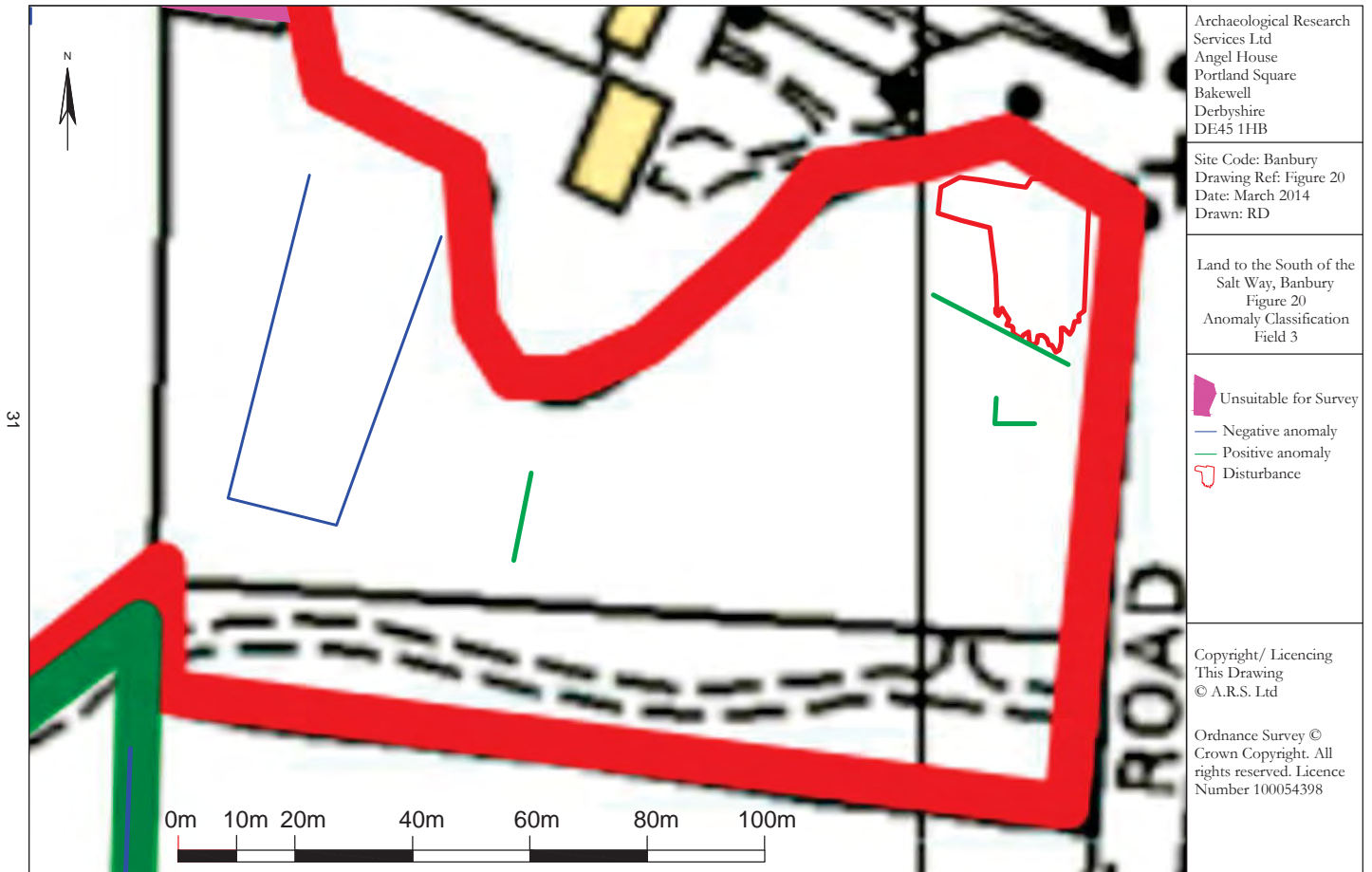












## **A7 Historic Environment**

### Appendix 7.3 Archaeological Evaluation Report

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## An Archaeological Evaluation at land south of The Saltway, Banbury, Oxfordshire



ARS Ltd Report No-2014/124  
OASIS No: archaeo15-191966

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### Executive Summary

Project Name: An Archaeological Evaluation at land south of The Saltway, Banbury, Oxfordshire

Site Code: BOD14

Planning Authority: Oxfordshire County Council

Location: SP 45567 38121

Geology: Ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation, and siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation.

NGR: SP 44564 238121

Date: August 2014

In August 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land south-west of the Salt Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire. The evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed housing development project.

The purpose of the evaluation was to investigate and characterise a series of anomalies identified by a geophysical survey conducted by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in 2014 and the extent to which these features placed archaeological constraints upon the proposed development.

The archaeological evaluation was comprised of eighty trenches, measuring 1.8m x 30m. Trenches 22, 23, 25, 34, 35 and 36 were not excavated due to the presence of overhead power-lines within close proximity to the afore-mentioned trench locations. Additionally, Trench 1 was unexcavated due to the damage risk to private property likely to be incurred through the use of a mechanical excavator during trench excavation.

During the course of the evaluation a high concentration of archaeological features was revealed within the south-west corner of the proposed development area. The geophysical survey results indicated that a c.150m-200m linear feature bordered the western extent of three, sub-square enclosures in the area north of the modern allotment boundary. Additionally, a high frequency of sub-oval geophysical anomalies were identified in association with the sub-square enclosures. Evaluation trenches 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66 and 68 confirmed the presence of the archaeological features highlighted by the geophysical survey.

Trenches 51, 57, 58, 65 and 68 revealed a N-S aligned boundary ditch which matched the location of the N-S aligned anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. The ditch displayed an average width of 1.8m and an average depth of 0.78m. The ditch also contained moderate quantities of bone derived from domestic species of sheep and cattle. Additionally, two separate phases of activity were identified in association with the southern extent of the afore-mentioned boundary ditch in Trenches 65 and 68.

Smaller boundary ditches (F.5405, F.5805, F.5813, F.5904, F.5906, F.6004 and F.6706) were identified in seven separate locations and matched the position of the sub-square enclosures identified during the geophysical survey. The smaller enclosures ditches contained moderate quantities of mid-late Iron Age pottery and moderate quantities of bone derived from domesticated species of sheep, goat and cattle. Consequently, it seems likely that the sub-square enclosures identified during the geophysical survey, and characterised during the current phase of works, were representative of either stock pens or domestic enclosures.

Additionally, a high frequency of domestic waste pits were identified in Trenches 52, 53, 58, 60 and 61. The finds recovered from the pits were similar to those recovered from both the western boundary ditch (F.6806) and the internal enclosure ditches (F.5906 and F.6004). The finds were also suggestive of localised mid-late Iron Age domestic activity associated with animal husbandry and butchery.

Consequently, the form and character of the features identified within the south-western corner of the evaluated area have been interpreted as comprising a mid-late Iron Age pastoral enclosure.

The archaeological remains associated with the pastoral enclosure were located at an average depth of 0.35m below the current ground level. Any development taking place within the south-west corner of the evaluated area would likely impact upon the archaeological remains. Therefore, it is recommended that an excavation, conducted under archaeological conditions, be conducted across the location of the afore-mentioned enclosure.

Alternatively, the creation of recreational green space or other parkland, within the south-west corner of the evaluated area, would also mitigate the risk of potential damage to the buried archaeological features.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In August 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land south of the Saltway, Banbury in advance of development on the site. The evaluation was conducted as part of the process in obtaining outline planning consent for housing development on the potential site.

1.2 The site covers an area of approximately 18 hectares, bounded to the north by the Salt Way (an un-metalled track), to the west by an arable plot, to the south by Wykham Lane, to the south-east by Bodicote Cricket Club and to the east by White Post Road. The site is presently used as arable land with a plot of allotments in the south-west corner.

1.3 In advance of the current phase of works, a Desk-Based Assessment was conducted for the site by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in 2014 (Clarke, 2014). The 2014 study assessed that there was a moderate to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area. In addition to the DBA, a Heritage Statement was conducted to focus on the setting of nearby Listed Buildings and Bodicote Conservation Area (Park, 2014).

1.4 A geophysical survey conducted by Archaeological Research Services Ltd also identified a number of magnetic anomalies across the site, which were interpreted as evidence for a prehistoric/Romano-British settlement in addition to other potential archaeological features (Durkin, 2014). A number of evaluation trenches were targeted across the geophysical anomalies regarded as features of potential archaeological significance.

1.5 The evaluation work outlined in this report was conducted in order to determine the presence of any archaeological constraints that may impact upon the proposed development.

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

#### *Prehistoric*

1.6 The earliest recorded remains in proximity to the site date to the Neolithic period. A Neolithic causewayed enclosure (HER ID-MOX4460) has been identified in aerial photographs to the west of the site at Wykham Farm. Two pits (HER ID-MOX12816) were also identified in a watching brief within 100m of the enclosure. The earlier pit, from the Early Neolithic period, is believed to have been contemporary with the enclosure, while the later pit dated to the Late Neolithic period. West of the aforementioned concentration of Neolithic activity, a potential Bronze Age

curvi-linear enclosure (HER ID-MOX24691) has also been identified. Additionally, aerial photography has revealed two possible round barrows (HER ID-MOX12183) within 60m of the western edge of the development site.

Iron Age activity has been identified in small settlements located to the west (HER ID-MOX24118) and east (HER ID-MOX23935) of the site. The pattern of mid to late Iron Age settlement within the area was characterised by the abandonment of lower-lying land in favour of more elevated ground, epitomised by the land enclosed within the western quarter of the evaluated area (Figure 2). Lang (2010) has hypothesised that the shift in mid to late Iron Age settlement patterns was due to increased flooding within the river valleys.

#### *Roman*

1.7 Romano-British activity within the wider study area was principally characterised by two Roman Roads. The first road was identified (NHRE ID- 1028401) along the southern edge of the site –aligned roughly parallel with Wykham Lane and Weeping Cross. A second road was located north of the site, on a north-west to north-east orientation (NHRE ID-1035203). Additionally, a probable villa has been identified 1300m to the west of the site, south of Wykham Lane (Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001).

#### *Medieval*

1.8 The earliest medieval activity within close proximity to the site was characterised by the recovery of a small number of coarse late Saxon pottery fragments (MOX4444) found 225m to the south of the site. Traces of extensive medieval agricultural activity, epitomised by ridge and furrow farming, have also been located at College Fields, 300m to the east of the site (Archaeological Services WYAS 2005; ARS64), and in the land between Wykham Farm and the Salt Way, immediately to the west of the site (Cotswold Archaeological Trust 2012; ARS02; Cotswold Archaeology 2013; ARS07). Additionally, the site is also bordered by the Salt Way at its northern boundary. The Salt Way was believed to have been the main carriageway for the salt trade between Droitwich and London although the efficacy of this information is uncertain, however, as the designation of this route appears to owe its existence to the Third Edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1880.

#### *Method Statement*

1.9 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of proposed development, and to record any features or deposits at an appropriate level.



1.10 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (2013) and with the IfA Code of Conduct (2014).

The archaeological evaluation was comprised of eighty trenches, measuring 1.8m x 30m. However, trenches 22, 23, 25, 34, 35 and 36 were not excavated due to the presence of overhead power-lines within close proximity to the afore-mentioned trench locations (Figure. 2). Due to the health and safety risks associated with the operation of a mechanical excavator in close proximity to overhead power lines, a 20m exclusion zone from any power-line was maintained throughout the course of the evaluation. Additionally, Trench 1 was unexcavated due to the damage risk to private property likely to be incurred through the use of a mechanical excavator during trench excavation.

1.11 Each trench was opened by machine using a toothless ditching bucket in level spits until the natural level was reached, at which point the trench was examined and cleaned by hand. All machine excavation was carried out under careful archaeological supervision.

1.12 All deposits were recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. Each context was recorded on pro-forma records which included the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers.

1.13 Each trench was planned at 1:50. All deposits and the base of the trench were levelled and heights are expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum.

1.14 A photographic record was maintained including photographs of the trench. All images were taken in monochrome as well as digital format, and contain a graduated photographic scale.

## 2 Results

### *Archaeologically Sterile Trenches*

2.1 Trenches 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 56, 62, 63, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79 and 80 had an average depth of 0.43m and were all archaeologically sterile. (Figures 119-155). A dark, orangey-brown topsoil (201), (401), (501), (701), (901), (1001), (1201), (1401), (1501), (1701), (2101), (2401), (2601), (2701), (2801), (3201), (3301), (4001), (4101), (4201), (4401), (4501), ((4601), (4901), (5601), (6201), (6301), (6901), (7201), (7301), (7401), (7601), (7701), (7901) (8001), with an average depth of 0.23m, was displayed in all of the afore-mentioned trenches. The topsoil deposits sealed a number of subsoil deposits displaying variable characteristics. Subsoil deposits (202), (402), (502), (702), (902), (1002), (1402), (1502), (1702), (2702), (3202), (3302), (4002), (4102), (4202) and (8002) all displayed a

light, orangey-brown, sandy-silt composition with an average depth of 0.15m. Additionally, a yellowish-orange, sandy-clay with an average depth of 0.19m was identified in subsoil deposits (2402), (2602), (2802), (2802) and (6202). A third geological group of subsoil deposits (4402), (4502), (4602), (4902), (5002), (6302), (6902), (7202), (7602) and (7702) were all comprised of an orangey-brown, silty-clay with an average thickness of 0.15m.

Trenches 24, 46, 73, 74 and 79 all displayed a dark, orangey-brown, silty-clay, colluvial deposit (2403), (4604), (7304), (7403) (7903) with an average thickness of 0.58m. The colluvial deposits were all sealed by subsoil deposits and overlay a yellowish-white, sandy-clay natural (2404), (4603), (7303). Trenches 74 and 79 were excavated to a maximum safe depth of 1.2m but, due to the thickness of the colluvial deposits (7403) and (7903), the natural substrate was not revealed.

### *Trench 3*

2.2 Trench 3 was aligned on a NE-SW orientated axis and was excavated through a dark, orangey-brown, topsoil (301) with an average thickness of 0.25m (Figures- 2 & 3). Topsoil deposit (301) sealed a light, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (302) measuring 0.45m in thickness at the north-eastern trench edge, descending to a maximum thickness of 0.70m at the south-western extent of the trench. Subsoil deposit (302) sealed an orangey-brown, sandy-silt, natural substrate (303) containing frequent limestone and iron stone inclusions. The appearance of the natural substrate was characteristic of Marlstone geology. The trench displayed a maximum depth of 0.92m.

2.3 Two E-W orientated linears, F.304 and F. 306, were excavated through the natural substrate (303) (Figures- 4 & 5). Linear F. 304 was identified 10.6m north of the south-west extent of Trench 3. F.304 measured 1.44m x 2m x 0.52m, bisected the width of the trench and was comprised of cut [305] filled by deposit (304). Cut [305] displayed a sharp break of slope at both the top and bottom, in addition to concave sides and a rounded, even base. Deposit (304) was the only identifiable fill of cut [305] and was comprised of an orangey-brown, sandy-silt containing rare, small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. A single fragment of clay pipe stem was recovered from fill (304). Consequently, F. 304 has been interpreted as an 18<sup>th</sup> Century, boundary ditch.

2.4 Linear F. 306 was identified 4.08m south of the north-eastern extent of Trench 3, was orientated on an E-W axis and measured 2m x 0.42m x 0.46m at its maximum visible extents. F.306 was comprised of a convex sided cut [307] with a rounded, uneven base and was filled by an orangey-brown, sandy-silt (306). No datable finds were recovered from F.306, however the near-identical alignment between F.306 and F.304, coupled with the similarity between fills (306) and (304) may indicate that both linears were of a roughly contemporaneous post-medieval date.

#### Trench 6

2.5 Trench 6 was orientated on a NNE-SSW axis and was excavated through a dark orange-brown, topsoil (601) with an average thickness 0.20m (Figure- 2 & 6). Topsoil (601) contained a single fragment of 19th Century pottery and sealed a light, orange-brown, sandy-silt subsoil, with an average thickness of 0.36m. The natural substrate (611) in Trench 6, was identified at a height of 120.22m aOD and was comprised of an orange-brown, sandy-silt containing rare, small, sub-rounded, limestone inclusions. Four features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 6, F.603, F.604, F.607 and F.609.

2.6 An unexcavated, 0.80m wide, modern French drain (F.603) bisected the trench 8.8m from the southern extent of Trench 6. French drain F.603 truncated a pit/linear terminus F.609, measuring 0.94m x 0.60m x 0.14m at its greatest visible extents and comprised of cut [610] filled by deposit (609). Cut [610] was excavated through natural substrate (611) had a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the base, a rounded base and concave sides. Deposit (609) was a well sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt and was the only identifiable fill present within cut [610]. No datable finds were recovered from F.609 (Figure. 9).

2.7 F.607 was identified 6.8m north of the southern end of the trench and measured 0.58m x 0.44m x 0.52m at its greatest extents (Figure. 8). F.607 extended 0.58m west from the eastern edge of Trench 6 and displayed a concave sided cut [608] with a rounded, uneven base. Cut [608] was excavated through natural substrate (611) and was filled by a well-sorted, light, orange-brown, sandy silt (607). No datable finds were recovered from deposit (607). Additionally, the full extent of F.607 was not visible within the trench, therefore no conclusive understanding of feature function was determined. However, it is not unreasonable to assume that F.607 represented a possible pit or linear terminus of uncertain date.

2.8 F.604 was present 4m north of the southern extent of Trench 6 and measured 0.64m x 0.45m x 0.68m at its greatest extents (Figure. 7). F.604 was sub-circular in plan, had a concave sided cut [606], a rounded, uneven base and a gradual break of slope at both the top and bottom. Cut [606] was excavated through the natural substrate (611) and was filled by deposits (604) and (605). Deposit (605) was the primary fill of cut [606] and had a well sorted, brownish-grey, silty-sand composition with occasional charcoal inclusions. The well sorted composition of fill (605) indicated that (605) was likely formed by wind/waterborne sifting and not due to man-made depositional processes. No datable finds were recovered from (605). The final phase fill of cut [606] was a well-sorted, reddish-brown, sandy-clay deposit (604). Deposit (604) sealed fill (605) and was overlain by subsoil deposit (602). A single fragment of flint was recovered from deposit (604). The form of F.604, coupled with the presence of a fragment of flint debitage within deposit (604) may indicate that F.604 functioned as a late Neolithic waste pit.

#### Trench 8

2.9 Trench 8 was orientated on a NNE-SSW alignment and was excavated through an orange-brown, topsoil deposit (801) with a maximum thickness of 0.19m. Topsoil (801) sealed an orange-brown, sandy-clay, subsoil (802) containing rare, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Subsoil (802) measured 0.53m in thickness and sealed a light, orange-brown, sandy-silt natural substrate (303). The natural substrate (303) contained moderate sub-angular limestone inclusions characteristic of Marlstone geology. Trench 8 measured 0.72m in depth and was excavated to a height of 120.62m aOD (Figure 2 & 10).

2.10 A single, sub-oval feature (F.804) was revealed 5m south of the northern extent of Trench 8 (Figure. 11). F.804 measured 0.48m x 0.62m x 0.29m at its maximum extents, displayed a concave sided cut [805] with a rounded, uneven base and a gradual break of slope at both the top and bottom. Cut [805] was filled by a moderately sorted, orange-brown, sandy clay deposit (804). No finds were recovered from fill (804) which also displayed evidence for disturbance caused by root action. Consequently, F.804 was tentatively interpreted as a small pit of unknown date and function.

#### Trench 11

2.11 Trench 11 was aligned on NE-SW orientated axis and was excavated through an orange-brown topsoil deposit with a thickness of 0.18m (Figure 2 & 12). Topsoil deposit (1101) sealed an orange-brown, sandy-silt, subsoil deposit (1102). Subsoil deposit (1102) had a thickness of 0.23m and overlaid a brownish-orange, sandy-silt natural substrate (1103). Trench 11 was excavated to a depth of 121.77m aOD and revealed two features of archaeological significance, F.1104 and F.1107.

2.12 F.1104 was present 3m south of the northern extent of Trench 11 and measured 0.52m x 0.50m x 0.18m (Figure 13). F.1104 was sub-circular in form and displayed a concave sided cut [1105] with a gradual break of slope at both the top and bottom. Cut [1105] was excavated through the natural substrate (1103) and was filled by a well sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt (1104). No datable finds were recovered from fill (1104). The composition of deposit (1104) coupled with the form of cut [1105] may indicate that F.1104 should be interpreted as a small pit or posthole of uncertain date.

2.13 F.1106 was located 15.7m south of the northern extent of Trench 11 and 12m SSW of F.1104 (Figure 14). F.1106 displayed a sub-circular cut [1107], with concave sides measuring 0.56m x 0.49m x 0.18m. Cut [1107] was excavated through the natural substrate (1103) and was filled by a well sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt (1106). No datable finds were recovered from deposit (1106) and the composition of (1106) may indicate formation by wind/waterborne depositional processes. Consequently, the form of cut [1107] coupled with the composition of (1106) may indicate that F.1106 functioned as a post-hole for a timber upright.

## Trench 13

2.14 Trench 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.36m and was aligned on an ENE-WSW orientation (Figure. 2 & 15). A dark orangey-brown, topsoil (1301), with an average thickness of 0.20m, sealed an orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (1302), measuring 0.16m at its deepest extent. Subsoil (1302) sealed an orangey-brown, sandy-silt natural substrate (1303) containing frequent limestone and iron stone inclusions. The appearance of natural substrate (1303) was characteristic of Marlstone geology. Natural substrate (1303) was identified at a height of 121.76m aOD. Three features of archaeological significance were identified within Trench 13, F.1304, F.1306 and F.1308.

2.15 F.1304 measured 1.14m x 1.10m x 0.22m at its maximum extent and was located 6.95m west of the eastern edge of Trench 13 (Figure 16). F.1304 was excavated through natural substrate (1303) and displayed a concave sided cut [1305] with a rounded, uneven base. Cut [1305] was filled by a well sorted, yellowish-brown sandy-silt (1304) containing occasional, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions and a fragment of mid-late Iron Age pottery. It was unclear from the visible dimensions of F.1304 whether or not F.1304 functioned as either a pit or a linear terminus. However, the location of F.1304 matched the position of a terminus associated with a curvi-linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Consequently, F.1304 has been interpreted as a mid-late Iron Age, curving ditch terminus.

2.16 Linear F.1306 bisected Trench 13 on an N-S axis and measured 1.8m x 0.52m x 0.28m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 17). F.1306 was excavated through the natural substrate (1303), had a concave sided cut [1307] and a rounded, uneven base. Additionally, cut [1307] was filled by a yellowish-brown, sandy-silt deposit (1306) which was similar in composition to terminus fill (1304). No finds were recovered from (1306). Linear F.1306 matched the location of the curvi-linear anomaly revealed during the geophysical survey and likely represented the western-most curve of ditch F.1304. F.1304 and F.1306 have therefore been interpreted as representative of the same mid-late Iron Age curving ditch. The profiles displayed by both F.1304 and F.1306 may be indicative of a drainage gully or ditch associated with a domestic structure.

2.17 Sub-circular feature F.1308 was located 3.30m east of the western extent of Trench 13 and measured 0.82m x 0.98m x 0.58m at its maximum extents (Figure 18). F.1308 was excavated through the natural substrate (1303) and displayed a concave sided cut [1309] with a gradual break of slope at the top and a rounded, even base. Cut [1309] was also filled by a well sorted, greyish-brown, sandy-clay (1308) with occasional, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Deposit (1308) contained no datable finds and was sealed by subsoil deposit (1302). F.1308 was interpreted as a pit of unknown date or function.

## Trench 16

2.18 Trench 16 was orientated on a NNE-SSW alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m (Figure 19). Trench 16 was excavated through a dark, orangey-brown topsoil deposit (1601) measuring 0.22m at its greatest depth. Topsoil deposit (1601) sealed a light, orangey-brown subsoil (1602) with a sandy-silt composition. Subsoil deposit (1602) measured 0.16m in depth and overlaid the natural substrate (1603). Deposit (1603) displayed a light, brownish-orange sandy silt composition with occasional small sub-angular limestone inclusions. Additionally, natural substrate (1603) was identified at a height of 122.72m aOD. Three features of archaeological significance, F.1606 and F.1609, were identified with Trench 16.

2.19 Linear F.1604 was identified 11m north of the southern extent of Trench 16 and measured 1.8m x 0.64m x 0.28m where visible. F.1604 was orientated on a WNW-ESE alignment and was comprised of cut [1605] and deposit (1604). Cut [1605] was excavated through the natural substrate (1603) and displayed concave sides with an even, rounded base. Additionally, cut [1605] was filled by a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt (1604) containing occasional small stony inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from (1604). Additionally, Trench 16 was targeted across two curvi-linear anomalies which were identified during the geophysical survey (Durkin, 2014). F.1604 was located at roughly the same position as the northern arm of the southern-most, curvi-linear feature identified by the geophysical survey (Figure. 2). Consequently, F.1604 may confirm the presence of a curvi-linear drainage ditch/gully of unknown date at the southern extent of Trench 16.

2.20 Linear F.1606 was located 1.50m south of the northern extent of Trench 16, 17.5m north of F.1604 and was orientated on a NW-SE alignment (Figure 20 & 21). F.1606 measured 2.32m x 1.8m x 0.58m, at its maximum visible extents, and was comprised of a concave sided cut [1607] filled by a well sorted, brownish-yellow, silty-sand (1606). Cut [1607] was excavated through the natural substrate (1603) and, as previously mentioned, displayed uneven, concave sides and a rounded, uneven base. Fill (1606) contained a fragment of flint debitage and was truncated by posthole F.1609. The composition of (1606) was indicative of a deposit formed by naturally occurring wind/waterborne depositional processes. The position of linear F.1606 matched the location of the northern-most arc of a curvi-linear feature revealed by the geophysical survey (Figure. –Trench locations). However, the southern extent of the northern curvi-linear anomaly, revealed by the geophysical survey, wasn't visible within the base of Trench 16 (Figure 2). Consequently, linear F.1606 was tentatively interpreted as forming the northern-most arc of a curvi-linear drainage ditch. The southern extent of curvi-linear F.1606 may have been obscured by bio-turbation or agricultural activity. The presence of a fragment of flint debitage within fill (1606) may suggest that F.1606 dated from the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

2.21 F.1609 was located 3.4m south of the northern extent of Trench 16, at the southern edge of cut [1605] (Figure 21). F.1609 was comprised of a sub-circular,

vertically sided cut [1608] with a rounded, even base. Cut [1608] was filled by a well sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt (1609). Furthermore, cut [1608] was excavated through fill (1606) of curvi-linear F.1606 and the natural substrate (1603). No finds were recovered from the fill of (1609) and no other sub-circular features were identified within Trench 16. Consequently, F.1609 has been interpreted as a posthole, excavated to provide foundation support for a timber upright. No specific date was assigned to posthole F.1609. However, the physical relationship between cut [1608] and deposit (1606) indicated that F.1609 post-dated the dis-use of curvi-linear F.1606.

#### Trench 18

2.22 Trench 18 was orientated on a NE-SW orientation and was excavated to a depth of 0.37m (Figure. 2 & 23). Trench 18 was excavated through an orange-brown topsoil (1801) with a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Topsoil (1801) sealed a brownish-orange, sandy-silt, subsoil (1802). Subsoil (1802) measured 0.17m at its maximum depth and sealed a dark, brownish-orange, sandy-silt, natural substrate (1803). One feature of archaeological significance, F.1804, was identified in Trench 18. The natural substrate, within Trench 18, was located at a height of 122.72m aOD.

2.23 Curvi-linear F.1804 was identified 9.5m north of the southern extent of Trench 18 and measured 1.8m x 0.72m x 0.38m where visible (Figure. 24). F.1804 was orientated on a curving NW-SE axis and was comprised of cut [1805] and deposit (1804). Cut [1805] was excavated through the natural substrate (1803) and displayed a concave north-eastern side, a convex south-western side and a rounded, uneven base. A light, orange-brown, sandy-silt (1804) was the only identifiable fill within cut [1805]. No datable finds were recovered from (1804). It should be noted that Trench 18 was targeted across three linear anomalies which were identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2). F.1804 matched the orientation and location of the southerly curvi-linear anomaly within Trench 18. Additionally, the same sub-circular anomaly present at the southern extent of Trench 18 produced curvi-linear features, F.1908 and F.2006 in Trenches 19 and 20. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to assume that F.1804 may form a constituent part of the same sub-circular ditch network as curvi-linears F.1906 and F.2006. No function or date was assigned to F.1804, F.1908 and F.2006.

2.24 The two northern geophysical, linear anomalies targeted within Trench 18 were not identified during the current phase of works (Figure 2)

#### Trench 19

2.25 Trench 19 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m and was aligned on a NE-SW orientation (Figure 2 & 25). Trench 19 was excavated through a dark, orange-brown topsoil (1901) with a maximum thickness of 0.24m. Topsoil (1901) overlay a 0.01m thick, orange-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (1902). Subsoil (1902) overlay an orange-brown, sandy-silt, natural substrate (1903) containing moderate limestone and iron stone inclusions. The appearance of natural substrate (1903) was characteristic of

Marlstone geology. A modern earthing-cable, associated with a nearby electricity pylon, was identified 7.7m north of the southern extent of Trench 19. The earthing-cable trench had a width of 0.2m and bisected Trench 19 on a WSW-ENE alignment. Two features of archaeological significance, F.1905 and F.1908, were identified within Trench 19. The natural substrate (1903) was located at a depth of 122.25m aOD.

2.26 Linear F.1905 was located 13m north of the southern extent of Trench 19 and was orientated on a NW-SE axis (Figure. 26). Linear F.1905 was comprised of a concave sided cut with a rounded, even base [1906] filled by a light orange-brown, sandy-clay deposit (1905). Cut [1906] measured 0.62m x 2.64m x 0.50m and was excavated through the natural substrate (1903). No datable finds were recovered from deposit (1905). Linear F.1905 has been interpreted as a boundary/drainage ditch of uncertain date.

2.27 Linear F.1908 was orientated on an E-W alignment and was located 8.3m north of the southern extent of Trench 19 (Figure 27). Linear F.1908 measured 1.4m x 1.8m x 0.26m at its maximum extents and was comprised of cut [1907] and deposit (1908). Cut [1907] displayed a broadly similar concave profile to curvi-linear F.1804 and was excavated through natural substrate (1903). Additionally, cut [1907] was filled by a well sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt (1908) containing rare, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from (1908). Furthermore, Trench 19 was targeted across a sub-circular, curvi-linear anomaly, previously identified in Trench 18 as F.1804 and in Trench 20 as F.2006. F.1908 occupied a broadly similar location to the sub-circular, curvi-linear anomaly identified during the geophysics. Consequently, F.1908 has been interpreted as likely forming part of the same feature as F.1804 and F.2006.

#### Trench 20

2.28 Trench 20 was aligned on an ENE-WSW orientation and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m (Figure 2 & 28). Trench 20 was excavated through a dark, orange-brown topsoil (2001) which displayed a maximum thickness of 0.36m. The topsoil deposit (2001) overlay a 0.10m thick, orange-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (2002). The subsoil deposit (2002) physically overlay an orange-brown, sandy-silt natural substrate (2003) which was located at a depth of 121.89m aOD. Two features of archaeological significance, F.2004 and F.2006, were identified within Trench 20.

2.29 Linear F.2004 was orientated on an E-W alignment and was located 8.60m north-east of the south-west extent of Trench 20 (Figure 29). F.2004 was excavated through natural substrate (2003) and was comprised of cut [2005], filled by deposit (2004). Cut [2005] measured 4.16m x 0.50m x 0.22m at its maximum extents and displayed concave sides descending into a rounded, even base. Deposit (2004) was the only identifiable fill of cut [2005] and was composed of a yellowish-brown, sandy-silt containing rare, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. No finds were recovered from (2004). F.2004 has been interpreted as a boundary ditch/drainage gully of unknown date.



2.30 Linear F.2006 was located 12.48m north-east of the south-west edge of Trench 20 and measured 1.8m x 0.36m x 0.22m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 30). F.2006 was comprised of a concave sided cut [2007] descending into a rounded, uneven base. Cut [2007] was filled by a well sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-silt (2006). Deposit (2006) contained no datable finds and was sealed by subsoil deposit (2002). Trenches 18, 19 and 20 were targeted across a curvi-linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey phase of works. Linear F.2006 was located in broadly the same location as the sub-circular, curvi-linear feature previously identified in Trench 18 and 19. Consequently, F.2006 has been interpreted as the likely continuation of curvi-linear features F.1804 and F.1908. No conclusive function or date was assigned to gully/ditch F.2006.

#### Trench 29

2.31 Trench 29 was orientated on an N-S alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m (Figure 2 & 31). Trench 29 was excavated through an orangey-brown, topsoil deposit (2901) with a maximum depth of 0.23m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (2901) overlay a 0.34m thick, brownish-yellow, sandy-clay subsoil (2902). Subsoil deposit (2902) physically overlay an orangey-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (2903) which was identified at a depth of 119.74m aOD. Three features of archaeological significance, F.2904 and F.2906 and F.2908, were revealed within Trench 29.

2.32 Linear F.2904 was orientated on an E-W alignment and was situated 5.6m north of the southern extent of Trench 29 (Figure 35). Linear F.2904 bisected the full extent of the trench and intersected with linear F.2906 at the eastern edge of Trench 29 (Figure 36). Additionally, F.2904 measured 0.56m x 1.6m x 0.08m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [2905] filled by deposit (2906). Cut [2905] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a concave, uneven base. Cut [2905] was filled by a well sorted, yellowish-brown, silty-clay deposit (2904). Deposit (2904) contained no datable finds and was sealed by subsoil deposit (2902). F.2904 was excavated through the natural substrate (2903) and was identified at a depth of 119.65m aOD.

2.33 Linear F.2906 was aligned on a N-S orientation and was located 4.2m north of the southern extent of Trench 29 (Figure 36 & 37). Linear F.2906 abutted the eastern edge of Trench 29 and intersected with linear F.2904, at a distance of 5.72m north of the southern edge of the trench. Linear F.2906 measured 2.70m x 0.34m x 0.14m at its maximum extents and was comprised of cut [2907] filled by deposit (2906). Cut [2907] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a concave break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. As previously mentioned, cut [2907] was filled by a well sorted, yellowish-brown, silty-clay (2906). Deposit (2906) contained no datable finds and was sealed by subsoil deposit (2902). F.2906 was excavated through the natural substrate (2903) and was identified at a depth of 119.58m aOD. No stratigraphic relationship was established between F.2904 and F.2906. However, the composition of

deposits (2904) and (2906) may be indicative of broadly contemporaneous depositional processes. Consequently, F.2904 and F.2906 were interpreted as heavily truncated gullies of unknown date or function.

2.34 Pit F.2908 was situated 3.5m north of the southern extent of Trench 29 and measured 1.3m x 1.8m x 0.34m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 32-34). Pit F.2908 was comprised of cut [2909] filled by a well sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-clay (2908). Cut [2909] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (2908) contained rare, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions and was the only identifiable fill of cut [2909]. Additionally, deposit (2908) was sealed by subsoil (2902) and contained no datable finds. Pit F.2908 was identified at a depth of 119.59m aOD and has been interpreted as a potential waste pit of unknown date.

2.35 Trench 29 was targeted across a sub-circular, geophysical anomaly situated within the centre of the trench. No features were identified within the afore-mentioned location. Consequently, the geophysical anomaly within Trench 29 has been interpreted as a geological formation present at a greater depth than the machine dug trench and not of archaeological significance.

#### Trench 30

2.36 Trench 30 was orientated on a NNE-SSW alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m (Figure 2 & 38). Trench 30 was excavated through an orangey-brown, topsoil deposit (3001) with a maximum depth of 0.33m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (3001) sealed a 0.18m thick, brownish-orange, sandy-clay subsoil (3002). Subsoil deposit (3002) overlay a brownish-white, silty-clay, natural substrate (3003) which was identified at a depth of 125.65m aOD. Natural substrate (3003) was truncated by five features of archaeological significance, F.3005, F.3007, F.3009, F.3011 and F.3012.

2.37 Linear F.3005 was situated 5.4m north of the southern extent of Trench 30 and was aligned on an E-W orientation (Figure 39). Linear F.3005 measured 0.55m x 1.8m x 0.30m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [3004] filled by deposit (3005). Cut [3004] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (3005) had an orangey-brown, silty-clay composition and contained occasional, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from deposit (3005). The composition of fill (3005) was indicative of wind/waterborne deposition consistent with natural siltation. The lack of dating evidence, coupled with the limited visible extents of ditch F.3005, prevented any conclusive interpretation of feature function.

2.38 Linear F.3007 was orientated on an ENE-WSW alignment and was located 8.3m north of the southern extent of Trench 30 (Figure 40). Linear F.3007 measured 0.22m x 1.88m x 0.11m at its maximum visible extents and was identified at a depth of 124.44m

aOD. Additionally, linear F.3007 was comprised of cut [3006] and deposit (3007). Cut [3006] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Cut [3006] was filled by a well sorted, greyish-brown, silty-clay (3007) containing rare, small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from fill (3007). The form and composition of F.3007 was indicative of a furrow caused by ploughing.

2.39 Linear F.3009 was situated 12m north of the southern extent of Trench 30 and measured 2.10m x 1.8m x 0.28m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 41). Linear F.3009 was also orientated on a NW-SE alignment and was identified at a depth of 124.65m aOD. Furthermore, linear F.3009 displayed a concave sided cut [3008] filled by an orangey-brown, silty-clay deposit (3009). Deposit (3009) contained occasional small, sub-rounded stony inclusions, a fragment of mid-late Iron Age pottery and a fragment of flint debitage. Consequently, linear F.3009 was interpreted as a mid-late Iron Age boundary ditch.

2.40 Linear F.3011 was located 18.4m north of the southern extent of Trench 30 and measured 1.02m x 1.8m x 0.38m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 42). It should also be noted that linear F.3011 was orientated on a broadly curving NW-SE alignment and was comprised of cut [3010] and filled by deposit (3011). Cut [3010] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, even base. Deposit (3011) was the only identifiable fill of cut [3010] and had a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt composition. No datable finds were recovered from deposit (3011). However, despite the lack of dating evidence retrieved from F.3011 the curvi-linear form of cut [3010] coupled with the proximity to Iron Age ditch F.3009, might be suggestive of an Iron Age date.

2.41 Linear F.3012 was situated 1.5m south of the northern extent of Trench 30 and measured 0.75m x 3.05m x 0.12m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 43). Additionally, linear F.3012 was orientated on a curving NW-SE alignment and was identifiable at a depth of 124.88m aOD. Linear F.3012 was comprised of a concave sided cut [3013] filled by an orangey-brown, sandy-silt (3012). No datable finds were recovered from deposit (3012). The heavily truncated form and lack of dating evidence, recovered from F.3012, prevented conclusive understanding of feature date or function.

2.42 It should be noted that both linear F.3011 and linear F.3012 were situated within the location of a sub-circular anomaly that was identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2). It seems likely that curvi-linears F.3011 and F.3012 were associated and represented constituent parts of the same sub-circular feature identified by the geophysical survey. Consequently, F.3011 and F.3012 have been interpreted as potential drainage gullies of unknown, but likely prehistoric date.

#### Trench 31

2.43 Trench 31 was orientated on a NE-SW alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m (Figure 2 & 44). Trench 31 was excavated through an orangey-brown, topsoil deposit (3101) with a depth of 0.31m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (3101) sealed a 0.45m thick, brownish-orange, sandy-clay subsoil (3102). Subsoil deposit (3102) sealed an orangey-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (3103) which was identified at a depth of 121.14m aOD. Natural substrate (3103) contained frequent, large, mudstone inclusions and was truncated by one feature of archaeological significance, F.3104.

2.44 F.3105 was located 3.8m SW of the NE extent of Trench 31 and measured 0.78m x 0.82m x 0.10m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 45). Additionally, F.3104 was orientated on NW-SE alignment and was comprised of cut [3105] and filled by deposit (3104). Cut [3104] displayed concave sides, a non-perceptible break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Cut [3105] was filled by a well sorted, reddish-brown, sandy-clay (3104) containing occasional small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Linear F.3104 was identified at a depth of 121.19m aOD and was interpreted as a potential pit or linear terminus of unknown date.

#### Trench 37

2.45 Trench 37 was orientated on a NE-SW alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.33m (Figure 46). The trench was excavated through an orangey-brown topsoil (3701) with a maximum depth of 0.25m. Topsoil deposit (3701) sealed an orangey-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (3702) with a thickness of 0.08m. No finds were recovered from either topsoil deposit (3701) or subsoil deposit (3702). Subsoil (3702) sealed an orangey-brown, sandy-clay natural substrate (3703) containing frequent small, sub-angular limestone inclusions. Natural substrate (3703) was truncated by linear, F.3704.

2.46 Linear F.3704 was orientated on an N-S orientated axis and measured 3.2m x 1.8m x 0.14m at its maximum extents (Figure 47 & 48). Additionally, linear F.3704 was identified at a depth of 123.73m aOD and was comprised of cut [3705] filled by deposit (3704). Cut [3705] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. Furthermore, cut [3705] was filled by an orangey-brown, sandy-silt (3704) containing occasional, small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. Deposit (3704) also contained a fragment of flint debitage and a sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> Century Red Earthenware pottery. Linear F.3704 was interpreted as a post-medieval furrow. It should be noted that linear F.3704 was situated within the same location as an N-S orientated anomaly that was identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2). Additionally, it seems likely that other, similarly aligned, linear anomalies present within the north-west corner of the site should be regarded as post-medieval furrows.

## Trench 38

2.47 Trench 38 was orientated on a NNW-SSE alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m (Figure 2 & 49). Trench 38 was excavated through an orangey-brown topsoil deposit (3801) with a depth of 0.35m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (3101) sealed a 0.10m thick, brownish-orange, sandy-clay subsoil (3802). Subsoil deposit (3802) sealed an orangey-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (3803). Natural substrate (3803) was identified at a depth of 123.67m aOD. Additionally, natural substrate (3103) was truncated by one feature of archaeological significance, F.3804.

2.48 Linear F.3804 was located 3.9m south of the northern extent of Trench 38 (Figure 50). Additionally, linear F.3804 was also aligned on an E-W orientation and measured 1.13m x 1.8m x 0.24m at its maximum visible extents. Linear F.3804 was identified at a depth of 123.68m aOD and comprised of cut [3805], filled by deposit (3804). Cut [3805] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Additionally, cut [3805] was filled by a well sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-silt (3804) containing occasional, small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. Linear F.3804 was interpreted as a field enclosure or boundary ditch of unknown date. It should also be noted that linear F.3805 matched the location of a similarly aligned geophysical anomaly and both features should be regarded as associated (Figure 2).

## Trench 39

2.49 Trench 39 was orientated on an E-W alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m (Figure 2 & 51). Trench 39 was excavated through an orangey-brown topsoil deposit (3901) with a maximum depth of 0.22m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (3901) overlaid a 0.10m thick, brownish-yellow, sandy-clay subsoil (3902). Subsoil deposit (3902) sealed an orangey-brown, silty-clay natural substrate (3903) which was identified at a depth of 122.80m aOD. One feature of archaeological significance (F.3904) was revealed within Trench 39.

2.50 Linear F.3904 measured 2.2m x 0.69m x 0.11m at its maximum extents and was located 3.8m SE of the NW extent of Trench 39. Linear F.3904 was excavated through natural substrate (3903) and was comprised of a concave sided cut [3905] filled by a well sorted, yellowish-brown, silty-clay (3904). No finds were recovered from linear F.3904. Linear F.3904 was orientated on an N-S alignment and terminated 0.80m west of the eastern edge of the Trench 39. No other features were identified in association with linear terminus F.3904. Consequently, F.3904 was interpreted as a ditched terminus, likely associated with an enclosure of unknown date. A number of E-W orientated linear anomaly's were identified during the geophysical survey but were not identified within Trench 39.

## Trench 43

2.51 Trench 43 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m and was orientated on a NE-SW alignment (Figure 2 & 52). Trench 43 was excavated through a yellowish-brown topsoil deposit (4301) with a depth of 0.40m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (4301) overlaid a 0.40m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (4302). Subsoil deposit (4302) sealed an orangey-brown, sandy-silt natural substrate (4303) which was identified at a depth of 119.88m aOD. One feature of archaeological significance (F.4304) was revealed within Trench 43.

2.52 Linear F.4304 measured 1.82m x 1.8m x 0.80m at its maximum visible extents and was located 10.1m north of the southern extent of Trench 43 (Figure 53). Additionally, F.4304 was aligned on an E-W axis and was comprised of cut [4305] filled by deposit (4304). Cut [4305] displayed a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. Deposit (4304) displayed a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt composition and contained rare, sub-rounded stony inclusions. F.4304 contained no datable finds and was identified at a depth of 119.84m aOD. The form and composition of F.4304 was indicative of a field boundary ditch which had gradually filled with silt deposited by naturally occurring wind/waterborne action. No date was associated with linear F.4304 due to the lack of finds. The geophysical survey identified two E-W orientated linear anomalies within Trench 43. No E-W aligned linear features were identified within Trench 43.

## Trench 47

2.53 Trench 47 was excavated to a depth of 0.64m below ground level and was orientated on a NE-SW alignment (Figure 2 & 57). Trench 47 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (4701) with a depth of 0.38m. Topsoil deposit (4701) sealed a 0.26m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (4702). Subsoil deposit (4702) overlaid a greyish-brown, silty-clay natural substrate (4703) which was identified at a depth of 112.64m aOD. Two features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 47, F.4705 and F.4706.

2.54 F.4705 measured 1.6m x 1.4m x 0.34m at its maximum extents and was located 14.75m north of the southern extent of Trench 47 (Figure 54). F.4705 was excavated through natural substrate (4703) and comprised of cut [4704] filled by deposit (4705). Furthermore, F.4705 was identified at a depth of 112.64m aOD. Cut [4704] displayed a sub-circular shape in plan and had near vertical sides. Additionally, [4705] had a sharp break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, even base. Deposit (4705) had a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt composition and contained occasional charcoal inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from (4705). The composition of fill (4705) was indicative of naturally occurring, wind/waterborne depositional processes and was not formed by deliberate man made forces. F.4705 was interpreted as a pit of unknown date or function and likely associated with pit F.4706.



2.55 Pit F.4706 was located 0.25m north of pit F.4705 and measured 3.8m x 1.8m x 0.82m (Figure 55 & 56). F.4706 was excavated through natural substrate (4703) and was identified at a depth of 112.65m aOD. It should also be noted that F.4706 was comprised of cut [4707] filled by deposit (4706). Cut [4707] was sub-oval in plan, displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (4706) had a well-sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt composition and contained occasional fragments of charcoal and occasional small fragments of bone. The fragments of bone, identified within deposit (4706), were friable and did not survive recovery. Deposit (4706) was likely formed by wind/waterborne sifting and not deliberate, man-made, depositional processes. Consequently, F.4706 was interpreted as a pit of unknown date or function. As previously mentioned, the proximity of F.4706 to pit F.4705, coupled with the similarity in composition between fills (4706) and (4705), may indicate that both features were associated.

2.56 Trench 47 was targeted across a sub-oval geophysical anomaly which was situated within the same location as F.4706. Due to their relative proximity, it is not unreasonable to assume that the anomaly identified during the geophysical survey likely represented both pits F.4706 and F.4705. Two additional features F.4709 and F.4711 were also identified within trench 47 but were classified as likely variations in geology and not of archaeological significance. However, the location of F.4709 and F.4711 were recorded in plan.

#### Trench 48

2.57 Trench 48 was aligned on an N-S orientated axis and was excavated to a depth of 0.44m (Figure 2 & 58). Additionally, Trench 48 was excavated through an orange-brown topsoil deposit (4801) which displayed a maximum thickness of 0.24m. Topsoil deposit (4801) sealed a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (4802) with a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Subsoil deposit (4802) physically overlay a brownish-orange, sandy-silt natural substrate (4803). Furthermore, Trench 48 was excavated to a maximum depth of 118.29m aOD and contained one feature (F.4805) of archaeological significance. It should be noted that the northern extent of Trench 48 was shortened by approximately 10m due to the presence of abandoned, late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, agricultural equipment.

2.58 F.4805 was sub-oval in plan and located 18m north of the southern extent of Trench 48 (Figure 59). F.4805 also measured 1.74m x 0.97m at its maximum visible extents and was identified at a depth of 118.30m aOD. It should be noted that F.4805 was unexcavated due to the presence of very high quantities of mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> Century glass within fill (4805). The significant health and safety risk associated with hand excavating F.4805 prevented any further investigation. Therefore, F.4805 was characterised based on an analysis of feature shape in plan and deposit inclusions. F.4805 displayed a sub-oval cut [4806] which was excavated through the natural substrate (4803). Cut [4806] was filled by an orange-yellow, silty-sand containing a very

high frequency of small, fragmented glass and white glazed pot inclusions. The glass displayed mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> Century branding stamped 'Marmite' and 'Bovril'. F.4805 was interpreted as a waste disposal pit likely excavated during the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It should be noted that the land occupied by Trench 48 was utilised as allotments between the 1900's and the 1960's. Waste pit F.4805 was likely excavated during the aforementioned period.

#### Trench 50

2.59 Trench 50 was aligned on a NNE-SSW axis and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m (Figure 2 & 61). Trench 50 was excavated through an orange-brown topsoil deposit (5001) with a maximum thickness of 0.21m. Topsoil deposit (5001) sealed an orange-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (5002) with a thickness of 0.14m. Subsoil deposit (5002) contained occasional, sub-rounded stony inclusions and overlay a brownish-yellow, sandy-clay natural substrate (5003). Trench 50 was excavated to a maximum depth of 120.68m aOD and contained one feature (F.5004) of archaeological significance.

2.60 Linear F.5004 was aligned on an E-W orientation and measured 0.65m x 1.8m x 0.15m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 60). Additionally, F.5004 was situated 12.5m south of the northern extent of Trench 50 and was excavated through the natural substrate (5003) at a depth of 120.71m aOD. Linear F.5004 was comprised of cut [5005] filled by deposit (5004). Cut [5005] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (5004) was comprised of a well-sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-clay containing frequent, small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. No finds were recovered from F.5004. F.5004 was interpreted as a furrow related to agricultural land usage. No date was assigned to F.5004. It should also be noted that F.5004 matched the location of a similarly aligned geophysical linear anomaly (Figure 2). Consequently, the linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey should be interpreted as a furrow.

#### Trench 51

2.61 Trench 51 was aligned on a NNE-SSW axis and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m (Figure 2). Trench 51 was excavated through an orange-brown topsoil deposit (5101) with a maximum thickness of 0.20m. Topsoil deposit (5101) sealed a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (5102) with a thickness of 0.12m. Subsoil deposit (5002) contained occasional, sub-rounded stony inclusions and overlay a brownish-yellow, sandy-clay natural substrate (5003). Trench 50 was excavated to a maximum depth of 121.03m aOD and contained one feature (F.5105) of archaeological significance.

2.62 Linear F.5105 measured 2.78m x 1.8m x 0.93m at its maximum visible extents and was aligned on an E-W axis. Additionally, linear F.5105 was identified at 121.27m aOD and was comprised of cut [5104], filled by deposits (5105), (5106) and (5107). Cut [5104] had concave sides, a break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. The earliest identifiable fill of [5104] was a yellowish-brown,

sandy-clay (5107) containing occasional small-medium, sub-angular, stony inclusions. Deposit (5107) was overlain by a well-sorted, reddish-brown, silty-sand (5106) likely formed by wind/waterborne siltation. The uppermost deposit identifiable within cut [5104] was a yellowish-brown, silty-clay (5105) which was sealed by subsoil (5102). No finds were recovered from F.5105. However, F.5105 matched the location of an E-W aligned, linear anomaly which was identified during the geophysical survey. The aforementioned linear anomaly was also represented in Trench 57, 58, 65 and 68 as Iron Age enclosure ditch F.5710, F.5816, F.6504 and F.6808. Consequently, F.5105 was interpreted as the northern-most boundary ditch servicing an Iron Age enclosure.

#### Trench 52

2.63 Trench 52 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m and was orientated on a NNW-SSE alignment (Figure 2 & 62). Trench 52 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (5201) with a depth of 0.28m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (5201) overlaid a 0.09m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (5202). Subsoil deposit (5202) sealed a yellowish-brown, sandy-silt, natural substrate (5203) which was identified at a depth of 120.01m aOD. Natural substrate (5203) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular, limestone inclusions. Four features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 52, F.5204, F.5208, F.5213 and F.5215.

2.64 Pit F.5204 was located 15.4m north of the southern extent of Trench 52 and measured 1.44m x 0.80m x 0.78m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 63). Pit F.5204 was also excavated through natural substrate (5203), displayed a sub-circular shape in plan and was identified at a depth of 120.10m aOD. Furthermore, pit F.5204 was comprised of cut [5207], filled by deposits (5205) and (5206). Cut [5205] displayed near vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the base and a rounded, even base. The primary fill of cut [5207] was a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt (5206) containing occasional small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. Deposit (5206) measured 1.3m x 0.80m x 0.17m and was sealed by deposit (5205). The form and composition of (5206) was indicative of silting coupled with the partial collapse of feature edges. As previously mentioned, deposit (5205) physically overlaid deposit (5206) and measured 1.44m x 0.80m x 0.61m. Additionally, deposit (5206) was comprised of a moderately sorted, blackish-brown, sandy-silt containing small to medium sized, sub-angular, stony inclusions and fragments of cattle bones. Consequently, (5205) was interpreted as a deliberately dumped waste deposit, likely related to butchery practices and localised domestic activity. Therefore, it seems likely that pit F.5205 functioned as a waste pit of unspecified date. It should be noted that the proximity and similarity in form of Late Iron Age pit F.5208 would suggest that F.5204 existed at a broadly contemporaneous date.

2.65 Pit 5208 measured 1.98m x 1.18m x 1m at its maximum visible extents and was located 4m north of pit F.5204 (Figure 64-66). Pit F.5208 was excavated through the natural substrate (5203) and was comprised of cut [5211], filled by deposits (5210), (5209) and (5208).

Cut [5211] was sub-circular in plan and displayed near-vertical sides and a sharp break of slope at the top. The base of cut [5211] was not revealed due to health and safety considerations associated with unsupported, hand excavation at a depth of 1.38m below ground level. The earliest identifiable fill of cut [5211] was an orangey-brown, sandy-silt deposit (5210) containing moderate quantities of bone. The principal species represented, within (5210), was derived from cattle skeletons.

The form and composition of deposit (5210) was indicative of wind/waterborne silting coupled with occasional, deliberate deposition of butchery waste. Deposit (5210) was overlain by a 0.20m thick, well-sorted, brownish-yellow, sandy-silt deposit (5209). The composition of deposit (5209) was indicative of wind/waterborne silting and may represent a phase of dis-use associated with pit F.5208. Deposit (5209) was sealed by a moderately sorted, orangey-brown, silty-sand (5208). Deposit (5208) contained occasional, small, sub-angular stony inclusions, occasional fragments of Iron Age pottery and a moderate quantity of animal bone. It should be noted that deposit (5208) was sealed by subsoil deposit (5202) and was likely formed by both natural wind/waterborne silting and deliberate man-made deposition. The presence of cattle bones within both deposits (5208) and (5210) may be indicative of localised animal husbandry. Additionally, although no butchery marks were identified upon any of the bones recovered, the skeletal remains analysed were disarticulated and derived from meat bearing elements of the carcass. Therefore, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that butchery practices may have taken place within the localised area.

2.66 F.5213 and F.5215 were near identical in form to F.5204 and F.5208 and were located approximately 12.5m north of the southern extent of Trench 52. Due to the similarity in form of F.5213 and F.5215 to characterised pits F.5204 and F.5208 no further excavation was required. However, the exact location of F.5213 and F.5215 was recorded in plan.

2.67 It should be noted that Trench 52 was targeted across a high density of sub-circular geophysical anomalies. Pits F.5204, F.5208, F.5213 and F.5215 matched the location of a number of sub-circular, geophysical anomalies and should therefore be regarded as associated. Additionally, an N-S orientated, linear anomaly was identified by the geophysical survey and was characterised during the course of the evaluation as a multi-phase Iron Age enclosure ditch (F.5710, F.6504, F.6506, F.6808, and F.6814). Pits F.5204, F.5208, F.5213 and F.5215 were bounded, at their western extents, by the afore-mentioned enclosure ditch and should be regarded as broadly associated.

#### Trench 53

2.68 Trench 53 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.32m and was orientated on a NW-SE alignment (Figure 2 & 67). Trench 53 was excavated through a yellowish-brown topsoil deposit (5301) with a depth of 0.17m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (5301) overlaid a 0.15m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (5302). Subsoil deposit (5302) sealed a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay natural substrate (5203) which was identified at a depth of 120.26m aOD. Natural substrate (5303) also contained frequent, small, sub-

angular, limestone inclusions. Three features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 53, F.5305, F.5309 and F.5311.

2.69 Linear F.5305 was located 8m south-east of the north-west extent of Trench 53 and was comprised of cut [5304], filled by deposit (5305) (Figure 68). Additionally, linear F.5305 measured 0.95m x 1.8m x 0.39m at its maximum visible extents and was aligned on a broadly N-S orientation. Cut [5304] displayed concave sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (5305) was comprised of a yellowish-brown, sandy-silt containing occasional, small to medium, sub-rounded stony inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from deposit (5305). The form and composition of F.5305 was indicative of an enclosure ditch which gradually was gradually filled by wind/waterborne silt. The lack of finds prevented limited any further interpretation of feature date or function.

2.70 F.5309 was situated 10.75m south-east of the north-west extent of Trench 53 and measured 1.52m x 0.75m x 0.78m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 69). F.5309 was also comprised of cut [5306], filled by deposits (5307), (5308) and (5309). Cut [5306] displayed a sharp break of slope at the top, near-vertical sides, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, even base. It should also be noted that [5306] had a sub-circular shape in plan and truncated both the natural substrate (5303) and gully F.5311. The earliest identifiable fill within cut [5306] was deposit (5307). Deposit (5307) was comprised of a well sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-silt containing rare, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Additionally, deposit (5307) measured 0.89m x 0.78m x 0.14m at its maximum visible extents and contained no datable finds. It seems likely that (5307) was formed by natural erosion and consolidation of the edges following feature excavation. Deposit (5308) physically overlaid consolidation deposit (5307) and was comprised of a moderately sorted, reddish-brown sandy-silt containing, frequent small-medium, sub-angular, stony inclusions. Deposit (5308) measured 1.38m x 0.80m x 0.64m and contained occasional fragments of charcoal, thirteen sherds of Iron Age pottery and occasional fragments of animal bone. The animal bone recovered was principally represented by cattle and deer long bones which displayed evidence of butchery.

Consequently, secondary fill (5308) was interpreted as a domestic waste deposit formed by deliberate, man-made action. Secondary fill (5308) was overlain by a moderately sorted, purplish-brown, sandy-silt deposit (5309). Deposit (5309) measured 1.52m x 0.78m x 0.42m and contained occasional, small, sub-rounded limestone inclusions, occasional charcoal and three fragments of Iron Age pottery. Consequently, (5309) was interpreted as a final stage, dis-use deposit formed by both wind/waterborne silt and occasional deliberate man-made, waste deposition. Due to the form and composition of deposits (5308) and (5309), F.5309 was interpreted as a domestic waste pit.

2.71 As previously mentioned, pit F.5309 truncated linear F.5311. Linear F.5311 was orientated on an E-W alignment and was comprised of a concave sided, cut [5310], filled by a moderately compacted, yellowish-brown, sandy-silt. No datable finds were recovered from (5311). However, the physical relationship with Iron Age pit F.5309

might indicate that F.5311 had an earlier Iron Age origin. The form and composition of linear F.5311 was indicative of a heavily truncated drainage gully, potentially associated with a domestic structure.

2.72 Trench 53 was targeted across a curvi-linear anomaly and a sub-circular anomaly, which were both identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2). Linear F.5305 and pit 5309 broadly matched the location of both geophysical anomalies and should therefore be regarded as associated.

#### Trench 54

2.73 Trench 54 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m and was orientated on a WNW-ESE alignment (Figure 2 & 71). Trench 54 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (5401) with a depth of 0.24m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (5401) overlaid a 0.15m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt soil (5402). Subsoil deposit (5402) sealed a yellowish-brown, sandy-silt natural substrate (5403) which was identified at a depth of 1.19-94m aOD. Natural substrate (5403) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular, limestone inclusions. Three features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 54, F.5405, F.5407 and F.5409.

2.74 F.5405 displayed a linear shape in plan and was orientated on a N-S alignment (Figure 70). Additionally, F.5405 measured 0.96m x 1.8m x 0.74m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [5404], filled by deposit (5405). Cut [5405] displayed convex sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. Deposit (5405) was comprised of a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt containing occasional, small, sub-angular stony inclusions. No finds were recovered from deposit (5405). The form and composition of F.5405 was indicative of a boundary or enclosure ditch filled by wind/waterborne silts. It should also be noted that F.5405 broadly matched the location of a linear anomaly associated with a sub-oval enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Figure. 2). The lack of recovered finds prevented any further understanding regarding feature date or function.

2.75 F.5409 displayed a linear shape in plan and was orientated on a NE-SW axis (Figure 72). Furthermore, F.5409 also measured 1.02m x 2.70m x 0.12m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [5408], filled by deposit (5409). Cut [5408] had concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. It should also be noted that cut [5408] truncated possible tree throw pit F.5407. Deposit (5409) was comprised of a well sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-silt containing occasional small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. F.5409 has been interpreted as a likely furrow caused by agricultural activities of an unknown date.

2.76 F.5407 measured 2.14m x 1.22m x 0.14m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [5406], filled by a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt (5407). As



previously mentioned, F.5407 was truncated by linear F.5409 and was interpreted as a tree throw pit and not of archaeological significance.

#### Trench 57

2.77 Trench 57 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m and was orientated on a WNW-ESE alignment (Figure 2 & 75). Trench 57 was excavated through an orangey-brown topsoil deposit (5701) with a depth of 0.24m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (5701) overlies a 0.15m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (5702). Subsoil deposit (5702) sealed a yellowish-brown, sandy-silt natural substrate (5703) which was identified at a depth of 1.11-1.57m aOD. Natural substrate (5703) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular, limestone inclusions. Four features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 54, F.5704 and F.5706 and F.5708 and F.5710.

2.78 F.5704 was located 14m east of the western extent of Trench 57 and was identified at a depth of 1.11.8m aOD (Figure 74). Additionally, F.5704 was excavated through natural substrate (5703) and was comprised of cut [5705], filled by deposit (5704). Cut [5705] measured 0.58m x 0.60m x 0.06m at its maximum visible extents and displayed a sub-circular shape in plan. Additionally, cut [5705] had concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. Deposit (5704) was comprised of a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt and contained no datable finds. F.5704 was interpreted as a heavily truncated pit or posthole of unknown date.

2.79 F.5706 was located 17m east of the western extent of Trench 57 and was identified at a depth of 111.69m aOD (Figure 76). F.5706 was excavated through natural substrate (5703) and was comprised of cut [5707], filled by deposit (5706). Cut [5707] measured 0.57m x 0.56m x 0.12m at its maximum visible extents and had a sub-oval shape in plan. Furthermore, cut [5707] had concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. As previously mentioned, deposit (5704) was the only identifiable fill within cut [5707] and was comprised of a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt and contained no datable finds. F.5707 was interpreted as a heavily truncated pit or posthole of unknown date.

2.80 F.5708 measured 0.94m x 0.60m x 0.34m and was located 21.5m east of the western extent of Trench 57 (Figure 76). F.5708 displayed a sub-circular shape in plan and was comprised of cut [5709], filled by deposit (5708). Cut [5708] had concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (5708) was comprised of a well-sorted, pinkish-brown, silty-clay containing occasional, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from deposit (5708). The composition of deposit (5708) was indicative of wind/waterborne silt and not deliberate man-made deposition. Consequently, F.5708 was interpreted as a pit of unknown date or function.

2.81 Linear F.5710 was located 1.7m east of the western extent of Trench 57 and measured 1.7m x 1.8m at its maximum visible extents. Trench 57 was targeted across a number of sub-circular anomalies and a linear feature which was identified during the geophysical survey. The linear anomaly matched the location of F.5710 and was also identified in Trenches 51, 58, 59, 65 and 68 as F.5105, F.5816, F.6504, and F.6808. As linear F.5710 was characterised in the afore-mentioned trenches, no further excavation was required.

#### Trench 58

2.82 Trench 58 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m and was orientated on an ENE-WSW alignment (Figure 2 & 77). Trench 58 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (5809) with a depth of 0.21m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (5809) overlies a 0.12m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (5810). Subsoil deposit (5810) sealed a yellowish-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (5811) which was identified at a depth of 1.20.02m aOD. Natural substrate (5811) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular limestone inclusions. Four features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 54, F.5804, F.5806 and F.5808 and F.5813.

2.83 F.5804 was located 6m east of the western extent of Trench 58, measured 1.1m x 0.85m x 1m and was identified at a depth of 120.06m aOD (Figure 78 & 79). Additionally, F.5804 displayed a sub-circular shape in plan and was comprised of cut [5801], filled by deposits (5802), (5803) and (5804). Cut [5801] had near vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top and truncated both natural substrate (5811) and linear F.5806. The base of cut [5801] was not revealed due to health and safety considerations associated with unsupported, hand excavation at a depth of 1.4m below ground level. The earliest identifiable deposit within cut [5801] was deposit (5802). Deposit (5802) was comprised of a moderately sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-clay containing occasional, small to medium, sub-angular stony inclusions. Additionally, deposit (5802) also contained a fragment of animal bone and two fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery. Furthermore, deposit (5802) measured 1.2m x 0.85m x 0.45m at its maximum visible extents. Deposit (5802) was physically overlain by a poorly sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-clay (5803) containing frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stony inclusions. Deposit (5803) measured 1.1m x 0.85m x 0.37m at its maximum extents and was interpreted as a deliberately deposited dump of material, likely created by man-made forces. Deposit (5803) was physically overlain by a poorly sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-clay containing frequent, small to medium sized, sub-angular stony inclusions. Deposit (5803) measured 1.1m x 0.85m x 0.32m at its maximum visible extent and was sealed by subsoil deposit (5810). No finds were recovered from (5804)

2.84 F.5804 was interpreted as a domestic waste pit and post-dated the final phase dis-use of linear F.5806.

2.85 Linear F.5806 was aligned on a NNW-SSE axis and measured 1.9m x 1.8m x 0.68m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 78). Additionally, linear F.5806 was identified at 120.40m aOD and was comprised of cut [5805], filled by deposit (5806). Cut [5805] had a concave eastern edge with a sharp break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. It should also be noted that cut [5805] truncated pit F.5808. Deposit (5806) was comprised of an orangey-brown, sandy-silt containing occasional small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Furthermore, ten fragments of mid-late Iron Age pottery and a large quantity of pig and cattle bone were also recovered from deposit (5806). However, it should be noted that the composition of deposit (5806) was indicative of wind/waterborne silt and not man-made action.

2.86 F.5808 was located 9.2m east of the western extent of Trench 58 and measured 1.05m x 0.96m x 0.42m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 80). Additionally, F.5808 displayed a sub-circular shape in plan and was comprised of cut [5807], filled by deposit (5808). Cut [5807] truncated both the natural substrate (5811) and enclosure ditch fill (5806). Cut [5807] also displayed near-vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. Deposit (5808) was comprised of a yellowish-brown, sandy-silt containing occasional fragments of charcoal and rare fragments of animal. The composition of deposit (5808) was indicative of naturally occurring wind/waterborne silt and not deliberate, man-made, deposition. Consequently, F.5808 has been interpreted as a waste pit, broadly similar to F.5804.

2.87 Linear F.5813 was located 26.8m east of the western extent of Trench 58 and was orientated on a NNW-SSE alignment (Figure 81). At its maximum extents, linear F.5813, measured 2.0m x 1.8m x 0.42m and was comprised of cut [5812], filled by deposit (5813). Cut [5812] was excavated through the natural substrate (5811) and displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. Deposit (5813) was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt containing occasional small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. The composition and form of F.5813 was near identical to linear F.5806 and was indicative of naturally occurring wind/waterborne silt.

2.88 A N-S orientated linear (F.5816) was identified at the western extent of Trench 58 and a sub-circular feature (F.5814) was revealed within the centre of Trench 58. Sub-circular feature F.5814 displayed a near-identical form to pits F.5804 and F.5808. As both pits F.5804 and F.5808 were dated and characterised no further excavation was undertaken upon pit F.5814. Additionally, F.5816 matched the location of an N-S aligned linear geophysical anomaly which was characterised as a multi-phase, Iron Age, enclosure ditch in F.6504/F.6506 and F.6808. As linear F.5816 was characterised in the afore-mentioned features, no further excavation was required. The location of both linear F.5816 and sub-circular feature F.5814 were recorded in plan.

2.89 Trench 58 was targeted across two N-S orientated linear anomalies that were situated east of F.5816 (Figure 2). Enclosure ditch F.5805 matched the location of a linear anomaly associated with a sub-square enclosure that bisected the western and

eastern extents of Trench 58. Additionally, linear F.5813 matched the location of the eastern boundary to the sub-square enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. Therefore, both linear F.5805 and F.5813 have been interpreted as associated and representative of the eastern and western extents of the afore-mentioned sub-square enclosure. The presence of high quantities of domesticated animal bone and Iron Age pottery within ditch fill (5806), might indicate that F.5806/F.5813 functioned as either a domestic enclosure or a potential stock pen.

#### Trench 59

2.90 Trench 59 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m and was orientated on an NNE-SSW alignment (Figure 82). Trench 59 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (5901) with a depth of 0.24m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (5901) sealed a 0.14m thick, yellowish-orange, sandy-clay subsoil (5902). Subsoil deposit (5902) sealed a yellowish-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (5903) which was identified at a depth of 117.56m aOD. Natural substrate (5903) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular limestone inclusions. Two features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 59, F.5904 and F.5906.

2.91 Linear F.5904 was orientated on an E-W alignment and measured 1.12m x 1.8m x 0.34m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 83). Additionally, linear F.5904 was identified at 117.59m aOD and was comprised of cut [5905], filled by deposit (5904). Cut [5905] had concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. Deposit (5904) was comprised of an orangey-brown, silty-sand containing occasional small, sub-rounded stony inclusions. The composition of deposit (5804) was indicative of wind/waterborne silt and not man-made depositional processes. Linear F.5904 likely functioned as a boundary or enclosure ditch, although the lack of finds prevented secure dating or any conclusive understanding of enclosure function.

2.92 Linear F.5906 was orientated on an E-W alignment and located 8.9m south of the northern extent of Trench 59 (Figure 84). Additionally, F.5906 measured 1.24m x 1.8m x 0.48m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [5907], filled by deposit (5906). Cut [5907] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. Deposit (5906) was comprised of a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt containing occasional, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Additionally, deposit (5906) also contained occasional fragments of animal bone deriving from a large unidentified mammal, likely cattle. The form and composition of linear F.5906 was indicative of a boundary or enclosure ditch filled by wind/waterborne silts. It is also worth noting that F.5906 matches the location of the southern boundary to the sub-square enclosure associated with F.5805 and F.5813.

2.93 Additionally, it is not unreasonable to assume that linear F.5904 may have been broadly contemporaneous with F.5906 and could also have represented an internal domestic enclosure ditch.

### Trench 60

2.94 Trench 60 was excavated to a depth of 0.34m and was orientated on an NE-SW alignment (Figure 2 & 85). Trench 60 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (6001) with a depth of 0.27m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (6001) overlaid a 0.07m thick, yellowish-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (6002). Subsoil deposit (6002) sealed a yellowish-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (6003). Natural substrate (6003) was identified at a depth of 1.17.95m aOD and contained frequent, small, sub-angular, limestone inclusions. Six features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 60, F.6004, F.6006, F.6008, F.6010, F.6012 and F.6014.

2.95 Linear F.6004 was situated 7.7m west of the eastern extent of Trench 60 and was orientated on a broadly N-S alignment (Figure 86 & 87). Linear F.6004 measured 0.87m x 1.8m x 0.30m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [6005], filled by deposit (6004). It should also be noted that linear F.6004 was excavated through the natural substrate (6003) and was identified at a depth of 1.17.95m aOD. Cut [6005] was excavated through the natural substrate (6003) and displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (6004) was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-clay containing occasional moderate quantities of sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Additionally, (6004) also contained occasional fragments of animal bone, derived from a large mammal, likely cattle. The composition and form of linear F.6004 was indicative of an enclosure ditch filled by naturally occurring wind/waterborne silting.

2.96 F.6006 was located 3.1m west of linear F.6004 and was identified at a depth of 1.17.97m aOD (Figure 87). F.6006 was excavated through natural substrate (6003) and was comprised of cut [6007], filled by deposit (6006). Cut [6007] measured 1.12m x 0.41m x 0.34m at its maximum visible extents and displayed a sub-oval shape in plan. Furthermore, cut [6007] had near-vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6006) was the only identifiable fill within cut [6007] and was comprised of a moderately sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. Deposit (6006) also contained occasional fragments of mid-late Iron Age pottery and was likely formed by wind/waterborne silting. F.6006 was interpreted as a mid-late Iron Age waste pit.

2.97 Linear F.6010 was situated 17m west of the eastern extent of Trench 60 and was identified at a depth of 1.18.03m aOD (Figure 88). It should also be noted that F.6010 was excavated through natural substrate (6003) and was comprised of cut [6011], filled by deposit (6010). Cut [6011] measured 0.60m x 0.84m x 0.38m at its maximum visible extents and was interpreted as a linear terminus when viewed in plan. Furthermore, cut [6011] had near-vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (6010) was the only identifiable fill within cut [6011] and was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. Deposit (6010) also contained occasional fragments animal bone and was likely formed by wind/waterborne silting. F.6010 was interpreted as a partially truncated enclosure

ditch terminus, likely dating from the mid-late Iron Age due to proximity with securely dated feature F.6006.

2.98 F.6014 was situated 6m east of the western extent of trench 60 and was identified at a depth of 1.18.01m aOD (Figure 89). F.6014 was excavated through natural substrate (6003) and was comprised of cut [6015], filled by deposit (6014). Cut [6015] measured 1.04m x 0.93m x 0.44m at its maximum visible extents and had a sub-circular shape in plan. Additionally, cut [6015] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6014) was the only identifiable fill within cut [6015] and was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from deposit (6014). Consequently, F.6014 has been interpreted as a waste pit, broadly similar to F.6006, but receiving very limited usage due to the homogenous and well sorted composition of fill (6014).

2.99 F.6008 and F.6012 both displayed a near-identical, sub-circular form to pits F.6006 and F.6014. As both pits F.6006 and F.6014 were sufficiently characterised no further excavation was undertaken upon pits F.6008 and F.6012. However, the location of F.6008 and F.6012 was recorded in plan. It is not unreasonable to assume that all the features within Trench 60 were likely associated and formed at a, broadly contemporaneous, mid-late Iron Age date.

2.100 Trench 60 was targeted across an N-S orientated linear anomaly and a number of discrete, sub-oval anomalies which were identified during the geophysical survey. Linear F.6004 matched the location of the N-S linear anomaly and was therefore interpreted as representing an internal enclosure boundary, broken by a possible entrance 2m south-west of Trench 60 (Figure. 2). Additionally, the sub-circular anomalies broadly matched the location of pits F.6006, F.6008, F.6010 and F.6012 and should therefore be regarded as associated.

### Trench 61

2.101 Trench 61 was excavated to a depth of 0.29m and was orientated on an NW-SE alignment (Figure 2 & 90). Trench 61 was also excavated through an orangey-brown, topsoil deposit (6101) with a depth of 0.22m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (6101) overlaid a 0.07m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (6102). Subsoil deposit (6102) physically overlaid a yellowish-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (6103) which was identified at a depth of 1.18.41m aOD. Natural substrate (6103) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular limestone inclusions. Ten features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 61, F.6105, F.6107 and F.6109, F.6111, F.6114, F.6116, F.6118, F.6120, F.6122 and F.6124.

2.102 F.6105 was located 12.7m east of the western extent of Trench 61 and measured 2.0m x 1.2m x 0.68m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 91 & 92). F.6105 was excavated through natural substrate (6103) and was identified at a depth of



118.41m aOD. It should also be noted that F.6105 was comprised of cut [6104] filled by deposit (6105). Cut [6104] was sub-circular in plan, displayed near-vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. Deposit (6105) had a moderately sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt composition and contained fourteen fragments of mid-late Iron Age pottery and frequent fragments of animal bone. The fragments of bone, identified within deposit (6105), were derived from domesticated species of cattle and pig. F.6105 was interpreted as a, mid-late, Iron Age, domestic waste pit filled by deliberate, man-made, depositional processes.

2.103 F.6107 was situated 7.5m east of the western extent of trench 61 and was identified at a depth of 118.63m aOD (Figure 93 & 94). F.6107 was excavated through natural substrate (6103) and was comprised of cut [6106], filled by deposit (6107). Cut [6106] measured 1.84m x 1m x 0.48m at its maximum visible extents and was sub-circular in plan. Additionally, cut [6106] displayed near-vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a flat, uneven base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6107) was the only identifiable fill within cut [6106] and was comprised of a moderately sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. Furthermore, deposit (6107) contained frequent fragments of animal bone deriving from domesticated species of sheep, goat, cattle and horse. Butchery marks were identified on a number of skeletal remains. Consequently, F.6107 was interpreted as a domestic waste pit associated with broadly contemporaneous animal husbandry and butchery practices.

2.104 F.6109 measured 2.0m x 1.2m x 0.68m at its maximum visible extents and was situated 4.2m east of the western extent of Trench 61 (Figure 95-97). F.6109 was identified at a depth of 118.65m aOD and was excavated through natural substrate (6103). Additionally, F.6109 was comprised of cut [6108] filled by deposit (6109). Cut [6108] was sub-circular in plan, displayed near-vertical sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a sharp break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. Cut [6108] also truncated NE-SW aligned linear F.6111. Deposit (6109) had a moderately sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt composition and contained four fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery and frequent fragments of animal bone. The fragments of bone, identified within deposit (6109), were derived from domesticated species of cattle, sheep and goat. F.6109 was interpreted as a Middle Iron Age domestic waste pit filled by deliberate man-made depositional processes.

2.105 Linear F.6111 was orientated on a NE-SW alignment and was located 6.5m east of the western extent of Trench 61 (Figure 97). F.6111 measured 0.60m x 1.8m x 0.30m at its maximum visible extents and was identified at a depth of 118.65m aOD. Additionally, F.6111 was comprised of cut [6110], filled by deposit (6111). Cut [6110] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6111) was the only identifiable fill of cut [6110] and was comprised of a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from linear F.6111. The form and composition of linear F.6111 was indicative of a heavily truncated enclosure drainage

gully filled by wind/waterborne silts. Gully F.6111 was truncated by Middle Iron Age waste pit F.6109 and may, therefore, pre-date the fifth Century BC.

2.106 Domestic waste pits F.6105, F.6107 and F.6109 were all broadly similar in form and deposit composition and so have been interpreted as roughly contemporaneous. Additionally, sub-circular features F.6114, F.6116, F.6118, F.6120, F.6122 and F.6124 displayed a near-identical form to pits F.6105, F.6107 and F.6109 and should be regarded as associated. However, as pits F.6105, F.6107 and F.6109 were sufficiently characterised, no further excavation was undertaken upon the remaining pits. The location of pits F.6114, F.6116, F.6118, F.6120, F.6122 and F.6124 were recorded in plan.

#### Trench 64

2.107 Trench 64 was orientated on a NNE-SSW alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.26m (Figure 99). Trench 64 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (6401) with a depth of 0.22m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (6401) overlaid a 0.04m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (6402). Subsoil deposit (6402) sealed a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay natural substrate (5403) which was identified at a depth of 113.62m aOD. Natural substrate (5403) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular, limestone inclusions. Four features of archaeological significance were identified within Trench 64, F.6404, F.6406, F.6408 and F.6410.

2.108 F.6404 was located 3m north of the southern extent of trench 64 and was identified at a depth of 116.56m aOD. F.6404 was excavated through natural substrate (6403) and was comprised of cut [6405], filled by deposit (6404). Cut [6405] measured 1.08m x 0.50m x 0.51m at its maximum visible extents and had a sub-circular shape in plan. Additionally, cut [6405] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (6404) was the only identifiable fill within cut [6405] and was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from deposit (6404). Consequently, F.6404 has been interpreted as a possible waste pit or linear terminus filled by naturally occurring wind/waterborne silting.

2.109 Sub-circular feature F.6406 measured 1.48m x 0.72m x 0.15m and was located 2.14m north of pit/terminus F.6404 (Figure 101). F.6406 was excavated through natural substrate (6403) and was comprised of cut [6407], filled by deposit (6406). Cut [6407] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (6406) was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from deposit (6406). It should also be noted that F.6406 was similar in form and composition to pit/terminus F.6404 and was also interpreted as a possible waste pit filled by wind/waterborne silting.

2.110 F.6408 and was situated 3.6m south of the northern extent of Trench 64 and measured 0.38m x 0.34m x 0.13m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 102).

Additionally, F.6408 was also excavated through natural substrate (6403) and was identified at a depth of 116.77m aOD. F.6408 was comprised of cut [6409] filled by deposit (6408). Cut [6409] was sub-circular in plan, displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a non-perceptible break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, even base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6408) was the only identifiable fill within cut [6409] and was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. No datable finds were recovered from deposit (6408). Consequently, F.6408 was interpreted as a posthole of unknown date.

2.111 F.6404 and F.6406 both displayed a similar shape in plan to sub-circular feature F.6410. As both pits F.6404 and F.6406 were sufficiently characterised no further excavation was undertaken upon F.6410. However, the location of F.6410 was recorded in plan.

#### Trench 65

2.112 Trench 65 was orientated on a NE-SW alignment (Figure 102) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m. Trench 65 was excavated through an orangey-brown topsoil deposit (6501) with a depth of 0.28m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (6501) overlay a 0.15m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (6502). Subsoil deposit (6502) physically overlay a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay, natural substrate (6503) which was identified at a depth of 117.48m aOD. Additionally, the natural substrate (5403) also contained frequent, small, sub-angular, limestone inclusions. Three features of archaeological significance were identified within Trench 65, F.6504, F.6506 and F.6508.

2.113 Linears F.6504 and F.6506 were situated 9.2m north of the southern extent of Trench 65 at a depth of 117.60m aOD (Figure 103). F.6504 was aligned on a N-S axis and was comprised of cut [6505], filled by deposit (6504). Cut [6505] was excavated through natural substrate (6503) and measured 1.9m x 1.8m x 0.44m at its maximum visible extents. Additionally, [6505] displayed concave sides, a sharp break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6504) was the only identifiable fill within cut [6505] and was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. Deposit (6504) also contained occasional fragments of animal bone and was likely formed by wind/waterborne siltation. No datable finds were recovered from deposit (6504). It should also be noted that deposit (6504) was truncated at its northern extent, by linear F.6506. Linear F.6506 was orientated on a similar N-S alignment to F.6504 and measured 1.84m x 1.8m x 0.48m at its maximum visible extents. Linear F.6506 also displayed a similar concave-sided cut [6507] to F.6504 and contained a well-sorted, yellowish-brown, sandy-silt (6506).

2.112 Trench 65 was targeted across a N-S aligned linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2). The linear, geophysical anomaly measured approximately 1.50m in length and partially enclosed three smaller, sub-square enclosures. Linears F.6504 and F.6506 both match the location of the aforementioned N-S aligned linear anomaly and should, therefore be regarded as associated. Additionally, the form, composition and physical relationship displayed by F.6504 and F.6506 was indicative of

a multi-phase boundary ditch. It seems likely that F.6504 formed the earliest rendition of the boundary ditch and that F.6506 may have represented a re-cutting, or re-establishment, of F.6504 following dis-use or rapid silting. Furthermore, two additional ditched features (F.6808 and F.6814) with the same form, composition and physical relationship were identified in Trench 68. Both F.6808 and F.6814 also bisected the N-S aligned, linear, geophysical anomaly and should be interpreted as forming part of the same enclosure ditch as F.6504 and F.6506.

2.114 Linear F.6508 was orientated on a NW-SE alignment and was located 10.4m south-west of the north-east extent of Trench 65 (Figure 104). F.6508 measured 1.06m x 1.8m x 0.21m at its maximum visible extents and was identified at a depth of 117.48m aOD. Additionally, F.6508 was comprised of a concave sided cut [6509], filled by an orangey-brown, silty-clay deposit (6508). No finds were recovered from linear F.6508. The form and composition of linear F.6508 was indicative of a potential enclosure ditch filled by naturally deposited wind/waterborne silts. It is not unreasonable to assume that F.6508 may have represented an internal enclosure ditch similar in form to linears F.5805 and F.5813.

#### Trench 66

2.115 Trench 66 was excavated to a depth of 0.42m and was orientated on an N-S alignment (Figure 2 & 105). Trench 66 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (6601) with a depth of 0.28m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (6601) overlay a 0.14m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-clay subsoil (6602). Subsoil deposit (6602) overlay a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay, natural substrate (6603). Natural substrate (6603) was identified at a depth of 117.36m aOD and contained frequent, small, sub-angular mudstone inclusions. One feature of archaeological significance (F.6604) was identified within Trench 66.

2.116 Linear F.6604 was orientated on an E-W alignment and was located 10.4m south of the northern extent of Trench 66 (Figure 106). F.6604 measured 1.2 x 1.8m x 0.09m at its maximum visible extents and was identified at a depth of 117.46m aOD. Additionally, F.6604 was comprised of a concave sided cut [6405], filled by an orangey-brown, silty-clay deposit (6604). A single fragment of late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, white-glazed pottery was recovered from deposit (6604). Therefore, F.6604 was interpreted as either a heavily truncated boundary ditch or a furrow related to 19<sup>th</sup> Century agricultural activity.

#### Trench 67

2.117 Trench 67 was orientated on an N-S alignment and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m (Figure 2 & 108). Trench 67 was excavated through an orangey-brown topsoil deposit (6701) with a depth of 0.24m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (6701) overlay a 0.11m thick, orangey-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (6702). Subsoil deposit (6702) physically overlay a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay, natural substrate (6703)

which was identified at a depth of 118.05m aOD. Two features of archaeological significance (F.6704 and F.6706) was identified within Trench 67.

2.118 F.6704 was orientated on a broadly E-W alignment and measured 0.14m x 1.8m x 0.06m at its maximum visible extent (Figure 107). It should also be noted that F.6704 was excavated through the natural substrate (6703) and contained a single fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> Century clay pipe stem. The form of F.6704 was indicative of a furrow caused by agricultural practices and no further work was conducted upon the feature. However, the location of F.6704 was recorded in plan.

2.119 Linear F.6706 was located 2.5m south of the northern extent of Trench 67 and was orientated on an E-W alignment (Figure 109). Linear F.6706 measured 0.60m x 1.8m x 0.30m at its maximum visible extents and was identified at a depth of 118.25m aOD. Additionally, F.6706 was comprised of cut [6705], filled by deposit (6706). Cut [6706] displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (6706) was the only identifiable fill of cut [6705] and was comprised of a well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from linear F.6706. Linear F.6706 was interpreted as a heavily truncated boundary ditch of unknown date.

#### Trench 68

2.120 Trench 68 was orientated on an E-S alignment and was excavated to a depth of 0.42m (Figure 2 & 111). Trench 68 was excavated through a yellowish-brown, topsoil deposit (6801) with a depth of 0.36m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (6801) sealed a 0.06m thick, yellowish-orange, sandy-clay subsoil (6802). Subsoil deposit (6802) overlay a yellowish-brown, silty-clay, natural substrate (6803). Natural substrate (6803) was identified at a depth of 116.56m aOD and contained frequent, small, sub-angular limestone inclusions. Five features of archaeological significance were revealed within Trench 68, F.6804, F.6806, F.6808, F.6812 and F.6814. All of the features identified in Trench 68 were identified at a depth of 116.56m aOD.

2.121 Linear F.6804 was orientated on an E-W alignment and measured 1.1.2m x 0.88m x 0.10m at its maximum visible extents (Figure 110). Additionally, linear F.6804 was comprised of a concave sided cut [6805], filled by a well-sorted, yellowish-orange, silty-clay (6805). Deposit (6804) contained a fragment of abraded 17<sup>th</sup> Century pipe stem and a fragment of 19<sup>th</sup> Century clay tobacco pipe bowl. The recovery of the clay pipe from deposit (6804), coupled with the form of cut [6805] was indicative of a post-medieval furrow.

2.122 Linears F.6808 and F.6814 were identified at a depth of 116.76m aOD and located 11.4m west of the eastern extent of Trench 68 (Figure 113). F.6808 was aligned on a N-S axis and was comprised of cut [6809], filled by deposit (6808). Cut [6809] was excavated through the natural substrate (6803) and measured 1.88m x 1.8m x 0.72m at its maximum visible extents. It should also be noted that [6809] displayed concave sides,

a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. Deposit (6808) was the only fill within cut [6809] and was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. Deposit (6808) also contained occasional fragments of animal bone and a fragment of mid-late Iron Age pottery. The composition of deposit (6808) was indicative of natural silting formed by wind/waterborne processes. Additionally, deposit (6808) was truncated at its eastern extent, by linear F.6814. Linear F.6814 was orientated on a similar N-S alignment to F.6808 and measured 2.3m x 1.8m x 0.88m at its maximum visible extents. Linear F.6814 measured 2.38m x 1.8m x 0.90m and displayed a concave-sided cut [6811] with a rounded, uneven base. F.6814 was also filled by deposits, (6810) and (6814). The earliest identifiable fill of cut [6811] was a 0.43m thick, poorly sorted, orangey-yellow sandy clay (6810). Deposit (6810) contained frequent, small to medium sized, sub-angular stony inclusions and was interpreted as redeposition of the natural substrate. The poorly sorted composition of fill (6810) may have been formed by either a deliberate, man-made dumping event or erosion of a possible bank located upon the western edge of linear F.6814. Deposit (6810) was sealed by a 0.68m thick, well-sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt (6814). Deposit (6814) was the uppermost fill of cut [6811] and was regarded as a final stage, dis-use deposit formed by wind-waterborne silting. Both deposits (6808) and (6814) contained a moderate frequency of disarticulated cattle and sheep bone.

2.123 It is notable that Trench 68 was targeted across an N-S aligned, linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 2). The linear, geophysical anomaly partially enclosed the western boundary of three, additional, sub-square enclosures. Linears F.6808 and F.6814 both match the location of the afore-mentioned N-S aligned linear anomaly and were likely associated. Additionally, the composition and physical relationship displayed by F.6808 and F.6814 was indicative of a multi-phase boundary ditch. F.6808 represented the earliest rendition of the boundary ditch and linear F.6814 represented the re-cutting or re-establishment of F.6808 following dis-use or silting. As previously mentioned, in section 2.112, two additional ditched features (F.6504 and F.6506) with the same form, composition and physical relationship were identified in Trench 65. Both F.6808 and F.6814 also bisected the N-S aligned, linear, geophysical anomaly and should be interpreted as forming part of the same enclosure ditch as F.6504 and F.6506.

2.124 F.6806 and was situated 7.2m west of the eastern extent of Trench 68 and measured 1.5m x 1.0m x 0.30m at its maximum extents (Figure 112). F.6806 was comprised of cut [6807] filled by deposit (6806). Cut [6807] was sub-circular in plan, displayed concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a flat, even base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6806) was the only fill within cut [6807] and was comprised of a well sorted, orangey-brown, sandy-silt. No datable finds were recovered from deposit (6806). Consequently, F.6806 was interpreted as a pit of unknown function or date



2.125 Linear F.6812 was orientated on a NE-SW alignment and was located 6.5m east of the western extent of Trench 68 (Figure 114). F.6812 measured 0.52m x 1.8m x 0.20m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [6813], filled by deposit (6812). Cut [6813] had concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. As previously mentioned, deposit (6812) was the only fill of cut [6813] and was comprised of a well-sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from linear F.6812. Consequently, linear F.6812 has been interpreted as an enclosure or drainage ditch of unknown date.

#### Trench 70

2.126 Trench 70 was orientated on an N-S alignment (Figure 2 & 116) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m. Trench 70 was excavated through an orange-brown, topsoil deposit (7001) with a depth of 0.30m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (7001) overlay a 0.11m thick, yellowish-orange, sandy-silt subsoil (7002). Subsoil deposit (7002) physically overlay a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay, natural substrate (7003) which was identified at a depth of 117.36m aOD. Natural substrate (7003) contained frequent, small to medium sized, sub-angular, limestone inclusions. One feature of archaeological significance (F.7005) was identified within Trench 70.

2.127 F.7005 had a sub-oval shape in plan 10.6m west of the eastern extent of Trench 70 (Figure 115). F.7005 measured 2.0m x 1.8m x 1.0m at its maximum visible extents. F.7005 was comprised of cut [7004] filled by deposits (7005) and (7006). Cut [7004] was sub-circular in plan, displayed concave sides and a gradual break of slope at the top. F.7005 was not excavated to its maximum depth due to the health and safety considerations associated with hand-excavation at depth of 1.4m below ground level. The earliest identifiable fill of cut [7004] was deposit (7006). Deposit (7006) was a well-sorted, reddish-brown, sandy-silt with a maximum excavated thickness of 0.60m. Additionally, deposit (7006) was sealed by a well sorted, orange-brown, sandy-silt (7005) containing occasional, small, sub-rounded, stony inclusions. Deposit (7005) was the uppermost fill of cut [7004] and was overlain by subsoil deposit (7002). The well-sorted composition of both deposit (7005) and (7006) was indicative of naturally occurring silting and not deliberate, man-made deposition. No finds were recovered from F.7005.

2.128 Consequently, sub-circular feature F.7005 was regarded as a pit of unknown function and date.

#### Trench 75

2.129 Trench 75 was orientated on an E-W alignment (Figure 2 & 117) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.15m. Trench 75 was excavated through a yellowish-brown topsoil deposit (7501) with a depth of 0.15m below ground level. Topsoil deposit (7501) overlay a 0.03m thick, orange-brown, sandy-silt subsoil (7502). Subsoil deposit (7502) physically overlay a yellowish-brown, sandy-clay, natural substrate (7503) which

was identified at a depth of 115.85m aOD. One feature of archaeological significance (F.7504) was identified within Trench 75.

2.130 Linear F.7504 was orientated on a NE-SW alignment and was located 6.94m east of the western extent of Trench 75 (Figure 118). F.7504 measured 0.58m x 1.8m x 0.21m at its maximum visible extents and was comprised of cut [7505], filled by deposit (7504). Cut [7505] had concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the top, a gradual break of slope at the bottom and a rounded, uneven base. As previously mentioned, deposit (7504) was the only fill of cut [7505] and was comprised of a well-sorted, yellowish-orange, sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from linear F.7504. Consequently, linear F.7504 was interpreted as a heavily truncated enclosure or drainage ditch of unknown date.

### 3 Specialist reports

#### Animal bone assessment by Milena Grzybowska

##### Material

3.1.1 The analysed material consisted of nearly 2 kilograms of hand collected animal remains from multiple pits and ditches. All of the features that contained animal bone are believed to be of Iron Age date.

##### Method

3.1.2 The bones were identified to species or a taxonomic group where possible. Ribs and non-diagnostic specimens were recorded as large (cattle size), medium (sheep size), small (rabbit size). Ageing was attempted based on eruption of dentition and stage of bone fusion. Age of *Equus* sp. was estimated based on wear-height of teeth (Levine 1982), and of bovids on wear stage of mandibular dentition (Grant 1982). Sex was assessed on the basis of the presence of morphological traits.

3.1.3 A zone recording system (Dobney and Rieley, 1988) was applied. The state of preservation was scored using a four stage system (excellent; good; moderate and poor). Butchery marks, root etching, burning and pathological changes were noted when present and the measurements of skeletally mature specimens followed Driesch (1976).

3.1.4 The data produced the basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) counts. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was calculated from the most common element according to MNE combined with ageing results for dentition.

Results

3.1.5 A total assemblage of 175 refitted fragments of animal bone was analysed. The animal bones were in a predominantly poor to moderate state of preservation. The fragmentation of the material was moderate to high and the majority of the bones were affected by root etching.

Taxonomic distribution

3.1.6 The assemblage comprised solely domesticated species. Taxons identified most frequently included sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and cattle (*Bos taurus*), followed by equid (*Equus* sp., horse/donkey/mule) and pig/wild boar (*Sus*). The assemblage also contained canid (*Canis* sp., dog/wolf) remains and unidentified bird specimens. Both quantification methods applied here (MNI/NISP) suggested that the focus was on animals capable of supplying secondary products i.e. cattle and sheep, as opposed to pig.

Phase	Sheep/ goat MNI (NISP)	Cattle MNI (NISP)	Equus sp. MNI (NISP)	Sus MNI (NISP)	Canis sp. MNI (NISP)	Large mam mal MNI (NISP)	Medi um mam mal MNI (NISP)	Mam mal MNI (NISP)	Bird MNI (NISP)	Total NISP
IA	4/18	3/14	2/5	1/5	1/1	-/104	-/11	-/7	-/4	171
PM	0	0	0	0	0	-/4	0	0	0	4

Table 1- Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

Ageing

3.1.7 The assemblage comprised of animal remains of juvenile to senile individuals. Presence of sheep/goat surviving beyond 6 year (Table 2) and of juveniles (Table 3) may indicate wool/manure and milk production, respectively. However the young individuals may have died due to natural causes. The limited size of the assemblage prevented any decisive interpretation. It was not possible to establish sex for any of the specimens.

Equus sp.	20y+
Sheep/ goat	crown height:17.42 TWS(M3):j TWS(P4):g/TWS(M1):h TWS(M2):g/TWS(M3):g TWS(p4):g/TWS(M2):c TWS(M1):m/TWS(M2):h/TWS(M3):k TWS(M1/2):a
Cattle	MWS:47-49 MWS:29-40 MWS:36-41 MWS:19 MWS:42+ MWS:13-16

Table 2- Ageing data for horse (after Levine 1982) and sheep/goat and cattle (after Grant 1982)

Cattle		
element	fused	unfused
p. radius	2	0
d. humerus	2	0
d. tibia	2	0
acetabulum	2	0
d. radius	1	0
Sheep/goat		
element	fused	unfused
d. humerus	1	2
p. tibia	0	1
d. tibia	0	1
d. radius	0	2
d femur	0	1

Table 3. Juvenile remains.

Anatomical distribution

3.1.8 The body part data for the main domesticates (Table 4) indicates over-representation of meat-bearing elements for bovids. While the MNE results for small ungulates are distorted by an incomplete skeleton recovered from pit F6107, the lack of primary butchery waste recovered from large bovids is still patent. These results are further corroborated by the abundance of cattle-size long bones fragments, which most likely represent consumption waste.

Element	cattle	sheep/goat	total
skull	1	0	1
maxilla/teeth	1	0	1
mandible/teeth	0	4	4
metacarpus	0	2	2
metatarsus	0	0	0
<b>total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
scapula	1	0	1
humerus	1	3	4
radius	2	2	4
ulna	1	0	1
pelvis acetab	1	1	2
femur	0	1	1
tibia	2	1	3
<b>total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>

Table 4. Minimum Number of Elements (MNE).

3.1.9 Measurements were possible for few specimens (Appendix 3). Butchery marks in the form of cuts and hacks were noted on four fragments (Figure Y, Appendix) although the poor state of many specimens would have inhibited their identification. Pathological changes were observed on some large mammal specimens. No evidence of burning was identified.

#### Conclusion

3.1.10 The assemblage was comprised of domesticated taxa. The remains of sheep/goat, cattle, equid, pig/wild boar and canid were identified. Caprines were the most common taxon, as is the case for the most Iron Age sites. However cattle, due to its much larger size, most likely provided the largest amount of meat. Caprine age distribution is consistent with milk and wool/manure focus; however, it is most likely that these, as well as meat, were all valuable products of sheep husbandry. Small size of the assemblage prevents the composition of any firm conclusion on animal utilisation, save the presence of the animals/remains on site.

3.1.11 No further work is recommended on the material.

#### References

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- Levine, M., 1982. 'The use of crown height measurements and eruption-wear sequences to age horse teeth', in Wilson, B., Grigson, H., Payne, S. (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones*. Oxford: BAR 109, 223-250.
- 3.2 Pottery Report by Paul Blinkhorn**
- 3.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 72 sherds with a total weight of 61.4g. It consisted of mainly Iron Age wares, along with a small amount of medieval and post medieval material.
- Iron Age*
- 3.2.2 The following fabrics were noted:

F1: Fine Shell. Sparse fine shell fragments up to 3mm, most 1mm or less. Rare rounded red ironstone up to 3mm. 27 sherds, 267g.

F2: Coarse Shell. Moderate to dense shell fragments up to 10mm. 15 sherds, 174g.

F3: Sand and Fine Shell. Sparse to moderate sub-rounded quartz up to 0.5mm, rare to sparse fine shell up to 2mm, rare rounded red ironstone up to 2mm. 23 sherds 106g.

3.2.3 The assemblage is in reasonably good condition, with a number of fairly large sherds present, indicating the material is reliably stratified. The fabrics are fairly typical of sites in the area, and although they are somewhat undiagnostic, they are most likely to date to the middle-late Iron Age, when shelly wares were common. This area of Oxfordshire has a different Iron Age ceramic tradition to that of the sites in the Thames Valley. There, shell-tempered fabrics are mainly of early-middle Iron Age date, with the late Iron Age dominated by grog tempered wares (eg. Woodward and Marley 2000, 233).

3.2.4 Shell-tempered fabrics were present amongst the group of middle Iron Age to Roman pottery from Juggler's Close, Banbury (Biddulph 2004), the largest group of Iron Age pottery to have been excavated in the town. They dominated the middle Iron Age assemblage, but were also present through the late Iron Age and into the early Roman period (ibid.).

3.2.5 The bulk of this assemblage consisted of undecorated bodysherds, with the fragmentary nature of the material meaning that it was largely impossible to ascertain general vessel forms, although neither finger-tipped nor sharply carinated bodysherds were present, which suggests the material is not of early Iron Age date.

3.2.6 The only feature sherds are fragments of four rims, two of which occurred in context 6108 and the others in 5205 and 5802. One of the rim-sherds, from 6108, has an upright and slightly everted flat-topped profile, with a flattened, finger-tipped rim-top. The other from 6108 is of a similar form. It does not have evidence of finger-tipping, although it is a very small fragment. The rimsherd from 5802 has an upright and slightly inverted form, and also shows traces of finger-tipping. All these sherds are from hand-built vessels. Such forms and fabrics are have many parallels at middle Iron Age sites in Northamptonshire, such as at nearby Brackley (eg. Chapman 2012)

3.2.7 The rimsherd from 5205 has a curved and well-everted profile, with the other sherds present suggesting it is from a small globular vessel with a flat base and hollowed lower body. The vessel has suffered a degree of surface degradation, probably due to the soil conditions, but appears to have been wheel-thrown, and is thus likely to be of late Iron Age date. Similar vessels, dateable to the 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC, were noted at Brackley (ibid.).



3.2.8 It would appear therefore that the bulk of the prehistoric pottery from the site is of middle Iron Age date, but small quantities of late Iron Age material are also present.

*Post-Roman*

3.2.9 The post-Roman pottery was recorded utilizing the coding system and chronology of the Oxfordshire County type-series (Mellor 1984; 1994), as follows:

OXAM: Brill/Boarstall ware, AD1200 – 1600. 1 sherd, 2g.

OXCL: Cistercian ware, 1475-1700. 1 sherd, 8g.

OXDR: Red Earthenwares, 1550+. 1 sherd, 24g.

WHEW: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> C. 4 sherds, 33g.

3.2.10 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 5. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

Cntxt	F1		F2		F3		OXAM		OXCL		OXDR		WHEW	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
601									1	8			1	7
801													2	21
1304	1	1												
3009	1	8												
3704											1	24		
5208					8	27								
5308			5	60										
5309	3	13												
5802			2	18										
5806	3	21	5	72	2	15								
6006	2	8												
6105	1	18			13	64								
6107			2	14										
6109	3	114	1	10										
6604													1	5
6804							1	2						
6808	1	4												
Total	27	267	15	174	23	106	1	2	1	8	1	24	4	33

Table 5: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

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**3.3 Flint Report by Dr. Robin Holgate MifA, FSA**

*Introduction*

3.3.1 A total of eight flints were recovered from five contexts (see Table 6).

Context	Flake		Blade		Bladelet		Piercer	
	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)
604	1	0.8	2	5.16				
1606	1	0.23						
3009	1	1.23			1	0.16		
3704							1	10.24
3804	1	0.14						

Table. 6.- Humanly-struck flint by context.

*Raw material*

3.3.2 The flints were fashioned on nodular dark brown flint with occasional grey chert mottles with relatively unabraded cortex with no obvious flaws apparent which was probably obtained from the locality, e.g. the River Cherwell. One piece, the flake from context (3009), had acquired a faint bluish-white patination.

*Technology and typology*

3.3.3 The flints which were not fragmentary were probably all detached from cores using hard, probably stone, hammers. The assemblage included four flakes, two blades, a bladelet fragment and a piercer shaped with semi-abrupt retouch at its distal end.

*Discussion*

3.3.4 The method of fabricating the flints, along with their form, suggest that they date to the Neolithic period or earlier Bronze Age period, although flints of this nature are also used in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Butler 2005: 189-91).

*References*

Butler, C. 2005. *Prehistoric Flintwork*. Stroud: Tempus Publishing Ltd.

**3.4 Glass Report by Dr. Robin Holgate MIFA, FSA**

3.4.1 One fragment of green bottle glass from context (6804) dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered.

**3.5 Charcoal Analysis by Elise McLellan**

*Introduction*

3.5.1 Samples from three contexts were submitted for charcoal analysis. A single piece of charcoal from context 1606 was submitted, while contexts 604 and 605 contained numerous smaller charcoal fragments.

*Methodology*

3.5.2 All charcoal fragments were examined, and large enough fragments were fractured to expose a fresh transverse section (TS). Transverse sections were examined on a binocular microscope at x40 and mounted on slides using blu-tack. Identifiable samples were fractured to expose a fresh tangential section (TLS) and radial longitudinal section (RS) which were examined at x90. Identifications were made following Schoch et al. (2004) without the use of a reference collection.

*Results*

3.5.3 Two charcoal fragments were identifiable. The first, from context 1606, is either *Populus* or *Salix*. The second, from context 604, is possibly *Fraxinus* although due to the shape of the fragment the transverse section was extremely small and few pores were observable. All other charcoal fragments were too small to fracture to obtain a clean surface, and therefore were not possible to identify.

Context	ID	Notes
1606	<i>Populus/Salix</i>	Sample is diffuse-porous with uni-seriate rays, and large simple ray vessel pits. Only 3 examples of rays were identified, however many simple perforation plates were observed. Unable to differentiate between

604	Possible <i>Fraxinus</i>	One small fragment identified as probably <i>Fraxinus</i> although pores were difficult to observe. Bi-seriate rays were observed.
604	none	Several small charcoal fragments were unidentifiable
605	none	Many small charcoal fragments, however none were identifiable

Table 7- Species Identification derived from charcoal analysis

*Bibliography*

Schoch, W., Heller, J., Schweingruber, F. H., Kienast, F., 2004: *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. 30 Sept, 2014. <http://www.woodanatomy.ch/>

**3.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe report by Mike Wood BA Hons MLitt MIFA**

*Introduction*

3.6.1 Four fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 7g were recovered during archaeological evaluation trenching near Banbury, Oxfordshire. The finds date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

*Methodology*

3.6.2 The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually with x2 magnification to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 8.

## Assemblage

Cont ext	Date range	Ste ms	Bow ls	Mout hs	Weight (g)	Stem Bore	Comments
304	c.1767-1782	1			2	4/64"	Snapped stem, fairly fresh breaks.
6704	c.1605-1695	1			2	7/64"	Thick stem with off-centre bore. Abraded.
6804	c.1682-1757	1			2	5/64"	Snapped and abraded stem
6804	c.1840-1900		1		1	-	Fragment of a bowl. Rilled rim with a depiction of a castle under an angel? Some abrasion and weathering.

Table 8- Clay tobacco pipe

## Discussion

3.6.3 The assemblage contained a mix of abraded pipe stems and a bowl fragment, spanning the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Century. There are no obvious groups within this small assemblage and the abraded stems in particular are unlikely to be in their place of original deposition and may have been incorporated into feature fills as residual finds from the surrounding landscape or even as intrusive items through deep ploughing or sub-soiling. The single fragment of bowl is of probable mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> Century date, unfortunately there is insufficient remaining to refine the date or attempt to identify the maker.

*Recommendations for further work*

3.6.4 Such a small assemblage offers little opportunity for further study and no further work is recommended. The artefacts could be returned to the landowner, discarded or passed to a teaching collection.

## References

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- Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800, The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, XVIII, British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374), Oxford, 487-490 (567pp)
- Oswald, A, 1975 Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist BAR 14, Oxford

## 4 Discussion

4.1 A high concentration of archaeological features was revealed within the south-west corner of the proposed development area. The geophysical survey results indicated that a c.150m-200m linear feature bordered the western extent of three, sub-square enclosures in the area north of the modern allotment boundary. Additionally, a high frequency of sub-oval, and sub-circular, geophysical anomalies were identified in association with the sub-square enclosures. Evaluation trenches 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 68 and 73 confirmed the results provided by the geophysical survey and produced a significant quantity of archaeological features.

4.2 Trenches 51, 57, 58, 65 and 68 revealed the presence of a N-S aligned boundary ditch which matched the location of the N-S aligned anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. The ditch displayed an average width of 1.8m and an average depth of 0.78m. The ditch contained moderate quantities of bone derived from domestic species of sheep and cattle. Additionally, two separate phases of activity were identified in association with the southern extent of the boundary ditch in Trenches 65 and 68. It was apparent in F.6504 and F.6808 that the boundary ditch had been allowed to fill with wind/waterborne silts, and was then re-established in F.6506 and F.6814. The two separate phases may, therefore, be representative of a period of abandonment or dis-use.

4.3 Smaller boundary ditches (F.5405, F.5805, F.5813, F.5904, F.5906, F.6004, and F.6706) were identified in seven separate locations and matched the position of the sub-square enclosures identified during the geophysical survey. The smaller enclosures contained moderate quantities of mid-late, Iron Age pottery and moderate quantities of bone derived from domesticated species of sheep, goat and cattle. Consequently, it seems likely that the sub-square enclosures identified during the geophysical survey, and characterised during the current phase of works, were representative of either stock pens or domestic enclosures.

4.4 Additionally, a high frequency of domestic waste pits was identified in Trenches 52, 53, 58, 60 and 61. The finds recovered from the pits was similar to those recovered from both the western boundary ditch (F.6806) and the internal enclosure ditches (F.5906 and F.6004). The finds were also suggestive of localised mid-late, Iron Age domestic activity associated with animal husbandry and butchery. In particular, the relatively high prevalence of sheep bone was characteristic of contemporaneous Middle Iron Age sites and similar trends were identified at Eldons Seat in Dorset and Tywell and Ravenstone in the South Midlands (Cunliffe, B, 2010). The relative increase in the usage of sheep has been linked to the increasing use of arable downland during the first millennium BC.

4.5 In conclusion, the form and character of the features identified within the south-western corner of the evaluated area have been interpreted as comprising a mid-late Iron Age pastoral enclosure.



4.6 The archaeological remains associated with the pastoral enclosure are located at an average depth of 0.35m below the current ground level. Any development taking place within the south-west corner of the evaluated area is likely to impact upon any buried archaeological features. Therefore, it is recommended that an excavation, conducted under archaeological conditions, be conducted across the location of the afore-mentioned enclosure.

4.7 Alternatively, the creation of recreational green space or other parkland within the south-west corner of the evaluated area would also mitigate the risk of potential damage to the buried archaeological features.

4.8 A low frequency of archaeological features was identified within the northern, central area of the site. These were restricted to curvi-linears F.1304, F.1604 and F.1606 in Trenches 13 and 16. Curvi-linears F.1304, F.1604 and F.1606 matched the location of sub-circular linear anomalies on the geophysical survey and were interpreted as ring gullies associated with Iron Age domestic structures. Additionally, the large sub-circular linear anomaly located at the north of the site was identified in F.2004 and F.1905. No finds or dating evidence was recovered and the feature had been heavily eroded by agricultural activity. No further archaeological work is recommended within the vicinity of trenches 13, 16, 19 and 20 due to the paucity of archaeological remains and the poor preservation recorded in the identified features.

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## 7 Acknowledgements

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## Appendix 1 - Context Register

Context	Interpretation
201	Topsoil
202	Orange/ brown Subsoil
203	Natural yellow/ brown clay
301	Topsoil
302	Orange/ brown Subsoil
303	Natural marlstone
304	Fill of linear field boundary
305	Cut of linear feature (304)
306	Fill of linear feature
307	Cut of linear feature (306)
401	Topsoil
402	Orange/ brown Subsoil
403	Natural dark brown sandy silt
501	Topsoil
502	Orange/ brown Subsoil
503	Natural yellow/ brown silty clay
601	Topsoil
602	Orange/ brown Subsoil
603	French drain - unexcavated
604	Secondary fill of pit (606)
605	Primary fill of pit (606)
606	Cut of Circular pit feature
607	Fill of linear feature (608)
608	Cut of linear feature
609	Fill of Ovoid feature (610)
610	Cut of Ovoid feature
611	Natural orange sandy clay
701	Topsoil
702	Orange/ brown Subsoil
703	Natural orange sandy clay
704	French drain - unexcavated
705	French drain - unexcavated
801	Topsoil
802	Orange/ brown Subsoil
803	Orange/ brown Subsoil with sandstone inclusions
804	Light brown/ orange fill of ovoid feature (805)
805	Cut of Ovoid feature
901	Topsoil
902	Light orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
903	Natural light brown sandy clay
1001	Topsoil
1002	Light orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
1003	Natural light brown/ orange sandy clay
1101	Topsoil
1102	Light orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
1103	Natural light brown sandy clay
1104	Fill of posthole
1105	Cut of posthole (1104)
1106	Fill of posthole

1107	Cut of posthole (1106)
1201	Topsoil
1202	Natural light brown/ orange sandy clay
1301	Topsoil
1302	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
1303	Natural light brown/ orange sandy clay
1304	Yellow/ brown fill of ring ditch
1305	Cut of ring ditch
1306	Fill of linear feature
1307	Cut of linear feature (1306)
1308	Fill of pit
1309	Cut of pit feature (1308)
1401	Topsoil
1402	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
1403	Natural light brown/ orange sandy clay
1501	Topsoil
1502	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
1503	Natural light brown/ orange sandy clay
1601	Topsoil
1602	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
1603	Natural light brown/ orange sandy clay
1604	Fill of ring ditch
1605	Cut of ring ditch (1604)
1606	Fill of ring ditch
1607	Cut of ring ditch (1606)
1608	Fill of posthole
1609	Cut of posthole (1608)
1701	Topsoil
1702	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
1703	Natural light brown/ orange sandy clay with stone inclusions
1801	Topsoil
1802	Light brown clayey silt subsoil
1803	Natural light brown sandy clay with stone inclusions
1804	Fill of curvilinear feature
1805	Cut of feature (1804)
1901	Topsoil
1902	Mid orangey-brown sandy clay subsoil
1903	Natural yellow/ orange sandy clay
1904	Cut for cable - unexcavated
1905	Fill of linear feature
1906	Cut of linear (1905)
1907	Cut of linear (1908)
1908	Fill of linear (1907)
2001	Topsoil
2002	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
2003	Natural yellow/ orange sandy clay
2004	Fill of linear feature
2005	Cut of linear feature (2004)
2006	Fill of curvilinear feature
2007	Cut of curvilinear feature (2006)
2101	Topsoil
2102	Natural yellow/ orange sandy clay

2401	Topsoil
2402	Yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
2403	Mid-orange/ brown silty clay colluvium – natural substrate not reached
2601	Topsoil
2602	Mid orangey-brown sandy clay subsoil
2603	Natural brown/ orange sandy clay
2604	Stone field drain - unexcavated
2605	Stone field drain - unexcavated
2606	Gravel field drain - unexcavated
2701	Topsoil
2702	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
2703	Natural brown/ orange sandy clay
2801	Topsoil
2802	Mid orangey-brown sandy silt subsoil
2803	Natural yellow/ orange sandy clay
2804	Terracota field drain - unexcavated
2805	Stone field drain - unexcavated
2807	Stone field drain - unexcavated
2901	Topsoil
2902	Light brown/ yellow sandy clay subsoil
2903	Light brown/ yellow clay natural
2904	Light grey/ yellow fill of (2905)
2905	Linear feature
2906	Light grey/ yellow fill of (2907)
2907	Linear feature
2908	Light orange/ brown fill of (2909)
2909	Cut of Oblong Pit
3001	Topsoil
3002	Pale orangey-brown sandy clay subsoil
3003	Pale brown/ white silty clay natural
3004	Cut of ditch
3005	Fill of (3004)
3006	Cut of ditch
3007	Fill of (3006)
3008	Cut of ditch
3009	Fill of (3008)
3010	Cut of ditch
3011	Fill of (3010)
3012	Linear feature
3013	Fill of linear feature (3012)
3014	Land Drain
3101	Topsoil
3102	Light orangey-brown clay silt subsoil
3103	Natural orange/ brown clay with sandstone brash
3104	Pink/ red clay fill of pit (3105)
3105	Oblong pit cut
3201	Topsoil
3202	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
3203	Light grey clay natural
3204	Orange. Brown sandy clay natural
3301	Topsoil
3302	Mid orange/ brown sandy silt subsoil

3303	Mid orange silty clay natural
3701	Topsoil
3702	Mid orange sandy clay subsoil
3703	Mid orange sandy clay natural
3704	Mid brown sandy clay fill of cut (3705)
3705	Cut of linear feature (3704)
3801	Topsoil
3802	Mid orange/ brown silt clay with stone inclusions – Natural
3803	VOID
3804	Fill of linear feature
3805	Cut of linear feature (3804)
3901	Topsoil
3902	Light brown silty clay subsoil
3903	Light brown silty clay natural
3904	Fill of linear (terminus)
3905	Cut of (3904)
4001	Topsoil
4002	Orange brown clayey silt subsoil
4003	Natural brown silty clay with angular stone inclusions
4101	Topsoil
4102	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
4103	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
4201	Topsoil
4202	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
4203	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
4301	Topsoil
4302	Light orangey brown sandy silt subsoil
4303	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
4304	Cut of ditch
4305	Fill of ditch (4304)
4401	Topsoil
4402	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
4403	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
4501	Topsoil
4502	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
4503	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
4601	Topsoil
4602	Mid orange/ brown sandy silt subsoil
4603	Light yellow/ brown clay – Natural
4604	Dark orange/ brown silt colluvium
4701	Topsoil
4702	Mid orange/ brown sandy silt subsoil
4703	Light yellow/ white silty clay natural
4704	Cut of Pit
4705	Fill of Pit (4704)
4706	Cut of pit (tree throw?)
4707	Fill of (4706)
4708	Cut of unexcavated feature
4709	Fill of (4708)
4710	Cut of unexcavated feature
4711	Fill of unexcavated feature
4801	Topsoil



4802	Mid brown silty clay subsoil
4803	Pale brown colluvium - unexcavated
4804	Waste dump – glass and pottery
4805	Machine cut for dump (4804)
4806	Yellow sand capping fill of dump (4804)
4901	Topsoil
4902	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
4903	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
5001	Topsoil
5002	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
5003	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
5004	Fill of linear feature
5005	Cut of linear feature (5004)
5101	Topsoil
5102	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
5103	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
5104	Cut of Iron Age boundary ditch
5105	Tertiary Fill of ditch (5014)
5106	Secondary fill of ditch (5014)
5107	Primary fill of ditch (5014)
5201	Topsoil
5202	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
5203	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
5204	Tertiary Fill of pit (5207)
5205	Secondary fill of pit (5207)
5206	Primary fill of pit (5207)
5207	Cut of large pit
5208	Tertiary Fill of pit (5211)
5209	Secondary fill of pit (5211)
5210	Primary fill of pit (5211)
5211	Cut of large pit
5212	Fill of Pit (5213)
5213	Cut of large pit - unexcavated
5214	Fill of Pit (5215)
5215	Cut of large pit - unexcavated
5216	Fill of Pit (5217)
5217	Cut of large pit - unexcavated
5301	Topsoil
5302	Light brown sandy silt subsoil
5303	Yellow sandy clay with limestone natural
5304	Cut of ditch
5305	Fill of ditch (5305)
5306	Cut of Pit
5307	Primary Fill of pit (5306)
5308	Secondary Fill of pit (5306)
5309	Tertiary Fill of pit (5306)
5310	Cut of gully
5311	Fill of (5310)
5501	Topsoil
5502	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
5503	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
5601	Topsoil

5602	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
5603	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
5701	Topsoil
5702	Mid yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
5703	Mid yellow/ orange sandy clay natural
5704	Fill of circular pit
5705	Cut of circular pit (5704)
5706	Fill of circular pit
5707	Cut of circular pit (5706)
5708	Fill of large pit
5709	Cut of large oblong pit (5708)
5710	Fill of enclosure ditch
5711	Cut of enclosure ditch
5801	Cut of pit
5802	Primary fill of pit (5801)
5803	Secondary fill of pit (5801)
5804	Tertiary fill of pit (5801)
5805	Cut of ditch
5806	Fill of ditch (5805)
5807	Cut of pit
5808	Fill of pit (5807)
5809	Topsoil
5810	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
5811	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
5812	Cut of ditch
5813	Fill of ditch (5812)
5814	Cut of Pit
5815	Fill of (5814)
5816	Cut of Pit
5817	Fill of (5816)
5901	Topsoil
5902	Light yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
5903	Light yellow/ orange sandy clay natural
5904	Fill of linear cut (5905)
5905	Cut of linear feature
5906	Fill of linear cut (5907)
5907	Cut of linear feature
6001	Topsoil
6002	Light yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
6003	Light yellow/ orange sandy clay natural
6004	Fill of linear cut (6005)
6005	Cut of linear feature
6006	Fill of pit (6007)
6007	Cut of circular pit
6008	Fill of cut (6009)
6009	Cut of circular pit
6010	Fill of pit (6011)
6011	Cut of pit
6012	Fill of circular pit - unexcavated
6013	Cut of pit (6012)
6014	Fill of circular pit (6015)
6015	Cut of circular pit

6101	Topsoil
6102	Mid yellow/ brown sandy silt subsoil
6103	Mid yellow/ brown sandy clay natural
6104	Cut of sub-circular pit
6105	Fill of pit (6104)
6106	Cut of sub-circular pit
6107	Fill of pit (6106)
6108	Cut of sub-circular pit
6109	Tertiary fill of pit (6108)
6110	Cut of linear feature
6111	Fill of linear feature (6110)
6112	Secondary fill of pit (6108)
6113	Primary fill of pit (6108)
6114	Fill of pit (6115)- unexcavated
6115	Cut of pit
6116	Fill of pit (6117)- unexcavated
6117	Cut of pit
6118	Fill of pit (6119)- unexcavated
6119	Cut of pit
6120	Fill of pit (6121)
6121	Cut of pit
6122	Fill of pit (6123)
6123	Cut of pit
6124	Fill of pit (6125)
6125	Cut of pit
6201	Topsoil
6202	Mid yellow/ brown stony subsoil
6203	Mid yellow/ brown sandy clay natural
6301	Topsoil
6302	Mid yellow/ brown sandy clay subsoil
6303	Mid yellow/ brown sandy clay natural
6401	Topsoil
6402	Mid yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
6403	Mid yellow/ orange sandy clay natural
6404	Fill of circular pit (6405)
6405	Cut of circular pit
6406	Fill of circular pit (6407)
6407	Cut of circular pit
6408	Fill of small circular pit (6409)
6409	Cut of small circular pit/ posthole
6410	Fill of pit feature - unexcavated
6411	Cut of pit (6410)
6501	Topsoil
6502	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
6503	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
6504	Fill of linear feature (6505)
6505	Ditch
6506	Fill of linear feature (6507)
6507	Ditch
6508	Fill of linear feature (6509)
6509	Ditch
6601	Topsoil

6602	Mid brown sandy clay subsoil
6603	Mid brown sandy clay natural
6604	Fill of small ditch (6605)
6605	Shallow ditch
6701	Topsoil
6702	Pale brown sandy clay subsoil
6703	Pale brown sandy clay natural
6704	Furrow
6705	Cut of linear ditch
6706	Fill of ditch (6705)
6801	Topsoil
6802	Mid yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
6803	Mid yellow/ orange sandy clay natural
6804	Fill of E/W aligned linear feature
6805	Cut of (6804)
6806	Fill of large pit
6807	Cut of large circular pit (6806)
6808	Fill of linear ditch
6809	Cut of (6808)
6810	Primary fill of linear ditch (6811)
6811	Cut of (6810)
6812	Fill of linear ditch
6813	Cut of (6812)
6814	Secondary fill of ditch (6811)
6901	Topsoil
6902	Mid brown sandy clay subsoil
6903	Mid brown sandy clay natural
7001	Topsoil
7002	Mid orange/ brown sandy silt subsoil
7003	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
7004	Cut of pit
7005	Secondary fill of pit (7004)
7006	Primary fill of pit (7004)
7101	Topsoil
7102	Subsoil/ colluvium – Mid-brown sandy silt
7103	White/ yellow silty clay natural
7104	Fill of furrow
7105	Cut of furrow
7201	Topsoil
7202	Mid orange/ brown silty clay subsoil
7203	Mid orange/ brown silty clay natural
7301	Topsoil
7302	Mid orange/ brown silty clay subsoil
7303	White/ yellow silty clay natural
7304	Light grey/ brown silty clay colluvium
7401	Topsoil
7402	Yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
7403	Mid-orange/ brown silty clay colluvium
7501	Topsoil
7502	Mid yellow/ brown sandy clay subsoil
7503	Light orange/ brown sand and limestone natural
7504	Fill of linear feature (7505)

7505	N/S aligned linear feature
7601	Topsoil
7602	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay subsoil
7603	Mid orange/ brown sandy clay natural
7701	Topsoil
7702	Mid brown sandy clay subsoil
7703	Mid brown sandy clay natural
7704	Land Drain
7801	Topsoil
7802	Mid orange/ brown silty clay subsoil
7803	Yellow/ grey clay natural
7804	Fill of linear feature (7805)
7805	NE/ SW aligned linear feature
7901	Topsoil
7902	Yellow/ orange sandy clay subsoil
7903	Mid orange/ brown silty clay colluvium
8001	Topsoil
8002	Light orange/ brown sandy silt subsoil
8003	Mid Brown/ orange sandy clay natural

Appendix 2- Figures

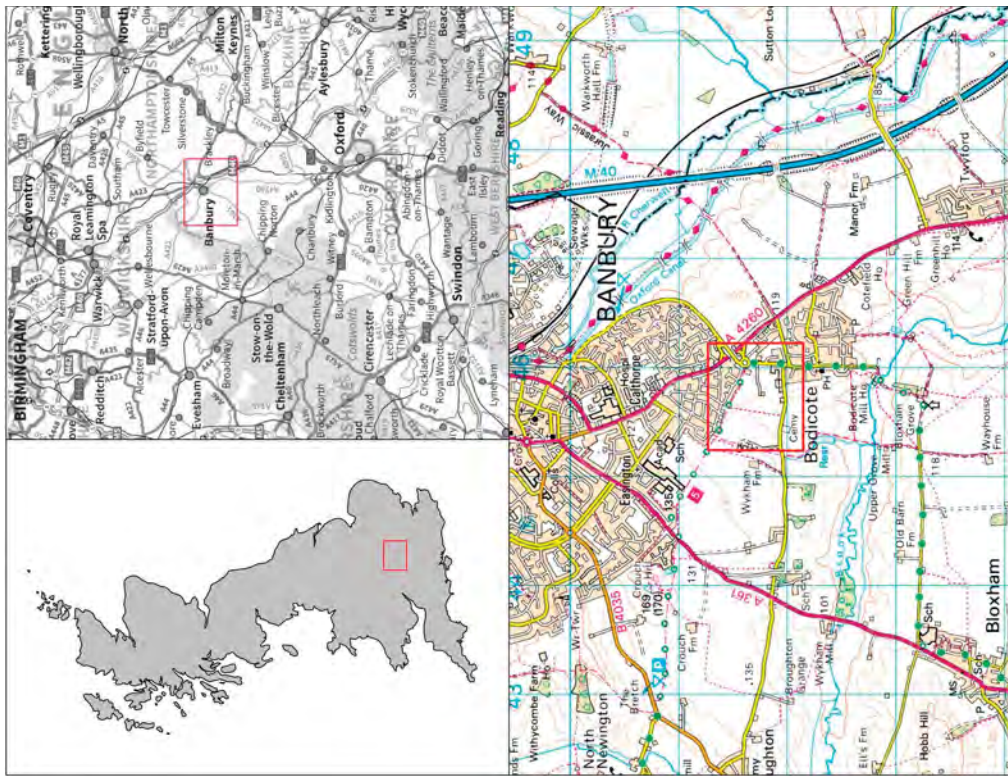
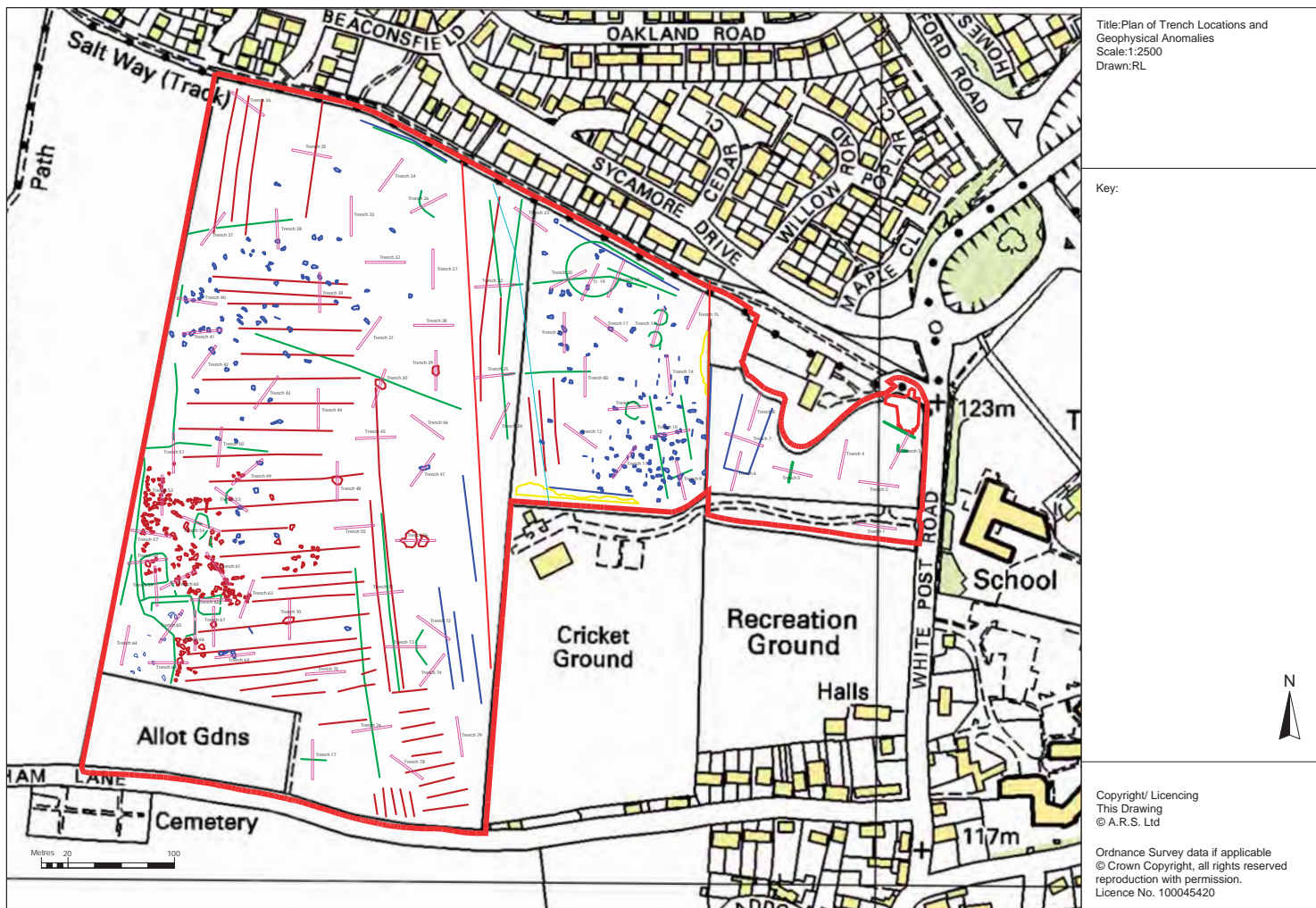


Figure 1: Site location



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Archaeologically Significant Trenches



Figure 3 - SSW facing view of Trench 3 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure 4- NW facing view of linear F.304 (Scale 1 x 1m)



Figure 5- NW facing view of linear F.306 (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure 6- N-facing view of Trench 6 (Scale- 2 x 2m)

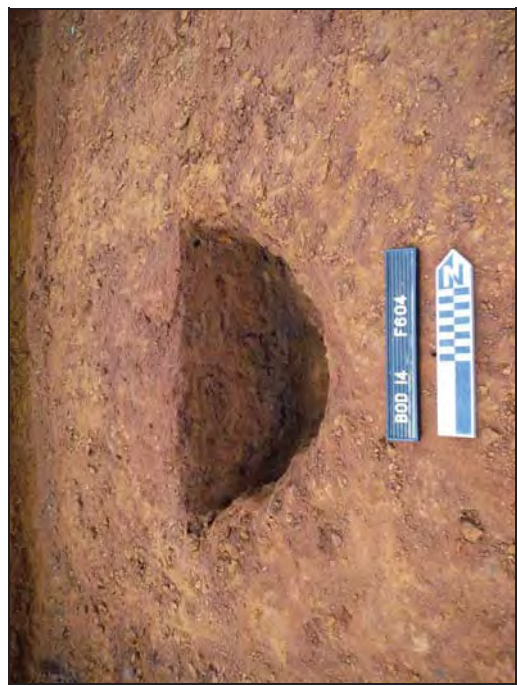


Figure 7- W-facing view of pit F.604 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure 8- E-facing view of linear F.607 (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure 9- N-facing view of pit/linear terminus F.609. Note modern land drain in the background (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 10 –S-facing view of Trench 8 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 11- W-facing view of pit F.804 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 12- NE facing view of Trench 11 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 13- NW facing view of pit/posthole F.1104 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 14- NNE facing view of pit/posthole F.1106 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 15- WSW facing view of Trench 13 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure .16- NNW facing view of linear terminus F.1304 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure .18- N-facing view of pit F.1308 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure .17- S-facing view of linear F.1306 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 19- SW-facing view of Trench 16 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure 20- WNW-facing view of F.1606 (Scale- 1 x 2m)



Figure 21- SSW-facing view of linear F.1606. Note truncating posthole F.1609 visible at southern edge of linear F.1606 (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure. 22- SW facing view of posthole F.1609



Figure. 23- NE facing view of Trench 18 (Scale 2 x 2m)





Figure. 24- E-facing view of F.1804 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 25- NNE facing view of Trench 19 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure 26- SSE facing view of linear F.1905 (Scale – 1 x 1m)



Figure 27- W-facing view of linear F.1908 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 28- SW facing view of Trench 20 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure 29- NW facing view of linear F.2004 (Scale- 1 x 2m)



Figure 30- NW facing view of linear F.2005 (Scale- 1 x 2m)



Figure 31- N facing view of Trench 29 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 32- W-facing view of pit F.2908 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 34- E-facing view of section F.2908 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 33- E-facing view of pit F.2908 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 35- W-facing view of linear F.2904 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 36- N-facing view of linear F.2906 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 37- NE-facing view of linears F.2906 and F.2904 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 38- N-facing view of Trench 30 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



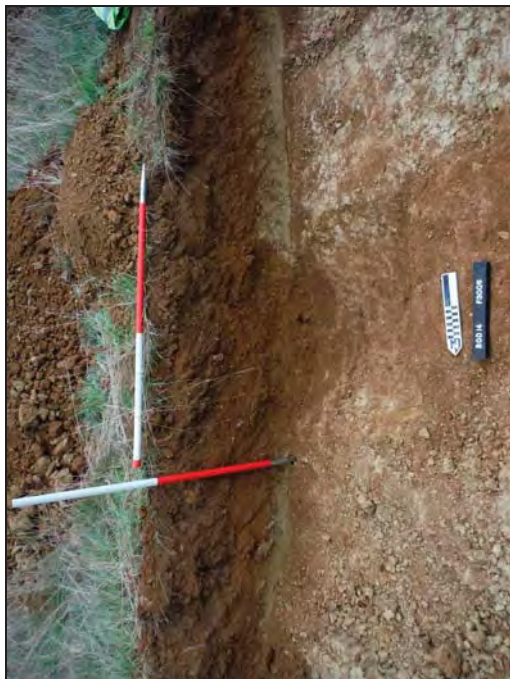


Figure. 39- E-facing view of ditch F.3005 (Scale- 2 x 1m)



Figure. 40- E-facing view of ditch F.3007 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 41- E-facing view of ditch F.3009 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 42- E-facing view of ditch F.3011 (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure. 43- NE-facing view of linear F.3012



Figure. 44- NE facing view of Trench 31 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 45- SE facing view of linear F.31104 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 46- NNE facing view of Trench 37 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 47- SE facing view of ditch F.3704 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 48-SSW facing view of linear F.3704 (Scale-1 x 2m)



Figure. 49- N-facing view of Trench 38 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure 50- E-facing view of linear F.3804 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure 51- SSW facing view of Trench 39 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 52- NE facing view of Trench 43 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 53- NW facing view of linear F.4304 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 54- N-facing view of pit F.4705 (Scale- 1 x 2m)





Figure. 55- E-facing view of pit F.4306 (Scale- 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Figure. 56- SE-facing view of pit F.4306 (Scale- 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m)



Figure. 57- NNE-facing view of Trench 47 (Scale 2 x 2m)





Figure 58- NNE view of Trench 48 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure 59- WNW facing view of pit F.4805 (Scale 1 x 2m)



Figure 60- E-facing view of furrow F.5004 (Scale 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 61- S-facing view of Trench 50 (Scale – 2 x 2m)



Figure. 62- NNE-facing view of Trench 52 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 63- E-facing view of pit F.5204 (Scale- 2 x 1m)



Figure. 65- NNW-facing view of pit F.5208 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 64- NW-facing view of pit F. 5408 (Scale- 2 x 1m)



Figure. 66- W-facing view of pit F.5208 (Scale- 2 x 1m)





Figure. 67- SW-facing view of Trench 53 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 69- NE-facing view of pit F.5309 and gully F.5311 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 68- SSW-facing view of linear F.5305 (Scale - 1 x 1m)



Figure. 70- N-facing view of linear F.5405 (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure. 71- E-facing view of Trench 54 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 72- S-facing view of F.5407 and F.5409 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 73- S-facing view of F.5704 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 74- WNW-facing view of Trench 57 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 75- SSW-facing view of F.5706 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 76- N-facing view of pit F.5708 (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure. 77- NE-facing view of Trench 58 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 78- W-facing view of pits F.5804 and F.5808 in association with enclosure ditch F.5806 (Scale 1 x 2m)



Figure. 79- N-facing view of pit F.5804- not excavated to maximum depth (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure. 80- N facing view of pit F.5808 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 81- SW-facing view of enclosure ditch F.5813 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 82- NNE-facing view of Trench 59 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 83- E-facing view of linear F.5904 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 84- E-facing view of linear F.5906 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 85- W-facing view of Trench 60 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 86-facing view of pit F.6004 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 88- S-facing view of pit F.6010 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 87- N-facing view of pit F.6006 (Scale - 1 x 1m)



Figure. 89- S-facing view of pit F.6014 (Scale- 1 x 1m)





Figure. 90- E-facing view of Trench 61 (Scale- 2 x 2m)



Figure. 91 - NE-facing view of pit F.6105 (Scale- 2 x 1m)



Figure. 92- SSW facing section through pit F.6105 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 93- N-facing view of pit F.6107 (Scale- 2 x 1m)



Figure. 95- S-facing view of pit F.6109 (Scale- 2 x 1m)



Figure. 94- ESE facing section through pit F.6107 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 96- NNE-facing section through pit F.6109 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



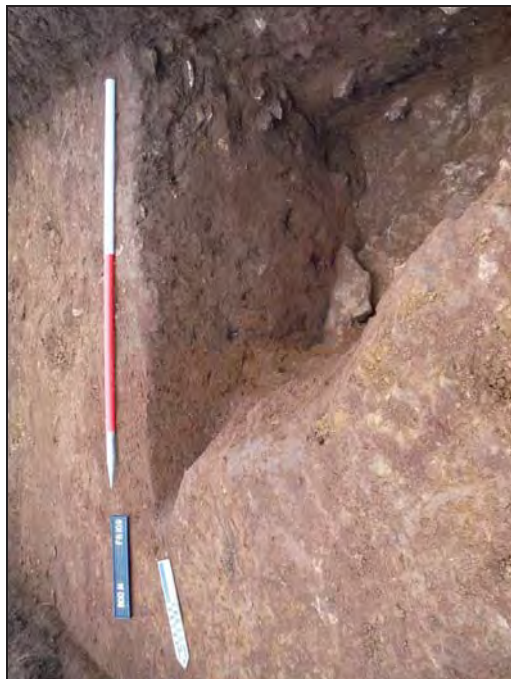


Figure. 97- WNW-facing section through pit F.6109 and linear F.6111. Note truncation of linear F.6111 by pit F.6109 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 98- E-facing view of pit F.6404 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 99- N-facing view of Trench 64 (scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 100- E-facing view of pit F.6406 (Scale- 1 x 1m)



Figure. 101- NE-facing view of posthole F.6408 (Scale 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 102- SE-facing view of Trench 69 (Scale- 2 x 2m)





Figure. 103- NW-facing view of enclosure ditches F.6504 and F.6506 (Scale- 1 x 2m)



Figure. 104- SE-facing section through linear F.6508 (Scale- 1 x 0.2m)



Figure. 105- N-facing view of Trench 66 (Scale- 2 x 2m)