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GLOSSARY

ARCHAEOLOGY
For the purposes of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains, from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

BRONZE AGE
Chronological division of the prehistoric period, which sees the introduction of copper and eventual widespread adoption of bronze weapons, implements, jewellery etc. In Britain it is dated between c.2300 BC-700 BC.

CONTEXT
The simplest level of excavated archaeological data, i.e. a context could be the cut of a ditch (shown as [1]), or its fill (shown as (2)).

CROPMARK
A trace of a buried feature revealed by differential growth of crops, best seen from the air.

IRON AGE
The first period in which iron was the predominant metal. In Britain it is dated between c.700 BC to the Roman conquest in AD 43.

MEDIEVAL
Taken here as the period from the Norman invasion in AD 1066 to approximately AD 1500.

NATURAL
Defined in archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site, e.g. Lower Lias clay, river terrace gravels etc.

NEOLITHIC
A chronological division of the prehistoric period during which agriculture and domesticated animals are introduced to Britain. It is dated between c.4500 BC - 2000 BC.

NGR
National Grid Reference given from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD
Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level.
PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL
The reconstruction of past environments based upon evidence recovered from preserved botanical and entomological remains.

POT-SHERD
A fragment of a pottery vessel.

RIDGE AND FURROW
Remains of cultivation of medieval or later date forming a corrugated surface.

ROMANO-BRITISH
Term used to describe a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with Roman culture, often abbreviated as 'R-B.'

SETTLEMENT
An area of habitation, perhaps surrounded by associated closes, paddocks, approach ways and other features which together constitute a complex of earthworks or cropmarks distinct from fields.
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

Between May and July 1999 Cotswold Archaeological Trust carried out a large evaluation on land at Eysey Manor Farm, Eysey, Wiltshire. A total of 78 trenches, all 100m long, were excavated across the study area. These were distributed to give as comprehensive a coverage of the site as possible although many were specifically placed in order to examine cropmarks observed through aerial photography. Archaeological remains were found widely distributed across the study area. For ease of interpretation these have been categorised into eight archaeological sites. It must be stressed that the boundaries of these sites marked on Fig. 3 are very approximate and represent a ‘boxing in’ of those trenches which contain remains. In some cases there may be large blank areas within the sites defined. In other cases there is a very real possibility that archaeological remains will exist outside of the defined zones.

The environment

The southern and western parts of the study area were found to lie on a floodplain which contained numerous former watercourses associated with the Ampney Brook and the River Thames. These watercourses flooded seasonally and would have provided an ecologically productive environment for settlement throughout prehistory and beyond. Indeed several of these watercourses were found to be rich in biological material such as wood, seeds and molluscs, although dating is currently lacking for these deposits. It is within this floodplain environment that all of the archaeological sites found in the study area should be considered.

The Neolithic/early Bronze Age (4000-1500 B.C.)

The earliest site (Site 1) within the study area was found in trench 57 and consisted of a small ditch of possible Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. This ditch may be part of a
rectilinear cropmark enclosure which was presumably exploiting the rich agricultural potential of the floodplain.

*The early-middle Iron Age (700-100 B.C.)*

A further five sites (Sites 2-6) produced evidence of early-middle Iron Age activity. Three of these sites (2, 3 and 6) consisted of small settlements situated within the floodplain. Site 2, which was concentrated towards the SW end of trench 77, and Site 3, which was concentrated towards the western end of trench 47, also appeared to occupy islands of slightly higher ground within the surrounding floodplain. These sites were almost certainly agricultural settlements exploiting the rich pastures of the floodplain, possibly on a seasonal basis. However, evidence of ironworking in the form of slag was also found in trench 70 on Site 6.

The two remaining early-middle Iron Age sites were positioned on the eastern margins of the floodplain, but no doubt exploited its agricultural potential. Site 4 was represented by a single pit found in trench 39. However, the fact that this pit contained artefactual material may suggest that it was associated with occupation in the very near vicinity. Site 5 is very extensive and contained a rectilinear enclosure which measured approximately 110m x 60m. This enclosure is likely to have had an agricultural function as are further settlement features, in the form of ditches and pits, found to the north and south of this enclosure.

*The Roman period (A.D. 43-410)*

Evidence for Roman activity was relatively limited compared to the preceding period. Evidence of ironworking in the form of slag fragments was found in trench 50 on Site 2, and a pit and gully at the eastern end of trench 69 on Site 6 may represent evidence of further Roman activity.

*The Medieval period (A.D. 1066-1499)*

Evidence for medieval occupation was found on Site 6 where a few ditches are probably associated with an agricultural regime on the outskirts of the deserted
medieval village of Eysey, which was situated to the south and east of Eysey Manor Farm.

**The Post-Medieval period (A.D. 1500-1799)**

Several well-preserved earthworks on Site 6 are probably water management features again associated with the former village of Eysey. It is also of note that a former farm (Cow Leaze Farm) once existed in the north-western part of the study area (north of trench 41).

**Undated Sites**

Two sites (7 and 8) which produced no dateable artefactual material were also found. One of these (Site 7) was on the margins of the floodplain and consisted of a possible boundary ditch, previously identified as a 150m long cropmark, and a ditch which may have demarcated an enclosure. The function of this enclosure cannot be certain but again it probably had an agricultural function. Site 8 covered an area of approximately 400m x 250m and consisted of several ditches, pits and postholes. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these features it is possible that they are of prehistoric date and associated with Site 5 to the west. Several other undated features were found in several trenches including three probable trackways which crossed the site. It is likely, although not proven, that these are of post-medieval date.

**Conclusions**

The evaluation has successfully characterised the archaeological potential of the study area. There is clearly extensive evidence of Iron Age settlement and agriculture, and more limited remains of other periods as well. While undoubtedly of archaeological significance, the plough damaged state of most of the archaeology indicates that it cannot be considered to be of national importance and thus worthy of preservation in-situ. The evaluation has provided sufficient information for a programme of archaeological recording to be devised and implemented prior to gravel extraction. This will ensure that a full record is made of all significant deposits, and the
publication of these results will form a valuable contribution to academic knowledge of the archaeology of the Upper Thames Valley.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 In April 1998 Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) was commissioned by Tarmac Quarry Products Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at Eysey Manor Farm, Wiltshire (Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was undertaken as part of the preparation of an Environmental Statement to accompany a planning application for mineral extraction.

1.1.2 The study area encompasses an area of land which covers approximately 150ha centred on NGR SU 110944, approximately 1km to the NE of the town of Cricklade. The River Thames runs along part of the southern boundary of the site. The proposed extraction area is less than the site area as stand offs will be left around the margins of the site, adjacent to services, etc.

1.1.3 The evaluation was carried out between May and July 1999 in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, the Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire, issued by Wiltshire County Council, and the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) issued by English Heritage.

1.1.4 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the presence, extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits within the study area. These baseline data inform section 4 which provides an assessment of the degree of survival of the archaeological remains, their sensitivity, and the potential for the existence of currently unrecorded remains. Finally, an assessment of the importance of the archaeological resource is presented.

1.1.5 The fieldwork was monitored by Mr. Roy Canham, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire.
1.2 **Landuse, topography and geology**

1.2.1 The study area consists of several large fields which are predominantly under arable although the south-western portion of the site is under pasture. The site is bisected by the redundant Thames and Severn canal, the Ampney Brook and a road leading SE towards Eysey Manor Farm.

1.2.2 The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 77.5m Above Ordnance Datum (A.O.D.) gently rising to the NW to approximately 78.5m A.O.D. The underlying geology consists of alluvial gravels derived from the River Thames. These gravels are overlaid by alluvium in the SW part of the site.

1.3 **Archaeological background**

1.3.1 The study area lies in a part of the Upper Thames Valley which is renowned for its wealth of prehistoric archaeological remains. The general impression of this area is that it was intensively settled from the late Bronze Age through to the middle Iron Age. Within the immediate vicinity of the study area several archaeological sites have been recognised from cropmarks. For example, a large cropmark complex of probable late prehistoric and Romano-British date has been identified approximately 500m to the NW of the study area and further cropmarks have been identified at a similar distance to the north (Leech 1977, 12).

1.3.2 Within the study area itself a series of cropmarks have been plotted onto the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) from aerial photographs. Transcriptions have also been produced by RCHME as part of the National Mapping Project. Both plots were examined as part of this project. These include three linear features considered to represent Romano-British trackways (Leech 1977, 12). Several other linear features were considered to represent water management systems and at least three rectangular enclosures, and several smaller circular features were considered to represent traces of possible archaeological settlements.
1.3.3 The study area lies just to the west and north of the deserted medieval village of Eysey. Several earthworks and cropmarks in the southernmost part of the study area have been assumed to be associated with this former settlement.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 In a letter to Tarmac Roadstone Southern Ltd. dated 22nd August 1994 Mr. Roy Canham, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire, set out a requirement that a 1% sample of the proposed extraction area should be examined by machine-cut trial trenching in accordance with the Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire. Initially it was suggested that the trenches should be 30m long by 2m wide, but in subsequent discussions with Mr. Canham it was agreed that trenches 100m long by 1.8-2.0m wide provided a better means of investigation. Mr. Canham produced a computer generated trench plan which was designed to give as comprehensive a coverage of the study area as possible whilst ensuring that all of the cropmarks were adequately sampled. Some of the trenches were split into two to avoid overhead power cables.

2.2 The trenches were excavated by a 360° tracked machine using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision to the surface of the natural gravels. Excavation and recording then continued by hand in accordance with the CAT Field Recording Manual. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing in accordance with the CAT Finds Manual and a programme of environmental sampling implemented in accordance with the CAT Environmental Sampling Manual.

2.3 In the following report features cut into the natural gravels are designated by square brackets thus; [0000]. All other deposits/layers are in round brackets; (0000).
2.4 Subject to the landowner’s consent the artefacts from the excavation will be deposited along with the site archive at Devizes Museum.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Archaeological remains were found widely distributed across the study area. For ease of interpretation a number of sites have been defined. It must be stressed that the boundaries of these sites marked on Fig. 3 are very approximate and represent a ‘boxing in’ of those trenches which contain remains. In some cases there may be large blank areas within the sites defined. In other cases there is a very real possibility that archaeological remains will exist outside of the defined zones. Two areas (A and B) of former stream channels have also been defined (Fig. 4).

3.1.2 Trenches 1, 9, 11, 38, 48, 62 and 71 contained no archaeological features. Numerous trenches in the southern and western part of the study area contained evidence of former streams or palaeochannels and these are described in section 3.2.

3.1.3 A single site of possible Neolithic/early Bronze Age date is described in section 3.3 and a further five sites of early-middle Iron Age date are described in section 3.4. Two sites also produced evidence of Romano-British activity (section 3.5), and another produced evidence of medieval activity (section 3.6). Features of post-medieval date are described in section 3.7, sites and features of unknown date are described in section 3.8 and a series of trackways are described in section 3.9.
3.2 **The palaeochannels**

*Introduction*

3.2.1 Twenty trenches produced evidence of palaeochannels. Several of these, probably representing former courses of the Ampney Brook, were identified to the west of its current route (Area A, Fig. 4). In Area B they probably represented former courses of both the Ampney Brook and the River Thames. Organic deposits, which comprised dark brown-grey clay silts with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, were identified in several of these palaeochannels but unfortunately none of the palaeochannels produced any dating evidence.

*Area A*

3.2.2 In Area A the palaeochannels, as identified from aerial photographs, were orientated broadly north to south through trenches 42, 43, 46, and 49. Excavation in these trenches revealed that the palaeochannels had widths of between 6m and 58m and depths of between 0.10m and 0.45m. A single channel was identified in trench 42 while four were identified in trench 46. Organic deposits were found in both trenches 46 and 49.

3.2.3 The course of the palaeochannel to the SE is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 as well as aerial photographs. These show the channel lying to the east of trenches 56, 57, and 76 and to the west of trenches 58 and 60. To the south it joined a still existing ditch at the SE end of trench 59 and to the west of trench 60.

*Area B*

3.2.4 In Area B alluvial deposits of silty clays between 0.20m and 0.40m thick were identified in all of the trenches. Unfortunately these deposits masked the underlying palaeochannels and they were not identifiable from aerial photographs. However, approximately twenty palaeochannels of varying size
were identified. Whilst it is probable that the same channels were encountered in different trenches, their convoluted nature and variable size mean that it is not possible to establish this with any degree of certainty. The evaluation trenches revealed that the palaeochannels had widths of between 6m and 58m and depths of between 0.07m and 0.64m. Single channels were identified in some trenches whilst one (trench 74) contained four. Organic deposits were found in trenches 51, 54, 61, 63, 64, 68, 72, and 74.

3.3 The Neolithic/early Bronze Age?

Introduction

3.3.1 A very small assemblage of flint was recovered from eight of the evaluation trenches which, although not diagnostic of any particular period, is most likely to be of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. Although most pieces are probably residual a small ditch in trench 57, possibly associated with a cropmark enclosure (Site 1), was the only feature to produce more than a single flint. However, it must be borne in mind that this flintwork may also be residual and that the ditch and enclosure could be of later date.

Site 1 (trench 57, Fig 5)

3.3.2 Two small parallel ditches [57007] and [57010] were found at the NE end of trench 57. The primary fill (57008) of the former produced three struck flint flakes together with eleven animal bone fragments, although ditch [57010] produced no artefactual material. These ditches may be associated with the eastern side of a cropmark enclosure, which measures approximately 40m x 35m, although this is far from certain. There was no sign of the western arm of the enclosure in this trench.
3.4 **The early-middle Iron Age**

*Site 2 (trenches 45, 50, 52 and 77; Figs. 5 and 9)*

3.4.1 Site 2 is concentrated towards the SW end of trench 77 where three sides of a NW-SE aligned rectilinear enclosure measuring at least 40m x 40m have been identified through cropmarks, along with internal linear features. There was no sign of an adjacent 280m long NW-SE aligned linear cropmark plotted adjacent to the NE corner of the enclosure. However, further archaeological features were found to the north in trench 45, to the west in trench 50 and to the south in trench 52, although these are not necessarily contemporary with the features found in trench 77. Indeed two features in trench 50 produced sherds of Romano-British pottery and are described in section 3.5.2.

3.4.2 The NE arm of the enclosure consisted of a NW-SE aligned ditch [77004], which had been recut twice (Fig. 9). The fill (77006) of the first recut [77007] produced five early Iron Age potsherds and 28 animal bone fragments.

3.4.3 Internally, a curved ditch [77017] with a projected internal diameter of approximately 4m was apparent. Its function is uncertain but two early Iron Age potsherds and ten animal bone fragments were recovered from its secondary fill (77018). A NE-SW aligned ditch [77011], the fill (77012) of which contained numerous rounded cobbles and seven early Iron Age potsherds, was also apparent together with three smaller ditches. Ditch [77020] was aligned east-west and the other two [77013] and [77015] were aligned NW-SE and separated by a gap of 4m. The fill (77014) of ditch [77013] produced a single early Iron Age potsherd and the fill (77016) of ditch [77015] produced a further six potsherds of the same date. The relationship between ditches [77011] and [77013] was not established.

3.4.4 To the west of the enclosure in trench 50 six postholes were apparent. The fill (50014) of one of the postholes [50013] produced three early Iron Age
potsherds. However, Romano-British material was also recovered from two other features in this trench (see section 3.5.2).

3.4.5 To the north of the enclosure in trench 45 a linear ditch [45004] corresponds with a 450m long NE-SW aligned linear cropmark. In the same trench a further linear ditch [45008], possibly a drain or channel, probably corresponds with a further NW-SE aligned cropmark. A posthole [45010] was also apparent towards the NW end of this trench. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

3.4.6 Further archaeological activity to the south of the enclosure is evident in trench 52 where a NE-SW aligned linear ditch [52004], the fill (52005) of which produced eight animal bone fragments, and two shallow pits [52010] and [52012] were apparent. However, none of these features produced any dating evidence.

Site 3 (trenches 44 and 47; Figs. 5 and 9)

3.4.7 Site 3 consists of a settlement identified towards the western end of trench 47. It was represented by two parallel NW-SE aligned small ditches [47019] and [47004], with three postholes [47007], [47012] and [47021] and a small pit [47009] in between. The fill (47013) of posthole [47012] produced two early Iron Age potsherds and the secondary fill (47011) of pit [47009] produced a single potsherd of the same date.

3.4.8 In trench 44 a single ditch aligned NE-SW [44006] was apparent although it is not necessarily contemporary with the settlement features in trench 47.

Site 4 (trenches 39, 59 and ?60; Fig. 6)

3.4.9 Site 4 consists of a single pit [39003] identified at the NW end of trench 39. Further, although not necessarily contemporary features, were found in trenches 59 and 60. The two fills (39005) and (39004) of the pit produced a single potsherd of early Iron Age date along with thirteen animal bone
fragments and twelve pieces of fired clay. This artefactual material is suggestive of occupation in the immediate vicinity.

3.4.10 To the west in trench 59 further archaeological activity was represented by four small ditches [59008], [59014], [59010] and [59016] which were all on different alignments. Ditch [59010] had been recut once and possibly turned through 90° to the south to meet ditch [59016]. The function of these features is uncertain and they produced no dateable material.

3.4.11 In trench 60 two adjacent pits [60009] and [60011] were apparent. Again neither produced any dating evidence but the fill (60010) of the former contained the articulated remains of part of an ox burial. Alternatively these two pits may be of post-medieval date as two post-medieval ditches were also found in this trench (see section 3.7.2).

*Site 5 (trenches 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19-21, 27, 40; Figs. 6, 7, 10-12)*

3.4.12 Site 5 is defined as an extensive area which contains archaeological deposits throughout. Within the evaluation trenches at least three elements could be seen within this area namely an east-west aligned rectilinear cropmark enclosure which measured approximately 110m x 60m, and settlement features to both the north and south of the enclosure.

**The rectilinear enclosure**

3.4.13 The rectilinear enclosure was examined in trenches 14 and 19 although there was no sign of the northern boundary ditch or any internal features in trench 14. However, in trench 19 the eastern and southern boundary ditches were identified as ditches [19004] and [19011] respectively. The latter ditch had been recut once. The primary fill (19005) of ditch [19004] produced three early Iron Age potsherds and the fill (19012) of ditch [19011] produced a further two sherds of the same date. Internally, a NW-SE aligned ditch [19007] was identified along with a NE-SW aligned gully [19023] (Fig. 10).
North of the rectilinear enclosure

3.4.14 Features directly to the north of the enclosure were examined in trench 15 where two NW-SE aligned ditches [15003] and [15007] were identified. These may be associated with a series of linear cropmarks running north from the enclosure. An oval shaped pit [15005] was also found just to the east of ditch [15003]. A fragment of vessel glass, possibly of Roman date, was found on the surface of ditch [15003] and a single early Iron Age potsherd was recovered from the fill (15006) of pit [15005]. Further to the north in trench 12 two parts of a curvilinear ditch [12010/12014] which had a clear western terminal were also exposed. The latter may represent the entrance into a curvilinear enclosure. This ditch had been recut once and the fill (12006) of this recut produced a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery. A further two ditches [12005] and [12012] on a NW-SE alignment were also found in trench 12. The fill (12004) of the former produced four early Iron Age potsherds and a struck flint.

3.4.15 Approximately 250m to the north of the rectilinear enclosure there was evidence of further occupation in the form of several small ditches in trench 7, although there was no sign of a small rectilinear cropmark enclosure. However, two curvilinear ditches [7016] and [7018] had a projected internal diameter of 5.6m and a further six ditches or gullies were also found in the trench. Five of the ditches [7005], [7007], [7014], [7020] and [7022] were on the same NE-SW alignment and were of similar dimensions and another [7003] was aligned from NW-SE. Fifteen early Iron Age potsherds were recovered from the fill (7008) of ditch [7007] along with twenty-one animal bones and a further five potsherds of the same date were recovered from the fill (7023) of ditch [7022] (Fig. 11).

3.4.16 In trench 8 two NW-SE aligned linear ditches [8004] and [8011], which correspond to two linear cropmarks, were apparent and these may relate to the same occupation as in trench 7. Ditch [8004], the primary fill (8005) of which produced six early Iron Age potsherds, may form part of an enclosure
boundary while ditch [80011], which had been recut once, may be part of a field boundary.

3.4.17 Further to the north in trenches 3 and 4 four more ditches [3006], [3008], [4004], and [4007], which were on the same alignment as ditch [8011] in trench 8, were identified. However, ditch [3006] probably correlates with a further sinuous linear cropmark and ten middle Iron Age potsherds along with fourteen animal bone fragments were recovered from its fill (3005). The other three ditches, along with a pit [3010] in trench 3, produced no dateable material.

South of the rectilinear enclosure

3.4.18 Features to the south of the enclosure were examined in trenches 19, 20, 21, 27 and 40. In trench 19 an east-west aligned ditch [19015], which had been recut once, was found directly south of the enclosure (Fig. 10). In trench 20 archaeological activity was represented by four NW-SE aligned ditches [20013], [20015], [20019] and [20023]. Two of these ditches [20013] and [20015] formed opposing ditch terminals while ditch [20023] had been recut once. Six small shallow pits or postholes were also identified in this trench but none produced any dating evidence.

3.4.19 Further archaeological features were found in the NW half of trench 21, namely two NE-SW aligned ditches [21015] and [21023], another aligned east-west [21031] and five pits. One of these pits [21029] was irregular in shape and contained a central core of burnt clay (21030). Again none of these features produced any dateable material (Fig. 12).

3.4.20 A NE-SW aligned ditch [21012] was seen at the junction between trenches 21 and 27. It contained a posthole in its base, possibly indicative of a palisade. To the SE of this ditch was a shallow pit [21010], the fill (21011) of which produced two early Iron Age potsherds, a NE-SW aligned ditch [21004], the fill (21005) of which produced another 33 sherds of the same date, a posthole [21006] and two intercutting curvilinear ditches [21008] and [21036],...
possibly representing circular structures. Gully [21036] had a clear terminal (Fig. 12).

3.4.21 To the west in trench 27 more archaeological activity was represented by five small ditches or gullies and two pits. Some of these features may be associated with two possible small cropmark enclosures. Ditches [27024], [27028], [27016] and [27006] were aligned approximately NW-SE while gully [27008] was aligned from north-south. Ditch [27006] had been recut once and ditch [27016] at least three times. However, none of these features or the two pits [27022] and [27026] produced any dating evidence although a Roman potsherd was found on the surface of ditch [27006].

3.4.22 In trench 40 a NW-SE aligned possible ditch terminal [40006] and an east-west aligned gully [40004] were identified but again none of these features produced any dating evidence.

Site 6 (trenches 69, 70, 73 and 75; Figs. 8 and 13)

3.4.23 Site 6 lies in an area of well-preserved earthworks probably representing medieval and post-medieval agriculture and water management. These earthworks and related archaeological features are described in section 3.6 and 3.7. However, features of Iron Age and Romano-British date were also apparent and the latter are described in section 3.5. The Iron Age features were concentrated in trench 75 although features of this date were also found to the north in trench 69 and to the south in trench 70. Further undated features were also found in trench 73.

3.4.24 Numerous archaeological features, consisting of ditches and postholes, were apparent in trench 75. One of the smaller ditches [75014], had been cut by a NE-SW aligned ditch [75004], a posthole [75006] and a pit [75008]. The posthole was one of 26 found in this trench and ditch [75004] was one of five of similar size and alignment. Another [75022] was aligned almost east-west. Three larger ditches [75016], [75024] and [75079] were also apparent. Nineteen early Iron Age potsherds were recovered from the smaller ditches
and another nine from the postholes. A further six potsherds of middle Iron Age date were recovered from the fill (75009) of pit [75008] (Fig. 13).

3.4.25 To the north in trench 69 the fill (69010) of NE-SW aligned ditch [69011] produced three early Iron Age potsherds. Features of Roman and medieval date were also found in this trench and these are described in sections 3.5.3 and 3.6.2 respectively.

3.4.26 At the SW end of trench 70 a layer (70005/70011) consisting of a mid orange-brown clayey silt up to 0.14m thick was apparent. This was covered by a layer (70012), which consisted of a dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional flecks of burnt clay and charcoal, up to 0.1m thick. These may have formed spreads associated with iron working waste as nine pieces of slag were found in layer (70005).

3.4.27 Layer (70012) was cut by a NW-SE aligned ditch [70006], the final fill (70004) of which produced a single early Iron Age potsherd and ten pieces of slag.

3.4.28 Towards the SE end of the trench the fill (70010) of NW-SE aligned ditch [70009] produced a further three early Iron Age potsherds.

3.4.29 In trench 73 two parallel NE-SW aligned ditches [73014] and [73018] were apparent. The function of these features is uncertain and they produced no dating evidence. In addition two adjacent shallow ditches [73008] and [73010] were found at the SE end of the trench. The latter, which appeared to terminate within the trench, contained 96 animal bones and a struck flint flake. There was no sign of the two linear NE-SW cropmarks which crossed the trench.
3.5  **The Romano-British period**

*Introduction*

3.5.1 Evidence for Romano-British activity was comparatively rare compared to the later prehistoric period. However, two possible areas of activity were identified on Sites 2 and 6.

*Sites 2 and 6 (Figs. 5 and 8)*

3.5.2 On Site 2 in trench 50 the secondary fill (50008) of a NW-SE aligned ditch [50006] produced two Roman potsherds along with a piece of slag and two nails. The fill (50005) of a shallow pit [50004] also produced two Roman potsherds and five pieces of slag.

3.5.3 On Site 6 in trench 69 two features at the eastern end of the trench produced pottery of Romano-British date. The fill (69004) of pit [69005] produced four Roman potsherds and the fill (69006) of a small ditch [69007] produced a further five sherds. No dating material was found in the fill of adjacent posthole [69009].

3.6  **The medieval period**

*Site 6 (trenches 69, 70, 73, and 75; Figs 8 and 13)*

3.6.1 Medieval activity on the site, which was confined to Site 6, is assumed to be associated with the deserted medieval village of Eysey. This site comprised prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval features. A number of well preserved earthworks investigated in trenches 69, 70, 73, and 75 probably represent medieval ridge and furrow overlain and truncated by post-medieval water-management features. However, a detailed topographic survey would be required to clarify these features and the relationship between them.
3.6.2 In trench 69 the fill (69012) of a NE-SW aligned ditch [69013] produced a single medieval potsherd of twelfth to fourteenth century date. In the SE half of trench 75 the fill (75027) of a north-south aligned earthwork ditch [75026] produced three late twelfth to thirteenth century potsherds along with eighteen animal bones.

3.7 The post-medieval/modern period

Water management features (Figs. 6 and 8)

3.7.1 An earthwork which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 was examined towards the centre of trench 70 [70015]. It produced no dating evidence but is likely to be of post-medieval date. Its NW continuation is represented by a cropmark which may have been identified in trench 69 [69018]. Two other unexcavated ditches [69020] and [69022] in trench 69 and another [70013] in trench 70 are also visible as earthworks and may be of the same date.

3.7.2 At the SE end of trench 59 a wide ditch [59004] corresponds to an extant watercourse. Parallel with this ditch in trench 60 are three cropmarks, all probably water management features. One of these [60004] was identified in the trench. At the SE end of the same trench ditch [60006], which was aligned NE-SW, is probably also part of a water management feature and its fill (60008) produced twelve potsherds including some of eighteenth to nineteenth century date.

Former field boundaries (trenches 2 and 10; Fig. 7)

3.7.3 In trench 2 ditch [2010] probably corresponds with a former north-south aligned field boundary apparent on a University of Cambridge aerial photograph (ref. LN 267).
3.7.4 A single NE-SW aligned ditch in trench 10 [1003] probably corresponds to a former field boundary still apparent further to the NE.

Field drains and pit (trenches 28, 29, and 30; Figs. 5 and 6)

3.7.5 Several trenches contained field drains. In the northern part of the site some of these have been identified through aerial photographs as possible archaeological features. In trench 28 a single NE-SW aligned linear ditch [28003] had a ceramic field drain at its base and in trench 30 ditch [30005], which probably corresponds to a NW-SE linear cropmark, also contained a field drain.

3.7.6 The fill of a pit [30003] in trench 30 produced an eighteenth or nineteenth century date.

3.8. Features of unknown date

Site 7 (trenches 36 and 41; Fig. 6)

3.8.1 Site 7 consists of a curved ditch [41004] at the NE end of trench 41 and a wide linear ditch [41010] at its SW end. The latter is visible as a 150m long NE-SW aligned cropmark, the continuation of which may have been picked up in trench 36 as ditch [36012]. The fill (41005) of ditch [41004] produced eleven animal bone fragments and the upper fill (36013) of ditch [36012] eight pieces of fired clay. The function and date of both features are unknown. However, the former may represent the corner of an enclosure and the latter part of a boundary ditch.

Site 8 (trenches 17, 18, 24, 25 and 26; Figs 7 and 14)

3.8.2 Site 8 covered a large area examined in trenches 17, 18, 24, 25 and 26, all of which produced evidence of archaeological activity. The nature of this activity is uncertain although a curvilinear gully [18016] in trench 18 may
have been part of a roundhouse drip gully. Further evidence of structures was found in trench 24 where two adjacent post settings [24010] and [24008] were found (Fig. 14) and in trench 26 where a single posthole [26007] was also apparent.

3.8.3 Five shallow pits were also found. Two [18007] and [18009] were identified in trench 18, and three in trench 24, [24014], [24022], and [24032]. Pit [24022] had been cut by a small ditch/gully [24024] and pit [24014] cut through a possible ditch terminal [24012] (Fig. 14).

3.8.4 Several linear ditches or gullies were also found. In trench 17 ditches [17003] and [17005] were aligned NW-SE and ditches [17008] and [17010] were aligned NE-SW. In trench 18 four ditches [18003], [18005], [18012] and [18014] on differing alignments were identified. Ditch [18003] may have been part of a boundary or enclosure. A further five ditches, including a possible terminal [24012] were seen in trench 24 (Fig. 14). One of these ditches [24016] contained postholes cut into its sides, possibly representing its replacement by a fence. A curved ditch [25005] and a possible ditch terminal [25003] were found in trench 25. In trench 26 a total of seven ditches and gullies on three differing alignments were also found and two of these [26011] and [26021] also contained postholes cut into their sides.

_Trench 2 (Fig. 7)_

3.8.5 Towards the northern end of trench 2 were two adjacent postholes [2006] and [2008] along with a NE-SW aligned ditch [2004].

_Trench 5 (Fig. 6)_

3.8.6 A ditch [5003] and gully [5007] aligned approximately east-west and a small pit [5005] were also found in trench 5.
Trench 16 (Fig. 7)

3.8.7 Two shallow ditches in trench 16 [16003] and [16005] were aligned approximately NE-SW. Their function is unclear, but they could be associated with Site 5 to the west or Site 8 to the east.

Trench 22 (Fig. 7)

3.8.8 Three shallow pits [22006], [22008] and [22010] were found at the SE end of trench 22 but none produced any dating evidence.

Trenches 29, 30, 31 and 34 (Figs 5 and 6)

3.8.9 A 320m long north-south aligned cropmark crossed trackway C. Although one linear feature was found at the very eastern edge of trench 29 [29004] it was not apparent in trench 30.

3.8.10 In trench 31 ditch [31006] which corresponds with a NW-SE aligned cropmark and which had been recut twice was apparent, although it could not be identified in trench 28. To the east in trench 31 was a further linear feature [31010] which corresponds to a NNW-SSE aligned cropmark. A further two shallow ditches [34006] and [34008] on an approximate east-west alignment were identified in trench 34.

Trench 37 (Fig. 6)

3.8.11 A single shallow east-west aligned gully [37003] was identified in trench 37.

Trenches 55 and 56 (Fig. 5)

3.8.12 In trench 55 two linear ditches were found at the NW end of the trench and a further three were found in trench 56. Two in the latter trench appear to correspond with linear cropmarks. However, the fills of these features were
similar to those found in the palaeochannels and these features may have been associated with water management.

_Trench 58 (Fig. 6)_

3.8.13 A 240m long NNW-SSE aligned cropmark was examined in trench 58, where two ditches [58006] and [58008] were separated by a gap of just 0.5m. They probably represent drains running into former palaeochannel area A. The function of a shallow adjacent pit [58004] is uncertain.

_Trench 65 (Fig. 8)_

3.8.14 A NW-SE aligned ditch [65005] was found in trench 65. Its function is unclear although it runs parallel to a field boundary to the SW.

### 3.9 The trackways

3.9.1 Three linear cropmark features (A, C and D) were identified crossing the study area. These have previously been identified as Romano-British trackways (Leech 1977, 12). A fourth (B) is of similar linear appearance (Fig. 3).

_Trackway A_

3.9.2 Trackway A has been observed within the study area as a 520m long cropmark on a gently curving approximate north-south alignment which crosses trackway C at its northern end. It was examined in trenches 42, 44, 47, 56 and 57. Only one ditch was apparent in trenches 42, 44 and 56, although in the case of trenches 42 and 44 the other ditch probably lay outside the limits of the trench. However, the ditch in trench 42 had been replaced by another just 0.2m away. In trenches 56 and 57 the ground conditions were very wet and the trackway had both the fills and appearance characteristic of
the palaeochannels. Indeed the identification of this feature as a trackway may be open to doubt considering its position crossing the floodplain.

3.9.3 In the two trenches where both ditches were identified, the distance between them was 2.7m (trench 47) and 4.3m (trench 57). The ditches varied in width between 0.6m and 4m and in depth between 0.25m and 0.45m.

3.9.4 In trench 47 both of the trackway ditches produced a small amount of artefactual material. A fragment of fired clay was recovered from the secondary fill (47018) of ditch [47014] and two early Iron Age potsherds were recovered from the secondary fill (47026/47027) of ditch [47024], although these may be residual from Site 3 to the west (Fig. 9).

?Trackway B

3.9.5 In trench 76 two further parallel ditches have been observed as a 200m long NW-SE aligned cropmark which crosses trackway A. They were examined at the southern end of trench 76 where the ditches [76010] and [76019], both of which had been recut, were 3.7m apart. Their function is uncertain although they may form part of a trackway. A smaller NW-SE aligned ditch [76023] was also apparent in this trench and corresponds with a linear cropmark. However, no dating evidence was recovered from any of these features.

Trackway C

3.9.6 Trackway C has been observed within the study area as a 1.4km long NEE-SWW aligned cropmark. This cropmark has been recorded as running from a dog-leg in the Eysey Road adjacent to palaeochannel area A SW for approximately 200m before turning NEE (Fig. 4). It then runs between the now demolished Cow Leaze Farm, partly following a field boundary, with Alex Farm just to the NE of the study area. It then continues to near Rucks Bridge, a crossing point over the Thames and Severn canal. This may imply that the track was in existence prior to the construction of the canal and that
the bridge was built in order that the track could continue in use. If so, a post-medieval date is presumably indicated.

3.9.7 The track was examined in trenches 6, 7, 32, 33, 35, but could not be identified in trench 42. The distance between the two ditches varied between 3.15m (trench 33) and 5.9m (trench 35). The individual ditch widths in trenches 6, 7 and 35 measured between 1.3m and 1.8m although the two ditches in trench 32 were 1.15m and 2.5m wide and those in trench 33 1.1m and 2.05m wide respectively. In trenches 7, 32, 33 and 35 the depth of the ditches varied between 0.3m and 0.44m, although the ditches in trench 6 must have been badly truncated by ploughing as they were just 0.1m deep. In trench 35 one of the ditches [35005] had been recut as a 0.77m wide and 0.29m deep gully [35009].

3.9.8 In trenches 32 and 35 a parallel linear ditch [32007] and [35007] was seen 3.6m and 4.4m respectively to the south of trackway C. However no such ditch was identified in the other trenches.

3.9.9 A single Roman potsherd was recovered from the fill (33004) of ditch [33003] but this may be residual.

Trackway D

3.9.10 Trackway D has been observed within the study area as a 1.4km long NW-SE aligned cropmark which crosses trackway C. Trackway D may also be of post-medieval date as it runs from near the same dog-leg in the Eysey Road as trackway A and then continues SE as an extant track to Cow Leaze Farm. Thereafter it heads across country to another bridge over the Thames and Severn Canal. Again the fact that the track runs towards a bridge may imply that the track was in existence prior to, and after, the construction of the canal.

3.9.11 The track was examined in trenches 13, 14, 19, 20, 23 and 36. The distance between the ditches varied between 4.1m (trench 23) and 5.6m (trench 19).
The ditches varied in width between 1.45m and 2.3m, although ditch [23005] in trench 23 was unique in that one side was stepped. The ditch depths varied between 0.31m and 0.58m.

3.9.12 A single piece of fired clay was found in the secondary fill (36006) of ditch [36004] and an animal bone fragment was found in the upper fill (13004) of ditch [13003].
4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Assessment of the cropmark evidence

4.1.1 The cropmarks proved to be a useful indicator of the survival of archaeological remains as well as some palaeochannels on the site. For example the cropmark enclosures on Sites 1 and 2 have been confirmed. The extensive cropmark complex of Site 5, including the rectilinear enclosure and circular features to the north and south, also appears to be an accurate reflection of the surviving archaeology.

4.1.2 However, cropmarks can usually only be used as an indicator of the survival of larger features such as ditches and will not reflect the existence of smaller features such as gullies, pits and postholes. As such the lack of cropmarks over much of the site does not reflect the absence of archaeological features. For instance, Sites 3 and 4 which, within the evaluation trenches, consisted of such smaller features were not reflected by cropmarks. However, the fact that Site 8 was not predicted by the cropmarks is surprising as ditches of similar depth which formed cropmarks elsewhere on the site were found here. Several linear features in other trenches were also not reflected as cropmarks.

4.1.3 In most cases the archaeological features found in the evaluation trenches did not correspond exactly with the same feature plotted from the cropmarks. However, this is a common occurrence when plotting features from aerial photographs when a tolerance of plus or minus 10m is often the best that can be obtained. Some cropmarks proved to be modern features such as field drains. Occasionally, features which showed as cropmarks were not visible in the trenches. For example, a large circular cropmark in the northern part of the study area was not apparent in trench 4. The reasons for this are unclear although, bearing in mind the truncation of the trackway ditches in trench 6, it may have been either completely destroyed by modern ploughing or else not been an archaeological feature.
4.2 The palaeochannels

4.2.1 For Area A the results of the evaluation confirmed the evidence of the aerial photographs and cartographic sources. Palaeochannels probably representing former courses of the Ampney Brook were identified. The identification of multiple channels of varying widths, some containing organic deposits, suggests that the channel may have migrated back and forth across a floodplain in excess of 100m in width. Management of the channel culminated in the canalisation of the Ampney Brook in a position approximately 150m to the east of the original channel. This had been achieved prior to the publication of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884.

4.2.2 The interpretation of Area B was more problematic due to the lack of cartographic data and the absence of cropmarks on the aerial photographs. In contrast to Area A the whole area had been subject to alluviation which had masked the earlier palaeochannels. To the east of the area it is probable that the palaeochannels are former courses of the Ampney Brook. Further to the west they are more likely to be former channels of the River Thames. The situation is complicated by the canalisation of the Ampney Brook, the construction of the Thames and Severn canal, and the supply of water to the probable post-medieval earthworks in the vicinity of trench 75 (Site 6).

4.2.3 The height of the current water table and the widespread alluviation encountered across this part of the site suggest that this floodplain was probably unsuitable for permanent habitation. Occupation may have been limited to slight areas of higher ground (e.g. Sites 2 and 3) and further such sites may exist elsewhere on the floodplain. However, Site 1 did not appear to occupy such an island of higher ground.

4.2.4 The major rivers of southern Britain, including the Thames, were incised to their greatest size in the early post glacial due to large quantities of glacial meltwater. Since that period the regimes of these rivers has been characterised as a process of channel silting and simplification from multiple
to single channel systems (Robinson 1992, 47). The palaeochannels identified during the course of the evaluation could therefore date from between the Pleistocene and the post-medieval periods. An environmental sample taken from the organic deposits in palaeochannel [68007] in trench 68 demonstrated that these deposits have high environmental potential (Appendix 3). However, the significance of these deposits cannot be ascertained until dating evidence from the channels is forthcoming.

4.2.5 Previous archaeological work in the area has also identified palaeochannels. At Weavers Bridge, 1.5km to the NW of the study area, two were identified, one of which contained five in-situ wooden stakes along its southern edge. Possible Romano-British field boundaries were also identified along with eleven ditches associated with medieval and post-medieval channel control (OAU 1998). Excavations 3km to the NW of the study area at Latton Lands identified further palaeochannels and a sequence of environmental evidence running from the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period was obtained (OAU 1998 and 1999).

4.3 The Neolithic/early Bronze Age period

4.3.1 The earliest artefactual evidence for activity within the study area is represented by a small collection of flintwork, which is most likely to date to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age period. Some of this flint was found in a small ditch which may have been associated with the eastern side of a rectilinear enclosure identified by cropmarks (Site 1). The flint only provides a terminus post quem for the enclosure which may therefore potentially be much later in date (?Iron Age). The function of this enclosure is unclear, although it probably utilised the rich biological environment of the floodplain. However, it may have been a temporary, perhaps seasonal, structure given the potential for annual flooding of the floodplain.
4.4  The early-middle Iron Age

4.4.1 A further five sites (Sites 2-6) produced evidence of early-middle Iron Age activity. Three of these sites (2, 3 and 6) were sited on the floodplain. Both Sites 2 and 3 also appeared to occupy slightly higher ground within the floodplain, possibly on gravel islands surrounded by the former braided channels of the Ampney Brook. Given the seasonal flooding of the floodplain it is perhaps unlikely that these sites were permanent habitations.

4.4.2 These three sites were probably agricultural settlements exploiting the rich pastures of the floodplain, possibly on a seasonal basis. However, evidence of ironworking in the form of slag was also found in trench 70 on Site 6.

4.4.3 The two remaining early-middle Iron Age sites (4 and 5) were positioned on the eastern margins of the floodplain although they no doubt exploited its agricultural potential. However, their marginal position may suggest that habitation here was on more of a permanent basis. Site 4 was represented by a single pit found in trench 39 and possible associated features in adjacent trenches. However, the fact that this pit contained artefactual material suggests that it may be associated with occupation in the very near vicinity.

4.4.4 Site 5 has been defined as an extensive area measuring approximately 770m x 260m. It is unlikely that all of the features found on the site are contemporary but they represent fairly intensive settlement over a prolonged period of time on the margins of the floodplain. The most prominent feature identified by aerial photography is a rectilinear enclosure which measured approximately 110m x 60m. This enclosure is again likely to have had an agricultural function as are the numerous settlement features, in the form of ditches and pits, found to the north and south of the enclosure.

4.4.5 There is ample evidence for the intensive occupation of this part of the Upper Thames Valley from the later Bronze Age through to the middle Iron Age. Data on such sites provide a valuable, much needed lowland contrast to the more familiar upland Cotswold hillforts, also occupied from the earlier Iron
Age. Further investigation of the site at Eysey would contribute greatly to the understanding of settlement dynamics during this period.

4.4.6 Parallels to the settlement pattern represented at Eysey may be found elsewhere in the Upper Thames Valley. Low lying pastoral farms existed in a variety of forms in the middle Iron Age and these represent a continuation of the expansion of agriculture witnessed from the early Iron Age. Three types of middle Iron Age settlement have been identified in the Upper Thames. Firstly enclosed ditched settlements such as Mingies Ditch and Watkins Farm Oxfordshire, presumably a lowland version of the so-called ‘banjo’ enclosures common on the Cotswolds (the enclosures in Sites 2 and 5 may be other examples). Secondly open settlements with evidence of paddocks which were situated on drier patches of clay or gravel within the alluvial floodplain (as at Claydon Pike, near Lechlade, Gloucestershire), and finally the specialised, small, seasonally occupied, farmsteads within the floodplain at sites such as Farmoor, Oxfordshire (Lambrick 1992).

4.4.7 Abandonment of settlements during the middle Iron Age can be paralleled at Claydon Pike, near Lechlade, where the middle Iron Age settlement which comprised clusters of roundhouses and paddocks was replaced by a new site 200m distant which was occupied throughout the late Iron Age and Romano-British period (Miles 1984). A similar pattern may have occurred at Eysey, with the late Iron Age and Romano-British settlements being established at new sites (outside the current study area; see section 4.5.2).

4.5 The Romano-British period

4.5.1 Evidence for Romano-British activity was relatively limited compared to the preceding Iron Age period. However, an ironworking site has been identified in trench 50 on Site 2, and a pit and gully at the eastern end of trench 69 represents further activity of uncertain function.
4.5.2 It seems certain that no major late Iron Age or Romano-British occupation site lies undiscovered within the study area. More probably the area was given over to agriculture with settlement lying beyond the bounds of the study area to the NW at Court Farm Latton (SAM 900) and to the SW in the vicinity of Cricklade.

4.6 The medieval period

4.6.1 Evidence for medieval occupation was found on Site 6 where a few ditches are probably associated with an agricultural regime on the outskirts of the deserted medieval village of Eysey, which was situated to the south and east of Eysey Manor Farm.

4.7 The post-medieval period

4.7.1 Several well-preserved earthworks on Site 6 are probably water management features again associated with the former village of Eysey. It is of note that a former farm (Cow Leaze Farm) once existed in the north-western part of the study area.

4.8 Undated sites

4.8.1 Two sites (4 and 8) which produced no dateable artefactual material were also found. One of these (Site 4) was on the margins of the floodplain and consisted of a possible boundary ditch, previously identified as a 150m long cropmark, and a ditch which may have demarcated an enclosure. The function of this enclosure cannot be certain but again it probably had an agricultural function. Site 8 covered an area of approximately 400m x 250m and consisted of several ditches, pits and postholes. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these features it is possible that they are of
prehistoric date and associated with Site 5 to the west. Several other undated features were found in other trenches.

4.9  **Trackways**

4.9.1 There was no conclusive dating evidence for the trackways, and the identification of A and B as trackways is open to doubt. However, the association of trackways C and D with Cow Leaze Farm and the fact that they run to bridges over the Thames and Severn Canal suggests that they were in use before, and after, the construction of the canal. Consequently a post-medieval date seems most likely, although not certain.

4.10  **Analysis**

4.10.1 The evaluation has proved the existence of extensive archaeological remains within the proposed extraction area. This section will discuss the importance of the remains generally (rather than trying to isolate specific monuments) with reference to the non-statutory criteria which the Secretary of State has listed for determining monument importance, as modified for application as discrimination criteria in the English Heritage Monument Protection Programme.

**Survival**

4.10.2 Over most of the study area the archaeology only survives as negative features cut into the top of the natural substrate. Here the effects of arable agriculture have clearly truncated the tops of such features, and in places plough scarring was readily apparent. Site stratification is likely to be restricted to relationships between negative features cut into the natural gravel and therefore deeply stratified deposits are not likely to survive. The exception to this general pattern is Site 6 where upstanding earthworks are preserved. Although no detailed topographical survey has been undertaken of these, they appear to represent a combination of ridge and furrow agriculture
overlaid by (?post-medieval) water management features. Within the bounds of Site 6 horizontal stratigraphy in trench 70 (see sections 3.4.26-3.4.27) has also been demonstrated to survive.

Potential

4.10.3 There is reasonable potential to recover a stratigraphic sequence in most sites, and to date this by a combination of artefactual evidence and absolute means. The evaluation suggests that in at least some sites (e.g. Site 2) relatively fresh and unabraded pottery will be recovered. Ecofactual evidence has also been shown to survive. Animal bone, most of which was burnt, was recovered in relatively good condition from a number of trenches, unlike many other gravel sites where the acidic nature of the subsoil does not permit its survival. There is also moderate potential for economic and environmental reconstruction. Some palaeochannels appear to have been continually waterlogged and thus contain well preserved palaeoenvironmental remains. Some of the sites also possessed good mollusc assemblages which will assist in environmental reconstruction. Plant and macrofossil preservation was on the whole poor, however.

4.10.4 There is clearly potential for the existence of currently unrecorded remains within the application area. On the whole the cropmarks have provided a reasonable indication of the spread of archaeology, but equally many features which do not show as cropmarks have been found during the evaluation (cf. Site 8).

Group Value (association)

4.10.5 The evaluation has provided evidence for chronological depth, although the majority of the evidence seems to date to the early-middle Iron Age. Relatively little evidence of Romano-British occupation was found, and it is suggested that there was settlement shift during the middle Iron Age with the foci of late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation lying elsewhere (outside the current study area). Chronological depth, and possibly physical
continuity, is best demonstrated on Site 6 where features containing twelfth to fourteenth-century pottery were overlaid by later medieval and post-medieval earthworks. The trackways remain enigmatic, but on the balance of evidence a post-medieval rather than earlier date is preferred.

**Group Value (clustering)**

4.10.6 Owing to the large size of the site there is the potential to look at the spatial organisation of a tract of Iron Age landscape. The impression gained is of scattered settlements of varying forms farming seasonally flooded lands and their margins. The detailed analysis of this pattern through further excavation will cast important light on the agricultural economy of this part of the Upper Thames Valley in the early-middle Iron Age. The study area must also be examined in its wider context. The gravel terraces of the Upper Thames have yielded some of the best cropmark evidence in Britain, and work on adjacent sites over the last few decades has elucidated the chronology and function of some of these sites. There is therefore a wider framework within which to place the Eysey data.

4.10.7 The medieval and later remains in Site 6 seem clearly to be related to the deserted settlement of Eysey which lies mainly outside of the application area.

**Documentation (Archaeological)**

4.10.8 The archaeology is known through a combination of cropmarks and the results of this evaluation, supplemented in Site 6 by the evidence of upstanding earthworks.

**Diversity (Features)**

4.10.9 There is evidence for a reasonable range of archaeological features to survive within the site.
Amenity Value

4.10.10 The amenity value of the archaeological resource within this site is low as the land is in private ownership.

Conclusions

4.10.11 There is undoubtedly archaeology of significance within the application area. Given its plough-damaged state, and a consideration of the factors listed above, it is reasonable to categorise the archaeological resource generally as being of Regional Archaeological Importance. Thus, whilst its importance is not such that it demands preservation *in-situ*, it will certainly require further investigation and recording prior to extraction. Indeed the information which will derive from this process will make a tangible contribution to academic knowledge of the archaeology of Wiltshire, and of the Iron Age in lowland Britain more generally.

4.10.12 The only exception to this analysis may be Site 6 where the presence of upstanding earthworks spatially associated with a deserted medieval village serve to accentuate the archaeological value of this limited part of the application area.
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6. BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Note: Where possible stratigraphic descriptions are given from the earliest to the latest deposits. Cut features are designated by square brackets thus; [0000]. All other deposits/layers are in round brackets; (0000). *All stated depths are given from the present ground level.*

**Trench 1**

(1002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.28m.

(1001) Ploughsoil, 0.28m thick.

**Trench 2**

(2003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.40m.

[2004] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with a regular steep south side and a more sloping northern side with a concave base. It was 1.10m wide and 0.31m deep and filled by (2005).


[2006] Post hole cut, circular in plan with nearly vertical sides down to a small and rounded base. It was 0.30m in diameter and 0.20m deep, and filled by (2007).


[2008] Large post hole/pit cut, sub-circular in plan with very steep sides down to a rounded base. It was 1.05m long, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (2009).


[2010] Ditch cut, aligned approximately north-south with a steep west edge and a sloping east edge down to a curving rectangular base. It was 1.10m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep and filled by (2011).


(2002) Subsoil, buff yellow-brown silty clay, between 0.05m and 0.15m thick and covered by (2001).

(2001) Ploughsoil, between 0.20m and 0.25m thick.

**Trench 3**

(3003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.3m.

[3006] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.46m wide and 0.31m deep and filled by (3005) and (3006).

(3005) Primary fill of ditch [3006], grey silty clay containing an occasional amount of gravel, 0.17m thick and covered by (3004). It contained 10 middle Iron Age potsherds.
(3004) Upper fill of ditch [3006], light brown silty clay containing a very occasional amount of gravel, 0.14m thick and covered by (3001).

[3008] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with irregular steep sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 1.36m wide and 0.26m deep and filled by (3007).

(3007) Fill of ditch [3008], grey silty clay, containing a moderate amount of gravel, and covered by (3001).

[3010] Pit cut, aligned on the long axis east to west with a vertical north side and an irregular sloping south side down to a flat base. It was 1.10m long, 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep and filled by (3009).

(3009) Fill of pit [3010], grey silty clay containing a very occasional amount of gravel and covered by (3001).

(3001) Ploughsoil, 0.3m thick.

**Trench 4**

(4003) Natural gravel, located at a depth 0.40m.

[4004] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with steep sides down to a concave base. It was 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep and filled by (4005).

(4005) Fill of ditch [4004], mid brown sandy clay with orange mottles, and covered by (4002).

[4007] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, irregular in plan with regular sloping sides down to a narrowing concave base. It was 1.03m wide and 0.29m deep and filled by (4008).

(4008) Fill of ditch [4007], mid brown silty clay with orange mottles containing a frequent amount of gravel and grit inclusions and covered by (4002).

(4002) Subsoil, orange-brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of gravel, 0.10m thick and covered by (4001).

(4001) Ploughsoil, 0.30m thick.

**Trench 5**

(5002) Natural gravel, located at a depth 0.32m.

[5003] Ditch cut, aligned east to west with regular sloping sides down to a ‘v’ shaped base. It was 1.28m wide and 0.40m deep and filled by (5004).

(5004) Fill of ditch [5003], yellow-brown silty clay with occasional gravel and covered by (5001).

[5005] Pit cut, oval in plan with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 0.86m long, 0.60m wide and 0.07m deep, and filled by (5006).

(5006) Fill of pit [5005], yellow-brown silty clay with occasional gravel and covered by (5001).

[5007] Gully cut, aligned east-west with regular sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 0.67m wide and 0.20m deep and filled by (5008).

(5008) Fill of gully [5007], yellow brown silty clay, covered by (5001).

(5001) Ploughsoil, 0.32m thick.
Trench 6

(6002) Natural gravel, located at a depth 0.30m.

[6003] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, it was very truncated with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 1.7m wide and 0.10m deep and filled by (6004).

(6004) Fill of ditch cut [6003], grey re-deposited natural gravel, covered by (6001).

[6005] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, it was very truncated only the concave base remained. It was 1.30m wide and 0.10m deep and filled by (6006).

(6006) Fill of ditch [6005], grey re-deposited natural gravel mixed with brown silty clay, covered by (6001).

(6001) Ploughsoil, 0.30m thick.

Trench 7

(7002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.55m.

[7003] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.0m wide and 0.33m deep and filled by (7004).

(7004) Fill of ditch [7003], mid brown-grey silty clay, containing very occasional gravel and covered by (7001).

[7005] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with steep sides down to a flat base. It was 1.30m wide and 0.25m deep and filled by (7006).

(7006) Fill of ditch [7005], mid brown-grey silty clay containing very occasional gravel and covered by (7001).

[7007] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with steep sides down to a ‘v’ shaped base. It was 0.85m wide and 0.50m deep and filled by (7008).

(7008) Fill of ditch [7007], mid brown-grey silty clay containing very occasional gravel and covered by (7001). It contained 15 early Iron Age potsherds.

[7009] Ditch cut, aligned NEE-SWW with irregular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.8m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (7010) and (7011).

(7010) Primary fill of ditch [7009], mid grey-brown silty clay containing very occasional gravel and covered by (7011).

(7011) Secondary fill of ditch [7009], mid brown-grey silty clay containing very occasional gravel and covered by (7011).

[7012] Ditch cut, aligned NEE-SWW with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.80m wide and 0.35m deep and filled by (7013).

(7013) Fill of ditch [7012], light orange-brown silty clay, containing very occasional gravel and covered by (7001).

[7014] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.25m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (7015).

(7015) Fill of ditch [7014], mid grey-brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel and covered by (7001).
Curvilinear ditch cut, 0.95m wide and 0.50m deep, and filled by (7017).

Fill of ditch [7016], mid brown grey silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel and covered by (7001).

Curvilinear ditch cut, 1.05m wide and 0.45m deep and filled by (7019).

Fill of ditch cut [7018], mid grey brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel and covered by (7001).

Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with steep sides down to a ‘v’ shaped base. It was 1.25m wide and 0.60m deep and filled by (7021).

Fill of ditch [7020], mid brown grey silty clay containing occasional gravel and covered by (7001).

Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.80m wide and 0.37m deep and filled by (7023).

Fill of ditch [7022], mid brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel and covered by (7001). It contained 5 early Iron Age potsherds.

Ploughsoil, 0.55m thick.

Trench 8

Natural gravel, located at a depth 0.29m.

Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with steep sides down to a curved base. It was 1.0m wide and 0.50m deep and filled by (8005) and (8006).

Primary fill of ditch [8004], blue-grey clay silt containing a moderate amount of gravel, 0.21m thick and covered by (8006). It contained 6 early Iron Age potsherds.

Upper fill of ditch [8004], mid brown mixed silt clay containing an occasional amount of gravel, 0.29m thick and covered by (8002).

Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with steep sides down to a curved base. It was 1.35m wide and 0.45m deep and filled by (8012). Recut as ditch [8013].

Fill of ditch [8011], dark grey-blue clay containing a frequent amount of gravel.

Recut of ditch [8011] with sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 1.31m wide and 0.24m deep and filled by (8014).

Fill of ditch re-cut [8013], brown-grey silty clay containing an occasional amount of gravel, and covered by (8002).

Modern drainage ditch.

Subsoil, green-brown buff silty clay, between 0.05m and 0.09m thick and covered by (8001).

Ploughsoil, 0.20m thick.

Trench 9

Natural gravel, located at a depth 0.31m.
(901) Ploughsoil, 0.31m thick.

Trench 10

(10002) Natural gravel, located at a depth 0.28m.

[10003] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.17m wide and 0.34m deep and filled by (10004).

(10004) Fill of ditch [10003], blue-grey clay, covered by (10001).

(10001) Ploughsoil, 0.28m thick.

Trench 11

(11002) Natural gravel, located at a depth 0.33m.

(11001) Ploughsoil, 0.33m thick.

Trench 12

(12003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[12005] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.35m wide and 0.35m deep and filled by (12004).

(12004) Fill of ditch [12005], grey silty clay, covered by (12002). It contained 4 early Iron Age potsherds.

[12010] Ditch terminal cut, with nearly vertical sides and a flat base. It was 1.02m wide and 0.66m deep and filled by (12009), (12008) and (12007). It had been recut as [12011].

(12009) Primary fill of ditch [12010], black clay containing organic material, 0.10m thick and covered by (12008).

(12008) Secondary fill of ditch [12010], grey gravelly silty sand, 0.33m thick and covered by (12007).

(12007) Upper fill of ditch [12010], dark brown-orange gravelly silty sand, 0.40m thick.

[12011] Recut of ditch [12010], with irregular sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 1.01m wide and 0.26m deep, and filled by (12006).

(12006) Fill of ditch recut [12011], dark grey clay, 0.26m thick and covered by (12002). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

[12014] Curvilinear ditch, 1.3m wide, probably a continuation of [12010] and filled by (12015). Not excavated.

(12015) Fill of ditch [12014].

[12012] Ditch aligned NW-SE, 2.4m wide and filled by (12016). Not excavated.

(12016) Fill of ditch [12012].

(12002) Subsoil, 0.11m thick, covered by (12001).

(12001) Ploughsoil, 0.24m thick.
**Trench 13**

(13002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.40m.

[13003] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with steep sides down to a flat base. It was 1.98m wide and 0.60m deep and filled by (13004), (13005), (13006) and (13007).

(13007) Primary fill of ditch [13003], dark grey clay silt containing occasional white grit, 0.13m thick and covered by (13006).

(13006) Secondary fill of ditch [13003], light grey silty sand containing a frequent amount of grits and gravel. It was 0.12m thick and covered by (13005).

(13005) Third fill of ditch [13003], dark brown sandy silt, containing a frequent amount of sub rounded pebbles and very occasional flecks of charcoal. It was 0.32m thick and covered by (13004).

(13004) Upper fill of ditch [13003], mid brown sandy silt, containing a frequent amount of sub rounded pebbles and very occasional sub angular pebbles. It was 0.23m thick and covered by (13001).

[13008] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with steep sides down to a sloping flat base. It was 1.76m wide and 0.57m deep and filled by (13009), (13010), (13011) and (13012).

(13012) Primary fill of ditch [13008], mid grey clay sand containing an occasional amount of gravel and grit, 0.12m thick and covered by (13011).

(13011) Secondary fill of ditch [13008], mid brown-grey clay silt with orange mottles containing an occasional amount of grit, 0.20m thick and covered by (13010).

(13010) Third fill of ditch [13008], dark brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of sub rounded pebbles, 0.10m thick and covered by (13009).

(13009) Upper fill of ditch [13008], mid brown sandy silt containing a frequent amount of gravel and grit, 0.15m thick and covered by (13001).

(13001) Ploughsoil, 0.40m thick.

**Trench 14**

(14001) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.25m.

[14002] Ditch cut, aligned east to west with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 2.30m wide and 0.28m deep and filled by (14003) and (14004).

(14004) Primary fill of ditch [14002], white gravel, 0.13m thick and covered by (14003).

(14003) Secondary fill of ditch [14002], grey-brown silty clay containing very occasional gravel, 0.15m thick and covered by (14000).

[14005] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, and 1.80m wide. Not excavated.

(14006) Fill of ditch [14005], yellow-brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel, and covered by (14000).

(14000) Ploughsoil, 0.25m thick.
Trench 15

(15002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.3m.

[15003] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with a steep west edge and an east edge that slopes gradually then sharply down to a flat base. It was 2.40m wide and 0.49m deep and filled by (15004).

(15004) Fill of ditch [15003], mid brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of sub rounded pebbles and a very occasional amount of sub angular pebbles, and covered by (15001).

[15005] Pit cut, oval in plan with steep sides down to a rounded base. It was 1.69m long, 0.80m wide and 0.46m deep and filled by (15006).

(15006) Fill of pit [15005], dark grey-brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of charcoal flecks and a moderate amount of gravel, and covered by (15001). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

[15007] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with uneven sloping edges down to a concave base. It was 1.70m wide and 0.35m deep and filled by (15008).

(15008) Fill of ditch cut [15007], light orange brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of sub rounded pebbles, and covered by (15001).

(15001) Ploughsoil, 0.3m thick.

Trench 16

(16007) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.4m.

[16003] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with very sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 1.58m wide and 0.11m deep and filled by (16004).

(16004) Fill of ditch [16003], mid brown-grey silty clay containing an occasional amount of sub rounded pebbles, and covered by (16002).

[16005] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.13m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (16006).

(16006) Fill of ditch [16005], dark grey-brown silty clay containing an occasional amount of sub rounded pebbles, and covered by (16002).

(16002) Subsoil, dark brown-grey gravel, 0.1m thick, covered by (16001).

(16001) Ploughsoil, 0.3m thick.

Trench 17

(17002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.23m.

[17003] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 0.65m wide and 0.11m deep and filled by (17004).

(17004) Fill of ditch [17003], pale brown silty clay, and covered by (17001).

[17005] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with steep sides down to a flat base. It was 0.87m wide and 0.48m deep and filled by (17006) and (17007).

(17006) Primary fill of ditch [17005], grey-brown silty sand, 0.30m thick and covered by (17007).
(17007) Upper fill of ditch [17005], white gravel containing occasional inclusions of brown clay, 0.18m thick and covered by (17001).

(17008) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 1.25m wide and 0.33m deep and filled by (17009).

(17009) Fill of ditch [17008], mid brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, and covered by (17001).

(17010) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, a very truncated ditch with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 0.94m wide and 0.13m deep and filled by (17011).

(17011) Fill of ditch [17010], grey-brown silty clay containing an occasional amount of gravel and covered by (17001).

(17001) Ploughsoil, 0.23m thick.

Trench 18

(18002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.3m.

(18003) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with regular sloping sides down to a flat base on the eastern side and a concave base on the western side. It was 2.52m wide and 0.42m deep and filled by (18004).

(18004) Fill of ditch [18003], mid red-brown clay silt, containing occasional gravel and covered by (18001).

(18005) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.05m wide and 0.24m deep and filled by (18006).

(18006) Fill of ditch [18005], dark brown-grey clay silt containing very occasional gravel and covered by (18001).

(18007) Pit cut, sub circular in plan with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.63m long, 0.58m wide and 0.14m deep and filled by (18008).

(18008) Fill of pit [18007], mid grey-brown clay silt containing very occasional gravel and covered by (18001).

(18009) Pit cut, sub circular in plan with a steep northern side and a more sloping southern side with a concave base. It was 0.78m wide and 0.41m deep and filled by (18010) and (18011).

(18010) Primary fill of pit [18009], mid grey-brown silty sand, covered by (18011).

(18011) Upper fill of pit [18009], dark grey-brown silty clay, covered by (18001).

(18012) Ditch cut aligned NW-SE with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.72m wide and 0.11m deep and filled by (18013).

(18013) Fill of ditch [18012], mid grey-brown silt sand clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks and covered by (18001).

(18014) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with very sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep and filled by (18015).

(18015) Fill of ditch [18014], mid grey-brown silt sand clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks, cut by [18016] and covered by (18017).
[18016] Ditch cut, curvilinear in plan, aligned NE then curving to the south, with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep. It cut (18015) and filled by (18017).

(18017) Fill of ditch [18016], mid grey-brown loam containing very occasional stone fragments and covered by (18001).

(18001) Ploughsoil, 0.30m thick.

**Trench 19**

(19003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.30m.

(19004) Ditch cut, aligned north to south with sloping sides down to a shallow and rounded base. It was 0.55m long, 1.93m wide and 0.60m deep and filled by (19005) and (19006).

(19005) Primary fill of ditch [19004], dark grey–light brown clay silt containing a moderate amount of gravel, 0.45m thick and covered by (19006). It contained 3 early Iron Age potsherds.

(19006) Upper fill of ditch [19004], brown-yellow buff silt clay containing occasional gravel, 0.15m thick and covered by (19002).

(19007) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with steep sides down to an irregular concave base. It was 1.80m wide and 0.33m deep and filled by (19008).

(19008) Fill of ditch [19007], mid grey-brown clay silt containing a moderate amount of gravel inclusions, cut by [19009] and covered by (19010).

(19009) Ditch cut, aligned north to south with shallow sloping edges down to slightly concave base. It was 0.90m wide and 0.18m deep and filled by (19010).

(19010) Fill of ditch [19009], dark brown clay silt containing very occasional gravel, 0.18m thick and covered by (19002).

(19011) Ditch cut, aligned east to west with sloping sides down to a curved base. It was 1.51m wide and 0.21m deep. It was filled by (19012) and was recut as [19013].

(19012) Fill of ditch [19011], grey-yellow clay silt containing a moderate amount of gravel. It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

(19013) Recut of ditch [19011], with very sloping sides down to a curved base. It was 1.49m wide and 0.36m deep and filled by (19014).

(19014) Fill of ditch recut [19013], light grey-yellow sand clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, 0.34m thick and covered by (19002).

(19015) Ditch cut, aligned east-west with steep sides down to a flattish base. It was 1.08m wide and 0.12m deep and filled by (19016). Recut as [19017].

(19016) Fill of ditch [19015], mid grey silt clay containing a very occasional amount of gravel and covered by (19018).

(19017) Recut of ditch [19015], aligned NW-SE with shallow sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.08m wide and 0.24m deep and filled by (19018).

(19018) Fill of ditch [19017], light brown-orange silt clay containing a very occasional amount of gravel, and covered by (19002).

(19019) Ditch cut aligned north to south with irregular steep sides down to a rectangular flat base. It was 1.65m wide and 0.50m deep and filled by (19020). It was recut as [19021].
Fill of ditch [19019], grey-blue silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel. It was cut by [19021] and covered by (19022).

Re cut of ditch [19019], aligned north to south with sloping sides down to an irregular slightly curved base. It was 1.65m wide and 0.35m deep and filled by (19022).

Fill of ditch [19021], green-brown buff silty clay containing an occasional amount of gravel inclusions and covered by (19002).

Gully cut, aligned NE-SW, 4.3m long, 0.64m wide, 0.28m deep, and filled with (19024).

Fill of gully [19023], brown-grey clay silt containing a frequent amount of gravel and covered by (19002).

Subsoil, brown-yellow buff clay silt, 10m thick, covered by (19001).

Ploughsoil, 0.20m thick.

**Trench 20**

Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.11m wide and 0.39m deep and filled by (20004).

Fill of ditch [20003], grey silty clay, covered by (20001).

Pit cut, oval in plan with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.91m long, 0.80m wide and 0.13m deep and filled by (20008).

Fill of pit [20007], orange-brown silty clay, covered by (20001).

Pit cut, sub circular in plan with irregular sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 0.85m long, 0.49m wide and 0.05m deep and filled by (20012).

Fill of pit [20009], dark brown sand silt clay, covered by (20001).

Pit cut, sub circular in plan with sloping sides down to a rounded base. It was 0.69m long, 0.65m wide and 0.21m deep and filled by (20012).

Fill of pit [20011], dark brown silty clay, covered by (20001).

Ditch terminus cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.15m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (20014).

Fill of ditch terminus [20013], dark brown sand silt clay, containing a moderate amount of gravel, covered by (20001).

Ditch terminus cut, aligned NW-SE with a steep SW side and a shallower NE side, with a concave base. It was 1.29m wide and 0.25m deep and filled by (20016).

Fill of ditch terminus [20015], dark brown silty clay with occasional orange mottles, covered by (20001).

Pit cut, aligned NW-SE with steep sides down to a curved base. It was 0.44m wide and 0.19m deep and filled by (20018).

Fill of pit [20017], dark brown silty clay with occasional orange mottles, covered by (20001).
[20019] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, irregular in plan with irregular sloping sides down to an irregular concave base. It was 1.26m wide and 0.19m deep and filled by (20020).

(20020) Fill of ditch [20019], brown containing orange flecks silty clay, covered by (20001).

[20021] Pit cut, oval in plan with sloping sides down to a rounded base. It was 0.95m long, 0.63m wide and 0.13m deep and filled by (20022).

(20022) Fill of pit [20021], brown gravel, covered by (20001).

[20023] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep and filled by (20024). It had been recut as [20025].

(20024) Fill of ditch [20023], light brown sand silt clay, covered by (20026).

[20025] Recut of ditch [2023], with steep sides down to a flat base. It was 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep and filled by (20026).

(20026) Fill of ditch recut [20025], dark brown silty clay, covered by (20001).

[20027] Pit cut, oval in plan with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.85m long, 0.47m wide and 0.09m deep and filled by (20028).

(20028) Fill of pit [20027], light brown silty clay, covered by (20001).

[20030] Ditch cut, 2.4m wide, filled by (20031). Not excavated.

(20031) Fill of ditch [20030].

(20002) Subsoil, light brown clay silt 0.1m thick, covered by (20001).

(20001) Ploughsoil, 0.35m thick.

Trench 21

(21003) Natural gravels, covered by (21002), located at a depth of 0.40m.

[21004] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 1.4m wide, flat base, 0.3m deep, filled with (21005).

(21005) Fill of ditch [21004], dark brown-grey silty clay. It contained 33 early Iron Age potsherds.

[21006] Posthole cut, diameter 0.5m, depth 0.24m, filled by (21007).

(21007) Fill of posthole [21006], light grey-brown sandy clay.

[21008] Curvilinear ditch cut, steep sided with a flat base, 0.83m wide and 0.24m deep, filled with (21009).

(21009) Fill of ditch [21008], medium brown silty clay with gravel.

(21010) Pit cut, irregular shape, c. 1.65m across and 0.3m deep, filled with (21011).

(21011) Fill of pit [21010], light brown/orange clayey silt. It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

[21012] Linear ditch cut aligned NE-SW, 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep, with a 0.5m wide posthole [21035] cut into the base, filled with (21014) and (21013).

(21014) Primary fill of ditch [21012], dark bluish-grey clay silt, covered by (21013).
(21013) Secondary fill of ditch [21012], brown silty sand with gravel, covers (21014).

(21015) Linear ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 1m wide and 0.4m deep, filled by (21016) and (21017).

(21017) Primary fill of ditch [21015], grey brown silty clay, covers (21016).

(21016) Secondary fill of ditch [21015], light brown silty sand, covers (21017).

(21018) Pit cut, 1.6m across and 0.35m deep, filled with (21019) and (21020).

(21019) Secondary fill of pit [21018], grey-brown silty clay, covered by (21020).

(21020) Primary fill of pit [21018], grey-brown gravelly clay, covers (21019).

(21023) Ditch cut aligned NE-SW, 1.3m wide and 0.28m deep, filled with (21024).

(21024) Fill of ditch [21023], orange-brown silty clay.

(21025) Possible posthole cut, 0.4m across and 0.3m deep, filled by (21026).

(21026) Fill of possible posthole [21025], orange-brown silty clay.

(21027) Irregular pit cut 0.9m across and 0.26m deep, filled with (21028).

(21028) Fill of pit [21027], brownish-yellow clay.

(21029) Pit cut 1.9m x 1m across, flattish base and 0.3m deep, filled with (21030).

(21030) Fill of pit [21029], dark greyish-brown silty clay with a central core c.0.3m in diameter of an orange-red burnt clay.

(21031) Ditch cut, aligned east-west, 1.4m wide, filled by (21032). Not excavated.

(21032) Fill of ditch [21031].

(21033) Pit cut, 1.5m across, filled with (21034). Not excavated.

(21034) Fill of pit [21033].

(21036) Curvilinear ditch cut, 0.7m wide, filled with (21037). Not excavated.

(21037) Fill of ditch [21036].

(21002) Subsoil, light brown clay-silt, 0.1m thick, covered by (21001).

(21001) Ploughsoil, 0.3m thick.

Trench 22

(22005) Natural gravels located at a depth of 0.3m.

(22006) Pit cut, 0.99m across and 0.3m deep, filled by (22007).

(22007) Fill of pit [22006], yellowish-brown silty clay.

(22008) Pit cut, 1.3m across and 0.26m deep, filled with (22009).

(22009) Fill of pit [22008], pale brown silty clay
[22010] Pit cut, 1.23m across and 0.2m deep, filled by (22011).

(22011) Fill of pit [22010], pale brown silty clay.

(22002) Subsoil, dark brown grey gravelly silty clay, 0.15m thick.

(22001) Ploughsoil, 0.15m thick.

**Trench 23**

[23003] Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[23005] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, stepped on western side, flat base, 2.25m wide and 0.56m deep, filled with (23004).

(23004) Fill of ditch [23005], grey silty clay.

[23007] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, flat base, 1.63m wide and 0.39m deep, filled with (23006).

(23006) Fill of ditch [23007], dark grey clay.

(23002) Subsoil, dark brown silty clay 0.05m thick.

(23001) Ploughsoil, 0.3m thick.

**Trench 24**

(24002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.4m.

[24003] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, flat base, 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep, filled by (24007), (24006), and (24004).

(24004) Primary fill of ditch [24003], light brown clay silt, 0.11m thick.

(24006) Secondary fill of ditch [24003], greenish brown silty clay, 0.24m thick.

(24007) Same as (24004).

[24008] Posthole cut, 0.86m x 0.27m across and 0.28m deep, filled with (24009).

(24009) Fill of posthole [24008], mid brown clay silt.

[24010] Posthole cut, 0.9m x 0.4m across and 0.14m deep, filled by (24011).

(24011) Fill of posthole [24010], mid brown clay silt.

[24012] Possible ditch terminal, 1.6m across and 0.18m deep and filled with (24013) and cut by [24014].

(24013) Fill of ditch terminal [24012], mid orange brown silty clay

[24014] Pit cut, c.1m across and 0.3m deep, filled with (24015) and cuts ditch [24012].

(24015) Fill of pit [24014], mid orange brown silty clay.

[24016] Ditch cut, aligned NNW-SSE, flat base, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, filled with (24017) and cut by [24018] and [24020].
(24017) Fill of ditch [24016], light orange silty clay.

[24018] Posthole cut, 0.29m x 0.23m across and 0.32m deep, filled with (24019), cuts ditch [24016].

(24019) Fill of posthole [24018], greenish-brown sandy clay

[24020] Posthole cut, 0.42m in diameter and 0.4m deep, filled by (24021).

(24021) Fill of posthole [24020], light brown silty clay.

[24022] Pit cut, 0.7m x 0.54m across and 0.1m deep, filled by (24023) and cut by ditch [24024].

(24023) Fill of pit [24022], mid brown silty clay.

[24024] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 0.54m wide and 0.26m deep, filled with (24025), cuts pit [24022]. Recut as [24026]

(24025) Fill of ditch [24024], greenish-brown silty clay

[24026] Recut of ditch [24024], 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep, filled by (24027).

(24027) Fill of ditch recut [24026], mid brown silty clay.

[24028] Ditch cut, 0.74m wide and 0.11m deep, filled by (24029).

(24029) Fill of ditch [24028], greenish brown silty clay.

[24030] Curvilinear ditch cut, aligned NNE-SWW, 1.05m wide and 0.51m deep, filled by (24031) and (24035).

(24031) Primary fill of ditch [24030], dark greyish-blue clay, 0.21m thick.

(24035) Secondary fill of ditch [24030], greenish-brown silty clay, 0.3m thick.

[24032] Pit cut, 1.8m x 0.85m across and 0.39m deep, filled by (24034) and (24035).

(24033) Primary fill of pit [24032], light brown silty clay, 0.11m thick, covered by (24034).

(24034) Secondary fill of pit [24032], blue-grey silty clay, 0.28m thick

(24001) Ploughsoil, 0.4m thick.

**Trench 25**

(25002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.4m.

[25003] Possible ditch terminal, 0.97m wide and 0.14m deep, filled by (25004).

(25004) Fill of possible ditch terminal [25003], mid brown-grey sandy clay.

[25005] Curvilinear ditch cut 1.04m wide and 0.18m deep, filled by (25006).

(25006) Fill of ditch [25005], grey-yellowish brown clay.

(25001) Ploughsoil, 0.4m thick.
**Trench 26**

(26002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.4m.

[26003] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep, filled by (26004).

(26004) Fill of ditch [26003], mid brown silty clay.

[26005] Ditch cut, aligned north-south, 0.75m wide and 0.23m deep, filled by (26006).

(26006) Fill of ditch [26005], light brown silty clay.

[26007] Posthole cut, 0.2m in diameter and 0.05m deep, filled by (26008).

(26008) Fill of posthole [26007], dark brown silty clay.

[26009] Posthole cut, 0.29m in diameter and 0.3m deep, filled by (26010).

(26010) Fill of posthole [26009], mid brown silty clay.

[26011] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep, filled by (26012) and recut as [26013].

(26012) Fill of ditch [26011], greenish-brown silty clay.

[26013] Recut of ditch [26011], 1.74m wide and 0.28m deep, filled by (26014).

(26014) Fill of ditch recut [26013], mid brown silty clay.

[26015] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 0.72m wide and 0.15m deep, filled by (26016).

(26016) Fill of ditch [26015], greenish-brown silty clay.

[26017] Ditch cut, aligned NWW-SEE, 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep, filled by (26018).

(26018) Fill of ditch [26017], grey brown silty clay.

[26019] Posthole cut, 0.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep, filled by (26020).

(26020) Fill of posthole [26019], greyish-brown sandy clay.

[26021] Ditch cut, aligned NNE-SSW, 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep, filled by (26022).

(26022) Fill of ditch [26021], greyish-brown sandy clay.

[26023] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 1.45m wide and 0.25m deep, filled by (26024).

(26024) Fill of ditch cut [26023], greyish-brown sandy clay.

(26001) Ploughsoil, 0.4m thick.

**Trench 27**

(27003) Natural gravel located at a depth of 0.4m.

[27006] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 3.4m wide and 0.58m deep, filled with (27007). Recut as [27004].

(27007) Fill of ditch [27006], grey gravelly clay.
[27004] Recut of ditch [27006], 1.8m wide and 0.19m deep, filled by (27005).

(27005) Fill of ditch recut [27004], orange-brown sandy clay. It contained 1 Roman potsherd (found on the surface).

[27008] Gully cut, aligned north-south, 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep, filled by (27009).

(27009) Fill of gully [27008], grey-brown clay-silt.

[27016] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep, filled by (27017). Recut at least three times, although not possible to establish the sequence of these recuts

(27017) Fill of ditch [27016], grey brown clay.

[27022] Pit cut, c.1.3m in diameter and 0.37m deep, filled by (27023)

(27023) Fill of pit [27022], brown silty clay.

[27024] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 1m wide and 0.3m deep, filled by (27025).

(27025) Fill of ditch [27024], orange-brown gravelly sand.

[27026] Pit cut, 2m x 0.8m across and 0.65m deep, filled by (27027) and (27031).

(27027) Primary fill of pit [27026], grey-brown silty clay, covered by (27031).

(27031) Secondary fill of pit [27026], greenish brown silty clay.

[27028] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep, filled by (27029).

(27029) Fill of ditch [27028], brown-orange silty clay.

[28002] Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.32m.

[28003] Linear ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 2.65m wide and 0.47m deep, filled by (28004).

(28004) Fill of ditch [28003], yellowish-brown silty clay with a ceramic field drain at the base.

(28001) Ploughsoil, 0.3m thick.

**Trench 28**

(29002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.3m.

[29003] Ditch cut, aligned north-south, filled with (29004), not excavated.

(29004) Fill of ditch [29003].

(29001) Ploughsoil 0.3m thick.
**Trench 30**

(30002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[30003] Pit cut, sub rectangular in plan with vertical sides down to a flat base. It was at least 0.26m long, 0.64m wide and 0.33m deep and filled by (30004).

(30004) Fill of pit [30003] mid brown silty clay containing a very occasional amount of gravel inclusions, and covered by (30001). It contained 1 potsherd of 18th - 19th century date.

[30005] Field drain cut, aligned north to south with sloping sides down to concave base. It was 1.04m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (30006).

(30006) Fill of field drain [30005] mid brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel and a pipe, covered by (30001). It contained 1 post-medieval potsherd.

(30001) Ploughsoil, 0.35m thick.

**Trench 31**

(31003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[31004] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a curved base. It was 0.38m wide and 0.64m deep. It was part of a triple ditch system and filled by (31005).

(31005) Fill of ditch [31004], orange-grey silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel inclusions, and covered by (31002).

[31006] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with curved sloping sides down to a curved base. It was 0.55m wide and 0.30m deep. It was part of a triple ditch system and filled by (31007).

(31007) Fill of ditch [31006], grey-brown clay silt containing a frequent amount of gravel inclusions, and cut by [31008].

[31008] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with concave sides down to a curved base. It was 0.95m wide and 0.49m deep. It was part of a triple ditch system and cut (31007) and filled by (31009).

(31009) Fill of ditch cut [31008] dark grey-blue clay containing an occasional amount of gravel inclusions, and covers (31007) and was covered by (31002).

[31010] Ditch cut, aligned NNW-SSE with irregular sloping sides down to a shallow and curved base. It was 1.35m wide and 0.35m deep. It was possibly related to the triple ditch system and filled by (31011).

(31011) Fill of ditch [31010] orange-brown buff clay silt containing an occasional amount of gravel, and covered by (31002).

(31002) Subsoil, yellow-brown buff, silty clay, 0.15m thick, covered by (31001).

(31001) Ploughsoil, buff-brown, silty sand containing occasional gravel and grits, 0.20m thick.

**Trench 32**

(32002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.40m.

[32003] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with gradual sloping sides down to a slightly convex base. It was 2.5m wide and 0.44m deep and filled by (32004) (32005) and (32006).
(32004) Primary fill of ditch [32004], light grey sandy silt, containing a frequent amount of gravel and grits, 0.09m thick, probably the same as (32005) and covered by (32005).

(32005) Secondary fill of ditch [32004], light grey-orange sandy silt, containing a frequent amount of gravel and grits, 0.31m thick, probably the same as (32004) and covered by (32006).

(32006) Upper fill of ditch [32004], mid brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of gravel and grits, 0.14m thick and covered by (32001).

(32007) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with very sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 0.97m wide and 0.20m deep and filled by (32008).

(32008) Fill of ditch [32007], mid orange-brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of gravel and grits, covered by (32001).

(32009) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with sloping sides down to a rounded base. It was 1.15m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (32010).

(32010) Fill of ditch [32011], mid orange-brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of gravels and grits, covered by (32001).

(32001) Ploughsoil, 0.40m thick.

Trench 33

(33002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

(33003) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with very sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 2.05m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (33004).

(33004) Fill of ditch [33003] red-brown silty clay containing gravel inclusions, and covered by (33001). It contained 1 Roman potsherd.

(33005) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a narrow concave base. It was 1.1m wide and 0.05m deep and filled by (33006).

(33006) Fill of ditch [33005], orange brown silty clay, covered by (33001).

(33001) Ploughsoil, 0.35m thick.

Trench 34

(34003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.4m.

(34006) Ditch cut, aligned east to west, with sloping sides down to a slightly convex base. It was 1.50m wide and 0.11m deep and filled by (34007).

(34007) Fill of ditch [34006], light yellow-brown sandy silt containing a frequent amount of gravel and grits, and covered by (34002).

(34008) Ditch cut, aligned east west, with sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 1.50m wide and 0.19m deep and filled by (34009).

(34009) Fill of ditch [34008], light yellow-brown sandy silt containing a frequent amount of white grit flecks and a moderate amount of sub rounded stones and covered by (34002).

(34001) Ploughsoil, 0.4m thick,
**Trench 35**

(35002) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[35003] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to an uneven base. It was 1.6m wide and 0.35m deep and filled by (35004).

(35004) Fill of ditch [35003], light brown silty clay with orange mottles containing very occasional gravel, and covered by (35002).

[35005] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with gentle sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 1.5m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (35006). It was cut by [35009].

(35006) Fill of ditch [35005], blue-grey fine clay.

[35009] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with a sloping NE side and no clear definition with the NW side as it appears to merge with (35006). It had a flat base, was 0.77m wide and 0.29m deep, cut [35009] and filled by (35010).

(35010) Fill of [35009], pale brown silty clay containing occasional gravel and covered by (35002).

[35007] Ditch cut aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 1.86m wide and 0.42m deep, and filled by (35008) and (35011).

(35008) Primary fill of ditch [35007], blue-grey clay, containing occasional gravel, 0.14m deep and covered by (35006).

(35011) Upper fill of ditch [35007], mid brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel and covered by (35002).

(35001) Ploughsoil, 0.35m thick.

**Trench 36**

(36003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.45m.

[36004] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.85m wide and 0.47m deep and filled by (36005), (36006) and (36007).

(36007) Primary fill of ditch [36004], blue-grey clay, containing occasional gravel, 0.14m deep and covered by (36006).

(36006) Secondary fill of ditch [36004], blue-black silty clay, 0.12m deep and covered by (36005).

(36005) Upper fill of ditch [36004], dark brown silty clay, containing occasional gravel, 0.14m thick and covered by (36002).

[36008] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.9m wide and 0.40m deep. It was filled by (36009), (36010) and (36011).

(36011) Primary fill of ditch [36008], blue grey silty clay containing occasional gravel, 0.13m thick and covered by (36010).

(36010) Secondary fill of ditch [36008], blue black silty clay, 0.17m thick and covered by (39009).

(36009) Upper fill of ditch [36008], dark brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, 0.10m thick and covered by (36002).

[36012] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with irregular sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 2.6m wide and 0.40m deep and filled by (36014) and (36013).
Primary fill of ditch [36012], grey clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, 0.17m thick and covered by (36013).

(36013) Upper fill of ditch [36012], red-brown sandy clay containing an occasional amount of gravel, 0.23m thick and covered by (36002).

Subsoil, 0.20m thick, mid brown sandy clay, covered by (36001).

Ploughsoil, 0.25m thick.

Trench 37

Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

Gully cut, aligned east to west with very sloping sides down to an uneven base. It was 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep and filled by (37004).

Fill of ditch [37003], dark brown silty clay, covered by (37002).

Ploughsoil, 0.35m thick.

Trench 38

Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

Ploughsoil, 0.35m thick.

Trench 39

Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.25m.

Pit cut, sub circular in plan with steep sides down to a flat base. It was 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep and filled by (39004).

Primary fill of pit [39003], grey redeposited gravel, 0.15m thick and covered by (39004).

Secondary fill of pit [39003], dark brown-black silty clay containing occasional gravel and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks, 0.30m thick and covered by (39001). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

Ploughsoil, 0.25m thick.

Trench 40

Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.59m.

Gully cut, aligned east-west with very sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep, and filled by (40005).

Fill of gully [40004], mid brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, and covered by (40002).

Possible ditch terminal cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep and filled by (40007).
(40007) Fill of ditch [40006], grey brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, and covered by (40002).

(40002) Subsoil, light brown sandy gravel, 0.30m thick and covered by (40001).

(40001) Ploughsoil 0.29m thick.

Trench 41

(41003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[41004] Curvilinear ditch cut, with steep slightly concave sides down to a concave base. It was 1.32m wide and 0.41m deep, and filled by (41005).

(41005) Fill of ditch [41004], light grey yellow-brown silty sand with orange mottles, with frequent amount of grits and gravel and sub rounded stones, covered by (41001).

[41006] Land drain cut, aligned NW-SE with nearly vertical sides down to a slightly concave base. It was 0.31m wide and 0.29m deep and filled by (41007).

(41007) Fill of land drain [41006], dark red-brown sandy silt containing a frequent amount of white grits and gravels, covered by (41001).

[41010] Ditch cut, aligned east-west, 3.37m wide. The ditch was not fully excavated due to water logging problems, and was filled by (41011).

(41011) Fill of ditch [41010], dark red-grey brown sandy silt containing occasional flecks of charcoal, and a frequent amount of sub rounded pebbles, and covered by (41001).

(41001) Ploughsoil, 0.35m thick.

Trench 42

(42004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[42009] Palaeochannel, aligned north to south with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 21m wide, 0.30m deep, and filled by (42003).

(42003) Fill of [42009], medium orange-grey silty clay with gravel inclusions, covered by (42002).

[42005] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1.60m wide, 0.40m deep, and filled by (42006).

(42006) Fill of [42005], medium yellow-grey silty clay silt with gravel inclusions, covered by (42002).

[42007] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 3.00m wide, 0.45m deep, and filled by (42008).

(42008) Fill of [42007], medium yellow-grey silty clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions, covered by (42002).

(42002) Subsoil, 0.1m thick, medium grey-brown clay-silt with gravel.

(42001) Ploughsoil, 0.25m thick.
**Trench 43**

(43004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.56m.

[43005] Palaeochannel at NE end of trench with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 46m wide and 0.20m deep, and filled by (43002).

(43002) Fill of [43005], medium blue-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, covered by (43003).

[43006] Palaeochannel at SW end of trench with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 19m wide, 0.10m deep, and filled by (43007).

(43007) Fill of [43006], medium blue-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, covered by (43003).

(43002) Fill of [43005], medium blue-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, covered by (43003).

(43003) Alluvial deposit, medium orange-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, up to 0.36m thick and covered by (43001).

(43001) Ploughsoil, 0.20m thick.

**Trench 44**

(44003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.4m.

(44002) Subsoil, orange-brown silty sand. Lenses of this material up to 0.1m thick were observed across the trench and were covered by (44001).

[44004] Ditch cut, aligned NNW-SSE, 0.6m wide. Not excavated.

[44006] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 0.96m wide. Not excavated.

(44001) Ploughsoil, up to 0.30m thick.

**Trench 45**

(45003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.41m.

(45001) Subsoil, yellow-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.15m thick.

[45004] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 2.0m wide and 0.45m deep and filled by (45007), (45006) and (45005)

(45007) Primary fill of ditch [45007], grey clay, 0.10m thick and covered by (45006).

(45006) Secondary fill of ditch [45007], yellow-brown silty clay containing an occasional amount of silty clay, 0.20m thick and covered by (45005).

(45005) Upper fill of ditch [45007] (removed by the machine with the subsoil), grey-brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel, 0.14m thick and covered by (45000).

[45008] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE. The eastern side was next to a large shallow area filled with the same material, probably the result of pooling on one side of the ditch. The sides sloped down to an uneven base. It was 3.4m wide and 0.39m deep and filled by (45002) and (45009).

(45002) Primary fill of ditch [45008], yellow-brown silty clay that merged into (45009), probably the result of natural silting. It was 0.19m thick and covered by (45009).

(45009) Upper fill of ditch [45008], grey-brown silty clay that merged into (45002), probably the result of natural silting. It was 0.20m thick and covered by (45001).
[45010] Post hole cut, 0.33m in diameter, 0.09m deep and filled by (45011).

(45011) Fill of post hole [45010], dark grey silty clay containing a frequent amount of charcoal stains and covered by (45001).

(45000) Ploughsoil, 0.26m thick.

**Trench 46**

(46003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

(46002) Alluvium, medium brown-grey-blue silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions, 0.15m thick, covered by (46001). Also formed the fills of palaeochannels [46005], [46006], [46007], and [46008].

[46005] Palaeochannel at east end of trench with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 10.6m wide, 0.28m deep, and filled by (46002).

[46006] Palaeochannel to west of [46005] with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 6.2m wide, 0.36m deep, and filled by (46002).

[46007] Palaeochannel to west of [46006] with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 29.4m wide, 0.28m deep, and filled by (46002) and (46004).

(46004) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [46007], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (46002).

[46008] Palaeochannel to west of [46007] with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 10.6m wide, 0.28m deep, and filled by (46002).

(46001) Ploughsoil, 0.20m thick.

**Trench 47**

(47003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.3m.

[47004] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with steep sides down to a slightly convex base. It was 1.05m wide and 0.24m deep and filled by (47005) and (47006).

(47005) Primary fill of ditch [47004], light yellow-brown silty sand containing very occasional burnt stone, 0.12m thick and covered by (47006).

(47006) Secondary fill of ditch [47004] dark grey-brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of flecks and lumps of charcoal, and burnt stone, 0.08m thick and covered by (47002).

[47007] Post hole cut, with steep sides down to a concave base. It was 0.44m in diameter and 0.18m deep, and filled by (47008).

(47008) Fill of post hole [47007], dark grey-brown silty sand, containing a frequent amount of charcoal and a moderate amount of burnt stone. The bottom of the fill becomes lighter and was filled by gravel and grits. It was covered by (47002).

[47009] Pit cut, with steep sides, the base was not excavated due to waterlogging. It was 1.13m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 0.45m and filled by (47010) and (47011).

(47010) Primary fill of pit [47009], mid yellow-brown silty sand, excavated to 0.20m thick and covered by (47011).
(47011) Secondary fill of pit [47009], dark grey-brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of charcoal flecks and small rounded and sub-rounded pebbles, 0.25m thick and covered by (47002). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

[47012] Post hole cut, ovoid in plan with steep sides down to a pointed base. It was 0.41m in diameter and 0.25m deep and filled by (47013).

(47013) Fill of post hole [47012], dark grey-brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of charcoal flecks and a moderate amount of burnt stone, covered by (47002). It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

[47014] Ditch cut, aligned NNW-SSE with sloping sides down to an uneven base. It was 2.6m wide and 0.40m deep, and filled by (47015), (47016) and (47018).

(47015) Primary fill of ditch [47014], light grey silty clay, covered by (47016).

(47016) Secondary fill of ditch [47014], darker grey silty clay.

(47018) Small inclusion of orange silty sand within (47016).

[47019] Ditch cut aligned NW-SE, 0.5m wide and filled by (47020).

(47020) Fill of ditch [47019], light grey brown sandy silt.

[47021] Posthole cut, 0.5m in diameter and 0.24m deep, and filled by (47023) and (47022).

(47022) Secondary fill of posthole [47021], mid grey brown silty sand, 0.14m thick.

(47023) Primary fill of posthole [47021], mid yellowish-brown silty sand, 0.1m thick and covered by (47022).

[47024] Ditch cut, aligned NNW-SSE, 1.8m wide and 0.35m deep, and filled by (47025), (47026), (47027) and (47028).

(47025) Primary fill of ditch [47024], grey silty clay, 0.04m thick, covered by (47026/7).

(47026/7) Secondary fill of ditch [47024], grey sandy clay, 0.23m thick, covered by (47028). It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

(47028) Lens in uppermost fill of ditch [47024], reddish brown sandy silt, 0.05m thick.

(47001) Topsoil, 0.3m thick.

**Trench 48**

(48003) Natural gravel located at a depth of 0.45m.

(48002) Topsoil, 0.45m thick.

**Trench 49**

(49003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.45m.

(49002) Alluvium, medium brown-grey-blue silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions, 0.25m thick, covered by (49001).

[49005] Palaeochannel at NE end of trench with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 12.0m wide, 0.15m deep, and filled by (49002).
Palaeochannel at centre of trench with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 58.2m wide, 0.45m deep, and filled by (49004).

Organic deposit within palaeochannel [49006], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (49002).

Ploughsoil, 0.20m thick.

**Trench 50**

Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.45m.

Pit cut, irregular in plan, with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was between 0.78m and 1.59m wide and 0.11m deep, and filled with (50005).

Fill of pit [50004], orange-brown clay sand containing occasional sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, covered by (50002). It contained 2 Roman potsherds.

Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, on the NE edge the break of slope was sharp then gradual, the SE slopes down to a pointed base. It was 1.04m wide and 0.43m deep, and filled by (50007) and (50008).

Primary fill of ditch [50006], blue-grey clay silt containing occasional flecks of charcoal, 0.37m thick, and covered by (50008).

Secondary fill of ditch [50006], orange-brown silty sand containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecks, 0.43m thick and covered by (50002). It contained 2 Roman potsherds.

Post hole cut, sub-ovoid in plan with steep sides down to a tapering base. It was 0.47m long, 0.46m wide and 0.30m deep, and filled by (50010).

Fill of post hole [50009], light grey-brown sandy silt containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecks and gravel, and was covered by (50002).

Post hole cut, oval in plan, north-south on the long axis, with slightly convex sides down to a tapering base. It was 0.48m long, 0.40m wide and 0.13m deep, and filled by (50012).

Fill of post hole [50011], orange-brown sandy clay with light grey mottles containing an occasional amount of gravel, and covered by (50002).

Post hole cut, with steep sides down to a tapering base. It was 0.27m long, 0.26m wide and 0.26m deep and filled by (50014).

Fill of post hole [50013], grey orange-brown sandy clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, and covered by (50002). It contained 3 early Iron Age potsherds.

Ditch cut, aligned east-west, with sloping slightly concave sides down to a concave base. It was 1.54m wide and 0.56m deep and filled by (50018).

Fill of ditch [50017], light grey-brown with orange mottles clay silt, covered by (50002).

Post hole cut, with sloping slightly concave sides down to a tapering base. It was 0.26m wide and 0.09m deep, and filled by (50025).

Fill of post hole [50024], orange brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of gravel and was covered by (50002).

Post hole cut, ovoid in plan with very sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.41m long, 0.38m wide and 0.12m deep, and filled by (50027).
[50027] Fill of post hole [50026], orange brown silty sand containing occasional gravel and covered by (50002).

[50028] Post hole cut, with very sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 0.40m in diameter and 0.05m deep and filled by (50029).

[50029] Fill of post hole [50028], orange brown silty sand.

[50002] Subsoil, orange brown silty clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, 0.20m thick, and covered by (50001)

[50001] Topsoil, 0.25m thick.

**Trench 51**

[51003] Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.48m.

[51002] Alluvium, medium brown-grey-blue silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.25m thick, covered by (51001).

[51005] Palaeochannel at west end of trench with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 20m wide, 0.53m deep, and filled by (51002).

[51006] Palaeochannel at centre of trench with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 24m wide, 0.68m deep, and filled by (51004).

[51004] Organic deposit within palaeochannel [51006], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (51002).

[51001] Ploughsoil, 0.23m thick.

**Trench 52**

[52003] Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.45m.

[52004] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with very steep slightly concave sides down to an almost flat base. It was 1.85m wide and 0.50m deep and filled by (52005).

[52005] Fill of ditch [52004], light brown-grey silty clay with occasional orange-brown mottles and very occasional charcoal flecks, covered by (52002).

[52010] Pit cut, NW-SE long axis, oval in plan with very sloping slightly concave sides down to an almost flat base. It was 1.0m long, 0.62m wide and 0.11m deep and filled by (52011).

[52011] Fill of pit [52010], mid orange-brown mottled by occasional yellow-brown flecks silty clay, containing very occasional charcoal flecks and covered by (52002).

[52012] Pit cut, NW-SE long axis, oval in plan with very sloping slightly concave sides down to a concave base. It was 1.0m long, 0.62m wide and 0.14m deep and filled by (52013).

[52013] Fill of pit [52012], mid orange-brown mottled by occasional yellow-brown flecks silty clay, containing very occasional charcoal flecks and covered by (52002).

[52002] Subsoil, light to mid yellow-brown with occasional white flecks sandy clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, occasional flecks of off-white sand, very small limestone concretions, and very occasional charcoal flecks, 0.20m thick and covered by (52001).

[52001] Topsoil, 0.25m thick.
Trench 53

(53003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.37m.

(53002) Alluvium, medium brown-grey-blue silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, 0.25m thick, covered by (53001).

[53004] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 9m wide, 0.30m deep, and filled by (53002).

(53001) Ploughsoil, 0.12m thick.

Trench 54

(54003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.40m.

(54002) Alluvium, medium brown-grey-blue silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.25m thick, covered by (53001).

[54007] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 19m wide, 0.30m deep, and filled by (54005).

(54004) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [54007], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (54002).

[54008] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 26m wide, 0.39m deep, and filled by (54006).

(54001) Ploughsoil, 0.15m thick.

Trench 55

(55003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.45m.

(55002) Subsoil, light blue-grey silty clay, between 0.20m and 0.25m thick and covered by (55001).

[55004] Ditch cut, aligned east-west. It had regular sloping edges down to a flat base. It was 0.52m wide and 0.17m deep and filled by (55005).

(55005) Fill of ditch [55004], mid grey-brown silty clay with very occasional gravel and covered by (55002).

[55006] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW. It had regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 2.85m wide and 0.12m deep and filled by (55007).

(55007) Fill of ditch [55006], mid grey-brown silty clay with very occasional gravel and covered by (55002).

[55008] Palaeochannel cut, filled by (55009).

(55009) Fill of palaeochannel [55008].

[55010] Palaeochannel cut, filled by (55011).

(55011) Fill of palaeochannel [55010].

[55012] Palaeochannel cut, filled by (55013).
(55014) Fill of palaeochannel [55015].

(55001) Topsoil, 0.20m thick.

**Trench 56**

(56003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.50m.

(56006) Ditch cut, aligned east-west with regular fairly steep sides down to a concave base. It was 3.95m wide and 0.48m deep, and filled by (56007).

(56007) Fill of ditch [56006] mid brown clay silt containing a frequent amount of gravel, 0.20m thick, and covered by (56002).

(56008) Ditch cut, aligned east-west with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep and filled by (56009).

(56009) Fill of ditch [56008], mid brown-grey sandy clay with frequent gravel, 0.20m thick and covered by (56002).

(56010) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with a regular slope down to a concave base. It was 1.70m wide and 0.25m deep and filled by (56011).

(56011) Fill of ditch [56010], mid brown clay silt with orange mottling clay silt with a frequent amount of gravel, 0.25m thick, and covered by (56002).

(56002) Subsoil, mid orange-brown silty clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, 0.20m thick and covered by (56001).

(56001) Topsoil, 0.30m thick.

**Trench 57**

(57003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.50m.

(57004) Ditch cut, aligned north-south, with very sloping sides (base not found due to waterlogging). It was 4.0m wide and at least 0.35m deep, and filled by (57005) and (57006).

(57006) Primary fill of ditch [57004], mid-light grey blue silty clay, covered by (57002).

(57005) Upper fill of ditch [57004], dark blue black silty clay, 0.15m thick, covered by (57002).

(57007) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with sloping slightly concave sides down to a concave base. It was between 0.60m and 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep, and filled by (57008) and (57009).

(57008) Primary fill of ditch [57007], mid black silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, 0.05m thick and covered by (57009).

(57009) Secondary fill of ditch [57007], mid-orange grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and a moderate amount of gravel, 0.07m thick and covered by (57002).

(57010) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with regular sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep and filled by (57011).

(57011) Fill of ditch [57010], light orange brown sandy silt clay containing occasional gravel and covered by (57002).

(57013) Ditch cut, aligned north-south, 1.7m wide. Not excavated.
(57014) Fill of ditch [57013].
(57012) Layer, consisting of a light blue-grey clay palaeo-deposit which lies below the subsoil (57002) and above the natural (57003).
(57002) Subsoil, mid orange brown clay silt containing a frequent amount of gravel. The subsoil was 0.20m thick but only present in the NE 45m of the trench. It was covered by (57001).
(57001) Topsoil, 0.30m thick.

Trench 58

(58003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.55m.
(58004) Pit cut with irregular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.22m wide and 0.22m deep and was filled by (58005).
(58005) Fill of pit [58004], mid orange-grey silty clay containing very occasional gravel, covered by (58002).
(58006) Ditch cut with irregular sides down to a concave base. It was 1.22m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (58007).
(58007) Fill of ditch [58006], mid orange-grey silty clay containing very occasional gravel, covered by (58002).
(58008) Ditch cut aligned east-west, with irregular sides down to a concave base. It was 1.90m wide and 0.36m deep and filled by (58009).
(58009) Fill of ditch [58008], mid orange-grey silty clay containing very occasional gravel, covered by (58002).
(58002) Subsoil, mid orange-brown silty clay, between 0.20m and 0.30m thick, and covered by (58001).
(58001) Topsoil, 0.25m thick.

Trench 59

(59003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.5m.
(59004) Ditch cut, not completely excavated due to waterlogging. It was filled by (59005), (59006) and (59007).
(59005) Primary fill of ditch [59004], grey yellow silty sand, 0.20m thick and covered by (59006).
(59006) Secondary fill of ditch [59004], dark brown-grey silty clay containing organic material, 0.20m thick and covered by (59007).
(59007) Upper fill of ditch [59004], dark brown-grey silty clay, 0.20m thick and covered by (59002).
(59008) Ditch cut aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide and 0.15m deep, filled by (59009).
(59009) Fill of ditch [59008], dark brown-grey silty clay containing organic material and covered by (59002).
(59010) Ditch cut, aligned east west, with regular steep sides down to a fairly flat base. It was 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep, was filled by (59011) and was recut as [59012].
(59011) Fill of ditch [59010], mid blue-grey clay containing very occasional gravel, and covered by (59002).

[59012] Recut of ditch [59010], with slightly concave sides down to a concave base. It was 0.40m wide and 0.52m deep and filled by (59013).

(59013) Fill of ditch [59012], mid yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional dark brown mottles, covered by (59001).

[59014] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW. The SE edge had a regular steep side while the NW side was shallower down to a flat base. It was between 0.60m and 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep, and filled by (59015).

(59015) Fill of ditch [59014], mid brown-grey with occasional mottles of yellow-brown sandy clay, containing a very occasional amount of gravel and covered by (59002).

[59016] Ditch cut, aligned north-south, with regular steep sides down to a flattish base. It was 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (59017).

(59017) Fill of ditch [59016], blue-grey clay containing a moderate amount of gravel, and covered by (59002).

(59002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt containing occasional gravel, 0.30m thick, covered by (59001).

(59001) Topsoil, 0.20m thick.

Trench 60

(60003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.50m.

[60004] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.70m wide and 0.40m deep and filled by (60005).

(60005) Fill of ditch [60004], medium brown grey clay silt containing an occasional amount of gravel, and covered by (60002).

[60006] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with regular steep sides down to a concave base. It was 5.45m wide and 1.15m deep, and filled by (60007) and (60008).

(60007) Fill of ditch [60006], dark brown grey silty clay containing occasional gravel, and overlaid by (60002).

(60008) Fill of ditch [60006], medium brown yellow re-deposited sandy gravel within (60007). It contained 2 medieval and 10 post-medieval potsherds (18th-19th century).

[60009] Pit cut, sub rectangular in plan, aligned north south, with regular steep sides down to a concave base. It was 1.32m long, 0.72m wide and 0.25m deep and filled by (60010).

(60010) Fill of pit [60009], medium grey brown gravelly sand, covered by (60002).

[60011] Pit cut, with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.05m wide and 0.30m deep, and filled by (60012).

(60012) Fill of pit [60010], medium grey brown gravelly sand, covered by (60002).

(60002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt containing occasional gravel, 0.30m thick, covered by (60001).
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Trench 61

(61004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.76m.

[61006] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 58.2m wide, 0.45m deep, and filled by (61005).

(61005) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [61006], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (61003).

(61003) Alluvium, medium brown-grey-blue silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.43m thick, covered by (61002).

(61002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.12m thick, covered by (61001).

(61001) Topsoil, 0.21m thick.

Trench 62

(62004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.53m.

(62003) Alluvium, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.28m thick, covered by (62002).

(62002) Alluvium, medium brown-blue-grey silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.15m thick, covered by (62001).

(62001) Ploughsoil, 0.10m thick.

Trench 63

(63004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.48m.

(63003) Alluvium, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.28m thick, covered by (63002).

[63007] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 24m wide, 0.50m deep, and filled by (63005).

(63005) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [63007], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (63003).

(63002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.10m thick, covered by (63001).

(63001) Topsoil, 0.10m thick.

Trench 64

(64004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.55m.

(64003) Alluvium, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.25m thick, covered by (64002).
[64007] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 28m wide, 0.48m deep, and filled by (64005).

[64008] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 20m wide, 0.58m deep, and filled by (64006).

(64005) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [64007], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (63003).

(64006) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [64008], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (64003).

(64002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.10m thick, covered by (64001).

(64001) Topsoil, 0.20m thick.

Trench 65

(65004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.45m.

[65007] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 7m wide, 0.11m deep, and filled by (65003).

[65008] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 10m wide, 0.31m deep, and filled by (65003).

[65005] Ditch cut. Aligned NW-SE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 1.10m wide, 0.45m deep, and filled by (65006).

(65006) Fill of [65005], dark grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, covered by (65001).

(65003) Alluvium, medium orange-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.25m thick, covered by (65001).

(65001) Topsoil, 0.20m thick.

Trench 66

(66004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.50m.

[66006] Palaeochannel, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 34m wide, 0.64m deep, and filled by (66005).

[66005] Organic deposit within palaeochannel [66006], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (63003).

(66003) Alluvium, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.20m thick, covered by (66002).

(66002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.10m thick, covered by (66001).

(66001) Topsoil, 0.20m thick.
**Trench 67**

(67004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.37m.

[67005] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 22m wide, 0.57m deep, and filled by (67003).

(67003) Fill of palaeochannel [66005], medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.30m thick, covered by (67002).

(67002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.07m thick, covered by (67001).

(67001) Topsoil, 0.30m thick.

**Trench 68**

(68004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.68m.

[68007] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 22m wide, 0.46m deep, and filled by (68005).

[68005] Organic deposit within palaeochannel [68007], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (68003).

[68008] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 27m wide, 0.47m deep, and filled by (68006).

[68006] Organic deposit within palaeochannel [68008], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (68003).

[68009] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 6m wide, 0.7m deep, and filled by (68003).

(68003) Alluvium, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.38m thick, covered by (68002).

(68002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.08m thick, covered by (68001).

(68001) Topsoil, 0.22m thick.

**Trench 69**

(69003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.50m.

[69005] Pit cut, rectangular in plan with rounded corners, sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.62m long, 0.54m wide and 0.38m deep, and filled by (69004).

(69004) Fill of pit [69005], dark brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, covered by (69002). It contained 4 Roman potsherds.

[69007] Ditch cut aligned NW-SE with steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep and filled by (69006).

(69006) Fill of ditch [69007], dark brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, and covered by (69002). It contained 5 Roman potsherds.
Post hole cut, sub circular in plan with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.31m long, 0.21m wide and 0.12m deep, and filled by (69008).

Fill of post hole [69009], light brown silty clay containing frequent gravel, and covered by (69002).

Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a rounded base. It was 1.12m wide and 0.41m deep, and filled by (69010).

Fill of ditch [69011], mid grey silty sand containing occasional gravel, and covered by (69002). It contained 3 early Iron Age potsherds.

Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with a sloping western edge and a steeper eastern edge down to a concave base. It was 1.11m wide and 0.23m deep, and filled by (69012).

Fill of ditch [69013], light brown silty clay containing very occasional gravel, and covered by (69002). It contained 1 medieval potsherd (12th-14th century).

Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a flat base. It was 3.31m wide and 0.64m deep and filled by (69016), (69017) and (69021).

Primary fill of ditch [69018], grey alluvial clay, covered by (69016).

Secondary fill of ditch [69018], grey alluvial clay with orange flecks, covered by (69021)

Upper fill of ditch [69018], light orange yellow sandy gravel, covered by (69002).

Ditch cut aligned north south with a sloping east side and a steeper west side down to a pointed base. It was 1.22m wide and 0.64m deep and filled by (69014).

Fill of ditch [69015], grey alluvial clay with orange flecks, covered by (69002).

Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 1.54m wide and filled by (69019). Not excavated.

Fill of ditch [69020], mid brown silty clay, covered by (69002).

Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 1.1m wide and filled by (69023). Not excavated.

Fill of ditch [69022].

Subsoil, mid brown clay silty containing occasional gravel, 0.2m thick and covered by (69001).

Topsoil, 0.3m thick.

**Trench 70**

Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.50m.

Layer up to 0.14m thick. Mid orange-brown clay silt containing occasional gravel, covered by (70012).

Layer, up to 0.11m thick, dark brown grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional burnt clay and charcoal flecks, covering (70005/11), cut by [70006].

Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with sloping sides down to a concave base, 1.40m wide and 0.46m deep. It cut through layer (70012) and was filled by (70008), (70007) and (70004).
(70008) Primary fill of ditch [70006], mid-brown-grey silty clay containing large fragments of charcoal and occasional gravel, and covered by (70007).

(70007) Secondary fill of ditch [70006], mid-brown-orange silty clay containing rare small charcoal flecks, covered by (70004).

(70004) Upper fill of ditch [70006], dark brown-grey sand silty containing abundant gravel, and moderate charcoal flecks, covered by (70002). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

[70009] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE with sloping sides down to a concave base with a width of 2.75m and a depth of 0.55m, and filled with (70010).

(70010) Fill of ditch [70009], mid brown grey silty clay, containing occasional gravel, and covered by (70002). It contained 3 early Iron Age potsherds.

[70013] Ditch cut, filled with (70014).

(70014) Fill of ditch [70013].

[70015] Ditch cut, 6.7m wide and filled by (70016).

(70016) Fill of ditch [70015].

[70017] Palaeochannel cut, filled by (70018).

(70018) Fill of palaeochannel [70017].

(70002) Subsoil, light to mid brown, clay sand with occasional patches of sparse gravel, 0.30m thick, and covered by (70001).

(70001) Topsoil, 0.20m thick.

**Trench 71**

(71004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.48m.

(71003) Alluvium, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.15m thick, covered by (71002).

(71002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.11m thick, covered by (71001).

(71001) Topsoil, 0.22m thick.

**Trench 72**

(72004) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.50m.

[72005] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 51m wide, 0.81m deep, and filled by (72006).

(72006) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [72005], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (72003).

[72007] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides. It was at least 3m wide, 0.13m deep, and filled by (72003).
Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 14.5m wide, 0.43m deep, and filled by (72009).

Organic deposit within palaeochannel [72008], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (72003).

Alluvium, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.13m thick, covered by (72002).

Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.12m thick, covered by (72001).

Topsoil, 0.25m thick.

Trench 73

Natural alluvium, blue grey-brown silty clay, located at a depth of 0.16m.

Ditch cut, aligned north-south, an irregular linear in plan with gently sloping sides down to a concave base, 1.40m wide and 0.21m deep, and filled by (73009).

Fill of ditch [73008], mid brown silty clay, covered by (73002).

Curvilinear ditch cut, 1.5m wide with SE terminal, with gently sloping sides down to a concave base with a depth of 0.15m, containing (73011).

Fill of ditch [73010], mid brown silty clay, covered by (73002).

Ditch aligned NE-SW, with irregular sides down to a concave base. It was 1.11m wide and 0.36m deep. It was filled by (73017), (73016) and (73015).

Primary fill of ditch [73014], mid to light buff grey gravels within silty clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, covered by (73015)

Secondary fill of ditch [73014], mid grey with occasional brown mottling silty clay containing very occasional gravel, covered by (73015)

Upper fill of ditch [73014], mottled blue-grey brown silty clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, covered by (73002)

Ditch, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a concave base, 0.15m deep and filled by (73019).

Fill of ditch [73018], mid brown silty clay, covered by (73002).

Palaeochannel cut, filled by (73021).

Fill of palaeochannel [73020].

Palaeochannel cut, filled by (73021).

Fill of palaeochannel [73020].

Subsoil, mid to light grey-brown silty clay, up to 0.18m thick, covered by (73001).

Topsoil, 0.18m thick.
Trench 74

(74008) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.65m.

[74009] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides. It was at least 5m wide, 0.10m deep, and filled by (74003).

[74010] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 10m wide, 0.10m deep, and filled by (74003).

[74011] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 19m wide, 0.36m deep, and filled by (74006).

(74006) Organic deposit within palaeochannel [74011], dark brown-grey humic clay silt with numerous inclusions of wood fragments and snail shells, covered by (74003).

[74012] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 28m wide, 0.33m deep, and filled by (72003).

(74003) Fill of palaeochannels [74009], [74010], [74011], and [74012] and alluvial deposit, medium blue-grey-brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions, 0.53m thick, covered by (74002).

(74002) Subsoil, medium grey-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.32m thick, covered by (74001).

(74001) Topsoil, 0.22m thick.

Trench 75

(75003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.35m.

[75010] Post hole cut, circular in plan with steep sides down to a concave base. It was 0.25m in diameter and 0.10m deep, and filled with (75011).

(75010) Post hole cut, circular in plan with steep sides down to a concave base. It was 0.25m in diameter and 0.10m deep, and filled with (75011).

(75011) Fill of post hole [75010], light green brown silty clay containing a frequent amount of charcoal flecks, covered by (75002). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

[75012] Small pit cut, circular in plan with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.70m in diameter and 0.15m deep, and filled by (75013).

(75013) Fill of small pit [75012], light blue-green clay, covered by (75002).

[75014] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with irregular sides down to a narrow concave base. It was 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep and filled by (75015). Cut by [75004], [75006], and [75008].

(75015) Fill of ditch [75014], mid brown silty clay with light orange-brown mottles, containing occasional gravel. Cut by [75004], [75006] and [75008].

(75004) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with shallow and gently concave sides down to a concave base. It was 0.65m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled by (75005) and cut ditch [75014].

(75005) Fill of ditch [75004], mid green-brown silty clay containing an occasional amount of gravel, and covered by (75002). It contained 4 early Iron Age potsherds.

(75006) Post hole cut, circular in plan with steep sides down to a concave base. It was 0.40m in diameter and 0.36m deep. It was filled by (75007).

(75007) Fill of post hole [75006], dark green-brown silty clay with occasional yellow mottles, and covered by (75002).
Pit cut, sub circular in plan with almost vertical sides down to a flat base. It was 0.96m wide (the remainder of the pit was outside the trench) and 0.68m deep. It was filled by (75009).

Fill of pit [75008], mid green brown silty clay containing a frequent amount of charcoal flecks and very occasional gravel, and was covered by (75002). It contained 6 middle Iron Age potsherds.

Ditch cut aligned NE-SW, with sloping sides the base was not fully excavated. It was filled by (75017).

Fill of ditch [750016], light grey-brown silty sand with yellow-brown mottles and frequent gravel, covered by (75002).

Ditch cut aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.25m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75019).

Fill of ditch [75018], light green brown clay silt with orange brown mottles, covered by (75002).

Ditch cut aligned north south, 0.40m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only, and filled by (75021).

Fill of ditch [75020], light green brown clay silt with orange brown mottles, covered by (75002).

Ditch cut aligned east west, 0.60m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only. It was filled by (75023).

Fill of ditch [75022], light green brown clay silt with orange brown mottles, covered by (75002).

Ditch cut aligned NE-SW with moderately steep sides down to a concave base. It was 1.70m wide and 0.60m deep. The feature was filled by (75025) and (75030).

Primary fill of ditch [75024], mid blue grey clay containing occasional gravel. Covered by (75025).

Upper fill of ditch [75024], light green-brown clay-silt with orange-brown mottles, covered by (75002).

Ditch cut aligned north-south, 6.48m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75027).

Fill of ditch [75026], light grey brown silty clay with yellow brown sandy mottles and frequent gravel, covered by (75002). It contained 3 medieval potsherds (late 12th-13th century).

Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 0.60m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75029).

Fill of ditch [75028], dark green brown silty clay containing a frequent amount of gravel, and was covered by (75002).

Pit/posthole cut with a diameter of 0.65m. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75032).

Fill of cut [75031], dark orange brown silty sand containing occasional gravel, and covered by (75002).
[75033] Post hole with vertical sides down to a slightly convex base. It was 0.38m in diameter and 17.5m deep, and filled by (75034).

(75034) Fill of post hole [75033], dark brown silty sand, with a frequent amount of flat rounded stones, a moderate amount of gravel and charcoal flecks and lumps, covered by (75002).

[75035] Ditch cut aligned NE-SW with steep sides down to a concave base. It was 0.20m wide and 0.33m deep, and filled by (75036).

(75036) Fill of ditch [75035], dark brown silty sand, with a frequent amount of gravel and occasional flecks of charcoal, covered by (75002). It contained 4 early Iron Age potsherds.

[75037] Post hole cut, with a diameter of 0.19m. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75038).

(75038) Fill of post hole [75037], dark brown silty sand, and was covered by (75002). It contained 3 early Iron Age potsherds.

[75039] Post hole cut, with a diameter of 0.40m. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75040).

(75040) Fill of post hole [75039], dark brown silty clay, and was covered by (75002).

[75041] Post hole cut, with a diameter of 0.20m. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75042).

(75042) Fill of post hole [75041], dark brown silty clay, covered by (75002).

[75043] Post hole cut, with steep sides down to a concave base, 0.29m long, 0.28m wide and 0.21m deep, and filled by (75044).

(75044) Fill of post hole [75043], mid-dark brown silty sand containing occasional gravel and charcoal flecks and covered by (75002). It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

[75045] Post hole cut, with a diameter of 0.27m. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75046).

(75046) Fill of post hole [75045], dark brown silty clay, covered by (75002).

[75047] Post hole cut, sub circular in plan with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.33m long, 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep, and filled by (75048).

(75048) Fill of post hole [75047], dark brown silty sand containing occasional gravel and charcoal flecks and was covered by (75002). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

[75049] Post hole cut, ovoid in plan with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.20m long and 0.43m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75050).

(75050) Fill of post hole [75049], dark brown silty clay, and was covered by (75002).

[75051] Post hole cut, 0.25m in diameter. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75051).

(75052) Fill of post hole [75050], dark grey-brown silty sand containing very occasional gravel, and was covered by (75002).

[75053] Post hole cut, oval in plan, with steep sides and a slightly convex base, with a length of 0.35m, a width of 0.30m and a depth of 0.32m, containing (75054).
(75054) Fill of post hole [75053], dark brown silty sand containing frequent gravel and occasional flecks of charcoal, and covered by (75002).

[75055] Post hole cut, sub circular in plan, with an approximate diameter of 0.40m. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75056).

(75056) Fill of post hole [75055], dark brown silty sand, containing occasional gravel, and covered by (75002).

(75057) Post hole cut, sub circular in plan, 0.53m long and 0.47m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75058).

(75058) Fill of post hole [75057], dark brown silty sand containing occasional gravel and flecks of charcoal., and covered by (75002).

(75059) Post hole cut with a diameter of 0.20m. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75060).

(75060) Fill of post hole [75059], dark grey-brown silty sand containing occasional gravel, and covered by (75002).

(75061) Post hole cut, with a diameter of 0.25m. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75062).

(75062) Fill of post hole [75061], mid-dark brown silty sand containing occasional gravel, and covered by (75002).

[75065] Post hole cut, sub circular in plan with steep sides down to a pointed base. It was 0.47m long, 0.32m wide and 0.25 m deep, and filled by (75066).

(75066) Fill of post hole [75065], orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel. The feature was cut by ditch [75063].

(75063) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with steep sides and a rounded base. The feature cut post hole [75065], and was filled with (75064).

(75064) Fill of ditch cut [75063], very dark brown silty sand containing frequent gravel and charcoal flecks and covered by (75002). It contained 10 early Iron Age potsherds.

[75067] Post hole cut, sub circular in plan, 0.48m long and 0.45m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75068).

(75068) Fill of post hole [75067], very dark brown silty sand containing a frequent amount of gravel and charcoal flecks, and was overlaid by (75002).

(75069) Post hole cut, oval in plan, with irregular steep sides down to a pointed bas, 0.36m long, 0.26m wide and 0.42m deep, and filled by (75070).

(75070) Fill of post hole [75069], light to mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel, covered by (75002). It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

(75071) Post hole cut, with a diameter of 0.33m. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75072).

(75072) Fill of post hole [75071], dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel, covered by (75002).

(75075) Pit cut, with steep to vertical sides down to rounded base, with a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.63m, and filled by (75076).]
[75076] Fill of pit [75075], light-mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel. It was cut by post hole [75073] and covered by (75002).

[75073] Post hole cut, with very steep sides down to a pointed base, with a diameter of 0.20m and a depth of 0.33m. The post hole cuts [75075] and was filled by (75074).

[75074] Fill of post hole [75073], dark brown silty sand containing occasional gravel and charcoal flecks and covered by (75002).

[75077] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with steep sides and a flat base, 1.09m wide and 0.47m deep, and filled by (75078).

[75078] Fill of ditch [75077], dark brown silty sand containing frequent gravel, and covered by (75002). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

[75079] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 2.67m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75080).

[75080] Fill of ditch [75079], dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel, and covered by (75002).

[75081] Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, 0.45m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75082).

[75082] Fill of ditch [75081], dark brown silty sand containing occasional gravel, and covered by (75002).

[75083] Post hole cut, with a diameter of 0.28m. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75084).

[75084] Fill of post hole [75083], dark brown silty sand containing frequent gravel and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks, covered by (75002).

[75085] Post hole cut, oval in plan, 0.37m long and 0.32m wide. The feature was recorded in plan only, and was filled by (75086).

[75086] Fill of post hole [75085], dark brown silty sand containing frequent gravel and a moderate amount of charcoal flecks, and covered by (75002).

[75087] Post hole cut. Sub circular in plan with a diameter of 0.31m. The feature was recorded in plan only and was filled by (75088).

[75088] Fill of post hole [75087], dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel and covered by (75002).

Subsoil, 0.1m thick, mid brown clay silt with gravel, covered by (75001).

Topsoil, 0.25m thick. It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

Trench 76

(76003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.49m.

(76004) Pit cut, sub circular in plan with irregular sloping sides down to an uneven base. It was 0.70m long, 0.61m wide and 0.15m deep, and filled by (70005).

(76005) Fill of pit [76004], brown grey silty clay, covered by (76002).

(76006) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 0.30m long and 0.11m wide and filled by (76007).
(76007) Fill of ditch [76006], mid brown clay silt containing occasional gravel, and covered by (76002).

[76010] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with regular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.60m wide and 0.50m deep, and filled by (76009) and (76011).

(76009) Primary fill of ditch [76010], light blue-grey clay silt between 0.20m and 0.25m thick. It was cut by [76012] and covered by (76011).

(76011) Secondary fill of ditch [76010], mid white grey silt gravel, 0.30m thick, covered by (76002).

[76012] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with shallow slightly concave sides down to a flat base. It was 2.10m wide and 0.30m deep and filled by (76013) and (76014).

(76013) Primary fill of ditch [76012], black silty clay with occasional gravel, 0.20m thick, and covered by (76014).

(76014) Secondary fill of ditch [76012], mid yellow-brown clay silt with occasional gravel, 0.10m thick, and covered by (76002).

[76015] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with regular shallow sides down to a concave base. It was 1.10m wide and 0.11m deep, and filled by (76016). Cut by [76017].

(76016) Fill of ditch [76015], orange brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, covered by (76002).

[76019] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with irregular sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 1.40m wide and 0.30m deep, and filled by (76020).

(76020) Fill of ditch [76019], orange-brown silty clay with occasional gravel, covered by (76002).

[76017] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with sloping sides down to a concave base, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. The ditch cut [76015] and [76019] and was filled by (76018).

(76018) Fill of ditch [76017], grey brown silty clay, containing very occasional gravel, and covered by (76002).

[76023] Ditch cut, aligned NW to SE, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It was 1.0m wide and 0.50m deep, and filled by (76024).

(76024) Fill of ditch [76023], light grey-brown silty clay, containing occasional gravel, covered by (76002).

(76002) Subsoil, medium grey brown clay silt, containing frequent gravel, 0.19m thick, and covered by (76001).

(76002) Subsoil, mid orange brown clay silt, containing frequent gravel inclusions, and covered by (76001).

(76001) Topsoil, 0.30m thick.

**Trench 77**

(77003) Natural gravel located at a depth of 0.41m.

[77004] Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with nearly vertical sides, but the base was not revealed. It was 3.28m wide and more than 0.34m deep. It was filled with (77008), (77009) and (77010). It was recut as ditch [77007].
(77010) Primary fill of ditch [77004], dark blue-grey clay containing very frequent amounts of organic material, and covered by (77009).

(77009) Secondary fill of ditch [77004], light orange brown sandy gravel containing very occasional gravel, and covered by (77008).

(77008) Upper fill of ditch [77004], light to mid grey-brown silty clay containing very occasional gravel, and covered by (77006).

(77007) Ditch re-cut of [77004], with sloping sides down to a concave base. It was 2.90m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by (77006) and recut as [77022].

(77006) Fill of ditch [77007], yellow brown sandy gravel up to 0.20m thick, and covered by (77005). It contained 5 early Iron Age potsherds.

(77022) Recut of ditch [77077], 1.8m wide and 0.35m deep, and filled with (77005).

(77005) Fill of ditch recut [77007], mid grey-brown silty clay with orange-brown mottling up to 0.4m thick, and covered by (77002).

(77011) Ditch cut, aligned NE-SW, with regular sloping sides down to a narrow and slightly concave base, 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep, and filled by (77012).

(77012) Fill of ditch [70011], dark green brown silty clay containing a frequent amount of cobbles. It contained 7 early Iron Age potsherds.

(77013) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with very steep sides down to a narrow and concave base, 0.50m wide and 0.23m deep and filled by (77014).

(77014) Fill of ditch [77013], dark green brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, and covered by (77002). It contained 1 early Iron Age potsherd.

(77015) Ditch cut, aligned NW-SE, with steep sides down to a narrowing concave base, 0.62m wide and 0.43m deep and filled by (77016).

(77016) Fill of ditch [77015], dark green brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, and covered by (77002). It contained 6 early Iron Age potsherds.

(77017) Curvilinear ditch cut, with sloping sides down to a flat base, 0.70m wide and 0.35m deep, and filled by (77018) and (77019).

(77019) Primary fill of ditch [77017], dark green brown silty clay containing a moderate amount of gravel and covered by (77018).

(77018) Secondary fill of ditch [77017], light brown silty clay with light orange-brown mottles with a frequent amount of charcoal flecks and covered by (77002). It contained 2 early Iron Age potsherds.

(77020) Ditch cut, aligned east-west, with steep sides down to a narrow and concave base, 0.55m wide and 0.32m deep, and filled by (77021).

(77021) Fill of ditch [77020], light grey-green silty clay with yellow-brown mottles, covered by (77002.)

(77002) Subsoil, mottled orange-brown silty clay containing occasional gravel, 0.15m thick, and covered by (77001).

(77001) Topsoil, 0.26m thick.
**Trench 78**

(78003) Natural gravel, located at a depth of 0.60m.

[78008] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was at least 8.5m wide, 0.40m deep, and filled by (78002).

[78009] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 22m wide, 0.40m deep, and filled by (78002).

[78010] Palaeochannel with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 29m wide, 0.40m deep, and filled by (78002).

(78002) Fill of palaeochannels [72008], [72009], and [72010] and alluvial deposit, medium blue-grey-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions, 0.40m thick, covered by (78001).

(78001) Topsoil, 0.20m thick.
APPENDIX 2: THE ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

The pottery (by Jane Timby)

Introduction

A modest assemblage of some 188 sherds (2189g) of pottery dating to the later Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and later periods was recovered from the evaluation. Seventeen of the trenches produced pottery with the largest group, some 39 sherds, coming from trench 75. Geographically the distribution of pottery is quite spread out with the highest incidence coming from the trenches in the NE part of the study area (trenches 7, 8, 12, 15, 21, 27 and 39).

Methodology and Condition

The pottery was scanned to assess its likely chronology and a count and weight made for each recorded context (Table 1). The pottery was of variable condition with no particularly well-preserved sherds although the overall average sherd size was quite good.

Featured sherds however were extremely scarce which somewhat limits the degree of precision that can be put on dating, especially with the prehistoric material. A certain amount of latitude should thus be put on the summary dates listed in Table 1.

Later Prehistoric

Sherds dating to the later Prehistoric period account for 82.5% of the assemblage. The fabrics are dominated by a calcareous fabric comprising limestone and fossiliferous fragments. Other fabrics include a coarse shell-tempered ware, a fabric tempered with coarse quartz, flint, iron and sparse limestone/shell and a sandy ware.

The calcareous tradition is quite a long-lived one extending from the later Bronze Age through to the mid-later Iron Age. Whilst it is impossible to be absolutely certain about single unfeatured sherds, much of the material here would comfortably fit into the early-middle Iron Age period.

The presence of thin-walled sandy wares probably from carinated bowls from trenches 50 and 75 and a single haematite-slipped sherd (trench 75) indicate an early Iron Age fineware component to these assemblages.

Other rimsherds of simple undifferentiated form from trenches 19, 70 and 75 are also typical of the earlier Iron Age, whereas featured sherds from more globular bodied vessels from trenches 3 and 75 indicate a middle Iron Age phase of occupation in the locality.

Romano-British

A total fifteen sherds of Roman pottery was recovered with sherds coming from trenches 27, 33, 50 and 69. The material all appears to be of local manufacture and of earlier rather than later Roman date (probably 2nd century A.D.).

Medieval

Just six sherds of Medieval currency were present, from trenches 60, 69 and 75. Amongst the sherds are Minety wares, a flint-tempered Savernake cooking pot sherd and a single glazed jug sherd.

Post-medieval/modern

Twelve sherds of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from trenches 30 and 69, mainly the latter. Sherds are mainly glazed red earthenwares typical of the Ashton Keynes kilns accompanied by a sherd of salt-glazed whiteware.
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The animal bone (by Tracey Stickler)

A total of 625 animal bones were recovered from 54 contexts in 20 trenches. Species represented were ox, red deer, horse, sheep, goat and pig. The majority of the bone was fragmented and had been burnt, although this burning had occurred at a low temperature. The articulated loin and hind limbs of an immature ox of less than 2 years of age was recovered from the fill (60010) of pit [60009] in trench 60 and butchery marks were evident on its left tibia. A catalogue is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Animal bone details

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<tr>
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<td>70004</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>bos(1)</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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The worked flint (by Graeme Walker)

Nine pieces of worked or burnt flint were recovered from the evaluation. They were assigned to the following classes:

- Burnt 1
- Scraper 1
- Flakes 5
- Blades 2

Both chalk flint, presumably derived from the nearby Marlborough Downs, and gravel flint have been used as raw materials, although the differing levels of patination and gravel staining make it difficult to assign proportions to each.

Flakes tend to err towards blade-like forms and there is no primary trimming waste. Only one tool, a side and end scraper, was recovered from the ploughsoil in trench 38. This small group is not diagnostic but is most likely to be of Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

The slag

Evidence for ironworking in the form of slag was found on trench 50 (Site 2) and Trench 70 (Site 6). In trench 70 a layer (70005) produced nine pieces of slag (861g) and a ditch cutting through this layer [70006] contained a further ten pieces (1099g) together with an early Iron Age potsherd.

In trench 50 six small pieces (6g) were recovered from pit [50004] and ditch [50006]. Both of these features produced Romano-British pottery.

The other finds

Small undiagnostic pieces of fired clay were recovered from several prehistoric and later features. A green vessel glass fragment was also found on the surface of ditch [15003] in trench 15. Its date is uncertain although it may be Roman.
APPENDIX 3: THE PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Introduction

A total of fourteen bulk samples were taken from different trenches. Two samples were taken from palaeochannels, one from the enclosure of possible Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, eight from early-middle Iron Age pits and ditches, one from a medieval ditch and the other two from undated features.

The purpose of taking the samples was to determine how and if biological remains were preserved on the site, in what sort of features this preservation occurred, and their potential for reconstructing former economies and environments.

Methodology

All samples were taken from fills of negative features according to the guidelines outlined by Wilkinson (1994). All samples were of a standard 10L size, and were taken in sealable, 10L volume plastic tubs and transported to the CAT offices for processing.

The samples were processed using the flotation technique (French 1971), using meshes of 250µm and 500µm for the flot and residue respectively. Both residues and flots were air dried prior to sorting. The dried flots were scanned under a low power binocular microscope and the molluscan remains and carbonised plant material from the flots and residues quantified (Table 3).

Results

All of the samples were contaminated by roots and most contained modern weed seeds. Only a single carbonised grain, from the fill (21005) of early Iron Age ditch [21004] in trench 21, was recovered. Possible carbonised weed seeds were recovered from fill (41005) of undated ditch [41004] in trench 41, fill (47011) of early Iron Age pit [47009] in trench 47 and fill (69012) of medieval ditch [69013] in trench 69.

The survival of molluscan material proved to be good. Most of the samples contained molluscs and prolific quantities were recovered from fill (26012) of undated ditch [26011] in trench 26, and the fill (69012) of medieval ditch [69012] in trench 69. To a lesser extent the fill (41005) of undated ditch [41004] in trench 41 and fill (77008) of early Iron Age ditch [77004] in trench 77 also contained significant quantities of molluscs.

Two samples were taken from fills of palaeochannels. That from fill (66005) of palaeochannel [66006] in trench 66 contained little material. However, the sample from fill (68005) of palaeochannel [68007] in trench 68 proved to be waterlogged. It was not examined in detail as the date of this feature could not be ascertained. However, it could be seen to contain an abundance of plant and molluscan material.

Discussion

The recovery of carbonised plant material from the samples proved to be poor. However, the wealth of molluscan material from the samples suggests that this class of material has the potential to be a good environmental indicator. The palaeochannels, if dating evidence can be obtained, also have good potential for environmental reconstruction.
## Table 3 Environmental Remains

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<td>Charred weed seeds</td>
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In addition sample 68001 from the fill (68005) of palaeochannel [68007] was waterlogged. It was not examined in detail but was observed to contain an abundance of plant and molluscan material.

Key: ** c.100-300
*** >300
Fig. 1 Location plan
Fig. 2. Study area showing cropmarks (from Wiltshire SMR), and location of trenches.
Fig. 4 Study area showing areas of palaeochannels
Fig. 6 Northern area of site showing trench locations and archaeological features
Fig. 8  Southern area of site showing trench locations and archaeological features
Trench 77

Trench 47

Fig. 9 Plan of trenches 77 and 47
Fig. 10  Plan of trench 19
Fig. 11  Plan of trench 7
Fig. 12 Plan of trench 21
Fig. 13 Plan of trench 75
Fig. 14 Plan of trench 24