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# Land at Shelford Road Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



WA ref: 100720.01  
September 2013



**Land at Shelford Road  
Radcliffe-on-Trent  
Nottinghamshire**

**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

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## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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# **Land at Shelford Road Radcliffe-on-Trent Nottinghamshire**

## **Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of William Davis Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Shelford Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (NGR 4656 3400; hereafter 'the Site') in order to inform a planning application for the residential development of the Site. The planning application is also supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey. The trial trench evaluation was required to verify the results of the previous surveys, and was targetted on the results for the geophysical survey and to test blank areas.

The geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed evidence for a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement within the west of the Site, with medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow present throughout the Site. The settlement activity was defined by two large and intersecting enclosures, and although it is tempting to suggest that these represent a shifting of focus between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, there is no clear differentiation between the small material assemblages from each area. The ditches forming the northeastern limits of the southern enclosure are stratigraphically late, and it is assumed that the settlement shifted south.

Recutting of ditches was prevalent in both areas, with the ditches being maintained despite the erosion of the clay natural. A shallow wide ditch formed the eastern edge of the northern enclosure and most likely formed a hollow way or drove way; it is feasible that the northernmost enclosure was utilised for stock control. Shallower gullies and ditches formed small internal boundaries within the larger enclosures, and were particularly prevalent in the south where they may demarcate areas of housing or other structures. Both enclosures may also have been solely used for stock control but the small material assemblage, including a brooch and possible stylus hints at occupation.

Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow was revealed throughout the Site, and seen to be orientated to respect the limits of the natural plateau and subsequent headland.

The majority of the features identified in the trenches corresponded with geophysical anomalies, with only occasional features identified through trenching that were not recorded through the geophysical survey. The evaluation suggests that significant archaeological activity is confined to the west of the Site, where both the geophysical and trial trenching results suggest settlement dating from the Late Iron Age to the earlier Romano-British period.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Offices under project number 100720. It will be deposited with a suitable museum in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.



# **Land at Shelford Road Radcliffe-on-Trent Nottinghamshire**

## **Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

### **Acknowledgements**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Harrison, Chris Hirst, Mike Keech, David Loeb, Neil Parker and Andrew Reid. The report was compiled by Chris Harrison and illustrations were prepared by Chris Breeden and Chris Swales. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith, Matt Leivers and Lorrain Higbee. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.





# Land at Shelford Road Radcliffe-on-Trent Nottinghamshire

## Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of William Davis Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Shelford Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (hereafter 'the Site') in order to inform a planning application.
- 1.1.2 Planning permission is being sought from Radcliffe Borough Council for the residential development of the Site. The planning application is also supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey and the trial trench evaluation is required to verify the results of the previous surveys.
- 1.1.3 A specification detailing how the trial trench evaluation would be carried out was prepared by CgMs (2013b), and approved by Nottinghamshire County council (NCC).

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located on to the northeast of Radcliffe-on-Trent and comprises c.18.5ha of land centred at National Grid Reference 4656 3400 (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded by Shelford Road to the north, extant development to the west, a stream, railway line and scrub to the south and farmland to the east.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies on relatively high ground on the southern side of the Trent Valley, approximately 400m to the southeast of the river Trent. The Site has a gentle south-facing aspect and lies at c.50m aOD in the north, dropping to c.35m aOD in the south.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Edwalton Member mudstone in the northeast and Gunthorpe Member mudstone in the southwest. Where superficial deposits are mapped they are head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer, 1:50,000).

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The development Site has been the subject of a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2013a) and a geophysical survey (conducted by GSB in March 2013). The following summary is drawn from the desk-based assessment and specification (CgMs 2013b).



## **2.2 Prehistoric**

- 2.2.1 There are no records of archaeological sites or finds within the development area but several surface finds, including Mesolithic and Bronze Age flints, have been found within 1km of the Site.
- 2.2.2 The wider area around the Site contains more extensive evidence of prehistoric activity and the paucity of remains from within 1km of the Site may reflect unfavourable conditions for cropmarks and fewer archaeological investigations.

## **2.3 Romano-British**

- 2.3.1 Romano-British pottery was recovered during the excavation of a mound c.400m to the north of the Site. The mound (known as 'Gibbet Hill') was interpreted as the site of medieval/post-medieval gallows, and the Romano-British activity indicated by the pottery was not identified.

## **2.4 Saxon to medieval**

- 2.4.1 The place-name Spellow Hill (c.700m to the east of the Site) is thought to have Old English origins meaning 'hill of speech' and Radcliffe-on-Trent is mentioned in the Domesday survey of AD 1086, but no further evidence of early medieval/Saxon activity in the area has been identified.
- 2.4.2 Evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity is limited to a find-spot for a silver penny (AD1300-1340) and the medieval or post-medieval gallows at Gibbet Hill.

## **2.5 Post-medieval to modern**

- 2.5.1 The Site appears to have been agricultural land during the post-medieval (and by implication, medieval) periods; a 1787 map depicts pre-enclosure strip fields corresponding with visible remains of ridge and furrow earthworks within the Site.
- 2.5.2 The parish was inclosed in 1790 and Shelford Road Farm was built in 1832. By 1891, and the publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map, there were farm buildings in the northern part of the Site with small fields to the east.
- 2.5.3 The Site remained largely unchanged into the modern period, with the gradual encroachment of development in the surrounding area.

## **2.6 Previous archaeological works at the Site**

- 2.6.1 A subsequent geophysical survey (CgMs 2013b) identified two large enclosures, smaller internal divisions, ditches and pits in the western half of the Site, and furrows across the whole of the Site (**Figure 2**).
- 2.6.2 These anomalies have been interpreted as a multi-phase settlement of probable Late Iron Age or Romano-British date, superimposed by medieval to post-medieval agricultural features.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

##### **3.1.1 The aims of the project were:**

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development Site;
- To verify the results of the geophysical survey;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the Site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the Site;
- To inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To produce a Site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record.

3.1.2 It is intended that the results of the evaluation will enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the Local Planning Authority, and a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

3.1.3 The work is being conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined in regional research frameworks (Cooper 2006, Knight *et al.* 2012).

#### **3.2 Fieldwork**

3.2.1 Details of the methodology employed during the evaluation can be found in the specification prepared by CgMs (2013b). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with this document and with industry best practice as outlined in guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008a, 2008b, 2010).

3.2.2 Twenty-three 50 by 2m trenches and eleven 10 by 10m trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed Site plan to an accuracy of within 0.1m using a survey grade GPS (**Figure 2**).

3.2.3 In agreement with CgMs and NCC trench locations varied slightly from that proposed in the specification:

- Trenches 31 and 27 were moved c. 5m eastwards to ensure that a possible service pipe was not encountered;
- Trench 34 was extended 5m northeast to better understand a feature;
- Trench 15 was excavated as a 50 x 2m trench running northwest to southeast, rather than a 10 x 10m trench due to the deep build-up of colluvium within this area, as well as targeting a change in direction of ridge and furrow across a ridge in the landscape.

3.2.4 Topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the upper archaeological horizon or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

3.2.5 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned where necessary. All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey Grid and Datum. A photographic record was made using 35mm film and digital images.

### **3.3 Finds**

3.3.1 The finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992; IfA 2008b) and the specification (CgMs 2013b).

### **3.4 Environmental samples**

3.4.1 Archaeological deposits were sampled for the recovery of environmental remains in accordance with relevant guidance (English Heritage 2011) and the specification (CgMs 2013b).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Trench locations are shown on **Figure 1** and the recorded contexts are summarised in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 The northern part of the Site lay on a slight plateau, which was marked by a ridge running northeast to southwest across Trenches 15-16 and 25-6. The terrain then dropped southwards towards a stream that ran just south of the Site's southern boundary.

4.1.3 The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to two distinct periods of activity; a Late Iron Age and Romano British settlement in the western half of the Site and post-medieval agricultural features across the whole Site.

4.1.4 The results are presented below by period.

### **4.2 General Site stratigraphy**

4.2.1 Typically the stratigraphy comprised a topsoil overlaying a subsoil (buried plough soil/colluvium). The subsoil deepened from 0.1m in the north to 1m south of a ridge running northeast to southwest across the Site, in line with Trenches 15-17 and 25-6. Natural deposits consisted of dark reddish brown clay and bluish grey mudstone.

### **4.3 Iron Age and Romano-British**

4.3.1 Evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement was identified in Trenches 10 and 27-34.

### **Trench 10 (Figure 1)**

- 4.3.2 Trench 10 was excavated to natural and contained two very shallow gullies, heavily truncated by modern ploughing. One of the gullies corresponded with a circular feature (**1007**; **Plate 1**) on the geophysical survey, whilst the other with a linear feature (**1005**).

### **Trench 27 (Figure 1)**

- 4.3.3 Trench 27 targeted two linear geophysical features running northeast to southwest and natural clay (**2701**) was encountered at 0.5m below the ground level. Cut within the natural were two features corresponding with the anomalies on the geophysical survey. The first formed a small ditch terminus (**2702**; **Plate 2**) running northeast to southwest across the northern part of the trench. The second was seen to be a 4m wide boundary ditch (**2709**; **Plate 3**) running northeast to southwest across the south of the trench.
- 4.3.4 The boundary ditch was excavated to 1m in depth to characterise its form, which matched that seen in Trench 28 (**2803**; **Plate 4** – see below), but not fully excavated. The ditch was filled by a silty deposit. Terminus **2702** was excavated to its base at 0.22m depth and was filled by a silting (**2703**) layer overlain by a sandy silt clay (**2304**).

### **Trench 28 (Figure 2)**

- 4.3.5 Trench 28 targeted four northwest to southeast geophysical anomalies. Three anomalies represented furrows. Natural clay (**2802**) was encountered at 0.56m depth and cut by a 3.26m wide 'U'-shaped boundary ditch (**2803**). The ditch was excavated to 1.2m depth and then augured to ascertain the full depth of the feature (a further 0.3m).
- 4.3.6 The boundary ditch (**2803**) was filled by a silty deposit (**2805**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was recut (**2806**) as a small sharp and narrow ditch (1.2m wide by 0.6m deep), which was filled by a silty clay (**2804**). The recut was subsequently recut as a 2.5m wide by 0.5m deep ditch (**2808**), which was filled by a dark silt layer (**2807**).

### **Trench 29 (Figure 3)**

- 4.3.7 Trench 29 targeted a possible northwest to southeast geophysical anomaly and was excavated to natural (**2903**), which was encountered at 0.6m below ground level. A stepped boundary ditch (**2912** and **2915**; **Plate 5**) cut the natural, and measured 4m in width and 0.6m in depth.
- 4.3.8 The ditch (**2912** and **2915**) was filled by a redeposited natural (possibly weathered from the edges of the ditch) silting layer (**2913/2916**), which was overlain by a topsoil derived layer (**2914/2917**), weathered into the ditch. The ditch appears to have been recut (**2907**) as a convex 'V'-shaped channel with a flat base 0.5m deep and 0.9m wide. The ditch was then filled by a redeposited natural silting layer (**2908**), overlain by a topsoil derived silting layer (**2909**). The silting layer **2909** was capped by a thin layer of redeposited backfilled natural (**2910**). Above **2910** was a layer of redeposited topsoil (**2911**), weathered into the ditch.

### **Trench 30 (Figure 1)**

- 4.3.9 Trench 30 targeted two northeast to southwest linear features and a possible circular feature. Natural was revealed at 0.5m below ground level and cut by a double ditch, possibly representing a reestablishment of a boundary (**3003**; **Plate 6**). The ditch was filled by a silting layer (**3004**) that was overlain by a fill derived from the silting in of topsoil.
- 4.3.10 The second linear geophysical anomaly and the circular feature were not seen.

### **Trench 31 (Figure 4)**

- 4.3.11 Trench 31 targeted two possible circular and two linear geophysical anomalies within the northwest of a possible southwest enclosure. Natural was encountered at a depth of 0.4m (**3103**) and in the north of the trench cut by a heavily truncated circular feature measuring 0.3m x 0.5m and 0.1m deep (**3120**). The feature was cut as a steep 'U'-shape and filled by mixed redeposited natural and dark greyish brown silty clay (**3121**).
- 4.3.12 The fill was cut by a possible ring gully (**3108**; **Plate 7**) 0.63m in width and 0.37m deep (fill **3109**), that was truncated by a northeast to southwest shallow gully (**3122**) filled by a dark greyish silty clay (**3123**). Linear ditch **3116** (fill **3118**) was located to the south.
- 4.3.13 In the south of the trench was a northeast to southwest ditch, showing evidence of recutting (**3112** and **3113**; **Plate 8**). The ditch (**3112**) was cut as a shallow 'V'-shape measuring 1m wide and 0.4m deep and filled by reddish brown silty clay (**3114**). The ditch was then recut as a shallow 'U'-shape measuring 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep (**3113**), and filled by a dark greyish silty clay.

### **Trench 32 (Figure 5)**

- 4.3.14 Trench 32 targeted the intersection of two ditches, two possible ditches at the east and west end of the trench and a sub-oval feature. A linear feature also identified by the geophysical survey was found to be a furrow.
- 4.3.15 Cut into the natural was a 'U'-shaped boundary ditch (**3208/3232**; **Plate 9**) running northeast to southwest, and over 2m wide and 1.7m deep (1.4m excavated and 0.3m augured). The ditch was filled by a mid-reddish brown clay that was overlain by a possible former turf layer (**3206**). Overlying the turf layer was a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3205**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The final fills were a dark-reddish brown silty clay (**3204**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, and a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3203/3233**) formed from weathering of the adjacent topsoil.
- 4.3.16 Ditch **3208/3232** continued on the geophysical survey as a snaking curvilinear feature and continued running northwest to southeast across the southern end of the trench. The continuation (**3217** fill **3218**) was thinner and shallower (1.33m wide and 0.42m deep) than **3208/3232**.
- 4.3.17 A 1.4m deep and 2.6m wide 'U'-shaped ditch (**3226**) running northwest to southeast was revealed to the southeast of ditch **3208/3232**. Ditch **3226** (**Plate 10**) was filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3225**), overlain by an episode of side collapse (**3224**) and mid greyish brown silty clay containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was cut by 1m wide and 0.25m deep pit **3234**; a modern pit **3215** was revealed to the west.
- 4.3.18 The relationship between ditches Ditch **3208/3232** and **3226** (**Plate 10**) was not visible due to truncation from ditch **3222**. Ditch **3222** was cut as a steep narrow 'U'-shape and filled by a single backfill (**3221**), which may have been redeposited from ditches **3208/3232**.
- 4.3.19 Cut into the top of ditch **3226** was a shallow (0.25m) c.1m wide pit (**3234**). The pit was cut as a gradual concave shape in section, with a flat base. No finds were retrieved from the pit.
- 4.3.20 A modern ditch cut through a furrow was revealed in the east of the trench (**3225/3226**).



### **Trench 33 (Figure 6)**

- 4.3.21 Trench 33 targeted three linear geophysical anomalies and a possible pit. The two northern anomalies appeared to form a small sub-rectangular enclosure. Natural clay was encountered at 0.4m below ground level.
- 4.3.22 Towards the southern end of the trench a 1.7m deep and 2m wide 'U'-shaped boundary ditch (**3309**; **Plate 11**) was revealed, running northeast to southwest. The ditch was filled by a light yellowish brown silty clay (**3311**) before being filled by a mid-brownish grey silty sand (**3310**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was then filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3308**) overlain by a mid-greyish brown silty sand (**3307**).
- 4.3.23 The northern possible rectangular enclosure was formed by two recut/double ditches (**3315** and **3321**; **Plate 12**). The ditches were cut as 'U'-shapes and filled by mid greyish brown silty clay (**3314** and **3320**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was then recut as a 'U'-shape (**3317** and **3323**) and filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3316** and **3322**) containing animal bone.
- 4.3.24 The trench contained a narrow gully at its southern end (**3304**; **Plate 13**) filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3303**). A second curvilinear gully (**3319**; **Plate 14**) was revealed just to the north of **3321/3323**. The gully was filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3318**). Three gullies (**3306**, **3313** and **3325**) forming three sides of a sub-square were cut as shallow 'V'-shapes and filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3305**, **3312** and **3324**).

### **Trench 34 (Figure 7)**

- 4.3.25 Trench 34 was located on three linear geophysical anomalies running northwest to southeast and a possible circular enclosure ditch. Natural clay was encountered at 0.35m and cut by a 3.3m wide and 0.35m deep ditch (**3404**; **Plate 15**) containing a dark reddish brown silty clay (**3405**) with animal bone. A double ditch (**3418**; **Plate 16**), possibly recut, was encountered to the east of **3404** running east-west. The ditch was filled by silty clays (**3419-21**).
- 4.3.26 A possible shallow hollow-way (**3422**) over 9m wide and filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (**3423**), was revealed running northwest to southeast along the eastern edge of the trench.

## **4.4 Post-medieval**

- 4.4.1 Furrows were identified in all of the trenches (see **Table 1**) typically these were 5m wide and 0.2m deep.
- 4.4.2 Colluvium covered the furrows across the Site and was deepest to the south (downslope) of a ridge in the landscape defining a plateau to the north. It is likely that the deeper colluvium is a result of later ploughing and that the ridge/headland would have been more marked during the medieval (and possibly earlier) period.
- 4.4.3 The ridge defined a change in the direction of the ridge and furrow within the eastern field as indicated by the geophysical survey as well as the trial trenching.
- 4.4.4 Cut into the furrows in Trenches 24 and 32 were field boundaries containing land drains (**2404**, **3220** and **3228**).
- 4.4.5 Generally the furrow fills were only distinguishable from the subsoil by the flecks of charcoal present.

Trench No	No of furrows	Orientation
Trench 2	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 3	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 4	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 5	5	Northwest-southeast
Trench 7	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 8	5	Northeast-southwest
Trench 9	2	Northeast-southwest
Trench 11	2	Northeast-southwest
Trench 13	1	Northeast-southwest
Trench 14	3	Northeast-southwest
Trench 15	4	Northeast-southwest and Northwest-southeast
Trench 16	1	Turn northwest-southeast
Trench 18	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 20	9	Northwest-southeast
Trench 22	5	Northwest-southeast
Trench 26	2	Northwest-southeast
Trench 28	5	Northwest-southeast
Trench 29	4	Northwest-southeast
Trench 30	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 31	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 32	2	Northwest-southeast
Trench 34	5	Northwest-southeast

**Table 1: Summary of furrows**

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds, approximately 3.6kg overall, was recovered from four of the excavated trenches, but only animal bone occurs in any quantity. All the artefacts have been quantified by material type within each context; this information is summarised in **Table 2**. All material types were also scanned on a context by context basis, to assess their date, range and condition. The pottery and a single copper alloy brooch indicate that the activity encountered in these trenches is broadly of Late Iron Age/earlier Romano-British date (broadly c. late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – mid/late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD).

Trench	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint	Metal
28	36/419	3/25		1/21 iron
32	135/2190	41/284	1/11	
33	35/236	2/22	1/1	
34				1/5 copper alloy
u/s	2/431			
Total:	208/3276	46/331	2/12	2/26

**Table 2: Finds totals by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)**

### 5.2 Animal bone

- 5.2.1 The animal bone was all collected by hand and generally survives in fair to good condition. Where applicable, the information concerning species, skeletal element and preservation condition was recorded as part of this scan. The assemblage is dominated by bones from livestock species, each represented by a range of body parts, which



suggests that livestock were slaughtered and butchered in the vicinity for local consumption. Cattle is the most common species overall, followed by horse, sheep and then pig. The horses were all fairly small, slender individuals, while the sheep were predominantly young. The only other species is dog, represented by a single femur fragment found in ditch **2708**. A small proportion of the bones also show gnaw marks.

- 5.2.2 One of the unstratified bones, a horse metacarpal, has had a triangular splinter cut out of its proximal end, and the joint surface has been perforated to open and extend the medullary cavity. At this point however, the working was abandoned and the bone discarded.

### 5.3 Pottery

- 5.3.1 As part of this assessment, the sherds from each context were sub-divided into broad fabric groups based on the principal inclusion types (e.g. sandy ware, grog-tempered ware) and quantified by the number and weight of pieces present. A breakdown of the assemblage by ware type is shown in **Table 3**. Spot-dates, used to inform the stratigraphic phasing, were then assigned to each fabric group and to the context as a whole. All the sherds were found in ditches.

Ware	No.	Wt.
Grog-tempered ware	13	105
Sandy and grog-tempered ware	4	58
Sandy ware	10	37
Shell-tempered ware	17	114
Redware	2	17
Total	46	331

**Table 3: Pottery fabric types, quantified by the number and weight (grammes) of sherds**

- 5.3.2 Although fairly small (average sherd weight 7.2g), the sherds survive in good condition, with comparatively little surface abrasion or edge damage. With the exception of two pieces of post-medieval glazed earthenware (c.18<sup>th</sup> century onwards) found in ditch **3220**, the whole assemblage appears to be of Late Iron Age/earlier Romano-British date (broadly c. late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – mid/late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD), although more precise dating is hampered by the longevity of these fabrics (grog, sand and shell were used as tempering materials through much of the Iron Age in this area), and the paucity of diagnostic sherds, only six rims being identified. While still being predominantly hand-made, the majority of sherds were, however, comparatively hard-fired, and the absence of scored ‘decoration’ (which typifies the ceramics of the area from c.350 to 50 BC (Elsdon 1992; Knight 2002, 133-135), in favour of smoothed or burnished surfaces, suggests that the sherds belong only within the very end of the Iron Age. Four of the rims (two from bead rim jars - ditches **3226** and **3308**, one from a faceted bead rim jar - ditch **3217**, and one from a finer, upright-necked jar/bowl - joining sherds from ditches **3208** and **3220**), are also consistent with a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date, while the others, from a flat flanged bowl/dish and a loose imitation of a form 33 cup/bowl (ditch **3208**), are likely to be of mid/late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD date.

### 5.4 Flint

- 5.4.1 Two pieces of struck flint were recovered: a burnt tertiary core trimming flake (from ditch **3226**) and the distal end of a secondary flake (ditch **3321**). Both have multi-directional removal scars on the surviving dorsal surfaces, but no other technological traits survive although the secondary flake fragment has very worn cortex, suggesting a source for the raw material in the local drift geology.

## 5.5 Metalwork

- 5.5.1 A complete copper alloy, one-piece, 'Nauheim-derivative' brooch with a four-turn spring, a plain, arched, tapering bow and triangular catchplate, was found in the upper fill of ditch **3418**. Although present before the Roman conquest, brooches of this type, generally used to fasten clothing, became most common in the middle decades of the 1st century AD (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 147).
- 5.5.2 The identification of the small, pointed iron tool found in ditch **2803** is less certain although alternatives include a simple carpenters' bradawl (Manning 1985, 28, pl. 12, B77 and B78), a leatherworking awl (ibid. 40, fig. 9, type 4b) or even a *stylus* (ibid., 85, fig. 24, type 2 or 3) with its eraser missing. Associations with three sherds of shell-tempered pottery suggest that it is of similar, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, date.

## 5.6 Potential

- 5.6.1 Chronological evidence from the pottery and the single copper alloy brooch suggests that all the features are of late Iron Age/earlier Romano-British date. Although the artefacts generally survive in good condition, the range of material culture is very restricted, with only animal bone present in any quantity. This material type offers limited potential to provide more detailed information about animal husbandry regimes, while the potential of the pottery to provide more detailed evidence for the sources of supply and the position of this settlement within its local and regional trade networks is severely limited by the scarcity of diagnostic sherds. The struck flint and metalwork assemblages are all too small to warrant further comment.

The iron object should be x-radiographed to safeguard a permanent record of this inherently unstable material type and as an aid to identification. No further analytical work is required for any of the other material types, but it is recommended that the comments made in this report are included in any future publication of the fieldwork results. If any further fieldwork is undertaken in the area, however, the finds from these evaluation trenches should be reconsidered in the light of this potentially more informative body of artefactual evidence.

# 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

## 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of five bulk samples of 30 litres, taken from linear features within four of the evaluation trenches, were processed to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can assist in determining the archaeological significance of the Site. The four linear features from Trenches 28, 31 and 34 have been dated to the Romano-British period, while that from Trench 32 is undated.

## 6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, the residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope, and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains are tabulated in **Appendix 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

- 6.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were moderate to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that can be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 Charred cereal remains were recorded in all five samples, in particular those from ditches **2808** and **2803** in Trench 28. These remains include grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain and rachis fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and awn fragments of oats (*Avena* sp.). The glume base fragments included both those identifiable as being of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and those of spelt (*Triticum spelta*).
- 6.2.4 Charred weed seeds were observed in all five samples and were again recovered in high numbers from ditches **2808** and **2803** in Trench 28. These assemblages include seeds from oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), runch (*Raphanus rapistrum*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), meadow grass/cats'-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). There were also a number of tuber and stem/root fragments in four of the samples.
- 6.2.5 The charred plant assemblages, particularly those from Trench 28, are indicative of crop processing waste and settlement activities and they are in keeping with the proposed Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date.
- 6.2.6 Hulled wheat, both emmer and spelt, and barley have been recorded in a number of samples of Romano-British date in the area, including by Stevens at the sites of Margidunum and Flintham, part of recent work along the A46 (Cooke and Mudd forthcoming). The weed seeds are species which can be found in arable contexts and field margins. However the presence of the tubers and stem/root fragments may hint that some of the weed seeds may be reflective of the burning heath/grassland, as was seen in some of the samples from Margidunum (Cooke and Mudd forthcoming).
- 6.2.7 The charred plant remains from Trench 28 and Trench 34 should be considered for analysis should any further excavation work take place.

### 6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples (**Appendix 2**). Very little wood charcoal fragments of greater than 4mm was retrieved from these features. No further work is proposed on the wood charcoal from these samples.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed evidence for a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement within the west of the Site, with medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow present throughout the Site.
- 7.1.2 The settlement activity was contained within two large and intersecting enclosures, and although it is tempting to suggest that these represent a shifting of focus between the Iron

Age and Romano-British periods, there is no clear differentiation between the small material assemblages from each area. Trench 32 represents the intersection between the two large enclosures, and as the ditches forming the northeastern limits of the southern enclosure are stratigraphically late, it is assumed that the settlement shifted south.

- 7.1.3 Recutting of ditches was prevalent in both areas, with the ditches being maintained despite the erosion of the clay natural. The shallow wide ditch (**3422**) forming the eastern edge of the northern enclosure most likely formed a hollow way or drove way, and it is feasible that the northernmost enclosure was utilised for stock control. Although the geophysical survey indicates a continuous enclosure boundary, the ditch in Trench 33 was narrow and deeper; as such the eastern boundary of the northern boundary may continue towards the southern enclosure as a drove way hinted at by the anomaly targeted (but not found) by Trench 29.
- 7.1.4 Shallower gullies and ditches form small internal boundaries within the larger enclosures, and are particularly prevalent in the south (see Trenches 31 and 32) where they may demarcate areas of housing or other structures. The concentration of charred plant remains in Trench 28 also points to occupation within the southern enclosure.
- 7.1.5 Beyond the larger enclosures geophysical evidence hinted at the presence of a ring gully and possible round house in Trench 10. The revealed ditch was found to be very shallow (**1007**) and its function was uncertain.
- 7.1.6 Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow was revealed throughout the Site, and seen to be orientated to respect the limits of the natural plateau and subsequent headland. The possible archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey and targeted in Trenches 22, 25 and 26 were not revealed.

## **7.2 Conclusions**

- 7.2.1 The majority of the features identified in the trenches corresponded with geophysical anomalies, with only occasional features identified through trenching that were not recorded through the geophysical survey. The evaluation suggests that significant archaeological activity is confined to the west of the Site, where both the geophysical and trial trenching results suggest settlement dating from the Late Iron Age to the earlier Romano-British period. There is no clear differentiation between the northern and southern enclosures, although the presence of a shallow hollow way forming the eastern extent of the northern enclosure suggests that this area was not used for habitation. The southern area may also have been solely used for stock control but the small material assemblage, including quantities of charred plant remains, a brooch and possible stylus hints at occupation in at least one of the enclosures.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 The archive from the fieldwork will be deposited with an appropriate museum in due course under a relevant accession number. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.



## **8.2 Preparation of archive**

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the relevant museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **100720**.

## **8.3 Discard policy**

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

## **8.4 Security copy**

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## **8.5 Archive**

- 8.5.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992; UKIC 2001; Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **100720**.

## **8.6 Copyright**

- 8.6.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.
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## 9.2 Online sources

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## 10 APPENDIX 1

### Trench descriptions

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
<b>Trench No. 1</b>		<b>Max Depth: 0.56m</b>
100	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty clay with dense rooting and sparse small subrounded stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.30m
101	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown clay silt	0.30- 0.56m
102	<b>Natural:</b> Reddish green mixed compact clay	0.56m+
<b>Trench No. 2</b>		<b>Max Depth: 0.56m</b>
200	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brownish grey moderately silty clay with dense rooting and sparse small subrounded stones	0- 0.30m
201	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt	0.30- 0.56m
202	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brownish red compact clay with patches of green clay	0.56m+
<b>Trench No. 3</b>		<b>Max Depth: 0.62m</b>
300	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brownish grey friable silty clay (60:40) with frequent rooting to the top layer and sparse small well rounded stones	0- 0.30m
301	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt (30:70)	0.30- 0.62m
302	<b>Natural:</b> Brownish pink compact clay	0.62m+
<b>Trench No. 4</b>		<b>Max Depth: 0.62m</b>
400	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional CBM, small subangular stones and dense grass rooting (part of pasture land)	0- 0.30m
401	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown very compact clay silt with occasional well rounded stones (<50mm in size), colluvial deposit	0.30- 0.62m
402	<b>Natural:</b> Red very compact clay	0.62m+
<b>Trench No. 5</b>		<b>Max Depth: 1.00m</b>
501	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown friable silty loam with frequent rootlets and some small pebbles	0- 0.30m
502	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown silty clay which fills furrows	0.30- 1.00m
503	<b>Furrow:</b> 5m wide	1.00m+
504	<b>Furrow:</b> 5m wide	1.00m+
505	<b>Furrow:</b> 5m wide	1.00m+
506	<b>Furrow:</b> 5m wide	1.00m+
507	<b>Furrow:</b> 5m wide	1.00m+
508	<b>Natural:</b> Reddish brown clay	1.00m+
<b>Trench No. 6</b>		<b>Max Depth: 0.60m+</b>
601	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown friable silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m





Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
602	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown silty clay which fills furrows	0.30- 0.60m
603	<b>Natural:</b> Red and blue clay	0.60m+
<b>Trench No. 7</b>		<b>Max Depth: 0.50m+</b>
701	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark reddish brown friable silty clay loam with frequent rootlets and grass, recently ploughed	0- 0.30m
702	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent manganese and charcoal flecks	0.30- 0.50m
703	<b>Furrow:</b> Mid reddish brown loose and friable silty clay, runs NE-SW across the SE corner of the trench. The furrow is cut by a land drain.	0.50m+
704	<b>Natural:</b> Reddish brown clay	0.50m+
<b>Trench No. 8</b>		<b>Max Depth: 0.60m+</b>
801	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark reddish brown friable and loose silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m
802	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown silty clay, colluvial deposit, similar to fills of furrows	0.30- 0.60m
803	<b>Natural:</b> Grey red clay, waterlogged	0.60m+
804	<b>Furrow</b>	0.60m+
805	<b>Furrow</b>	0.60m+
806	<b>Furrow</b>	0.60m+
807	<b>Furrow</b>	0.60m+
808	<b>Furrow</b>	0.60m+
<b>Trench No. 9</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.50m+</b>
901	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m
902	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown silty clay	0.30- 0.50m
903	<b>Furrow</b>	0.50m+
904	<b>Furrow</b>	0.50m+
905	<b>Natural</b>	0.50m+
<b>Trench No. 10</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.60m+</b>
1001	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown loose and homogenous silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m
1002	<b>Subsoil:</b> Reddish brown sterile and homogenous silty clay, colluvial deposit	0.30- 0.60m
1003	<b>Natural:</b> Red and blue silty clay – mixed patches	0.60m+
1004	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of shallow curvilinear gully ( <b>1005</b> ). Mid brown red moderately compact clay silt (3070).	0.60- 0.66m
1005	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of shallow curvilinear gully, filled with ( <b>1004</b> )	0.60- 0.66m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1006	<b>Cut:</b> Linear feature identified on geophysical plan, filled with (1007)	0.60- 0.63m
1007	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of linear feature (1006)	0.60- 0.63m
<b>Trench No. 11</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.70m+</b>
1101	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional stones	0- 0.25m
1102	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid red firm silt overlies natural mudstone	0.25- 0.70m
1103	<b>Natural:</b> Red clay	0.70m+
No context number	<b>Furrows:</b> Two furrows filled with brown silt and charcoal-like flecks, which possibly derived from some form of natural manganese in the soil	0.70m+
<b>Trench No. 12</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.30m+</b>
1201	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0- 0.25m
1202	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown silt, clearly defined though not present throughout the trench	0.25- 0.30m
1203	<b>Natural:</b> Mid red and green silt and mudstone	0.30m+
No context number	<b>Furrows:</b> Four furrows are filled with (1202) and are also flecked with charcoal-like material	0.30m+
<b>Trench No. 13</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.70m+</b>
1300	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with heavy rooting and sparse subangular stones	0- 0.30m
1301	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay	0.30- 0.70m
1302	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brownish red compact clay with patches of green shale	0.70m+
<b>Trench No. 14</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.45m+</b>
1400	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with frequent rooting to upper area and sparse small subangular stones	0- 0.38m
1401	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (20:80)	0.38- 0.45m
1402	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brownish red compact clay with occasional patches of green shale	0.45m+
<b>Trench No. 15</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.40m+</b>
1501	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones	0- 0.25m
1502	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown slightly plastic soft silt, colluvial deposit	0.25- 0.40m
1503	<b>Furrow</b>	0.40m+
1504	<b>Headland furrow</b>	0.40m+



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1505	<b>Furrow</b>	0.40m+
1506	<b>Furrow</b>	0.40m+
1507	<b>Natural:</b> Mid red (and patches of mid brown) dense silt	0.40m+
<b>Trench No. 16</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.40m+</b>
1600	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brownish grey moderately compact silty clay (60:40) with dense rooting to upper layer and sparse small well rounded stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.20m
1601	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt	0.20- 0.40m
1602	<b>Natural:</b> Mix of red and green compact clay with some shale stones	0.40m+
<b>Trench No. 17</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.90m+</b>
1701	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	0- 0.20m
1702	<b>Colluvium deposit:</b> Mid brown sandy silt, very clean	0.20- 0.65m
1703	<b>Pre-colluvium deposit:</b> Dark grey organic layer, clean and patchy at its base/ horizon with (1704)	0.65- 0.85m
1704	<b>Natural:</b> Mid pinkish red firm silt	0.85- 0.90m+
<b>Trench No. 18</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.50m+</b>
1801	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, mostly clean deposit	0- 0.30m
1802	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown slightly plastic silt, very clean with very few inclusions. Colluvial deposit.	0.30- 0.50m
1803	<b>Natural:</b> Mid red dense silt and mid brown loose silt	0.50m+
<b>Trench No. 19</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.25m+</b>
1901	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones	0- 0.25m
1902	<b>Natural:</b> Mid red dense silt with stony mid brown amorphous silty patches	0.25m+
<b>Trench No. 20</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.25m+</b>
2001	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones, quite clean	0- 0.25m
2002-2010	<b>Furrows:</b> NW-SE running furrows, spaced approximately 6m apart. (2010) is a double furrow possibly denoting a boundary. Late to post medieval in date, furrows unexcavated.	0.25m
2011	<b>Natural:</b> Mid red dense silt with mid brown stony patches	0.25m+
<b>Trench No. 21</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.30m+</b>
2101	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones, quite clean	0- 0.30m
2102	<b>Natural:</b> Mid red dense silt with mid brown less amorphous stony patches	0.30m+



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
<b>Trench No. 22</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.72m+</b>
2200	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with dense rooting to upper levels and sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.35m
2201	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (40:60), colluvium deposit	0.35- 0.72m
2202	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brownish red clay with patches of shale	0.72m+
<b>Trench No. 23</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.60m+</b>
2300	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown friable clay silt, frequent rooting and sparse small subangular stones	0- 0.30m
2301	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay	0.30- 0.60m
2302	<b>Natural:</b> Brownish red compact clay	0.60m+
<b>Trench No. 24</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.51m+</b>
2400	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with dense rooting to upper area and sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.32m
2401	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (40:60)	0.32- 0.51m
2402	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brownish red compact clay with patches of green degraded shale	0.51m+
2403	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of linear ditch/ boundary (2404). Mid to dark reddish brown compact silty clay (10:90), no inclusions though a green shale base was identified to the south of this feature.	0.51-1.00m
2404	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of modern linear ditch/ boundary, filled with (2403). Steep to vertical sided cut into bedrock, flat base. Length = 2.00m. Width = 0.42m.	0.51-1.00m
<b>Trench No. 25</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.50m+</b>
2500	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown friable silty clay with dense rooting to upper area and sparse well rounded small stones (<10mm in size)	0- 0.30m
2501	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt	0.30- 0.50m
2502	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brownish red compact clay	0.50m+
<b>Trench No. 26</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.60m+</b>
2600	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with dense rooting and sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.30m
2601	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay with sparse charcoal smears, colluvium deposit	0.30- 0.60m
2602	<b>Natural:</b> Brownish red compact clay with patches of degraded green shale	0.60m+



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
<b>Trench No. 27</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.50m+</b>
2701	<b>Natural:</b> Red and green clay and mudstone with occasional silty hollows	0.36- 0.50m
2702	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear ditch terminus, filled with (2703) and (2704). Aligned NE-SW. Moderate slope, slight concave sides and slightly concave base. Length = 1.20m. Width = 0.5m.	0.5- 0.72m
2703	<b>Fill:</b> Upper secondary fill of (2702). Mid grey friable and moderately loose silt with flecks of charcoal. Pottery recovered from fill. Depth = 0.11m.	0.5- 0.65m
2704	<b>Fill:</b> Lower secondary fill of (2702). Mid brown firm and moderately friable sandy silt with clay and mudstone inclusions. Animal bone recovered from fill. Appears to be natural silting of the ditch. Depth = 0.11m.	0.65- 0.72m
2705	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of oval small pit, filled with (2706). Variable side slope, uneven concave sides and concave base. Probably an archaeological feature – posthole? Diameter = 0.95m.	0.50- 0.70m
2706	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (2705). Mid grey brown firm and friable sandy silt with some flecks of charcoal and sandstone fragments. No archaeological components recovered from fill. Depth = 0.20m	0.50- 0.70m
2707	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions	0- 0.36m
2708	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions	0.36- 0.50m
2709	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of wide linear boundary ditch, filled with (2710). Aligned NE-SW. Steep side slope, concave side shape, not bottomed. Length = 4.00m. Width = 0.70m.	0.5- 1.2m+
2710	<b>Fill:</b> Mixed secondary fill of (2709). Mid brown with reddish lenses firm clean silty clay lenses and organic content. No archaeological components recovered from fill. Depth = 0.45m.	0.5- 1.2m+
<b>Trench No. 28</b>		<b>Max depth: 1.27m+</b>
2800	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay (30:70) with sparse subangular and well rounded stones (<10mm in size) alongside dense rooting	0- 0.18m
2801	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brownish red compact clay silt (30:70) with sparse broken green shale	0.18- 0.38m
2802	<b>Natural:</b> Red very compact clay with green shale and patches of green waterlogged clay	0.56m+
2803	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of NW-SE running deep Romano-British linear feature, possibly part of an enclosure system. Filled with (2805). Moderate to steep side slope, side shape is moderate. Length = 3.26m. Width = 0.50m.	0.39- 1.27m+



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2804	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of ditch (2806). Light grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small pieces of broken green shale. Animal bone recovered from fill. Depth = 0.60m.	0.40- 1.00m
2805	<b>Fill:</b> Lower fill of large probable Romano-British ditch (2803). Light brownish red, slightly silty clay. Animal bones, pottery and a nail recovered from this context. Depth = 0.46m.	0.81- 1.27m+
2806	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of later Roman linear ditch, filled with (2804). Purpose of ditch possibly to redefine a boundary. Both the side shape and side slope are steep and the base shape is concave. Length = 1.20m. Width = 0.50m	0.60- 1.00m
2807	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of upper ditch (2808). Mid to dark brownish grey moderately compact clay silt with sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size). Animal bone recovered from this context. Depth = 0.72m.	0.34- 1.06m
2808	<b>Cut:</b> Shallow N-S running linear ditch cut into (2805) and cuts (2806), filled with (2807). Both the side shape and side slope are shallow and the base is concave. Length = 2.50m. Width = 0.5m.	0.60- 1.06m
<b>Trench No. 29</b>		<b>Max depth: 1.37m</b>
2901	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown friable ploughsoil	0- 0.30m
2902	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid orangey brown silty clay loam	0.30- 0.60m
2903	<b>Natural:</b> red-blue clay	0.60m+
2904	<b>Cut:</b> Sharp cut at SW of trench, cut of water carrying linear gully (silted at the base), filled with (2905) and (2906). Aligned NW-SE. Steep convex edges and a slight 'U-shaped' base caused by water erosion. Length = 9.30m. Width = 0.90m.	0.62- 0.76m
2905	<b>Fill:</b> Primary fill of gully (2904). Dark orangey brown silty sand. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.05m.	0.71- 0.76m
2906	<b>Fill:</b> Upper fill of gully (2904). Dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent stone fragments. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.09m.	0.62- 0.71m
2907	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of wide 'U-shaped' ditch through two earlier ditches (2914) and (2918) – recut of ditch? Filled with (2908) – (2911). Linear ditch aligned NW-SE. Side slope is gradual to steep and the side shape is convex. The base is flat. Possibly an outer boundary ditch.	0.71- 0.94m
2908	<b>Fill:</b> Primary fill of ditch (2907). Mid reddish brown silty clay with infrequent random silt stone fragments. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This context appears to be redeposited natural. Depth = 0.08m.	1.00- 1.08m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2909	<b>Fill:</b> Mixed tertiary fill of ditch (2907). Dark reddish brown silty clay with infrequent random greyish blue siltstone. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This context has a higher humic content than (2908). Depth = 0.14m	0.86- 1.00m
2910	<b>Fill:</b> Thin lense of redeposited natural forming a layer between (2909) and (2911), fill of (2907). Reddish brown clay with frequent siltstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.06m.	0.80- 0.86m
2911	<b>Fill:</b> Layer of darker material above (2910), tertiary fill of (2907). Mid orangish reddish brown friable silty clay. One sherd of pottery recovered from this context. Depth = 0.09m.	0.71- 0.80m
2912	<b>Cut:</b> Stepped cut forming an earlier ditch than (2907), filled with (2913) and (2914). Linear ditch boundary aligned NW-SE. Steep and flat side slope as the side shape is stepped. The base shape is flat. This context is not associated with (2915) but it is cut by (2907). Length = 9.30m. Width = 1.79m.	0.71- 1.37m
2913	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (2912). Mid reddish brown silty clay with infrequent Roman siltstone and infrequent small gravels. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Fill comprises of redeposited eroded natural, erosion of edges also noted. Depth = 0.19m.	1.18- 1.37m
2914	<b>Fill:</b> Tertiary fill of (2912), appears to have been subjected to ploughing. Mid orangish brown silty clay loam with infrequent small gravels and infrequent siltstone fragments. No archaeological objects recovered from this context. Fill possibly derived from topsoil (2901), which was gradually deposited in the ditch (2912) after it fell out of use. Depth = 0.47m.	0.71- 1.18m
2915	<b>Cut:</b> Stepped cut forming an earlier ditch than (2907), filled with (2916) and (2917). This linear boundary ditch is aligned NW-SE. Side slope is steep and flat as the side shape is stepped. The base shape is flat. Similar in nature to (2912) but shallower. It is unclear whether (2912) pre- or post- dates (2915). Length = 9.30m. Width = 0.90m.	0.71- 1.21m
2916	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (2915). Homogenous reddish brown silty clay with infrequent siltstone fragments and small gravels. No archaeological components recovered from this fill. Fill deposited due to water action – silt eroded from sides of (2915) and deposited on the base of the ditch. Depth = 0.24m.	0.71- 0.95m
2917	<b>Fill:</b> Tertiary fill of (2915). Mid orangey brown silty clay loam with infrequent small gravels. No archaeological objects recovered from this context. Fill derived from topsoil (2901) due to weathering and ploughing. Fill depth = 0.26m.	0.95- 1.21m
<b>Trench No. 30</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.62m</b>
3000	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay (30:70), heavy	0- 0.20m





Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	rooting and sparse subangular stones (<10mm in size)	
3001	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brownish red moderately compact clay silt with sparse small subangular stones	0.20- 0.25m
3002	<b>Natural:</b> Mid red clay with some waterlogged green clay and degraded shale	0.25m+
3003	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of large double ditch, filled with (3004) and (3005). Straight sided ditch suggestive of a Roman date. Side slope is moderate and the base of the ditch is flat. Length = >0.72m. Width = 2.13m.	0.25- 0.62m
3004	<b>Fill:</b> Primary fill of (3003). Dark red silty clay with large (1-15cm in diameter) subhedral siltstone and sandstones. Animal bone (including sheep, horse and deer) recovered from this context. Fill appears to have derived from the natural (3002) – similar to the appearance of (3002) but less cohesive.	0.49- 0.62m
3005	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3003). Reddish brown silty clay with medium-large (1-10cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel. Akin to (3004), animal bone (including sheep, horse and deer) found throughout this fill. This fill is variable in its cohesivity but its colour is fairly consistent.	0.25- 0.49m
<b>Trench No. 31</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.58m</b>
3101	<b>Topsoil</b>	0- 0.2m
3102	<b>Subsoil</b>	0.2- 0.3m
3103	<b>Natural</b>	0.3m+
3104	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of furrow, filled with (3105). Aligned NW-SE, runs along the eastern side of the trench. Linear furrow cut by (3106). Side slope is shallow. The base and side shapes are both concave. Length = 0.58m. Width = 0.27m. Depth of furrow = 0.07m.	0.3- 0.37
3105	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of furrow (3104). Dark brown silty sand with large (1-15cm in diameter) subhedral pebbles. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Fill is very loose in consistency with low cohesivity. This context varies in depth throughout. This context is also cut by (3106).	0.3- 0.37m
3106	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear ditch, filled with (3107). Cuts furrow (3104) and (3105). Steep side slopes which are straight in shape. Length = 0.60m. Width = 1.32m. Depth = 0.44m.	0.3- 0.74m
3107	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of ditch (3106). Dark brown sandy silt with medium-large (1-10cm in diameter) subhedral pebbles. No archaeological components recovered from this context. The ditch appears to have been lined with red clay.	0.3- 0.74m





Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3108	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of ring gully, filled with (3109). Cuts (3103) and a land drain. Same as (3110). Side slope is moderate and the side shapes are straight. The base shape is concave. Length = 0.39m. Width = 0.75m.	0.3- 0.57m
3109	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of ring gully (3108). Dark brown silty clay with frequent large (1-15cm in diameter) subhedral pebbles. A pottery sherd, cattle bone (mandible) and two cattle teeth were recovered from this context. Base of gully lined with stone, which is green in colour.	0.3- 0.57m
3110	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of ring gully, filled with (3111). Cuts (3103). Same as (3108). Side slope is moderate and the side shape is straight. The base shape of this ditch is irregular. Appears to be a component of (3108). Length = 0.32m. Width = 0.62m. Depth = 0.18m.	0.3- 0.48m
3111	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of ring gully (3110). Reddish brown silty sand with small (1-5cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This context contained a higher sand content than the majority of fills from Trench 31.	0.3- 0.48m
3112	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of ditch, filled with (3114). Part of a double ditch system, along with (3113). This linear ditch is cut by (3113). The side slope of the cut is moderate and the side shape is concave. The base shape is stepped. Length = 0.35m. Width = 1.65m. Depth = 0.58m.	0.3- 0.88m
3113	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of ditch, filled with (3115). Part of a double ditch system, along with (3113). This linear ditch cuts (3112) and (3114) at the NW edge of the archaeological feature. The side slopes are steep and are very steep on the NW side of the cut. The side shapes are straight and the base shape is stepped. Length = >0.35m. Width = 0.97m. Depth = 0.53m.	0.3- 0.83m
3114	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3112). Cut by (3113). Dark grey silty clay with 1-8cm subhedral siltstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This fill is a darker (grey) colour than nearby fills. Siltstone inclusions are irregularly spaced throughout the fill.	0.3- 0.88m
3115	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3113). Reddish brown silty clay with natural red clay inclusions (>10cm in size). No archaeological components recovered from this context. The composition of this fill is very different to that of (3114).	0.3- 0.83m
3116	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of furrow, filled with (3117). Cuts (3103). Side slope is moderate and side shape is concave. The base shape is irregular. This is a very shallow cut which is bordered by large (15cm in size) siltstones. Length = 0.32m. Width = 1.16m. Depth = 0.08m.	0.3- 0.38m
3117	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3116). Light brown silty clay with small (5cm in size) subhedral siltstone. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.38m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3118	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of furrow, filled with (3119). Cuts (3103). Side slope is shallow and side shape is convex. Base shape is stepped. Very shallow cut, bordered by siltstones. Length = 0.34m. Width = 1.08m. Depth = 0.08m.	0.3- 0.38m
3119	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3118). Reddish brown silty clay with 1-10cm subhedral siltstone gravel. Very shallow and homogenous fill. This fill is less cohesive than other fills in Trench 31. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.38m
3120	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of curvilinear ditch, filled with (3121). Cuts (3103). Side slope is vertical and base shape is flat. Length = 0.30m. Width = 1.35m. Depth = 0.07m.	0.3- 0.37m
3121	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of (3120). Reddish brown/dark grey silty clay with flecks of natural red clay. It appears that a small amount of topsoil is present in this fill.	0.3- 0.37m
3122	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear ditch, filled with (3123). Cuts (3103). Side slope is shallow and side shape is convex. Base shape of cut is flat. This shallow ditch was cut into the natural siltstone layer. Length = 0.60m. Width = 0.95m. Depth = 0.12m.	0.3- 0.42m
3123	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3122). Reddish brown silty clay with small (1-5cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel and felcks of red natural clay (3103) running throughout this fill. Shallow fill. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.42m
3124	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear ditch, filled with (3125). Cuts (3103). Side slope is shallow and side shape is convex. Base shape is flat. The ditch is cut into the siltstone natural layer. This context is one component of ditch sequence (3122). Length = 0.41m. Width = 1.08m. Depth = 0.14m.	0.3- 0.44m
3125	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3124). Reddish brown silty clay with small (1-5cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel. No archaeological components recovered from this fill.	0.3- 0.44m
3126	<b>Cut:</b> Part of an ice wedge, filled with (3127). Cut by (3128) and cuts (3103). Side slope is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Length = 0.38m. Width = 0.29m. Depth = 0.22m.	0.3- 0.52m
3127	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3126). Cut by (3128). Reddish brown silty clay with small (1-5cm in size) fragments of red natural clay throughout. Animal skeleton recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.52m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3128	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear furrow, filled with (3129). Cuts (3103), (3126) and (3127) as this feature runs NE-SW along the entire trench. Side slope of cut is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Length = 0.46m. Width = 0.60m. Depth = 0.42m.	0.3- 0.72m
3129	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3128). Reddish brown silty clay with medium to large (1-10cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.72m
3130	<b>Cut:</b> Cut caused by ice wedge, filled with (3131). Cuts (3103). Side slope of cut is steep and the side shape is straight. The base shape of this ditch is stepped. This feature borders a land drain on the SW side and is stepped to the east. Length = 0.32m. Width = 0.73m. Depth = 0.50m.	0.3- 0.8m
3131	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3130). Reddish brown silty clay.	0.3- 0.8m
<b>Trench No. 32</b>		<b>Max depth: 1.42m</b>
3201	<b>Topsoil</b>	0- 0.26m
3202	<b>Natural</b>	0.26m+
3203	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3208). Stratigraphically above (3204) and below (3201). Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-3cm in size) subangular mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and (Roman?) pottery recovered from this context. Depth = 0.60m.	0.26- 0.73m
3204	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3208). Stratigraphically above (3205) and below (3203). Reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-6cm in size) mudstone inclusions. This fill possibly derived from redeposited natural as frequent patches of natural clay were found throughout this context. Animal bone and (Roman?) pottery recovered from this fill. Depth = 0.42m.	0.69- 0.96m
3205	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3208). Stratigraphically above (3206) and below (3204). Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-5cm in size) mudstone inclusions. This fill was gradually deposited when the ditch was still in (silting up). Animal bone and (Iron Age?) pottery recovered from this context. Fill = 0.42m.	0.96- 1.26m+
3206	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3208). Stratigraphically above (3207) and below (3205). Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small (1-5cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Possible turf layer of buried soil. Depth = 0.19m.	0.72- 0.92m
3207	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3208). Stratigraphically above (3208) and below (3206). Cut by (3220). Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent subangular mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.30m.	0.48-0.92m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3208	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear enclosure ditch, filled with (3203) – (3207). Stratigraphically above (3207) and below (3219). Aligned NW-SE. Large enclosure ditch cutting (3222) and cut by later ditch (3220). Length = 1.23m. Width = >2.40m. Depth = >1.42m+0.27m augured.	0.25- 1.69m
3209	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of land drain (3210). Mixed patches of red and brown clay and silty clay with infrequent silt and mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth – 0.72m.	0.25- 0.97m
3210	<b>Cut:</b> Linear cut for land drain, filled with (3209). Cuts (3219). Cut into ditch (3220). Aligned NW-SE. Side slope is vertical and the side shape is straight. Length = >2.20m. Width = 0.30m. Depth = 0.72m.	0.25- 1.31m
3211	<b>Cut:</b> Cut for a modern land drain, filled with (3212). Cuts (3202). Cut appears square in plan. Side slope is vertical and side shape is straight. The base shape is flat. Very shallow cut. Length = >0.30m. Width = 0.27m. Depth = 0.06m.	0.25- 1.31m
3212	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3211). Dark red silty clay. Homogenous redeposited natural fill. No archaeological inclusions recovered from this context.	0.25- 1.31m
3213	<b>Cut:</b> Linear double ditch cut, filled with (3214). Cuts (3202). Side slope is moderate and side shape is convex, though rather irregular. The base shape of this ditch is irregular. Length = 0.75m. Width = 0.90m. Depth = 0.35m.	0.25- 0.6m
3214	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3213). Light brown silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill.	0.25- 0.6m
3215	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of rectangular (modern?) pit, filled with (3216). Side slope is moderate and side shape is straight. Base of cut is diagonal. A modern land drain cuts the NE edge of the present context. Length = 1.70m. Width = 0.78m. Depth = 0.37m.	0.25- 0.62m
3216	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3215). Mix of light brown and pale green silty clay with small to medium (1-10cm in size) redeposited natural clay inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.25- 0.62m
3217	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear ditch, filled with (3218). Cuts (3202). Side slope is moderate and the side shapes are concave and convex. The base shape is also concave. Width = 1.33m. Depth = 0.42m.	0.25- 0.67m
3218	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3217). Dark grey silty sand with small through to large (1-15cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel inclusions. These coarse inclusions were primarily identified at the base of the fill – possibly natural. Animal bone was recovered from this context.	0.25- 0.67m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3219	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of (3220). Dark greyish brown silty clay. This fill was gradually deposited (silted in). No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. Depth = 0.78m.	0.25- 1.33m
3220	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of modern boundary ditch, filled with (3219). Cuts (3203). Aligned NW-SE. The ditch is linear in plan. Side slope is steep and side shape is concave. The base shape is flat. Modern field boundary or furrow, utilised as a land drain. Length = 2.2m. Width = 0.30m. Depth = 0.72m.	0.25- 1.33m
3221	<b>Fill:</b> Single mixed fill of (3222). Dark greyish brown homogenous silty clay with infrequent mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and pottery recovered from this context. It appears that the fill is a mix of (3223, (3224) and (3225). Thus, the fill and finds from this context may be redeposited and not in-situ. Depth = 0.88m	0.25- 1.13m
3222	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of a linear ditch, filled with (3221). Stratigraphically above (3223). Cuts (3203) and (3223). Aligned NW-SE. Vertical side shape which angles at the base into a concave shape. The base shape is flat. Cut through earlier ditches (3226) and (3208). Length = >2.4m. Width = >1.40m. Depth = 0.88m	0.25- 1.13m
3223	<b>Fill:</b> Tertiary fill of (3226). Stratigraphically above (3224) and below (3222). Cut by (3221). Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-5cm in size) angular silt and mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and pottery recovered from this context. This fill possibly derived from the topsoil and ploughsoil. Depth = 0.56m.	0.25- 0.81m
3224	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3226). Stratigraphically above (3225) and below (3223). Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (3cm in size) silt and mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This fill derived from redeposited natural which has eroded off the edge of (3226) in one episode. Depth = 0.25m.	0.81- 1.06m
3225	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3226). Stratigraphically above (3226) and below (3224). Mid reddish brown silty clay with infrequent siltstone and gravel inclusions. This fill derived from redeposited, eroded natural from the sides of (3226). No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.35m.	1.06- 1.46m
3226	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of early linear boundary ditch, filled with (3223) – (3225). Possibly cuts (3202), although this is difficult to confirm as further excavation is required. Component of (3226). Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. Base of feature unexcavated. Hence, base shape is unknown. Length = >2.40m. Width = 2.63m. Depth = 0.88m.	0.25- 1.46m
3227	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of (3228). Stratigraphically below (3207). Mid orangey brown	0.25- 0.62m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	silty clay with infrequent small (1cm in size) gravel and silty mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Field drain identified at the base of this fill. Depth = 0.62m.	
3228	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of modern linear ditch, filled with (3227). Cuts (3229). Aligned NW-SE. Side slope is steep and side shape is concave. The base is 'V'-shaped. Ditch cuts through a furrow and a modern land drain was identified at the base of this context. Length = >2.20m. Width = 0.78m. Depth = 0.62m.	0.25- 0.62m
3229	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of furrow (3230). Cut by ditch (3228). Mid orangey brown silty clay with infrequent small gravel and silt mudstone. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.15m.	0.25- 0.40m
3230	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear furrow, filled with (3229). Cuts (3202). Aligned NW-SE. Side slope is shallow/gradual and side shape is concave. The base is 'U'-shaped. Length = >2.2m. Width = 0.98m. Depth = 0.15m.	0.25- 0.40m
3231	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of (3232). Cut by (3220) and same as (3203). Mid reddish brown silty clay loam with infrequent small (1-6cm in size) angular shale and mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = >0.40m.	0.25- 0.65m
3232	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear boundary ditch. Filled with (3203) / (3231). Cut by (3220). Component of (3208). Aligned NE-SW. Side slope is vertical and side shape is concave. Base of feature unexcavated, thus base shape is unknown. Length = 2.60m. Width = 1.38m. Depth = >0.40m.	0.25- 0.65m
3233	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of pit (3234). Dark reddish brown (and mixed with mid orangey red) silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. The patchy nature of this fill suggests that it is backfill. Depth = 0.25m.	0.25- 0.5m
3234	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of pit, filled with (3233). Cuts (3223). Sub-circular in plan with gradual/shallow side slopes, which are concave in shape. The base of this pit is flat. Diameter = 1.23m. Depth = 0.25m.	0.25- 0.5m
<b>Trench No. 33</b>		<b>Max depth: 1.85m</b>
3300	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brownish grey moderately compact clay silt (30:70) with occasional small well rounded pebbles and dense rooting in upper layers of soil. This layer has been roughly ploughed recently.	0- 0.34m
3301	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (40:60) with sparse small subangular flecks of chalk and sparse rooting	0.34- 0.41m
3302	<b>Natural:</b> Reddish compact silty clay (10:90) with some patches of broken and degraded shale	0.41m+
3303	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of shallow ditch (3304). Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty sand with very small (<10mm in size) well rounded stones. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.43m.	0.41- 0.84m
3304	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of Romano-British linear enclosure boundary, filled with (3303). Cuts (3302). Aligned E-W. Side slope of the cut is steep and the side shape is moderate. The base shape is concave. Length =	0.41- 0.84m





Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	0.70m. Width = 0.54m. Depth = 0.43m.	
3305	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of gully (3306). Mid brown grey moderately compact silty sand with occasional small (<3cm in size) subangular stones. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.27m.	0.41 - 0.68m
3306	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of Roman linear gully, possibly associated to linear gully (3313). Filled with (3305) and cuts (3302). Aligned NE-SW. Side slope is shallow and side shape is moderate. The base shape of this gully is flat. Length = 0.80m. Width = 0.67m. Depth = 0.27m.	0.41 - 0.68m
3307	<b>Fill:</b> Upper fill of Roman enclosure ditch (3309). Stratigraphically above (3308) and below (3303). Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty sand with occasional small (<1cm in size) well rounded stones. Occasional Romano-British pottery and animal bone recovered from this context. Depth = 0.46m.	0.41 - 0.87m
3308	<b>Fill:</b> Lower fill of Roman enclosure ditch (3309). Stratigraphically above (3310) and below (3307). Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. Depth = 0.45m.	0.61 - 1.06m
3309	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of deep Roman boundary/ enclosure ditch, part of continuing feature out of evaluation area. Filled with (3007), (3008), (3010) and (3011). Aligned NE-SW. Side slope is steep and side shape is sharp. Base of feature unexcavated, therefore shape of base is unknown (sondage excavated to establish the depth of the ditch). Width = 2.00m. Depth = 1.45m	0.41 - 1.85m
3310	<b>Fill:</b> Slumped fill deposit into Roman enclosure ditch (3309). Stratigraphically above (3308) and below (3311). Mid brownish grey moderately compact silty sand with occasional small (<1.5cm in size) subangular stones. Roman pottery and carved animal bone recovered from this context. Depth = 0.60m.	0.41 - 1.42m
3311	<b>Fill:</b> Base deposit of silting at bottom of Roman enclosure ditch (3309). Stratigraphically above (3309) and below (3310). Light yellowish brown moderately compact clay silt. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. Depth = 0.65m (excavated).	1.02 - 1.67m
3312	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of shallow gully (3313). Mid brownish grey moderately compact silty sand with sparse very small subangular limestone flecks. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.24m.	0.41 - 0.63m
3313	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of shallow linear gully associated with (1306), filled with (3312). Cuts (3302). Aligned NW-SE. Moderate side slope and side shape is moderately steep. The base shape is concave.	0.41 - 0.63m
3314	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of early gully (3315). Cut by later gully (3317).	0.41 - 1.11m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small (1-4cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Possibly related to (3322) or (3320) in the middle of Trench 33. Depth = 0.70m.	
3315	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of early linear gully, filled with (3314). Cuts (3302). Cut by later re-cut gully (3317). Aligned E-W. Side slope is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Possibly related to (3321) or (3323) in the middle of Trench 33. Width = 0.54m. Depth = 0.70m.	0.41- 1.11m
3316	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of later re-cut gully (3317). Cuts (3315). Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-8cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Possibly related to (3320) or (3322) in the middle of Trench 33. Depth = 0.55m.	0.41- 0.96m
3317	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of later linear gully, filled with (3316). Cuts (3314). Possibly related to (3321) or (3323) in the middle of Trench 33. Aligned E-W. Side slope of cut is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Width = 0.79m. Depth = 0.55m.	0.41- 0.96m
3318	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of gully (3319). Mid reddish brown silty clay. No coarse or archaeological inclusions identified in this fill. Depth = 0.25m.	0.41- 0.66m
3319	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of shallow linear gully, filled with (3318). Cuts (3302). Aligned SE-NW. Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. The base shape of this gully is concave. Width = 0.42m. Depth = 0.25m.	0.41- 0.66m
3320	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of ditch (3321). Cut by (3323). Possibly related to (3314) or (3316) to the NW of Trench 33. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small (1-3cm in size) and medium to large (10-15cm) mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and (Roman?) pottery recovered from this context. Depth = 0.30m.	0.41- 0.71m
3321	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear ditch, filled with (3320). Cuts (3302). Possibly related to (3315) or (3317) to the NW of Trench 33. Aligned E-W. Side slope is moderate and side shape is straight. The base shape of the cut is concave. Width = 0.82m. Depth = 0.30m.	0.41- 0.71m
3322	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of ditch (3323). Possibly related to (3314) or (3316) to the NW of Trench 33. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small (1-5cm in size) mudstone inclusions. Animal bone recovered from this context (in the section of the trench). Depth = 0.42m.	0.41- 0.83m
3323	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of later linear ditch, filled with (3322). Cuts (3320). Possibly related to (3315) or (3317) to the NW of Trench 33. Aligned E-W. Side slope of cut is moderate. Both the side and base shapes of this ditch are concave. Width = 0.62m. Depth = 0.42m.	0.41- 0.83m





Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3324	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of shallow gully (3325). Cut by drain (3327). Possibly related to (3305) or (3312). Mid reddish brown silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill.	0.41- 0.33m
3325	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of shallow linear gully, filled with (3324). Cuts (3302). Possibly related to (3306) or (3313). Aligned E-W. Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. Base shape is irregular.	0.41- 0.33m
3326	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of cut for possible French drain (3327). Dark greyish brown silty clay with small through to medium (2-12cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.41- 1.01m
3327	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of possible French drain, filled with (3326). Cuts (3312), (3324) and (3325). Aligned E-W. Cut is linear in plan. Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. The base shape of the cut is irregular.	0.41- 1.01m
<b>Trench No. 34</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.87m</b>
3401	<b>Topsoil</b>	0- 0.25m
3402	<b>Subsoil</b>	0.25- 0.35m
3403	<b>Natural</b>	0.35m+
3404	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of linear ditch, filled with (3405). Cuts (3403) and cut by (3406). Sides of cut are (1) steep and concave and (2) moderate and convex. Base shape is irregular. Depth = 0.35m.	0.35- 0.72m
3405	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of ditch (3404). Cut by (3406). Dark reddish brown silty clay with large (1-23cm in size) grave/pebbles throughout the fill. Horse skeleton (poorly preserved), charcoal and a possible pot boiler were recovered from this context.	0.35- 0.72m
3406	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of furrow, filled with (3402). Cuts (3404)/ (3405). Width = 3.30m.	0.35- 0.15m
3407	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of tree throw, filled with (3408). Cuts (3403). The cut is sub-circular when examined in plan. Side slope is shallow to moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Length = 1.20m. Width = 1.01m. Depth = 0.24m.	0.35- 0.79m
3408	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of tree throw (3407). Reddish brown silty clay with multiple small (0.1-5cm in size) pebbles. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.35- 0.79m
3409	<b>Cut:</b> Linear furrow cut, filled with (3411). Cut by (3410) and cuts (3403). Side slope of cut is shallow and the side shape is concave. Shape of the base is irregular. Width = 1.05m. Depth = 0.08m.	0.35- 0.82m
3410	<b>Cut:</b> Cut for Victorian land drain. Cuts (3403)/ (3409). In plan, the cut appears to be irregular. The side slope is steep. Both the side and base shapes are convex. Width = 0.18m. Depth = 0.32m.	0.35- 0.87m
3411	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of furrow (3409). Cut by (3410). Reddish brown silty clay with infrequent small (0.1-5cm in size) coarse subhedral gravel. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.35- 0.82m
3412	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of (3410). Reddish brown/ pale grey silty clay with	0.35- 0.87m



Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	infrequent small (0.1-5cm in size) gravel. Victorian ceramic land drain found at the base of the fill (15cm in diameter).	
3413	<b>Cut:</b> Cut of tree throw, filled with (3415). Cut by (3414). Side slope is shallow and side shape is concave. The base shape is flat. Diameter = 1.40m.	0.35- 0.62m
3414	<b>Cut:</b> Linear cut for land drain, filled with (3416). Cuts (3413) and (3414). Side slope is steep and side shape is concave. Rounded base shape.	0.35- 0.62m
3415	<b>Fill:</b> Secondary fill of pit (3413). Cut by (3414). Reddish brown/ pale grey silty clay with infrequent small (0.1-5cm in size) gravel and large (15cm in size) pebble. Partial, very poorly preserved horse skeleton found near the surface of the pit.	0.35- 0.62m
3416	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of (3414). Dark brown (and patches of red) silty clay with small (0.1-0.25cm in size) pebbles. Red clay base. Fill derived from backfill of (3402) and (3403).	0.35- 0.62m
3417	<b>Furrow:</b> Furrow running NW-SE and cutting through 3419, the upper fill of ditch 3418	0.35- 0.52m
3418	<b>Cut:</b> Ditch cut. Cut by (3417).	0.35- 1.09m
3419	<b>Fill:</b> Upper fill of (3418). Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.35- 0.58m
3420	<b>Fill:</b> Middle fill of (3418). Dark greyish brown silty clay	0.58- 0.75m
3421	<b>Fill:</b> Lower fill of (3418). Mid reddish brown silty clay	0.75- 1.09m
3422	<b>Cut:</b> Wide cut running NW-SE along the western edge of the enclosure ditch. Possibly forming a hollow way to access land to the south of the settlement. Over 9m wide as eastern edge was not found.	0.35- 0.92m
3423	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of (3422), dark greyish brown silty clay formed in 3422	0.35- 0.92m

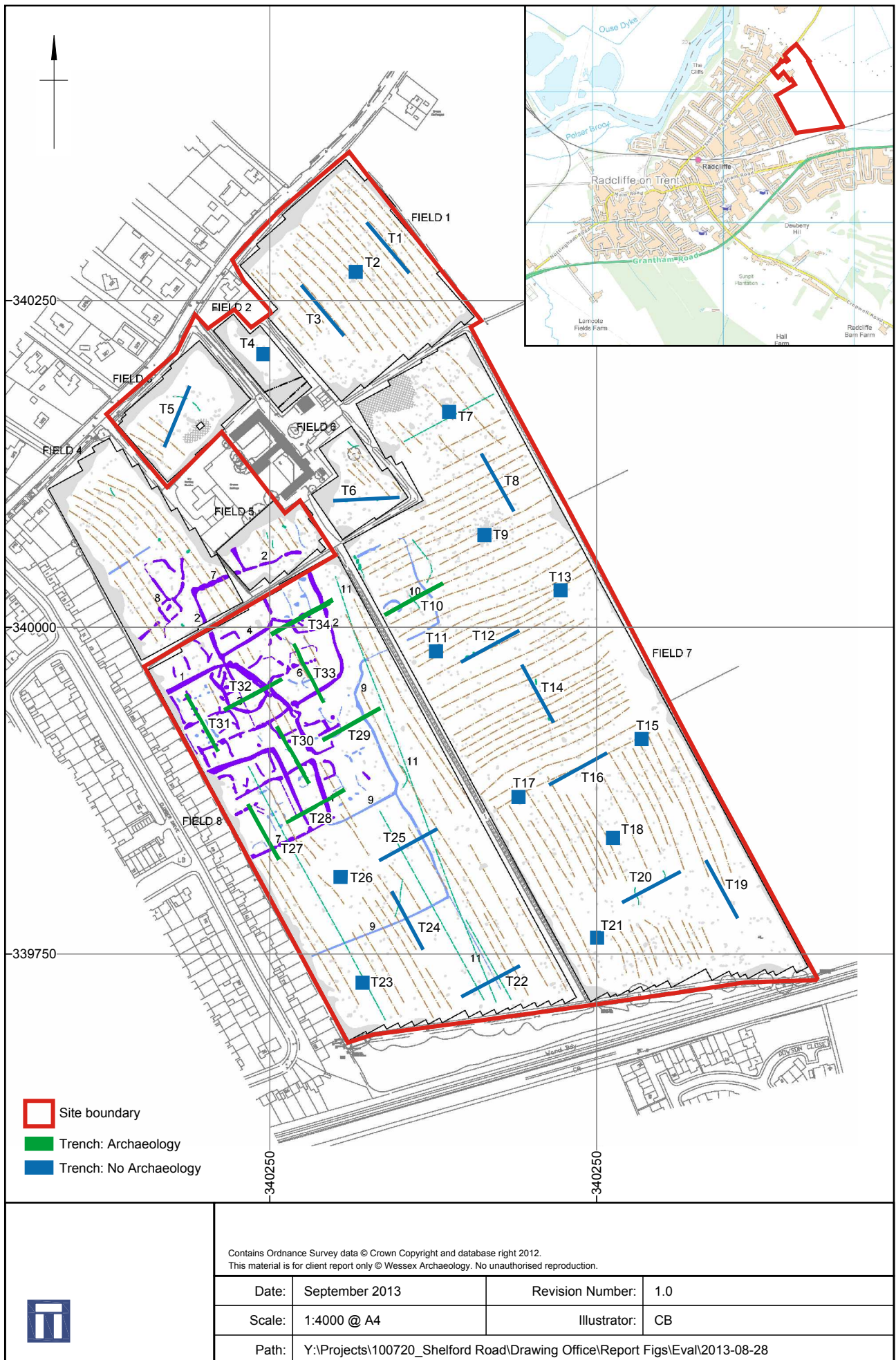


## 11 APPENDIX 2

### Environmental data

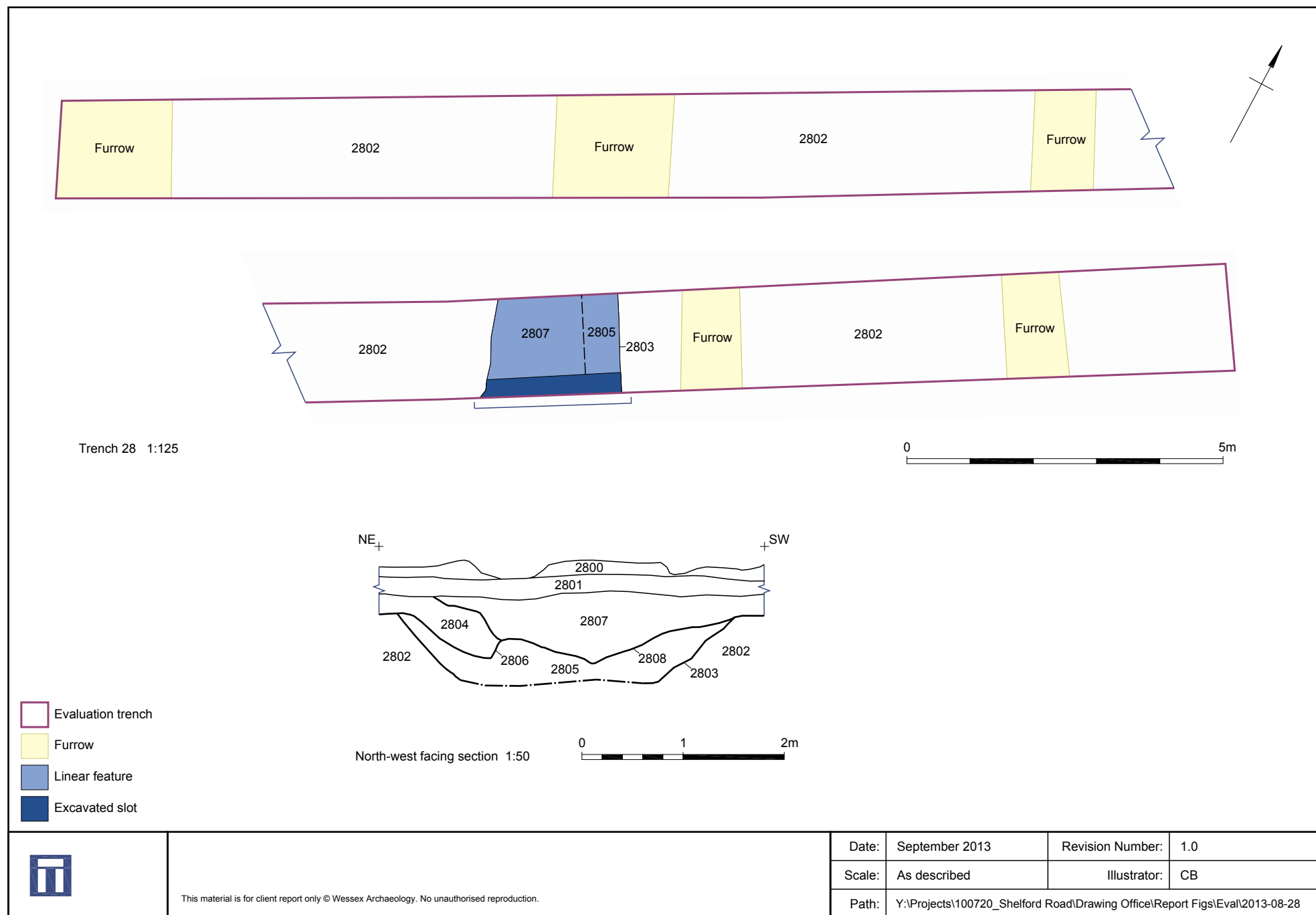
Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Trench 28 Romano-British Ditches												
2803	2805	4	30	40	30	A	A	A*	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume bases, including those of spelt, and spikelet fork. <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Raphanus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Galium</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> . Tubers + stem/root frags (?including those of heather)	<1/1 ml	Sab (C)	
2808	2807	5	30	90	35	A*	A**	A**	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume bases, including those of spelt and emmer, spikelet forks, <i>Avena</i> awns and Barley rachis frags. <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Persicaria</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Galium</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Tripleurospermum</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> . Tubers + stem/root frags	<1/1 ml	Sab (B)	
Trench 31 Romano-British Curvilinear Ditch												
3109	3108	3	30	125	60	C	-	C	Indet. grain frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>	0/<1 ml	Coal	
Trench 32 Undated Ditch												
322	3223	6	30	30	50	C	C	C	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags, <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Galium</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> . Tubers + stem/root frags	<1/<1 ml	Coal	
Trench 34 Romano-British Ditch												
3404	3405	1	30	200	65	A	C	B	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume base frags. <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Galium</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> . Tubers + stem/root frags	0/2 ml	-	

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab = small animal bones



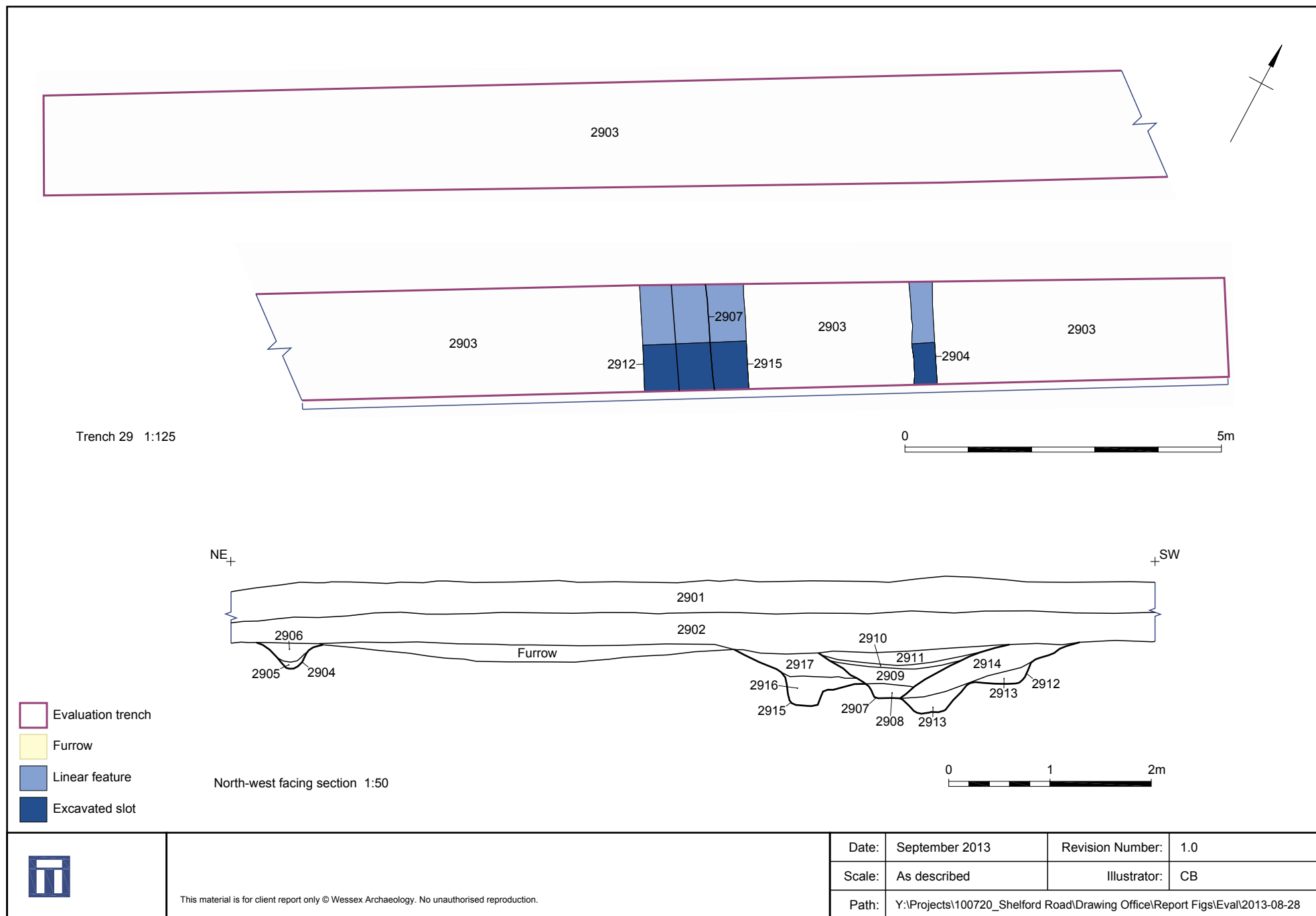
Location plan including geophysical survey results

Figure 1



Trench 28

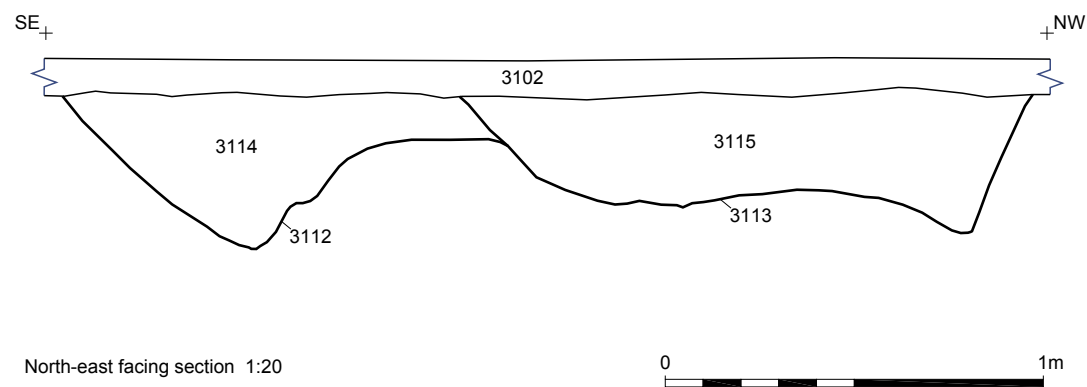
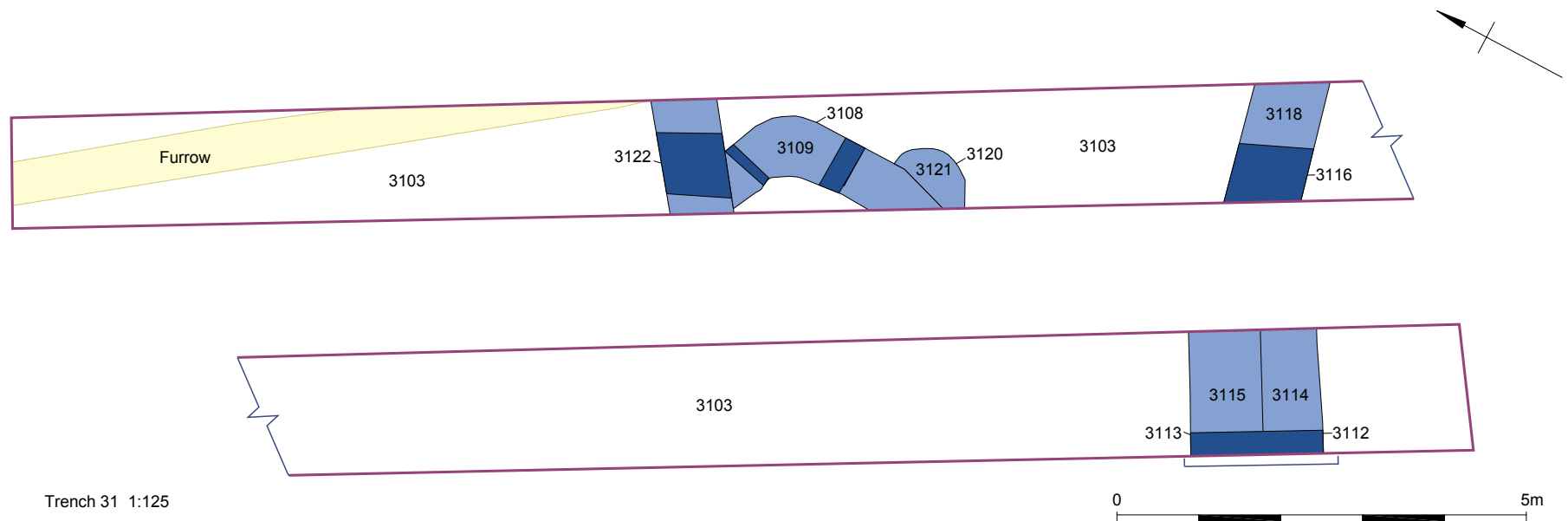
Figure 2



Trench 29

Figure 3





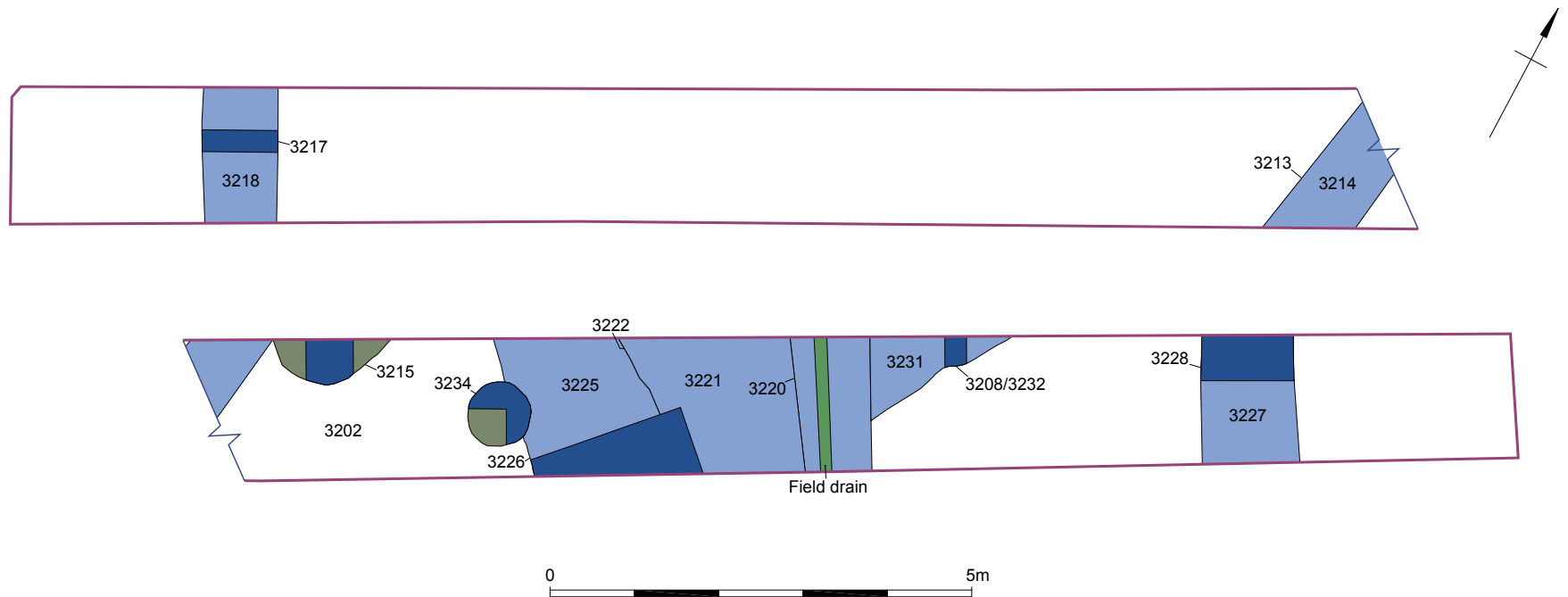
- Evaluation trench
- Furrow
- Linear feature
- Excavated slot



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Scale:	As described	Illustrator:	CB
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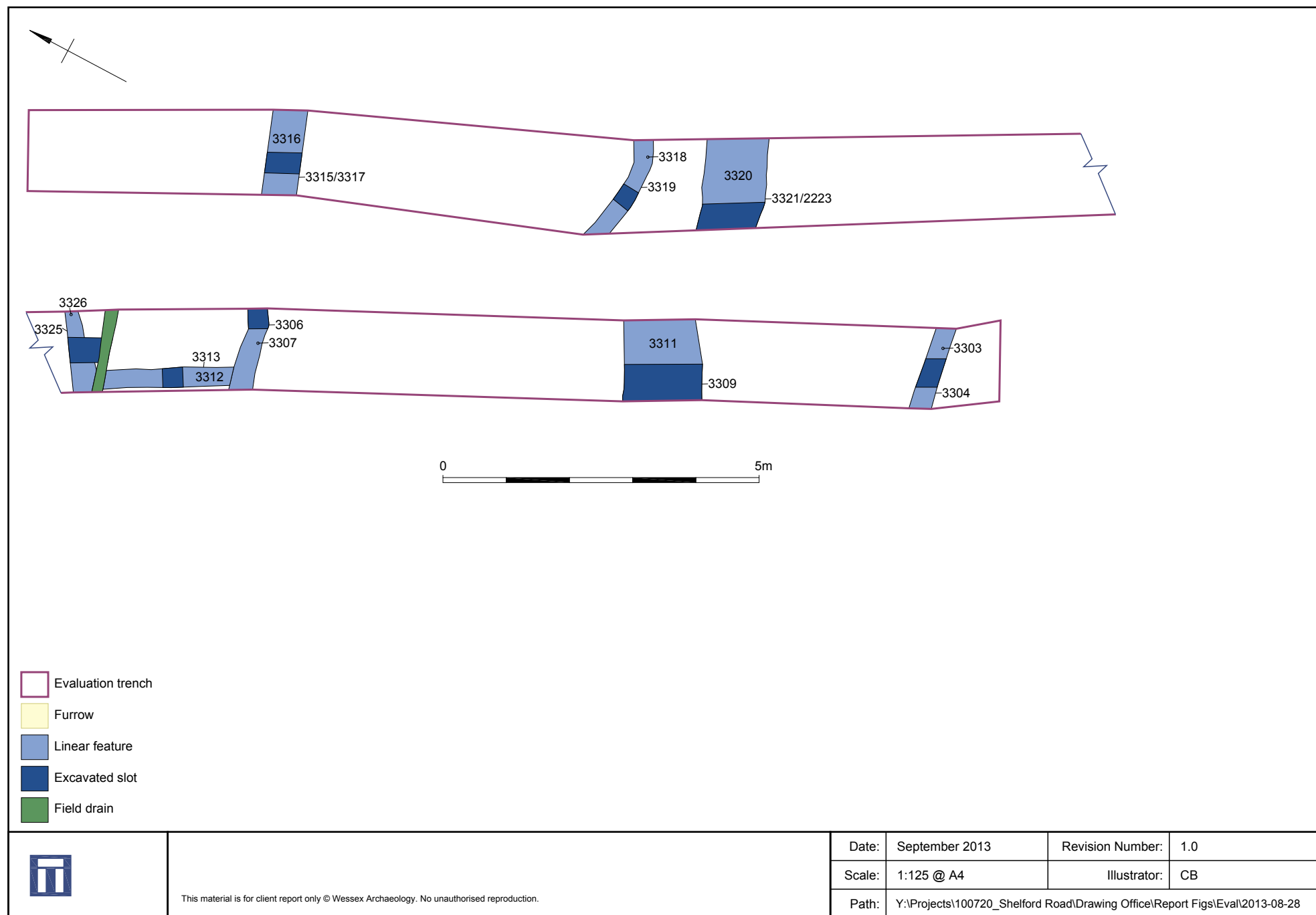


- Evaluation trench
- Furrow
- Linear feature
- Excavated slot
- Field drain
- Discrete feature



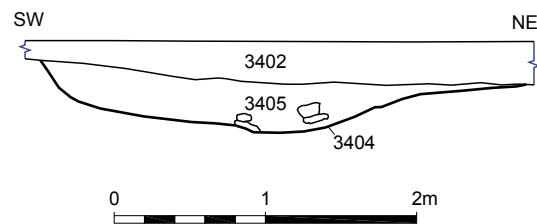
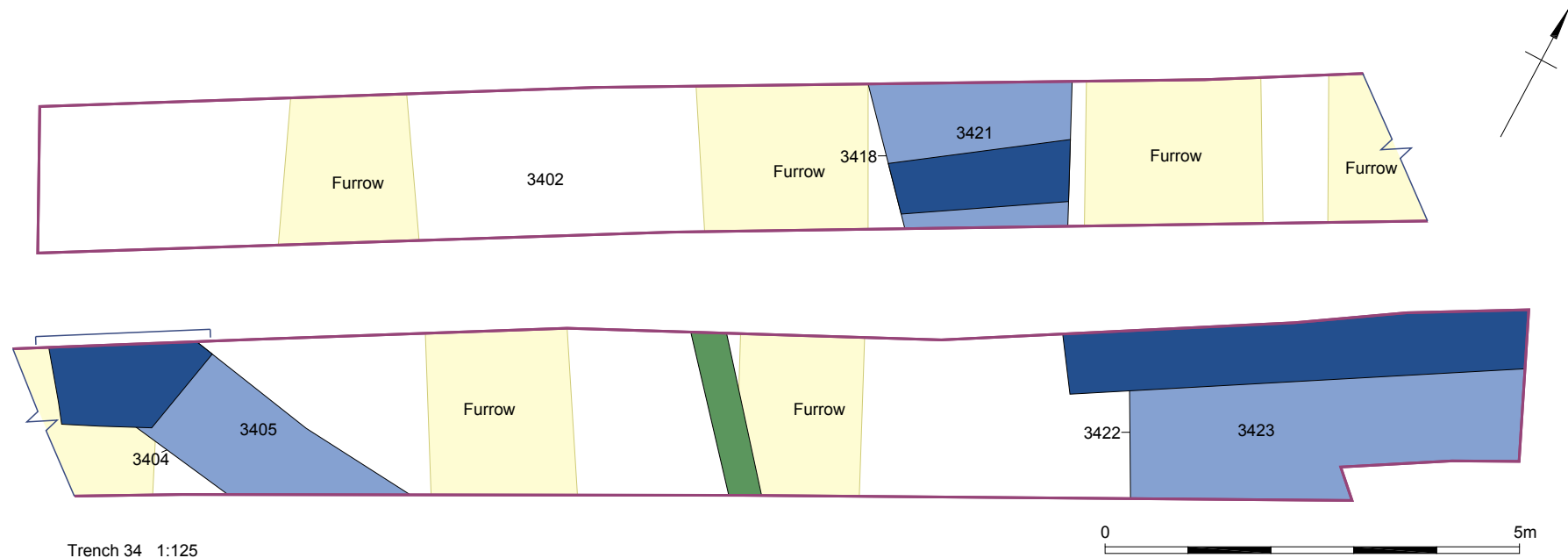
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Trench 33

Figure 6



South-east facing section 1:50

- Evaluation trench
- Furrow
- Linear feature
- Excavated slot
- Field drain



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Plate 1: Trench 10, southwest facing section of curvilinear gully 1005



Plate 2: Trench 27, south facing section of 2702


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Plate 3: Trench 27, south facing section of 2709



Plate 4: Trench 28, north facing section of 2803


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Plate 5: Trench 29, west facing section of 2912 and 2915



Plate 6: Trench 30, northeast facing section of ditch 3003


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Plate 7: Trench 31, northwest facing section of ditch 3108 and 3110



Plate 8: Trench 31, northeast facing section of ditch 3112


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Plate 9: Trench 32, northeast facing section of ditch 3208



Plate 10: Trench 32, northwest facing section of ditch 3226


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Plate 11: Trench 33, west facing section of ditch 3309



Plate 12: Trench 33, southwest facing section of ditch 3321


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Plate 13: Trench 33, east facing section of ditch 3304



Plate 14: Trench 33, southwest facing section of ditch 3319


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Plate 15: Trench 34, southeast facing section of ditch 3404



Plate 16: Trench 34, west facing section of ditch 3418

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