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Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1, Zone 1a						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural gravels overlain by 2 alluvial layers which were overlain by topsoil					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil- Dark brown clayey silts	Clay pipe Pottery Glass medicine bottle	c. 1881-1930+ c. 1900 – 1940 Late 19 th -20 th C
101	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvial- Grey-blue silty clay	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.29	Alluvial- Orange-brown silty clay	-	-
103	Layer	-	-	Natural- Off white/yellow sandy gravels	-	-

Trench 2, Zone 1a						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
Trench consists of natural gravels overlain by alluvium which is truncated by a palaeochannel and overlain by alluvium, made ground and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil, dark brown clayey silt	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.29	Made ground, dark grey clay	-	Post med/modern
202	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvium, blue grey clay, o/l 203	-	-
203	Layer	-	0.36	Alluvium, Orange brown sandy/silty clay o/l 204	-	-
204	Layer	-	-	Natural, white/off-white gravels	-	-
205	Layer	-	-	Alluvium, light yellowish brown silty brickearth clay, o/l 204	-	-
206	Fill	-	-	Fill of palaeochannel, grey clay with light brown mottling, o/l 207	-	-

207	Fill		0.43	Fill of palaeochannel, soft grey clay with orange mottling, o/l 208	-	-
208	Fill		0.33	Fill of palaeochannel, yellowish brown silty clay, o/l 209	-	-
209	Fill		0.03	Fill of palaeochannel, firm light blueish grey clay, o/l 210	-	-
210	Fill		0.25	Fill of palaeochannel, interface gravels at base of channel, light brown sandy silt with 50% gravels	-	-
211	Layer	-	-	Natural, loose light brown gravelly silty (coarse) sand	-	-
212	Cut	-	1.04	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 206, 207, 208, 209, 210	-	-

Trench 3, Zone 1a						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Natural was not seen in the trench. It consisted of a layer of gravels (307), overlain by an organic layer (306). This in turn was overlain by 4 alluvial layers, a thin subsoil layer and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil- Mid to dark brown silty clay	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.2	Alluvial- Blue-grey clay	-	-
303	Layer	-	0.7	Alluvial- Light orange-brown clay with orange mottling	-	-
304	Layer	-	0.2	Alluvial- Light grey clay with orange mottling	-	-
305	Layer	-	0.5	Alluvial- Mid blue-grey clay	-	-
306	Layer	-	0.2	Dark brown peat/organic layer at base	-	-
307	Layer	-	-	Sandy gravels with organic material	-	-

Trench 4, Zone 1a			
General description		Orientation	NW-SE
Natural was not seen in the trench. It consisted of a palaeochannel [419] that was cut through the base of the trench and overlain by		Length (m)	27
		Width (m)	4

three alluvial deposits and subsequently cut by a second palaeochannel [415]. Two further alluvial layers follow, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil, dark brown silty clay	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil, mid-dark brown silty clay	-	-
402	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, blue grey clay	-	-
403	Layer	-	0.43	Alluvium, light orange brown clay with orange mottling, c/b 415, o/l 404	-	-
404	Layer	-	0.42	Alluvium, light grey clay with Fe mottling, o/l 405	-	-
405	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, blue grey clay	-	-
406	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel 419, Peat, organic very dark brown o/l 416	C14	2200-2030 cal BC
407	Layer	-	-	Gravels with wood, sandy gravels at base of trench	-	-
408	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, light brown clayey silt	-	-
409	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of palaeochannel 415, light brown clayey silt, o/l 410	-	-
410	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel 415, light brownish grey clay, o/l 411	-	-
411	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of palaeochannel 415, pale brown silty clay, o/l 412	-	-
412	Fill	-	0.42	Fill of palaeochannel 415, firm light brown mottled mid grey and orange silty clay, o/l 413	-	-
413	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of palaeochannel 415, soft mid grey silty clay with organics, o/l 414	C14	490-260 cal BC
414	Fill	-	>0.68	Fill of palaeochannel 415, soft mid-dark grey clayey silt with red brown mottling	C14	2270-2030 cal BC
415	Cut	-	>1.60	Cut of N-S palaeochannel, filled by 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414	-	-
416	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel 419, Dark grey loose silty sand with molluscs, o/l 418	-	-

417	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of palaeochannel 419, Mid-light brown grey clay. Mixed depositional zone o/l 406	-	-
418	Fill	-	>0.14	Fill of palaeochannel 419 Peat, dark brown,	-	-
419	Cut	-	>0.50	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 406, 417, 416, 418, cut not seen as max depth reached	-	-

Trench 5, Zone 1a						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench excavated to natural gravels that were cut by tree throw [507] containing 4 fills. These were overlain by 4 alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	0.1	Alluvial- Dark blue/grey clay with organics	-	-
503	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvial- Grey/brown clay	-	-
504	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvial- Dark blue/grey	-	-
505	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Brown clay	-	-
506	Layer	-	-	Off white/Yellow gravels	-	-
507	Cut	1.00	0.32	Tree Throw. Filled by 508 – 511.	-	-
508	Fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of [507]. Yellow-brown clayey gravels	-	-
509	Fill	-	0.2	Fill of [507]. Grey-brown silty clay	-	-
510	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of [507]. Red-brown clay, burnt fill	-	-
511	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of [507] Grey brown clay	-	-

Trench 6, Zone 1a						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil. Thin wedge of natural gravels was observed at the SW end of the trench.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil- Brown silty clay	-	-
602	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvial- Brown clay	-	-

603	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvial- Brown clay (Similar, lighter than, (602)	-	-
604	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvial- Orange/brown clay	-	-
605	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvial- Mid-dark blue grey clay	-	-
606	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Organic, dark grey-brown clay	-	-
607	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvial- Light to mid blue grey clays	-	-
608	Layer	-	-	Natural- Off white/yellow gravels	-	-
609	Layer	-	0.31	Peat- Dark grey/brown sandy organic silts	-	-
610	Layer	-	-	Layer- Fluvial sands, Grey organic rich slightly clayey sand	-	-

Trench 7, Zone Ia						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of natural gravels, cut by 2 tree throws which were overlain by 2 alluvial layers.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil- Dark brown clay	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Brown clay with 1% gravels	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvial- Light brown-grey clay	-	-
703	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvial- Dark yellow-light brown clay	-	-
704	Layer	-	-	Natural- Off white/yellow gravels with clayey matrix	-	-
705	Cut	1.10	0.16	Circular/irregular tree throw	-	-
706	Fill	1.10	0.16	Soft, brown clay fill of [705]	-	-
707	Cut	1.5	0.20	Irregular, shallow tree throw / pit	-	-
708	Fill	1.5	0.14	Soft, light brown silty gravel fill of [707]	-	-
709	Fill	1.5	0.08	Soft, mid-dark grey clay fill of [707]	C14	2030-1890 cal BC

Trench 9, Zone II						
General description					Orientation	-
Natural was not seen in the trench. Trench consisted of clay alluvial layer overlain by modern made ground and topsoil.					Length (m)	4
					Width (m)	4

					Avg. depth (m)	>3.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.15	Dark brown silty loam	-	-
901	Layer	-	3.15	Modern made ground	-	-
902	Layer	-		Brown clay (Seen at base of sondage during machining)	-	-

Trench 10, Zone II						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSE
Trench consisted of alluvial layers, cut by channel [1002] which was overlain by modern made ground and topsoil.					Length (m)	7
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	>2.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.20	Dark brown silty loam	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.80	Modern made ground	-	-
1002	Cut	-	-	NW – SE Channel cut, filled by 1003 – 1008.	-	-
1003	Layer	-		Fill of channel [1002], Dark grey silty gravels	-	-
1004	Layer	-	0.18	Fill of channel [1002], Dark blue-grey clay	-	-
1005	Layer	-		Alluvium, Grey brown clay with FE mottling	CBM Pottery	Medieval – 20 th C c. 1800-1950
1006	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of channel [1002], Dark grey-black silty clay with clinker/coal inclusions	50+ fragments of clinker CBM Fe Nail	Undated Mid 19 th - 20 th C Undated
1007	Layer	-	0.2	Fill of channel [1002], Dark yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent gravels	-	-
1008	Layer	-	0.5	Fill of channel [1002], Dark grey-brown clay	-	-
1009	Layer	-	0.45	Off white/grey gravels	-	-
1010	Layer	-	0.75	Dark grey silty clay	-	-
1011	Layer	-	0.5	Dark grey clay with frequent gravels	-	-

Trench 11, Zone II						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consists of alluvial layers overlain by modern made ground and topsoil.					Length (m)	4
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	>3.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1100	Layer	-	0.20	Dark brown silty loam	-	-
1101	Layer	-	2.00	Modern made ground	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Brown silty clay	-	-
1103	Layer	-	-	Light-mid brown clay	-	-
1104	Layer	-	-	Dark brown grey clay with gravels	-	-
1105	Layer	-	-	Grey sandy gravels	-	-
1106	Layer	-	-	Dark grey clay with organics	-	-

Trench 12, Zone IV						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Natural was not seen in the trench. Trench consisted of clay alluvial layer overlain by modern made ground and topsoil.					Length (m)	22
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	>2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.19	Dark brown silty clay	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.12	Modern made ground	-	-
1202	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvial- Brown clay (Seen at base of sondage during machining)	-	-
1203	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvial- Grey-brown clay	-	-
1204	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Mid-dark grey clay	-	-
1205	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvial-Orange-brown clay with manganese	-	-
1206	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Grey silty clay	-	-
1207	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvial-Grey-brown clay with FE mottling	-	-
1208	Layer	-	0.56	Alluvial- Mid-dark grey clay with shell inclusions	-	-
1209	Layer	-	-	Alluvial-Brown-grey clay with organics	-	-

Trench 13, Zone IV						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of gravels overlain by alluvial layers and subsoil/topsoil					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	>1.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil- Mid-dark brown silty clay	-	-
1302	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvial- Light yellow brown clay	-	-
1303	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial-Light blue-grey clay	-	-

1304	Layer	-	0.55	Alluvial- Organic rich peaty clay with rooting and charcoal	-	-
1305	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Light grey gravels	-	-
1306	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Blue grey clay with charcoal? inclusions	-	-
1307	Layer	-	0.34	Alluvial- Dark brown organic rich peaty clay with organic mottling	-	-
1308	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvial- Dark blue grey clay with light yellow mottling	-	-
1309	Layer	-	0.5	Alluvial- Mid to dark blue grey clay	-	-
1310	Layer	-	0.3	Fluvial- Dark grey blue gravelly sand	-	-
1311	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Light greyish brown humic	-	-

Trench 14, Zone IV						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consisted of gravels overlain by alluvial sequence. Palaeo-channel [1412] was recorded in trench, overlain by further alluvial layers, subsoils and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.2	Modern made ground-pylon haul road	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil- Dark brown clay	-	-
1403	Layer	-	0.4	Alluvial- Dark brown grey clay with FE staining	-	-
1404	Layer	-	0.3	Grey-brown clay (10% organics)	-	-
1405	Layer	-	0.2	Grey clay	-	-
1406	Fill	-	0.6	Fill of palaeochannel 1412, Dark blue-grey clay	-	-
1407	Layer	-		Natural gravels	-	-
1408	Layer		0.2	Dark brown sandy/peaty clay (70% organic)	-	-
1409	Layer	-	0.05	Brown-grey clay	-	-
1410	Layer	-	0.1	Grey clay	-	-
1411	Layer	-	0.10	Light brown clay	-	-
1412	Cut	>3.00	0.66	Palaeo-channel cut, filled by 1406	-	-

Trench 15, Zone IV			
General description		Orientation	ESE-WNW
Natural was not found in this trench. Consisted of a wide palaeochannel extending the length of the trench, truncated by		Length (m)	4
		Width (m)	4

another channel, overlain by 5 layers of alluvium. This in turn was cut by a further palaeochannel and overlain by two alluvial deposits and truncated by a boundary ditch. All was overlain by subsoils and topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	>2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil, dark brown silty clay	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, mid-dark brown silty clay	-	-
1502	Layer	-	0.50	Alluvium, yellow brown clay	-	-
1503	Layer	-	0.55	Alluvium, dark grey silty clay	-	-
1504	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium, dark brown grey silty clay (same as 1509?)	-	-
1505	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvium, dark grey clay with organics and charcoal (same as 1516?)	-	-
1506	Layer	-	-	Alluvium, grey silty gravels (same as 1530?)	-	-
1507	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, light brown clayey silt	-	-
1508	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium, firm brown with orange mottling, silty clay with organics	-	-
1509	Layer	-	0.50	Alluvium, soft grey brown silty clay with wood and snails	-	-
1510	Layer	-	0.22	Fill of palaeochannel 1528, brown grey silty clay with reddish mottling	-	-
1511	Fill	1.90	0.40	Fill of boundary ditch 1520, greenish grey clay with black organic lenses	C14	1720 – Post cal AD 1950
1512	Fill	-	0.42	Fill of palaeochannel 1523, soft brown grey clayey silt	-	-
1513	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of palaeochannel 1523, grey clayey silt with sand lenses and wood	-	-
1514	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of palaeochannel 1528, grey silty sand, shelly with organics	-	-
1515	Fill	-	0.42	Fill of palaeochannel 1528, soft dark organic rich	C14	990 -1150 cal AD
1516	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of palaeochannel 1528, soft dark organic rich	-	-

1517	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel, 1530, mid brownish grey silty clay with brown mottling	-	-
1518	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of palaeochannel 1530, dark brown organic silt	-	-
1519	Fill	-	0.54	Fill of palaeochannel 1530, very dark grey firm organic clay	-	-
1520	Cut	3.70	0.90	Cut of boundary ditch, filled by 1511, 1521, 1522	-	-
1521	Fill	3.06	0.20	Fill of boundary ditch 1520, dark brown silty clay, organic rich	-	-
1522	Fill	3.70	0.50	Fill of boundary ditch 1520, firm grey brown with orange mottling	-	-
1523	Cut	<7.00	1.00	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 1512, 1513, 1525, 1527, 1529	-	-
1524	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, dark organic rich blackish silty clay	-	-
1525	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of palaeochannel 1523, brownish grey silty clay	-	-
1526	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, light grey brown clay with orange mottling	-	-
1527	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of palaeochannel 1523, greenish grey clay with black organic lenses	-	-
1528	Cut	>13m	>0.92	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 1510, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1530	-	-
1529	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel 1523, firm brown clayey silt with orange mottling	-	-
1530	Fill	-	>0.10	Fill of palaeochannel 1528, loose grey sandy gravel with plant detritus	-	-
1531	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 1517, 1518, 1519, only the fills seen in trench	-	-

Trench 16, Zone IV						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Consisted of alluvial layers, overlain by subsoil and topsoil. Natural was not seen and recording was incomplete due to trench collapse.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	>1.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1600	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil- Mid-dark brown silty clay	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.55	Alluvial- Light-mid yellow brown clay	-	-
1603	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
1604	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Dark grey clay	-	-
1605	Layer	-	-	Grey terraced gravels	-	-
1606	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Dark grey clay with charcoal patches.	-	-
1607	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Light-mid grey brown clay at South end base	-	-

Trench 17, Zone IV						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Natural was not seen in the trench. The trench consisted of alluvial deposits overlain by subsoil and topsoil. Palaeochannel deposits were recorded in section but no channel cut was seen.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	>2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- Brown silty Clay	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvial- Light yellow brown clay	-	-
1702	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvial- Light yellow brown clay with brown mottling	-	-
1703	Layer	-	0.5	Dark grey-brown organic clay	-	-
1704	Layer	-	0.75	Brown clay with organics and rooting throughout. Contained charcoal	-	-
1705	Layer	-	-	Grey sandy gravels	-	-
1706	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvial- Light brown, mottled silty clay	-	-
1707	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvial- Dark grey, mottled	-	-
1708	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvial- Light bluish grey with strong brown mottles	-	-
1709	Layer	-	0.1	Alluvial- Greyish brown, humic silty clay	-	-
1710	Layer	-	0.52	Dark brown organic rich silt, slightly clayey and peaty	-	-
1711	Layer	-	0.2	Grey silty sand with shell inclusions	-	-
1712	Layer	-	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel 1716, firm brown organic silt	-	-

1713	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of palaeochannel 1716, Soft olive grey clayey silt	-	-
1714	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of palaeochannel 1716, brown organic silt with lense of light sandy shelly silt at top of	-	-
1715	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of palaeochannel 1716, olive grey clayey silt	-	-
1716	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715. Extent not seen	-	-

Trench 18, Zone Va						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by 3 alluvial layers. These were truncated by a palaeo-channel approximately 4.65m wide at the NW end of the trench. The SE end of the trench consists of a different alluvial sequence to that at the NW end which represents closer the sequence of the alluvium in the area.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil- Dark grey brown sandy silts	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.28	Alluvial- Soft yellow brown silty clay	-	-
1802	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvial- Soft, light bluish grey silty clay. Palaeo-channel fill?	-	-
1803	Fill	-	0.16	Fill- Primary fill of palaeo-channel [1804]. Mid-dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
1804	Cut	-	0.64	NE-SW aligned palaeo-channel, filled by 1803	-	-
1805	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvial- Soft, orange brown silty clay	-	-
1806	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvial- Soft grey silty clay	-	-
1807	Layer	-	-	Orange/brown and grey/white sandy gravels	-	-
1808	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial- Soft, orange brown silty clay	-	-
1809	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Soft, bluish grey silty clay	-	-
1810	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Light brown yellow silty clay	-	-
1811	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvial- Soft, orange brown silty clay	-	-
1812	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Light grey silty clay	-	-
1813	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvial- Soft, loose sandy gravels	-	-

1814	Layer	-	0.07	Alluvial- Soft, orange brown silty clay	-	-
1815	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Bluish grey, gravelly clay	-	-

Trench 19, Zone Va						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consisted of gravel natural with Causeway [1904] overlying at the NE end. This was overlain by alluvial deposits and subsoil/topsoil. Some alluvial deposits were used to level the natural before the causeway was constructed				Length (m)	35	
				Width (m)	4	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil- Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	-	-
1901	Layer	-	3.15	Subsoil- Yellow/brown silty clay	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.2	Alluvial- Blue/grey silty clay	-	-
1903	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow/ yellow brown sandy gravels	-	-
1904	Structure	2.8	0.15	E-W aligned limestone causeway	Horseshoe fragment Horseshoe	Undated 13 th – 14 th C or early post med
1905	Layer	-	0.2	Alluvial- Dark bluish grey clay	-	-
1906	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvial- Dark bluish grey clay	Worked Flint	Meso-E Neo

Trench 20, Zone Va						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consisted of natural gravels, overlain by a causeway similar to TR 19. This was in turn overlain by alluvial layers. Further to the East was a channel that was cut from below the subsoil through alluvial layers				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil- Mid/dark grey brown silty sand	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- Mid-light grey silty clay	-	-
2002	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvial- Yellow grey clay	-	-
2003	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvial- Blue grey clay	-	-

2004	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial- Grey orange clay	-	-
2005	Layer	-	0.10	Grey clay overlying Causeway	1 x clinker fragment Horseshoe Worked flint	Undated 14th- to 15th-C or early post medieval Prehistoric
2006	Structure	2.7	0.2	Stone causeway comprised of limestone blocks	-	-
2007	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial- Blue/grey clay	-	-
2008	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial- Brownish yellow clay with manganese and rooting	-	-
2009	Layer	-	-	Natural- Orange/brown and greyish white sandy gravels	-	-
2010	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of Palaeochannel [2013] Light orange-brown silty clay	-	-
2011	Fill	-	0.27	Fill of Palaeo-channel [2013], orange-brown silty clay	-	-
2012	Fill	-	0.17	Fill of palaeo-channel [2013], light blue grey silty clay	-	-
2013	Cut	4.10	0.58	Palaeo-channel on a N-S alignment. Filled by 2010 – 2012.	-	-
2014	Layer	-	0.14	Greyish white chalky layer in a silty clay matrix	-	-
2015	Layer	-	0.1	Alluvial- Brown silty clay	-	-
2016	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Mid to dark grey brown clay	-	-
2017	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvial- Mid to dark grey silty clay with organics	-	-
2018	Layer	-	0.28	Alluvial- brown silty clay	-	-
2019	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvial- Soft, light grey clay	-	-
2020	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial- Mid to dark grey silty clay with organics	-	-
2021	Surface	1.9	-	Cobble surface of causeway	-	-

Trench 21, Zone Va

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of natural gravels cut by a burnt tree throw [2104], overlain by alluvial deposits and subsoil/topsoil	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer	-	0.1	Dark brown silty loam	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.11	Modern made ground	-	-
2102	Layer	-	0.19	Brown clay (Seen at base of sondage during machining)	-	-
2103	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial- Mid to dark blue grey clay with orange mottling	-	-
2104	Cut	0.50	0.16	Tree throw, filled by 2105.	-	-
2105	Fill	0.50	0.16	Fill of [2104] – dark brown silty clay	-	-
2106	Layer	-	-	Off white/yellow sandy gravels	-	-

Trench 22, Zone Va						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by alluvial deposits, subsoil and topsoil. S.2202 shows the slope of deposit (2204) amongst the landscape.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2202	Layer	-	0.09	Topsoil- Brown/grey silty clay	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Brown silty clay	-	-
2202	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvial- Grey brown silty clay with orange mottles	-	-
2203	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial- Yellow brown clay	-	-
2204	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvial- Mid-dark grey clay	-	-
2205	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Dark brown grey silty clay with manganese, charcoal and gravels. At base of trench	Worked flint	Early Neolithic
2206	Layer	-	-	Natural - Off white/yellow gravels	-	-

Trench 23, Zone Va						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by alluvial deposits as seen across the area, overlain by subsoil/topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.94
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
2301	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil- Brown silty clay	-	-
2302	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Grey/brown clay with orange mottles	-	-

2303	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvial- Mid-dark grey clay with manganese	-	-
2304	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvial-Orange/brown clay with grey clay mottling and manganese	-	-
2305	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial- Grey clay with frequent manganese	-	-
2306	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial- Orange/brown clay with blue/grey mottling	-	-
2307	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial- Blue/grey clay with gravel inclusions	-	-
2308	Layer	-	-	Natural- Off white/yellow sandy gravels	-	-

Trench 24, Zone Va						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of natural sandy gravels truncated by palaeochannel 2416, which was cut by another channel 2415. A series of seven alluvial layers followed, cut by palaeochannel 2414 and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	>2
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil, dark brown silty clay	-	-
2401	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil, grey brown silty clay	-	-
2402	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, brown grey clay	-	-
2403	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium, dark blue grey clay	-	-
2404	Layer	-		Natural, orangey white gravel/fine sand, same as 2424	-	-
2405	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, mid orange brown clay	-	-
2406	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium, blue grey clay	-	-
2407	Layer	-	0.23	Alluvium, orange brown clay	-	-
2408	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, blue grey clay with organics	-	-
2409	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of palaeochannel 2416, peat	C14	1880-1640 cal BC
2410	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium, light brownish grey clay, calcium rich	-	-
2411	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, mid blueish grey clay	-	-
2412	Layer	-	0.27	Alluvium, mottled mid orange and light grey clay, same as 2420	-	-

2413	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of palaeochannel 2416. Light blue grey clay	-	-
2414	Cut	>13.50	0.36	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 2717, 2718	-	-
2415	Cut	7.08	>0.60	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 2422, 2423	-	-
2416	Cut	>14.00	0.54	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 2409, 2413, 2425, 2426	-	-
2417	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of palaeochannel 2414, light-mid brownish grey clay, rich in calcium	-	-
2418	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of palaeochannel 2414, mid-dark blueish grey clay	-	-
2419	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid orange clay	-	-
2420	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, light grey clay, same as 2412	-	-
2421	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, mid brownish grey clay	-	-
2422	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvium, mid-dark blue grey silty clay, organic rich with shells	-	-
2423	Layer	-	0.52	Alluvium, light grey silty clay with shells	C14	360-120 cal BC
2424	Layer	-	0.18	Natural, Silty sand and gravel, olive grey, same as 2404	-	-
2425	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of palaeochannel 2416, mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
2426	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of palaeochannel 2416, light greyish blue clayey silt	-	-
2427	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium, light blue grey silty clay	-	-

Trench 25, Zone Va

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Staggered across 2 trenches that formed a Z shape, it was intended to find the Hinksey Causeway. Two flanking ditches were found along with evidence of a landscaping deposit underlying the existing modern footpath					Length (m)	19
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	VOID	-		VOID	-	-
2501	VOID	-		VOID	-	-
2502	Cut	1.9	0.8	Ditch- NE-SW aligned ditch flanking raised footpath	-	-
2503	Fill	1.5	0.1	Primary fill of [2502] Dark grey silty clay	-	-

2504	Fill	1.9	0.55	Fill of [2502] - Mid-Pale grey clay with orange brown mottling	CBM	C18-C19
2505	Cut	3.8	0.2	NE-SW aligned shallow ditch	-	-
2506	Fill	4.2	0.4	Fill of ditch [2522], pale grey clay with orange brown mottling	Pottery	1820-1860
2507	Fill	3.8	0.2	Primary fill of ditch [2505]	-	-
2508	Cut	6	1.4	Modern soak away	-	-
2509	Fill	6	1.4	Fill of soak away [2508]	CBM Clay pipe Pottery Glass sherd- bottle	Med - C19 19C c. 1830 – 1880 19 th -20 th C
2510	VOID	-	-	VOID	-	-
2511	Cut	2.25	0.6	NE-SW aligned ditch, flanking raised footpath	-	-
2512	Fill	2.25	0.3	Fill of ditch [2511]	Worked Flint	Early Prehistoric
2513	Fill	2.25	0.2	Top fill of ditch [2511], brownish grey silty clay	Glass sherd-wine bottle	18 th -19 th C
2514	Cut	1.65	>0.4	Rubble filled feature of indeterminable date and function.	-	-
2515	Fill	1.65	0.4	Fill of feature [2514]	-	-
2516	Fill	1.65	0.4	Fill of feature [2514]	-	-
2517	Cut	0.8	0.4	Possible Pit/tree throw	-	-
2518	Fill	0.8	0.4	Fill of [2517] Mid-dark grey silty clay with gravel inclusions	-	-
2519	Layer	>6	2.6	Gravel footpath on top of bank (2527)	-	-
2520	Layer	-	0.4	Layer of grey clay alluvium overlying (2521).	-	-
2521	Layer	-	-	Natural gravels	-	-
2522	Cut	4.2	0.4	Re-cut of [2505]	-	-
2523	Deposit	-	0.25	Orange/brown clay alluvial	-	-
2524	Fill	1.9	0.15	Grey silty clay fill of ditch [2502]	-	-
2525	Fill	0.6	0.05	Lens of organic material filling [2502]	-	-
2526	Fill	0.4	0.12	Gravel lens om top of ditch [2502]	-	-
2527	Deposit	8.2	0.35	Landscaping deposit creating a bank overlain by (2519)	-	-

2528	Deposit	5.2	0.15	Layer of grey brown clayey silts, later surface?	-	-
2529	Deposit	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
2530	Fill	0.4	0.06	Very dark grey silty clay, primary fill of ditch [2511]	-	-
2531	Cut	-	-	Interface between (2513)/[2511] and (2532)	-	-
2532	Fill	-	-	Orange/brown clay alluvial fill of [2511]	-	-

Trench 26, Zone Vb

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by alluvial layers. A possible palaeo-channel was cutting from below the alluvia which has been interpreted as a possible stained gravel patch					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil- Light brown/orange clay	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural- dark grey brown gravel/clay	-	-
2603	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvial- Brown organic rich silt		
2604	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvial- dark grey organic rich silt		
2605	Layer	-	0.07	Alluvial- Grey silty sand		
2606	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvial- Pale blue/grey silty sand		
2607	Layer	-	0.23	Alluvial- Light brownish grey silty sand		
2608	Cut	-	0.20	Palaeo-channel 'cut'		
2609	Fill	-	-	Fill- Dark blue-grey gravelly clay		
2610	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Grey silty clay		

Trench 27, Zone Vb

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by alluvial layers. No archaeology					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
2701	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
2702	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial-Blue/grey clay	-	-

2703	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Orange brown gravelly clay		
2704	Layer	-	-	Natural- Off white/yellow gravels		

Trench 28, Zone Va

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Natural was not seen in the trench. Consisted of terraced gravels overlain by alluvial layers. An auger survey was undertaken as resistance was hit at a depth of approximately 2.20m. The SE end of the trench was truncated by modern landscaping in the area.					Length (m)	5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
2801	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil- Mid-dark brown silty clay	-	-
2802	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvial- Brown silty clay	-	-
2803	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvial- Light to mid brown clay with manganese and gravels		
2804	Layer	-	0.3	Alluvial- Grey/brown clay with FE panning and manganese/gravels		
2805	Cut	1.75	0.58	Modern landscaping cut		
2806	Fill	1.75	0.58	Fill of landscaping cut [2807]		
2807	Layer	-	0.23	Alluvial- Grey/brown sandy gravel deposit, frequent shell		
2808	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial- Grey sandy clay with frequent shell and organics		
2809	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Dark grey sandy clay with charcoal		
2810	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvial- Dark grey clay with manganese and organics		
2811	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Dark brown/grey silty clay		
2812	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvial- Dark blue/grey clay with shell		
2813	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvial- Dark grey/brown sticky clay with moderate shell inclusions		
2814	Layer	-		Natural gravels?		

Trench 29, Zone Vb

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
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Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by a series of organic and alluvial layers.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil- Dark greyish brown clayey silt	-	-
2901	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil- Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-
2902	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial- Firm greyish brown clay with manganese, shell and limestone inclusions	-	-
2903	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial- Firm blue/grey clay with manganese, limestone inclusions	-	-
2904	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvial- Firm light blue/grey clay with heavy orange/brown mottling, frequent manganese and moderate limestone inclusions	-	-
2905	Layer	-	0.31	Alluvial- Firm light blue/grey clay with orange mottling	-	-
2906	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Soft grey/blue clay with orange mottles and manganese	-	-
2907	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Soft dark grey/blue clay with orange mottling and organics	-	-
2908	Layer	-	0.28	Alluvial- Soft blue/grey clay with organics and rare manganese	-	-
2909	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvial- Loose mid-dark silty clay with frequent gravels and organics	-	-
2910	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvial- Soft brown/grey clay with organic inclusions	-	-
2911	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvial- Soft dark grey/brown organic silt with shell, limestone and organic inclusions	-	-
2912	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvial- Soft, dark grey/brown organic silt with organics and shell inclusions	C14	2200 – 2030 cal BC
2913	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvial- Grey/blue clay	-	-

2914	Layer	-	0.17	Alluvial- Grey/blue clay with orange lensing	-	-
2915	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvial- Mid-dark blue/grey clay	-	-
2916	Layer	-	-	Off white/yellow sandy gravels	-	-

Trench 30, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consisted on natural gravels with a burnt alluvial layer at the base, overlain by alluvial deposits					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay	-	-
3001	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil- Grey brown silty clay with modern CBM and gravels	-	-
3002	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvial- Blue/grey clay with brown mottles	-	-
3003	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial- Soft orange/brown clay with rare manganese	-	-
3004	Layer	-	0.17	Alluvial- Light blue/grey soft clay with moderate-frequent manganese flecks	-	-
3005	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvial-Mixed, grey/blue orange clay with frequent manganese	-	-
3006	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Mixed blue/grey clay with dark reddish black patches, washed into natural depressions	-	-
3007	Layer	-	-	Off white/yellow gravels	-	-

Trench 31, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted of natural gravels overlain by alluvial sequence as seen across the area					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil- Dark brown/grey clayey silts	-	-
3101	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil- Very soft brown/grey clayey silts	-	-
3102	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvial- Firm, light grey clay with orange/blue	-	-

				mottles and limestone flecks		
3103	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial- Firm, blue/grey clay with orange/brown mottles and manganese	-	-
3104	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvial- Firm, orange/brown clay with moderate manganese inclusions and frequent limestone flecks	-	-
3105	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvial- Firm, blue/grey clay with orange mottles and frequent manganese		
3106	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvial- Firm, mixed blue/grey and orange clay with rare manganese		
3107	Layer	-	-	Natural- Off white/yellow gravels		
3108	Layer	-	0.1	Alluvial- Firm light grey/blue clay		

Trench 32, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consisted on natural gravels with a burnt alluvial layer at the base, overlain by alluvial deposits					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- Dark brown clayey silts	-	-
3201	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil- Brown silty clay	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvial- Dark blue/grey clay		
3203	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvial- Soft orange/brown clay with rare manganese	-	-
3204	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial- Brown/grey silty clay with rare manganese inclusions	-	-
3205	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvial-Light-mid brown silty clay	-	-
3206	Layer	-	-	Alluvial- Organic material underlying (3205), filling natural depressions	-	-
3207	Layer	-	-	Off white/yellow gravels	-	-

Trench 33, Zone Va						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consisted of natural gravels truncated a palaeochannel which extends the length of the trench which is overlain by					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4

alluvium. This is subsequently cut by a later channel and overlain by alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, Dark brown clayey silts	-	-
3301	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil, mid -dark grey brown silty clay with modern CBM and gravels	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, grey brown clay with orange mottles, o/l 3302	-	-
3303	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, Soft light yellow brown clay with rare manganese, o/l 3304	-	-
3304	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel 3318, Light blue/grey soft clay with moderate-frequent manganese flecks, o/l 3305	-	-
3305	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of palaeochannel 3318, dark grey organic clay, same as 3310, possible fill of lower palaeochannel/marsh type environs., o/l 3306	-	-
3306	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of palaeochannel 3318, mid-dark blue grey clay, o/l 3307	-	-
3307	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of palaeochannel 3318, v. dark brown grey clay with manganese and small gravels throughout, o/l 3308	-	-
3308	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of palaeochannel 3318, mid blue grey clayey silts with infrequent organics	-	-
3309	Fill	-	0.10 – 0.28	Fill of palaeochannel 3314, peaty/organic layer at base.	-	-
3310	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of palaeochannel 3318, dark grey clayey silt with shale, same as 3305?	-	-
3311	Layer	-	1.30	Natural, Off-white yellow gravels	-	-
3312	Void	-	-	-	-	-
3313	Void	-	-	-	-	-
3314	Cut	-	1.08	Cut of upper palaeochannel, filled by 3315, 3316, 3317, 3309	-	-

3315	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel 3314, light brownish grey clay, very similar to 3302, seen in the northern extent of the channel, o/l 3316	-	-
3316	Fill	-	0.30 – 0.20	Fill of palaeochannel 3314, light-mid yellow brown clay, o/l 3317	-	-
3317	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of palaeochannel 3314, mid orangey brown clay with orange mottling, o/l 3309	-	-
3318	Cut	-	>0.60	Cut of lower palaeochannel, filled by 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3310	-	-

Trench 34, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of natural geology of sandy gravels with burnt material, overlain by three layers of alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.02
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil, dark brown silty clay	-	-
3401	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil. Light grey brown silty clay	-	-
3402	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, yellow brown mottled clay with white concentrations. o/l 3403	-	-
3403	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium, grey blue clay with orange mottling and rare manganese, o/l 3404	-	-
3404	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvium, orange brown clay with rare manganese, o/l 3405	-	-
3405	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium, blue grey clay with manganese throughout, o/l 3406	-	-
3406	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, light blue orange clay with infrequent manganese, o/l 3407	-	-
3407	Layer	-	-	Burnt deposit washed into natural at base of trench	-	-
3408	Layer	-	1.02	Natural, poorly sorted sandy gravels	-	-

Trench 35, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consists of natural geology of gravel in an orange sand matrix, cut by natural depressions and overlain by four alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil, friable dark brown grey clayey silt	-	-
3501	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil, firm-friable dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
3502	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, firm pale grey brown, o/l 3503	-	-
3503	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, firm pale grey blue clay with rooting, o/l 3504	-	-
3504	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, firm pale orange brown/brown orange clay, o/l 3505	-	-
3505	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, mid orange brown sandy (coarse) clay	-	-
3506	Cut	0.83 x 1.40	0.34	Cut of natural depression, filled by 3507, 3508, 3512	-	-
3507	Fill	0.94 x 0.50	0.18	Fill of natural depression 3506, , plastic dark brown grey sandy clay	-	-
3508	Fill	0.85 x 1.18	0.18	Fill of natural depression 3506, soft mid grey brown sandy clay	-	-
3509	Cut	-	-	Cut of natural depression, filled by 3510, unexcavated	-	-
3510	Fill	-	-	Fill of natural depression 3509, soft mid grey brown sandy clay	-	-
3511	Layer	-	0.80	Natural, loose gravel in very pale yellow grey and orange sand	-	-
3512	Fill	0.74 x 0.40	0.10	Fill of natural depression 3506, soft mid grey brown sandy clay	-	-

Trench 36, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of natural geology of yellow gravels cut by a natural feature and overlain by five layers of alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.02
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

3600	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil, dark brown silty clay	-	-
3601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, mid-dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
3602	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, blue grey clay with small manganese mottling, o/l 3603	-	-
3603	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, orange brown clay with grey mottling and rare manganese flecks, o/l 3604	-	-
3604	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium, light brown grey silty clay with frequent washed in manganese, o/l 3605	-	-
3605	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, brown orange clay with Fe stone mottling, o/l 3606	-	-
3606	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, mid brown grey clay with burnt residue washed in	-	-
3607	Cut	1.20	0.20	Natural feature, f.b 3608	-	-
3608	Fill	1.20	0.20	Fill of natural feature 3607, same as 3606	-	-
3609	Layer	-	1.02	Natural, off-white yellow gravels	-	-

Trench 37, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of sandy gravels overlain by brown sandy silt layer, four layers of alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.20
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil,	-	-
3701	Layer	-	0.10 NE – 0.20 SW	Subsoil, mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
3702	Layer	-	1.40 SW – 1.16 NE	Natural, blue grey and yellow sandy gravel	-	-
3703	Layer	-	0.10 SW – 0.20 NE	Alluvium, light to mid yellowish brown silty clay, o/l 3704	-	-
3704	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, light grey clay, o/l 3705	-	-

3705	Layer	-	0.30 SW – 0.10 NE	Alluvium, mid orange yellow clay, o/l 3706	-	-
3706	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, light grey clay with organic residues, o/l 3707	-	-
3707	Layer	-	1.15 NE – 1.4 SW	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional angular and sub angular stones and organics	-	-

Trench 38, Zone VI

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of cemented sandy gravel overlain by sand, six layers of alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil, friable dark grey brown slightly clayey silt	-	-
3801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, firm mid to light brown silty clay with mottling	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.32	Alluvium, firm light brown mottled grey silty clay, o/l 3803	-	-
3803	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, stiff greenish brown grey humic silty clay with fine yellow mottling, o/l 3804	-	-
3804	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, soft light brown mottled orange silty clay, o/l 3805	-	-
3805	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, soft blueish grey silty clay, o/l 3806	-	-
3806	Layer	-	0.44	Peat, soft greyish brown organic rich clayey silt, o/l 3807	-	-
3807	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, soft dark greenish grey clay, organic rich, o/l 3808	-	-
3808	Layer	-	0.15	Silty sand, pale grey mottling with mid grey	-	-
3809	Layer	-	1.50	Natural, cemented grey gravel and sand	-	-

Trench 39, Zone Vb

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
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Trench consists of natural geology of yellow gravel truncated by a palaeochannel at the southern end several natural features and overlain by six alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil, friable dark greyish brown clayey loamy silt	-	-
3901	Layer	-	0.10 – 0.20	Subsoil, soft mid brownish grey clayey soft	-	-
3902	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, firm mid brownish grey clay with greyish blue and orange mottling, o/l 3903	-	-
3903	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium, firm light-mid greyish blue clay with orange mottling, o/l 3904	-	-
3904	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvium, firm mid orange brown clay with blueish grey mottling, o/l 3905	-	-
3905	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, soft mid blueish grey silty clay with orange brown mottling, o/l 3906	-	-
3906	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium, firm light mottled orange and grey blue clay, o/l 3907	-	-
3907	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, soft mixed dark grey, mid orange brown and light-mid blueish grey silty clay with mineral stone, o/l 3908	-	-
3908	Layer	-	0.95	Natural, off white yellow gravel and coarse sand	-	-
3909	Cut	0.94 x 0.66	0.24	Cut of natural feature, filled by 3910, 3911	-	-
3910	Fill	0.94 x 0.66	0.13	Fill of natural feature 3909, same as 3907	-	-
3911	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of natural feature 3909, loose dark grey gravel in clayey sandy matrix	-	-
3912	Cut	0.75 x 0.65	0.20	Cut of natural feature, filled by 3913	-	-
3913	Fill	0.75 x 0.65	0.20	Fill of natural feature 3912, same as 3907	-	-
3914	Cut	1.00 x 0.60	0.14	Cut of natural feature, filled by 3915	-	-
3915	Fill	1.00 x 0.60	0.14	Fill of natural feature 3914, same as 3907	-	-
3916	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, same as 3202	-	-

3917	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, same as 3903, tapers off towards the northern end	-	-
3918	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, same as 3904	-	-
3919	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, moderately firm grey clay, o/l 3920	-	-
3920	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of palaeochannel 3924, soft dark greyish brown organic silt	C14	1025-1165 cal AD
3921	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of palaeochannel 3924, soft dark brownish grey sandy silt	-	-
3922	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of palaeochannel 3924, loose dark grey sandy (clayey) gravel	-	-
3923	Fill	-	>0.10	Fill of palaeochannel 3924, loose pale greenish grey sandy (clayey) gravel	-	-
3924	Cut	>11.50	0.64	Cut of NEE/SWW palaeochannel, filled by 3920, 3921, 3922, 3923	-	-

Trench 40, Zone Vc

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consists of natural geology of gravel overlain by five layers of alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil, friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	-	-
4001	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil, firm mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-
4002	Layer	-	0.32	Alluvium, firm clay mid blueish/brownish grey with orange mottling, o/l 4003	-	-
4003	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, firm clay, mixed dark blueish grey and mic orange brown and light blueish grey, o/l 4004	-	-
4004	Layer	-	0.05	Alluvium, firm mid orange brown clay, o/l 4005	-	-
4005	Layer	-	0.32	Alluvium, soft mid greyish blue clay, o/l 4006	-	-
4006	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium, soft mixed dark blueish grey/blackish organic rich and mid greyish blue clay	-	-

4007	Layer	-	2.00 NW – 1.02 SE	Natural, gravel in blueish grey clay matrix	-	-
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Trench 41, Zone VI						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The natural was not reached. There were two palaeochannels which were overlain by alluvial deposits covered by a dark grey brown silty clay top soil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer	-	0.2	Dark grey brown silty clay topsoil	-	-
4101	Layer	-	0.16	Mid brown grey silty clay alluvial deposit	-	-
4102	Layer	-	0.32	Dark brown black organic sand. Fill of palaeochannel.	-	-
4103	Layer	-	0.18	Light brownish yellow sandy gravel. Fill of palaeochannel	-	-
4104	Layer	-	0.2	Dark brown grey silty sand. Fill of palaeochannel.	-	-
4105	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
4106	Layer	-	0.3	Mid orange brown alluvium	-	-
4107	Layer	-	0.18	Light blue grey alluvium	-	-
4108	Layer	-	0.2	Dark grey brown organic silt	-	-
4109	Layer	-	0.2	Mid brown grey and mottled blue grey silty clay	-	-
4110	Layer	-	0.14	Dark grey slightly clayey organic silt	-	-
4111	Layer	-	0.05	Organic black sand	-	-
4112	Layer	-	0.32	Same as 4102	-	-
4113	Layer	-	0.18	Same as 4103	-	-
4114	wood	-	-		-	-
4115	Layer	-	0.52	Dark mottled grey and greenish grey silty sand. Fill of palaeochannel	-	-
4116	Layer	-	0.16	Mid mottled yellow grey clayey sand. Fill of palaeochannel	-	-
4117	Layer	-	0.2	Same as 4104	-	-
4118	Layer	-	0.18	Dark brown organic silty peat.	-	-

Trench 42, Zone VI						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The natural consisted of banded light orange grey sandy limestone gravel. This was truncated by an E-W running palaeochannel and					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.5

several natural features probably relating to bioturbation. The palaeochannel was overlain by a series of alluvial layers.						
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer	-	0.30	Dark grey brown clay silt topsoil	-	-
4201	Layer	-	0.42	Mid reddish brown silty clay alluvium	-	-
4202	Layer	-	0.38	Dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of Palaeochannel [4209].	-	-
4203	Layer	-	0.11	Dark brown grey silty clay with sandy patches. Fill of palaeochannel [4209]	-	-
4204	Layer	-	0.10	Dark brown grey silty clay. Fill of palaeochannel [4209].	Pottery Bone	AD. 50-410, c. 1150 – 1250?
4205	Layer	-	-	Natural banded light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
4206	Layer	-	0.15	Dark blackish grey sandy silt	Bone and metalwork	
4207	Fill	0.60	0.40	Mid blue grey silty clay. Fill of natural feature [4213]	Ferrule	Undated
4209	Cut	-	-	Palaeochannel cut	-	-
4210	Layer	-	0.16	Light brown blue mottled silty clay alluvium	-	-
4211	Layer	-	0.24	Light blue grey mottled silty clay alluvium	-	-
4212	Layer	-	0.14	Mid red orange silty clay alluvium	-	-
4213	Layer	0.60	0.40	Cut of a natural feature (rooting). Filled by (4207)	-	-

Trench 43, Zone Vc						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
The natural consisted of banded off white yellow sandy limestone gravel with brown clay patches. This was truncated by natural features and a palaeochannel. These in turn were covered by various layers of alluvium.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay	-	-
4301	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
4302	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
4303	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – mid orange brown silty clay	-	-

4304	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – mid orange brown clay with blue grey mottling	-	-
4305	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium – light to mid blue grey clay with orange mottling	-	-
4306	Layer	-	-	Light to dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
4307	Cut	0.78	0.36	Cut - natural feature, possible treethrow. Filled by (4308)	-	-
4308	Fill	0.78	0.36	Fill – soft dark grey silty clay. Fill of [4307]	-	-
4309	Layer	-	-	Natural - off white yellow sandy limestone gravel with brown clay patches	-	-
4310	Cut	0.68	0.18	Cut – treethrow filled by (4311)	-	-
4311	Fill	0.68	0.18	Fill – dark blue grey clay. Fill of [4310]	-	-

Trench 44, Zone Vc

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
The Natural consisted of a banded pale brown yellow gravel that was 1.4m deep in the west and gradually rose to a height of 0.6m deep. This was overlain by a light grey brown clay followed by a mid grey brown subsoil. This subsoil was truncated by a NE-SW running linear filled with blue and white china.				Length (m)	27	
				Width (m)	4	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.85	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
4400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
4401	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil – mid grey brown clay with dark brown grey smears.	Pottery	c. 1650 - 1800
4402	Layer	-	0.23	Light grey brown clay	-	-
4403	Cut	0.72	0.40	Cut – NE-SW running linear. Filled by (4404)	-	-
4404	Fill	0.72	0.40	Fill of [4402] – mid brown grey silty clay. Fill of [4403]	Pottery Screw	c. 1780 – 1840 19 th C or later
4405	Layer	-	0.40	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent pea gravel.	-	-
4406	Layer	-	-	Natural – mid brown orange to pale brown yellow sandy gravel	-	-

Trench 45, Zone Vc

General description	Orientation	N-S
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An off white yellow sandy gravel was overlain by two alluvial layers. These in turn were overlain by subsoil and topsoil. No archaeology was present.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
4502	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium – light blue grey clay	-	-
4503	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium – light brown silty clay	-	-
4504	Layer	-	-	Natural – off white yellow sandy gravel.		

Trench 46, Zone Vc						
General description					Orientation	N-S
The pale yellow grey banded sandy gravel natural was truncated by three ditches, two of which may have formed an entryway. These ditches were covered by several layers of alluvium which in turn were overlain by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
4601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
4602	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – mottled dark grey blue and mid orange grey silty clay	-	-
4603	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – light blue grey with brown orange mottling silty clay	-	-
4604	Layer	-	-	Natural – pale yellow grey sandy gravel	-	
4605	Cut	0.94	0.56	Cut – NE-SW running linear. Filled by (4605), (4607), (4608), (4635). Same as [4630].	-	-
4606	Fill	0.82	0.14	Fill – light blue grey silty clay. Fill of [4605]	-	-
4607	Fill	0.80	0.22	Fill – mid blue grey with orange brown mottling silty clay. Fill of [4605]. Same as (4632)	-	-
4608	Fill	0.60	0.10	Fill – mid blue grey pebbly clay matrix. Fill of [4605]. Same as (4633)	-	-

4609	Cut	1.64	0.35	Cut - NE-SW running linear. Filled by (4611), (4612)	-	-
4610	Layer	-	0.08	Mid greyish reddish orange sandy gravel	-	-
4611	Fill	0.92	0.14	Fill - Light blue grey with orange mottling. Fill of [4609]	-	-
4612	Fill	1.64	0.24	Fill – mid yellow blue clayey sandy gravel. Fill of [4609]	-	-
4613	Cut	0.48	0.26	Cut – Natural feature. Filled by (4614), (4615).	-	-
4614	Fill	0.48	0.18	Fill – dark blueish reddish grey silty clay. Fill of [4613]	-	-
4615	Fill	0.32	0.06	Fill – mid orange blue clayey gravel. Fill of [4613]	-	-
4616	Cut	0.72	0.12	Cut – natural feature filled by (4617)	-	-
4617	Fill	0.72	0.12	Fill – mid blueish grey silty clay. Fill of [4616]	-	-
4618	Cut	1.04	0.52	Cut – NE-SW running linear. Filled by (4623), (4622), (4621), (4620), (4619). Same as [4624]	-	-
4619	Fill	-	0.10	Fill – Light blue grey clay. Fill of [4618]	-	-
4620	Fill	1.04	0.20	Fill – Mid blue grey silty clay. Fill of [4618]. Same as (4626).	-	-
4621	Fill	0.70	0.20	Fill – Dark blue grey silty clay. Fill of [4618]. Same as (4627)	-	-
4622	Fill	-	0.12	Fill – white grey sand. Fill of [4618]	-	-
4623	Fill	-	0.40	Fill – mid to dark blueish grey sandy gravelly clay. Fill of [4618]. Same as (4628).	-	-
4624	Cut	1.04	0.52	Cut – terminus of ditch [4618]. Filled by (4626), (4627),(4628). Same as [4618].	-	-
4625	Layer	-	0.08	Mid to dark greyish red sandy gravel (4635).	-	-
4626	Fill	-	0.2	Fill – mid blue grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [4618]. Same as (4620)	-	-
4627	Fill	0.70	0.20	Fill – Dark blue grey silty clay. Fill of [4618]. Same as (4621)	-	-

4628	Fill	-	0.40	Fill – mid to dark blueish grey sandy gravelly clay. Fill of [4618]. Same as (4623).	-	-
4629	Layer	-	0.08	Mid to dark greyish red sandy gravel. Same as (4636).	-	-
1906	Cut	0.94	0.56	Cut – NE-SW running linear. Terminus of [4605]. Filled by (4632), (4633), (4634), (4635). Same as [4605]	-	-
4631	Layer	-	0.08	Mid to dark greyish red sandy gravel. Same as (4636).	-	-
4632	Fill	0.80	0.22	Fill – mid blue grey with orange brown mottling silty clay. Fill of [4630]. Same as (4632)	Worked flint	Early Prehistoric
4633	Fill	0.60	0.10	Fill – mid blue grey pebbly clay matrix. Fill of [4630]. Same as (4608)	-	-
4634	Fill	-	0.20	Fill – mid blueish white sandy gravelly clay. Fill of [4630]. Same as (4635)	-	-
4635	Fill	-	0.12	Fill – mid blueish white sandy gravelly clay. Fill of [4605]. Same as (4634)	-	-
4636	Layer	-	0.08	Mid to dark greyish red sandy gravel. Same as (4606), (4610), (4625), (4629), (4631), (4638).	Worked flint	undated
4637	Cut	1.4	-	Cut – NE-SW running ditch. Filled by (4644), (4642), (4640), (4639). Same as [4609].	-	-
4638	Layer	-	0.08	Mid to dark greyish red sandy gravel. Same as (4636).	-	-
4639	Fill	1.36	0.06	Fill - reddish blue clay. Fill of [4637]	-	-
4640	Fill	1.5	0.26	Fill – blue grey clay. Fill of [4637]	-	-
4641	Fill	1.8	0.22	Fill – blue grey clay. Fill of [4637]	-	-
4642	Fill	0.56	0.10	Fill – reddish brown gravelly sand. Fill of [4637]	-	-
4643	Layer	0.84	0.06	Light brownish yellow sandy gravel. Redeposited natural.	-	-

Trench 47, Zone VI

General description	Orientation	NNW-SSE
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The pale yellow grey banded sandy gravel natural was truncated by a palaeochannel in the NW end of the trench. This channel was filled by alternate bands of sands and silts. This channel was overlain by several layers of alluvium which in turn were overlain by a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	2.1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark brown grey silty clay	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
4702	Layer	-	0.32	Alluvium – light orange brown silty clay	-	-
4703	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – light blue grey silty clay	-	-
4704	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – light blue grey silty clay	-	-
4705	Fill	-	0.16	Channel fill – mid blue grey clay silt.	-	-
4706	Fill	-	0.34	Channel fill – mid brown grey clay sand.	-	-
4707	Fill	-	-	Channel fill – group number given to laminations of silt and sand within the channel	-	-
4708	Layer	-	-	Dark brown grey organic silty clay	-	-
4709	Fill	-	-	Channel fill – same as (4707)	-	-
4710	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – light blue grey clay	-	-
4711	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay	-	-
4712	Fill	-	0.12	Channel fill – mottled orange brown grey sand. Part of (4707).	-	-
4713	Fill	-	0.10	Channel fill – mid blue grey sandy clay. Part of (4707).	-	-
4714	Fill	-	0.10	Channel fill – mid blue grey silty sand. Part of (4707).	-	-
4715	Fill	-	0.10	Channel fill – mid grey yellow sand. Part of (4707)	-	-
4716	Fill	-	0.10	Channel fill - mid blue grey sandy clay. Part of (4707).	-	-
4717	Fill	-	0.28	Channel fill – mid blue grey sandy clay. Part of (4707).	-	-
4718	Fill	-	-	Channel fill - laminations of mid brown orange and yellow orange sand. Part of (4707).	-	-
4719	Fill	-	0.10	Channel fill – laminations of dark blue silty clay and mid	-	-

				blue grey sand. Part of (4707).		
4720	Fill	-	0.10	Channel fill – mid blue grey silty sand. Part of (4707).	-	-
4721	Fill	-	0.17	Channel fill – dark blue grey clay organic	-	-
4722	Cut	-	-	Cut of Channel.	-	-

Trench 48, Zone Vc						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Natural light grey-yellow sandy gravel was truncated by various natural features. These were overlain by various layers of alluvium which in turn were overlain by a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
4800	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
4802	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvium – pale grey brown clay	-	-
4803	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium – pale grey blue and orange brown mottled clay	-	-
4804	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid brown orange clay	-	-
4805	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – pale grey blue and mottled mid brown orange clay.	-	-
4806	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid grey blue and mottled brown orange clay	-	-
4807	Layer	-	0.08	Mid orange brown sandy clay gravel	-	-
4808	Layer	-	-	Mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
4809	Layer	-	-	Natural – pale grey yellow sandy gravel	-	-
4810	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvium – grey clay with orange mottling.	-	-
4811	Fill	0.55	0.08	Fill – light blue grey clay with orange mottling. Fill of [4812].	-	-
4812	Cut	0.55	0.08	Cut of natural feature. Filled by (4811).	-	-
4813	Fill	1.0	0.17	Fill – light blue grey clay. Fill of [4814]	-	-
4814	Cut	1.0	0.17	Cut of natural feature. Filled by (4813).	-	-

4815	Fill	-	-	Fill – light brownish grey clay. Fill of [4816]	-	-
4816	Cut	-	-	Cut of natural feature. Filled by (4815)	-	-
4817	Fill	0.35	0.12	Fill – blue grey clay and red silt. Fill of [4818].	-	-

Trench 49, Zone Vc						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The natural pale yellow grey sandy gravel was truncated by several treethrows. Some were filled with burning contained worked flint. This features was covered by several layers of alluvium which in turn were overlain by a subsoil and top soil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
4900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
4901	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil – dark brown grey silty clay	-	-
4902	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – pale grey brown clay	-	-
4903	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium – orange brown clay	-	-
4904	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – dark brown grey silty clay	-	-
4905	Fill	0.9	0.3	Fill of treethrow [4906]. Blueish grey clay.	Worked Flint bone	late Mesolithic / early Neolithic
4906	Cut	0.9	0.3	Cut of treethrow. Filled by (4905)	-	-
4907	Layer	-	0.02	Alluvium – dark greyish brown clay.	-	-
4908	Layer	-	-	Orange brown silty sandy gravel	-	-
4909	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – Dark blue grey clay.	-	-
4910	Layer	-	0.05	Dark brown grey silty clay	-	-
4911	Layer	-	0.08	Red silty clay. Possibly burnt.	-	-
4912	Layer	-	0.24	Dark blue grey clay	-	-
4913	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – blue grey clay, slightly heat affected	-	-
4914	Layer	-	0.22	Light blue grey silty clay. Slightly burnt.	-	-
4915	Layer	-	0.04	Dark brownish grey clay.	-	-
4916	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay with orange mottling.	-	-

4917	Fill	0.82	0.20	Fill of possible burnt tree throw/fire pit, friable bright red silty clay.	Worked flint	late Mesolithic / early Neolithic
4918	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – blue grey clay with orange mottling.	-	-
4919	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – organic dark grey blue clay. Charred organic material.	-	-
4920	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – blue grey clay	Worked flint	Early Prehistoric
4921	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – dark orange brown silty clay	-	-
4922	Layer	-	-	Yellow brown clay silt.	-	-
4923	Layer	-	-	Natural – pale yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
4924	Cut	0.82	0.20	Possible fire pit or burnt tree throw	-	-

Trench 50, Zone Vc
General description

The natural light yellowy grey sandy gravel was truncated by several natural features filled with burnt and organic material. A peat horizon also covered the gravels in some areas. These were overlain by a series of alluvial layers which were cut by a palaeochannel in the SSW end of the trench. This channel was in turn covered by alluvial layers. These were overlain by subsoil and topsoil.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

27

Width (m)

4

Avg. depth (m)

2.54

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil – dark brownish grey clay silt.	-	-
5001	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil – dark brownish grey clay.	-	-
5002	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvium - light grey clay with mottled orange flecks	-	-
5003	Fill	-	0.08	Alluvium - blue grey clay with mottled orange flecks. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5004	Fill	-	0.17	Alluvium – blue grey clay. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5005	Fill	-	0.10	Peat – dark brown organic silt. Well humified. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5006	Fill	-	0.18	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-

5007	Fill	-	0.17	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Well humified. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5008	Fill	-	-	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Well humified.	-	-
5009	Fill	-	0.25	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Very humified. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5010	Fill	-	0.02	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Very humified. Same as (5009). Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5011	Fill	-	0.10	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Very humified. Same as (5009). Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5012	Fill	-	0.08	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Very humified. Same as (5009). Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5013	Fill	-	0.15	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5014	Fill	-	0.14	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5015	Fill	-	0.15	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5016	Fill	-	-	Brown grey silty sand. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5017	Layer	-	-	Light grey sandy gravel	-	-
5018	Cut	0.50	0.18	Cut of natural feature. Filled by (5019)	-	-
5019	Fill	0.50	0.18	Fill of natural feature [5018]. Dark blackish blue silty clay	-	-
5020	Cut	-	0.14	Cut of natural feature. Filled by 5021	-	-
5021	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of natural feature [5020]	-	-
5022	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium – mid blue brown with orange mottling silty clay	-	-
5023	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay with brown orange mottling	-	-

5024	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – Light blueish grey clay with abundant amounts of manganese	-	-
5025	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – Light blueish grey clay	-	-
5026	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – light blue gray clay with orange brown mottling	-	-
5027	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvium – light to mid blue grey clay	-	-
5028	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – light to mid blue grey clay	-	-
5029	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium - Clay with mid greyish orange with blue grey mottling	-	-
5030	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium - Light blue grey clay	-	-
5031	Cut	-	-	Palaeochannel	-	-
5032	Fill	-	0.28	Alluvium – light blue grey clay. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5033	Fill	-	0.14	Peat – dark black grey organic silt. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5034	Fill	-	-	Mid to dark blue grey silty clay. Fill of palaeochannel [5031].	-	-
5035	Layer	-	-	Greenish blue grey silty clay	-	-
5036	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 51, Zone VI

General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
The natural was not reached within this trench. Six possible stakes cut through the alluvial sequence. It is unclear as to whether these stakes formed a structure. They were covered by further alluviation which, in turn, was covered by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt.	-	-
5101	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
5102	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvium – pale grey brown clay.	-	-
5103	Layer	-	0.05	Alluvium – pale brown orange clay.	-	-

5104	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium – pale blue grey clay with brown orange mottling.	-	-
5105	Layer	-	0.03	Alluvium – pale brown orange clay	-	-
5106	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – mottled pale blue grey and orange brown clay.	-	-
5107	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mottled pale blue grey and orange brown clay.	-	-
5108	Layer	-	0.28	Alluvium – pale brown to grey-blue clay.	-	-
5109	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – pale grey blue clay	-	-
5110	Layer	-	0.20	Mottled blue grey clay	-	-
5111	Layer	-	0.35	Buried soil - Dark grey brown silt with organic content	-	-
5112	Layer	-	-	Pale grey blue clay sand	-	-
5113	Wood	0.10	1.30	Vertical stake driven through alluvium (5114). Point fashioned with axe	Wood (C14)	1080 – 910 cal BC
5114	Layer	-	0.35	Alluvium – light blue grey clay	-	-
5115	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – light blue grey clay with sand inclusions	-	-
5116	Layer	-	0.05	Alluvium – mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
5117	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – light blueish grey clay sand.	-	-
5118	Wood	0.16	0.65	Vertical stake similar to (5113).	-	-
5119	Cut	0.12	1.30	Cut of stakehole for stake (5113)	-	-
5120	Cut	0.15	0.65	Cut of stakehole for stake (5118)	-	-

Trench 52, Zone VI						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The natural in this trench was not reached. Various alluvial and peat deposits. These are possibly fills of a palaeochannel. They were overlain by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
5200	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil – dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-
5201	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-

5202	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – pale grey brown clay.	-	-
5203	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvium – pale orange brown clay	-	-
5204	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium – pale grey blue clay.	-	-
5205	Layer	-	0.06	Ground surface? - dark blue grey clay	-	-
5206	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid grey blue clay.	-	-
5207	Layer	-	0.05	Pale grey blue clay.	-	-
5208	Layer	-	0.10	Peat – dark brown organic silt.	-	-
5209	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay with a small amount of organic content.	-	-
5210	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light brown orange clay.	-	-
5211	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – pale grey blue clay.	-	-
5212	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – pale grey blue clay	-	-
5213	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – mid grey blue clay with organic flecks.	-	-

Trench 53, Zone Vc						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
The natural was not reached in this trench. One large palaeochannel was cut by several later channels. These were covered by an alluvial sequence which was truncated by two linears. These two linears were covered by a sub soil and top soil.					Length (m)	36
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil – friable dark brown clay silt.	-	-
5301	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil – compact light brown silty clay.	-	-
5302	Layer	-	0.17	Alluvium - Dark blue grey clay	-	-
5303	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium - Mid blue grey clay	-	-
5304	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium - Light blue grey clay	-	-
5305	Cut	-	0.32	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (5306) and (5307).	-	-
5306	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel [5305] – dark purple grey peaty organic silt	-	-

5307	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of palaeochannel [5305] – dark blue grey clay silt.]	-	-
5308	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – dark blue grey clay.	-	-
5309	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium - dark blueish grey silty clay.	-	-
5310	Layer	-	-	Dark blue grey clay sandy gravel.	-	-
5311	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – light blueish brown clay.	-	-
5312	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – light blueish brown clay	-	-
5313	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light brownish blue clay.	-	-
5314	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvium – light greyish brown clay	-	-
5315	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay	-	-
5316	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mid grey blue clay	-	-
5317	Layer	-	-	Light blue grey sandy silty gravel	-	-
5318	Cut	-	0.51	Cut of palaeochannel – Filled by (5319), (5320), (5321), (5322), (5323), (5324), (5350), (5351). Same as [5305].	-	-
5319	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of palaeochannel [5318] – light blueish brown clay.	-	-
5320	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel [5318] – dark brown humified peat.	-	-
5321	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of palaeochannel [5318] – light blue grey clay.	-	-
5322	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of palaeochannel [5318] – mid grey blue clay.	-	-
5323	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of palaeochannel [5318] – light brownish grey organic peaty silt.	-	-
5324	Fill	-	-	Fill of palaeochannel [5318] – mid grey blue clay.	-	-
5325	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of [5352] – light brownish white shelly sand	-	-

5326	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of [5353] – dark blueish grey sand with lenses of dark blueish grey clay silt.	-	-
5327	Fill	3.80	0.56	Fill of [5334] -lenses of brownish orange and dark brown sandy gravel.	-	-
5328	Fill	3.40	0.06	Fill of [5334] – dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
5329	Layer	-	0.29	Mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
5330	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium - mid blueish grey clay	-	-
5331	Layer	-	0.20	Fill of [5333] - dark blueish grey clay silt.	C14	1670 – 1940 cal AD
5332	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of [5352] – dark grey brown clay silt	-	-
5333	Cut	-	0.64	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (5331), (5337) and (5339).	-	-
5334	Cut	5.60	1.0	Cut of modern ditch – filled by (5327), (5328), (5335), (5336).	-	-
5335	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of [5334] – mid reddish brown silty clay.	-	-
5336	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of [5334] – dark grey black organic silty clay.	Glass	18 th /19 th C or later
5337	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of [5333] – dark blueish grey silty clay.	-	-
5338	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of [5352] – mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt.	-	-
5339	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of [5333] – dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-
5340	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of [5352] – mid brown silty clay.	Pottery	c. 1780 - 1840
5341	Fill	2.60	0.14	Fill of [5353] – dark blueish brown clay.	-	-
5342	Fill	2.30	0.18	Fill of [5353] – light beige grey clay.	--	-
5343	Fill	2.02	0.10	Fill of [5353] – dark greyish blue clay.	-	-
5344	Fill	2.02	0.10	Fill of [5353] – dark greyish blue clay with wood fragments.	-	-
5345	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of [5353] – mid blueish yellow gravelly sand.	-	-
5346	Fill	-	-	Fill of [5353] – mid blue grey clay	-	-
5347	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – dark blueish grey clay.	-	-

5348	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium - mid blueish grey clay	-	-
5349	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium – dark blueish grey clay	-	-
5350	Layer	-	0.22	Fill of [5318]. Peat – dark blackish grey organic silt.	-	-
5351	Layer	-	-	Fill of [5318]. Peat – dark blackish grey organic silt.	-	-
5352	Cut	-	0.30	Cut of modern linear – Filled by (5325), (5332), (5338), (5340).	-	-
5353	Cut	-	0.66	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (5326), (5341), (5342), (5343), (5344), (5345) and (5346).	-	-
5354	Fill	-	-	Fill of [5357] – dark blackish grey organic silt.	-	-
5355	Fill	0.71	0.28	Fill of [5357] – dark blueish grey clay silt.	-	-
5356	Fill	0.26	0.30	Fill of [5357] – dark blueish grey clay silt	-	-
5357	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel – Filled by (5354), (5355), (5356).	-	-
5358	Layer	-	-	Dark grey sand with organic material.	-	-
5359	Layer	-	-	Light grey sand	-	-
5360	Wood	-	-	Wood within modern ditch [5353].	-	Undated
5361	Wood	-	-	Wood within palaeochannel fill (5350)	-	Iron Age or later
5362	Wood	-	-	Wood within palaeochannel fill (5351)	-	Undated

Trench 54, Zone Vc						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
A light yellowish white sandy gravel natural was overlain by a series of alluvial layers. These were truncated by a modern feature which in turn was covered by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt.	-	-
5401	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil -Mid brown grey silty clay.	-	-
5402	Layer	-	0.17	Alluvium – pale grey brown clay.	-	-
5403	Layer	-	0.17	Alluvium – pale brown grey clay with blue grey mottling.	-	-

5404	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – bale blue grey with orange mottling.	-	-
5405	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – pale grey blue clay with orange mottling	-	-
5406	Layer	-	0.30	Peat – dark yellow grey organic silt.	-	-
5407	Layer	-	-	Pale blue grey sandy gravels	-	-
5408	Cut	-	-	Cut of modern feature filled by (5409).	-	-
5409	Fill	-	-	Fill of [5408] – light brown clay.	-	-
5410	Layer	-	-	Light yellow white sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 55, Zone VI						
General description					Orientation	ESE-WNW
The natural geology was not reached in this trench. Channel deposits, consisting of peats and clays, were covered by a sub soil and top soil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
5501	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
5502	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – mid brown orange silty clay.	-	-
5503	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium – mid yellow orange silty clay with blue mottling.	-	-
5504	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium – light blueish grey silty clay with orange mottling	-	-
5505	Layer	-	0.20	Peaty alluvium – dark purplish grey silty clay.	-	-
5506	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – light blue grey silty clay.	-	-
5507	Layer	-	0.20	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt	-	-
5508	Layer	-	0.10	Peat – light grey brown humified organic silt.	-	-
5509	Layer	-	0.06	Light yellow white sandy gravel.	-	-
5510	Layer	-	-	Mid grey brown sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 56, Zone VI		
General description	Orientation	N-S

The natural gravel was not reached in this trench. Alluvial layers were cut by a palaeochannel. This channel was filled by series of clay and peat sequences. These channel fills were overlain by a series of alluvial deposits which were, in turn, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
5600	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil – dark greyish brown clay silt.	-	-
5601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
5602	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – mid brownish grey clay	-	-
5603	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – mid brownish blue clay.	-	-
5604	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – dark blueish grey silty clay.	-	-
5605	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – dark blue grey clay silt with black mottling.	-	-
5606	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – purplish grey silty clay.	-	-
5607	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – dark purplish black organic silt.	-	-
5608	Fill	-	-	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – dark purplish black organic silty with dark blue grey silt lenses.	C14	3520 – 3365 cal BC
5609	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – dark blueish grey clay	-	-
5610	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light blueish grey clay.	-	-
5611	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium – mid blueish grey clay with orange mottling.	-	-
5612	Layer	-	-	Mid blueish grey clay with iron concretions	-	-
5613	Layer	-	0.10	Light purplish blue grey silt.	-	-
5614	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – dark blueish grey silty clay.	-	-
5615	Fill	-	0.44	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – dark blueish grey organic silt and sand lenses.	-	-

5616	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – dark brown organic clayey silt with sand lenses.	C14	2300 – 2060 cal BC
5617	Fill	-	-	Fill of palaeochannel [5618] – dark grey sand.	-	-
5618	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (5605), (5606), (5607), (5608), (5614), (5615), (5616, (5617).)	-	-
5619	Layer	-	-	Light purplish grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 57, Zone VI						
General description					Orientation	E-W
The natural gravel was not reached. A series of channel fills were overlain by an alluvial sequence that was covered by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt.	-	-
5701	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
5702	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – pale grey brown clay.	-	-
5703	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mottled light brown orange and light blue brown clay.	-	-
5704	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium – mid orange brown clay with light orange brown mottling.	-	-
5705	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvium – light blue grey clay with orange mottling.	-	-
5706	Layer	-	0.06	Channel fill – dark blue grey organic clay.	-	-
5707	Layer	-	0.09	Channel fill – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
5708	Layer	-	0.12	Channel fill – dark grey brown organic silt.	-	-
5709	Layer	-	0.28	Channel fill – mid blue grey clay with organic content.	-	-
5710	Layer	-	0.25	Channel fill – light yellow grey clay organic silt.	-	-
5711	Layer	-	0.16	Channel fill – pale yellow grey sandy silt with organic content.	-	-
5712	Layer	-	0.10	Channel fill – pale grey white sand.	-	-

5713	Layer	-	0.05	Channel fill – mottled brown grey and grey brown organic sand.	-	-
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Trench 58, Zone VI						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
The light yellow grey sandy gravel natural was overlain by alluvium which was cut by a palaeochannel. This channel was covered by alluvium which was overlain by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil – dark brown grey clay silt.	-	-
5801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
5802	Layer	-	0.05	Alluvium - light grey brown clay.	-	-
5803	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – mottled light blue grey and light orange brown clay.	-	-
5804	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid brown orange clay.	-	-
5805	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – light grey blue clay.	-	-
5806	Layer	-	0.04	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
5807	Layer	-	0.05	Alluvium – light grey blue clay	-	-
5808	Layer	-	0.07	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
5809	Layer	-	0.10	Peat – dark brown grey organic silt.	-	-
5810	Layer	-	0.51	Channel fill – mid yellow grey clay.	-	-
5811	Layer	-	-	Channel fill – light yellow grey clay with organic component.	-	-
5812	Layer	-	-	Channel fill – dark blue grey humified clay.	-	-
5813	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – light grey blue clay.	-	-
5814	v	-	0.20	Alluvium – mid grey blue clay with iron mottling.	-	-
5815	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – mid grey blue clay.	-	-
5816	Layer	-	0.19	Channel fill – mid blue grey clay with humified organic matter.	-	-
5817	Layer	-	0.10	Channel fill – dark grey brown silty organic peat.	-	-

5818	Layer	-	0.10	Channel fill – mid blue grey gravelly sand.	-	-
5819	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellowy grey sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 59, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
The natural light brown orange and red orange sandy gravel was covered by a series of channel deposits, the edges of which were not apparent in the trench. These channel deposits were covered by an alluvial sequence which was covered by a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil – dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-
5901	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil – dark brown grey silty clay.	-	-
5902	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvium - light grey brown clay.	-	-
5903	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – light grey orange with blue grey mottling.	-	-
5904	Layer	-	0.08	Channel fill – light blue grey clay	-	-
5905	Layer	-	0.10	Channel fill – light purple grey silty clay.	-	-
5906	Layer	-	0.08	Channel fill – pale brown grey sandy silt.	-	-
5907	Layer	-	0.08	Channel fill – mid blue grey with pale grey blue mottled silty clay.	-	-
5908	Layer	-	0.13	Channel fill -dark blue grey organic silt.	-	-
5909	Layer	-	0.04	Pale blue grey silty sandy gravel	-	-
5910	Layer	-	-	Natural – light ruddy orange sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 60, Zone VI						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The natural gravels were not reached in this trench. An alluvial layer was cut by a palaeochannel which in turn was covered by an alluvial sequence. This sequence was covered by a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

6000	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil – dark greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
6001	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6002	Layer	-	0.04	Alluvium – mid blueish brown silty clay.	-	-
6003	Layer	-	0.28	Alluvium – mid blueish brown silty clay.	-	-
6004	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
6005	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay with orange veins.	-	-
6006	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
6007	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel [6008] – mid blue grey clay	-	-
6008	Cut	-	0.16	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (6007), (6009), (6010), (6011), (6012), (6013), (6014).	-	-
6009	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of palaeochannel [6008] – dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
6010	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel [6008] – dark purplish grey organic silt.	-	-
6012	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of palaeochannel [6008] – dark brown grey silty sand	-	-
6013	Fill	-	0.46	Fill of palaeochannel [6008] – dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-
6014	Fill	-	-	Fill of palaeochannel [6008] – light blue grey silty sand.	-	-

Trench 61, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	N-S
The pale yellow grey sandy gravel was cut by several ditches and natural features. One of the natural features contained <i>in situ</i> burning and Mesolithic worked flint. These were overlain by a series of alluvial layers which were in turn overlain by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil – dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-
6101	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay	-	-

6102	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvium – light blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6103	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium – light blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6104	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium – mid brown orange silty clay.	-	-
6105	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium – mid brown orange and light blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6106	Layer	-	0.05	Mid brown orange sandy clay.	-	-
6107	Layer	-	-	Natural – pale yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
6108	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of natural feature [6111] – mid reddish orange silty clay. Insitu burning.	Worked flint Pottery	Late Mesolithic Late Iron Age
6109	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of natural feature [6111] – light blue grey clay.	-	-
6110	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of natural feature [6111] – mid blue grey clay.	Worked flint	Early Prehistoric
6111	Cut	0.84	0.27	Cut of natural feature – filled by (6108), (6109), (6110), (6115)	-	-
6112	Cut	1.48	0.38	Cut of curvilinear ditch – filled by (6113) and (6117).	-	-
6113	Fill	-	0.44	Fill of ditch [6112] – dark blueish grey silty clay.	-	-
6114	Cut	0.96	0.62	Cut of ditch – filled by (6120), (6121), (6122).	-	-
6115	Fill	-	0.03	Fill of natural feature [6111] – mid brownish orange sandy clay.	-	-
6116	Layer	-	-	Dark brownish grey clay	-	-
6117	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of ditch [6112] – orange silty clay.	-	-
6118	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of [6119] – dark blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6119	Cut	-	0.30	Cut of natural feature – filled by (6118).	-	-
6120	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of ditch [6114] – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6121	Fill	0.90	0.52	Fill of ditch [6114] – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6122	Fill	0.46	0.24	Fill of ditch [6114] – mid brown orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 62, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light grey yellow sandy gravel natural was cut by a N-S running ditch which was overlain by alluvium. This alluvium was cut by a palaeochannel which was covered by more alluvium. This was then overlain by a topsoil and subsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6201	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
6202	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium - mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6203	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – light brown grey silty clay.	-	-
6204	Cut	-	0.30	Cut of ditch – filled by (6205) and (6206)	-	-
6205	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of [6204] – dark grey blue silty clay.	-	-
6206	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of [6204] – light brown grey alluvial clay.	-	-
6207	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel	-	-
6208	Fill	-	-	Fill of palaeochannel [6207] – dark grey brown organic silt.	-	-
6209	-	-	-	Natural – light grey yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 63, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light grey yellow sandy gravel was overlain by alluvium which in turn was covered by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6301	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
6302	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6303	Layer	-	-	Natural – light grey yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 64, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light yellow grey sandy gravel natural was overlain by organic deposits that ran the whole length of the trench. This layer was					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10

likely the fill of a palaeochannel. Cutting into this deposit were two small stakes. Separating these from a stone causeway was a layer of alluvial clay. Covering the causeway was a series of alluvial deposits which were cut by a stone land-drain, possibly of medieval date. Covering this land-drain was the topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	1.0
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
6402	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6403	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – light brown grey silty clay.	(worked?) Flint	Undated
6404	Fill	-	0.16	Peat – dark grey brown organic silt. Fill of palaeochannel [6407]	Worked flint	Undated
6405	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6406	Structure	3.80	0.23	NNE-SSW running causeway covered by (6402) and overlying (6404)	-	-
6407	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (6404). Extent unknown	-	-
6408	Wood	-	-	Worked wood covered by (6403)	C14	890 – 1010 cal AD
6409	Cut	0.48	0.40	Cut of land drain - possibly once stone lined.	-	-

Trench 65, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The pale yellowy grey sandy gravel natural was overlain by two alluvial layers. These were cut by a palaeochannel. This was overlain by another layer of alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6501	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvium – mottled grey brown clay with small stones.	-	-
6502	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – light to mid brown sandy clay.	-	-
6503	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel [6506] – mottled mid grey brown clay.	-	-
6504	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of palaeochannel [6506] – dark brown grey clay.	-	-

6505	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of palaeochannel [6506] – dark grey brown organic clay.	-	-
6506	Cut	24.6	1.00	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (6503), (6504) and (6505).	-	-
6507	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – mid brown grey clay	-	-
6508	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – light grey blue clay	-	-
6509	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – mid brown orange sandy clay.	-	-
6510	Layer-	-	-	Natural – light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 66, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The light yellow grey sandy gravel was cut by a ditch which in turn was covered by a series of alluvial layers. These were covered by a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6601	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – mid brown grey silty clay.	-	-
6602	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6603	Cut	0.54	0.41	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Filled by (6604)	-	-
6604	Fill	0.54	0.41	Fill of ditch [6603] – light blue grey silty clay.	-	-
6605	Layer	-	-	Light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 67, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
A pit cut the light grey yellow sandy gravel natural. This was covered by a thin layer of alluvium. The alluvium was covered by a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
6701	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6702	Cut	1.42	0.89	Cut of pit - filled by (6703), (6704), (6705), (6706), (6707).	-	-

6703	Fill	-	0.70	Fill of pit [6702] – dark brown grey silty clay.	Pottery Worked Flint	Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age? Undated
6704	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of pit [6702] – mid brown grey silty clay.	Pottery Worked flint	Early Iron Age? Undated
6705	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of pit [6702] – light yellow grey sandy clay.	-	-
6706	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of pit [6702] – mid grey brown clay gravel.	-	-
6707	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of pit [6702] – light brown grey sandy gravel.	-	-
6708	Layer	-	-	Natural – light grey yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 68, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The light yellow grey clay sandy gravel was cut by a pit in the east and two possible linears in the west. These were covered by alluvial layers which were in turn covered by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6802	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium - mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6803	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6804	Cut	0.96	0.78	Cut of pit – filled by (6805), (6806), (6807).	-	-
6805	Fill	0.90	0.40	Fill of pit [6804] – dark greyish brown clayey sand.	C14	1210-1010 cal BC
6806	Fill	0.92	0.26	Fill of pit [6804] – dark brownish grey clayey sand.	-	-
6807	Fill	0.82	0.20	Fill of pit [6804] – dark greyish brown clayey sand.	Pottery Worked Flint Bone	Early prehistoric/prehistoric. Undated
6808	Cut	0.51	0.30	Cut of post hole – filled by (6809).	-	-

6809	Fill	0.51	0.30	Fill of post hole [6808] – dark greyish brown clayey sand.	-	-
6810	Layer	-	-	Natural - light yellow grey clay sandy gravel	-	-
6811	Cut	1.26	0.14	Cut of natural feature – filled by (6812).	-	-
6812	Fill	1.26	0.14	Fill of [6811] – dark reddish brown sandy silt.	-	-
6813	Cut	0.46	0.10	Cut of gully – filled by (6814).	-	-
6814	Fill	0.46	0.10	Fill of gully [6812] – mid reddish orange silty clay	-	-
6815	Cut	0.22	0.12	Cut of gully – filled by (6815)	-	-
6816	Fill	0.22	0.12	Fill of gully [6815] – mid reddish orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 69, Zone VII						
General description				Orientation	NNE-SSW	
The natural light yellow orange sandy gravel was cut by a series of natural features as well as two gullies and a palaeochannel. These were overlain by a series of alluvial layers which were in turn covered by a topsoil.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
6901	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium – mid grey blue silty clay.	-	-
6902	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium - Light orange brown silty clay.	-	-
6903	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – dark blue grey clay.	-	-
6904	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellowish brown silty clay.	-	-
6905	Cut	1.62	0.32	Cut of natural feature. Filled by (6906).	-	-
6906	Fill	1.62	0.32	Fill of [6905] – light brownish grey clay.	-	-
6907	Cut	-	0.08	Cut of a natural feature – filled by (6908).	-	-
6908	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of [6907] – light grey brown clay.	-	-
6909	Cut	3.60	0.42	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (6910), (6911), (6912).	-	-
6910	Fill	1.82	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel [6909] – Light brown clay.	-	-

6911	Fill	1.51	0.23	Fill of palaeochannel – mid grey clay.	-	-
6912	Fill	1.72	0.42	Fill of palaeochannel – mid yellow brown clay	-	-
6913	Cut	1.40	0.16	Cut of ditch – filled by (6914).	-	-
6914	Fill	1.40	0.16	Fill of ditch [6913] – mid grey sandy clay.	-	-
6915	Cut	0.80	0.16	Cut of ditch – filled by (6916)	-	-
6916	Fill	0.80	0.16	Fill of ditch [6915] – light grey clay.	-	-
6917	Cut	4.21	0.31	Cut of channel – filled by (6918).	-	-
6918	Fill	4.21	0.31	Fill of channel [6917] – dark blueish grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 70, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
The light yellow grey sandy gravel was cut by a N-S running ditch and a series of natural features. These were covered by alluvium which was covered by a top soil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
7001	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
7002	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
7003	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium dark orange brown silty clay	-	-
7004	Fill	1.0	0.28	Fill of ditch [7005] – light brown grey clay.	-	-
7005	Cut	1.0	0.50	Cut of ditch – filled by (7004) and (7006).	-	-
7006	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch [7705] – light grey clay.	-	-
7007	Fill	0.56	0.16	Fill of natural feature – light grey brown clay.	-	-
7008	Cut	0.56	0.16	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7007).	-	-
7009	Fill	0.85	0.26	Fill of natural feature [7010] – light brown clay.	-	-
7010	Cut	1.70	0.19	Cut of natural feature filled by (7009)	-	-

7011	Fill	0.80	0.18	Fill of natural feature [7012] – light brown clay.	-	-
7012	Cut	2.10	0.18	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7011)	-	-
7013	Fill	0.55	0.30	Fill of pit [7014] – light red silty clay.	-	-
7014	Cut	0.55	0.30	Cut of pit – filled by (7013).	-	-
7015	Fill	0.80	0.30	Fill of natural feature [7016] – light brown clay.	-	-
7016	Cut	0.80	0.30	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7015).	-	-
7017	Layer	-	-	Natural – light grey yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 71, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	E-W
The light orange yellow sandy gravel was cut by a series of rivulets which were overlain by alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
7100	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.50	Alluvium – mid blueish brown clay.	-	-
7102	Layer	-	-	Natural - light orange yellow sandy gravel.	-	-
7103	Cut	0.70	0.20-	Cut of natural feature - filled by (7104).	-	-
7104	Fill	0.70	0.20	Fill of natural feature [7103] – mid blue grey sandy clay.	-	-
7105	Cut	0.85	0.68	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7109).	-	-
7106	Fill	0.85	0.68	Fill of natural feature mid blue grey clay	-	-
7107	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium – mid orange brown clay.	-	-
7108	Cut	2.15	0.68	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7108).	-	-
7109	Fill	2.15	0.68	Fill of natural feature [7108] – mid blueish gray sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 72, Zone VII		
General description		Orientation
		Length (m)
		Width (m)

Alluvium covered the yellow white sandy gravel natural. A N-S running palaeochannel cut through the alluvium. The channel was overlain by alluvium, subsoil and then topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay.	-	-
7201	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil – grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7202	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium - mid brown silty clay.	-	-
7203	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – grey brown clay.	-	-
7204	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – orange brown clay.	-	-
7205	Layer	-	0.17	Alluvium – dark grey clay	-	-
7206	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – dark grey black silty organic clay.	-	-
7207	Layer	-	0.24	Peat – dark grey organic silt.	C14	430-620 cal AD
7208	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – dark grey sandy gravel.	-	-
7209	Fill	-	-	Fill of channel [7212] – light to mid blue grey clay.	-	-
7210	Layer	-	-	Alluvium - mid brown orange sandy clay.	-	-
7211	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellow white sandy gravel.	-	-
7212	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (7209).	-	-

Trench 73, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light yellow orange sandy gravel natural was overlain by a subsoil and top soil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
7302	Layer	-	-	Natural - light yellow orange sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 74, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The Light yellow grey sandy gravel was truncated by a series of natural features. These were overlain by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10

					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, dark grey brown sandy silt	-	-
7401	Layer	-	0.05 – 0.30	Subsoil, friable mid brown silty clay	-	-
7402	Fill	1.10	0.16	Fill of natural feature 7407, dark-mid brown clayey silt	-	-
7403	Cut	0.80	0.42	Cut of natural feature, filled by 7410, 7413		
7404	Cut	0.86	0.26	Cut of natural feature, filled by 7405		
7405	Fill	0.86	0.26	Fill of natural feature 7404, mid grey brown sandy silt		
7406	Cut	>1.08	0.22	Cut of natural feature, filled by 7409		
7407	Cut	1.10	0.16	Cut of natural feature, filled by 7402		
7408	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, yellow/white sandy gravel		
7409	Fill	>1.08	0.22	Fill of natural feature 7406, mid-dark grey brown silty clay, firm		
7410	Fill	0.70	0.06	Fill of natural feature 7403, mid orange brown silty clay		
7411	Cut	1.40	0.28	Cut of natural feature, filled by 7412		
7412	Fill	1.40	0.28	Fill of natural feature 7411, dark grey brown silty clay		
7413	Fill	0.80	0.36	Fill of natural feature 7403, dark grey brown silty clay		
7414	Cut	1.10	0.28	Cut of natural feature, filled by 7415, 7416		
7415	Fill	0.96	0.28	Fill of natural feature 7414, mid grey brown sandy clay with gravels		
7416	Fill	0.14	0.24	Fill of natural feature 7414, mid red brown clayey silt		
7417	Cut	0.90	0.19	Cut of natural feature, filled by subsoil 7401		
7418	Cut	1.03	0.25	Cut of natural feature, filled by 7419		

7419	Fill	1.03	0.25	Fill of natural feature 7418, mid orangey brown sandy clay with gravels c.30%		
7420	Cut	0.65	0.08	Cut of natural feature, filled by subsoil 7401		

Trench 75, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light brownish white sandy gravel natural was overlain by a gravel then a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50m
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7501	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
7502	Layer	-	11	Mid brown yellow sandy gravel	-	-
7503	Layer	-	-	Natural – light brown white sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 76, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	N-S
The light grey yellow sandy gravel natural was overlain by a series of alluviums. These were covered by a topsoil					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7601	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – light grey blue silty clay.	-	-
7602	Layer	-	0.10	Light yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
7603	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil – mi orange grey silty clay.	-	-
7604	Layer		0.10	Alluvium – mid grey brown slightly organic silty clay.	-	-
7605	Layer		0.23	Alluvium – light mottled yellow brown silty clay.	-	-
7606	Layer		-	Natural – light grey yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 77, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	50

The natural light yellow grey sandy gravel was cut by a series of natural features. These were covered by a subsoil which was in turn cut by a trackway and an enclosure ditch.					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Cut	2.1	0.75	Cut of northern trackway ditch – Filled by (7701), (7702), (7703), (7704)	-	-
7701	Fill	1.4	0.35	Fill of ditch [7700] – mid to dark grey brown clay gravel.	-	-
7702	Fill	0.70	0.14-	Fill of ditch [7700] – mid blueish grey clay.	-	-
7703	Fill	0.90	0.40-	Fill of ditch [7700] – mid grey yellow sandy gravel with clay lenses.	-	-
7704	Fill	1.0	0.35	Fill of ditch [7700] – mid orange brown sandy gravel.	-	-
7705	Cut	1.80	0.50	Re-cut of northern trackway ditch – filled by – (7706) and (7707).	-	-
7706	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of ditch [7705] – mid to dark greyish brown clay.	-	-
7707	Fill	1.55	0.14	Fill of ditch [7705] – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
7708	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
7709	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil – mid orange grey silty clay.	-	-
7710	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
7711	Cut	-	0.56	Cut of enclosure ditch – filled by (7712), (7725)	-	-
7712	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of enclosure ditch [7711] – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
7713	Cut	1.3	0.40	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7714).	-	-
7714	Fill	1.3	0.20	Fill of natural feature [7713] – mid orange brown sandy clay.	-	-
7715	Cut	0.38	0.09	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7716).	-	-
7716	Fill	0.38	0.09	Fill of natural feature [7715] – mid orange brown sandy clay.	-	-
7717	Cut	1.50	0.30	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7718).	-	-

7718	Fill	1.50	0.30	Fill of natural feature [7717] – mid orange brown sandy clay.	-	-
7719	Cut	0.82	0.29	Cut of gully – filled by (7720).	-	-
7720	Fill	0.82	0.29	Fill of gully [7719] – mid grey brown sandy clay.	-	-
7721	Layer	-	01.0	Alluvium – dark grey brown clay	-	-
7722	Layer	-	0.18	Mid orange brown clayey sand.	-	-
7723	Layer	-	0.03	Metaling between ditches	-	-
7724	Cut	-	-	Cut of south trackway ditch – unexcavated.	-	-
7725	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of enclosure ditch [7711] – mid yellow grey clayey gravel.	-	-

Trench 78, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light yellow white sandy gravel natural was cut by a palaeochannel towards the north and various natural features to the south. These were covered by a subsoil which was cut by two trackway ditches. These ditches were covered by a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
7801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil – light brown silty clay.	-	-
7802	Fill	0.80	0.45	Fill of [7805] – mid orange yellow silty clay.	-	-
7803	Fill	0.80	0.20	Fill of [7805] – light grey clay.	-	-
7804	Fill	0.80	0.30	Fill of [7805] – mid grey clay.	C14	90-240 cal AD
7805	Cut	2.50	0.80	Cut of southern trackway ditch – filled by (7802), (7803), (7804).		
7806	Fill	0.90	0.18	Fill of pit [7807] – light brown clay with some patches of fire reddened clay.		
7807	Cut	0.90	0.18	Cut of pit – filled by (7806).		
7808	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of natural feature [7809] – mid grey brown silty clay.		
7809	Cut	-	0.10	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7808).		

7810	Fill	0.85	0.23	Fill of treethrow [7812] – light brown with red mottled clay.		
7811	Fill	0.85	0.23	Fill of treethrow [7812] – light grey clay.		
7812	Cut	1.10	0.31	Cut of treethrow – filled by (7810) and (7811).		
7813	Fill	1.40	-	Fill of northern trackway ditch [7814] – dark blue grey clay.		
7814	Cut	1.40	-	Cut of northern trackway ditch – Filled by (7813). Unexcavated		
7815	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellowy white sandy gravel		
7816	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil – see (7800)		
7817	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel [7825] – light grey brown silty clay.		
7818	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of palaeochannel [7825] – blueish grey clay.		
7819	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of palaeochannel [7825] – mid yellow brown clay.		
7820	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of palaeochannel [7825] – light yellow brown clay.		
7821	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel [7825] – mid grey sandy clay.		
7822	Layer	-	-	Natural – same as (7815).		
7823	Fill	-	-	Burnt fill of treethrow – same as (7810).		
7824	Fill	-	0.04	Fill of palaeochannel [7825] – dark grey clay.		
7825	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (7817), (7818), (7819), (7820), (7824).		

Trench 79, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE and NE-SW
The natural white sandy gravel was cut by several natural features, and a possible ditch which terminated within the trench. These were covered by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil – mid brown grey silty clay	-	-

7901	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – light brown silty clay.	-	-
7902	Fill	1.25	0.25	Fill of possible ditch [7904] – light yellow brown clay.	-	-
7903	Fill	0.80	0.20-	Fill of possible ditch [7904] – light white grey clayey gravel.	-	-
7904	Cut	1.25	0.45	Cut of possible ditch terminus – filled by (7902) and (7903) and (7907).	-	-
7905	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of [7906] – light brown grey silty clay.	-	-
7906	Cut	0.80	0.09	Cut of natural feature – filled by (7905).	-	-
7907	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of ditch terminus [7904] – mid grey clay.	-	-
7908	Layer	-	-	Natural – light white yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 80, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light whitish yellow sandy gravel was cut by a series of natural features. These were overlain by a subsoil which was cut by an enclosure ditch. This was covered by topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
8000	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
8001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
8002	Fill	1.45	0.33	Fill of ditch [8005] – mid grey clay.	-	-
8003	Fill	1.20	0.28	Fill of ditch [8005] – light orange brown clay.	-	-
8004	Fill	1.0	0.10	Fill of ditch [8005] – light brown clay.	-	-
8005	Cut	1.40	0.68	Cut of enclosure ditch – filled by (8002), (8003), (8004).	-	-
8006	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of natural feature [8007] – mid reddish brown clay silt.	-	-
8007	Cut	0.80	0.07	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8007).	-	-
8008	Layer	-	-	Natural – light white yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 81, Zone VII

General description		Orientation	NE-SW
		Length (m)	51

Trench consists of natural gravel (8104) overlaid by a layer of orange alluvial clay (8103), which is cut by a single ditch [8105], which in turn is overlaid by blue alluvial clay (8102) and topsoil (8101).					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8101	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
8102	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium – blue grey clay	-	-
8103	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium – orangey brown clay	-	-
8104	layer	-	-	Natural – orangey yellow gravel	-	-
8105	Cut	1.89	0.54	NW – SE enclosure ditch cut	-	-
8106	Fill	0.62	0.19	Basal fill of ditch [8105], mid blue grey silty clay	-	-
8107	Fill	1.89	0.34	Upper fill of ditch [8105], mottled blue grey and orange silty clay	-	-

Trench 83, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural gravel (8302) overlaid by a reddish alluvial clay (8301) which is cut by ditch [8307], the fills of which are overlaid by topsoil.					Length (m)	51
					Width (m)	2.3
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
8301	Layer	-	0.28	Alluvium – dark reddish brown clay	-	-
8302	Layer	-	-	Natural orangey/yellowish white gravel	-	-
8303	Fill	0.64	0.12	Fill of ditch [8307] – mid yellowish brown clayey gravel	-	-
8304	Fill	2.86	0.16	Fill of ditch [8307] – mid blue grey clay	-	-
8305	Fill	3.06	0.34	Fill of ditch [8307] – mid orangey brown clay	-	-
8306	Fill	0.70	0.06	Fill of ditch [8307] – dark greyish black silty clayey gravel	-	-
8307	Cut	2.0	0.60	Cut of NW – SE enclosure ditch	-	-

Trench 84, Zone VII			
General description		Orientation	NNW-SSE

The light yellow grey sandy gravel natural was covered in alluvium. This alluvium was cut by two parallel E-W running ditches. These were covered by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
8401	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
8402	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – light yellow orange silty clay.	-	-
8403	Layer		0.28	Dark grey brown clay	-	-
8404	Layer		0.20	Alluvium - light blueish grey clay.	-	-
8405	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
8406	Fill	0.40	0.34	Fill of ditch [8407] – mid brown clay.	-	-
8407	Cut	0.40	0.34	Cut of ditch – filled by (8406)	-	-
8408	Fill	0.85	0.25	Fill of ditch [8409] – mid grey clay.	-	-
8409	Cut	0.85	0.25	Cut of ditch – filled by (8408).	-	-
8410	Fill	0.40	0.26	Fill of ditch [8411] – light grey brown clay.	-	-
8411	Cut	0.40	0.26	Cut of ditch – filled by (8410).	-	-
8412	Fill	0.60	0.24	Fill of ditch [8413] – light brown clay.	-	-
8413	Cut	0.60	0.24	Cut of ditch – filled by (8412).	-	-

Trench 85, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The light yellow grey sandy gravel was cut by a series of geological features, a possible ditch terminus and a possible buried soil. These were overlain by an alluvial sequence and then a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Cut	0.95	0.22	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8501).	-	-
8501	Fill	0.95	0.22	Fill of natural feature [8500] – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
8502	Cut	1.50	0.45	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8503).	-	-
8503	Fill	1.50	0.45	Fill of natural feature [8502] – mid blueish grey clay.	-	-
8504	Cut	1.0	0.24	Cut of ditch terminus – filled by (8505).	-	-

8505	Fill	1.0	0.24	Fill of ditch terminus [8504] – dark brownish grey silty clay.	-	-
8506	Layer	0.65	0.20	Paleosol? - mid grey brown slightly organic silty clay	-	-
8507	Layer	-	0.40	Mid reddish brown silty clay.	-	-
8508	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – dark grey clay	-	-
8509	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
8510	Layer	-	-		-	-
8511	Cut	3.0	0.45	Cut of treethrow – filled by (8512).	-	-
8512	Fill	3.0	0.45	Fill of treethrow [8511] – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 86, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consists of natural gravel cut by several pits and natural features that are overlaid by a yellowy orange alluvium (8602), which is cut by ditch [8614] and pit [8608] with a blue grey alluvium and topsoil overlying the later features.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil – mid greyish brown clayey silt	-	-
8601	Layer	-	0.21	Alluvium – dark grey silty clay	-	-
8602	Layer	-	30	Alluvium – yellowish orange silty clay	-	-
8603	Layer	-	-	Natural – orange and white sandy gravel	-	-
8604	Cut	0.49	0.13	Cut of probable pit	-	-
8605	Fill	0.49	0.13	Fill of pit [8604] – dark brownish grey sandy clay	-	-
8606	Cut	0.12	0.06	Cut of possible stakehole	-	-
8607	Fill	0.12	0.06	Fill of possible stakehole [8606] – dark brownish grey sandy clay	-	-
8608	Cut	0.75	0.30	Cut of probable pit	-	-
8609	Fill	0.75	0.30	Fill of probable pit [8608] – dark brownish grey sandy clay	-	-
8610	Cut	1.22	0.32	Cut of tree throw	-	-
8611	Fill	1.22	0.32	Fill of tree throw [8610] – mid blueish grey silty clay	Pot, CBM	Undated
8612	Cut	1.51	0.16	Cut of tree throw	-	-
8613	Fill	1.51	0.16	Fill of tree throw [8612] – mid orangey brown silty clay	CBM	Undated
8614	Cut	1.04	0.50	Cut of ditch	-	-
8615	Fill	1.04	0.50	Fill of ditch [8614] – mid greyish brown silty clay	CBM	Undated

8616	Cut	1.31	0.36	Cut of probable pit	-	-
8617	Fill	1.31	0.36	Fill of probable pit [8616] – dark bluish grey silty clay	-	-

Trench 87, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light white yellow gravel was cut by several post holes and a ditch. These were overlain by alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
8701	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – mid grey blue clay.	-	-
8702	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – mid orange yellow clay.	-	-
8703	Layer	-	-	Natural – light white yellow sandy gravel	-	-
8704	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of natural feature [8705] - Light grey brown clay.	-	-
8705	Cut	0.90	0.13	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8704).	-	-
8706	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of [8707] – light brown clay.	-	-
8707	Cut	-	-	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8706).	-	-
8708	Fill	0.32	0.20	Fill of posthole [8709] – mid brown silty clay.	-	-
8709	Cut	0.32	0.20	Cut of posthole – filled by (8708).	-	-
8710	Fill	0.22	0.12	Fill of posthole [8711] – mid brown silty clay.	-	-
8711	Cut	0.22	0.12	Cut of posthole – filled by (8710).	-	-
8712	Fill	0.10	0.08	Fill of posthole [8713] – mid brown silty clay.	-	-
8713	Cut	0.10	0.08	Cut of posthole – filled by (8712).	-	-
8714	Fill	0.18	0.08	Fill of posthole [8715] – light brown silty sand.	-	-
8715	Cut	0.18	0.08	Cut of posthole – filled by (8714).	-	-
8716	Fill	0.15	0.08	Fill of posthole [8717] – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
8717	Cut	0.15	0.08	Cut of posthole – filled by (8716).	-	-

8718	Fill	0.85	0.26	Fill of pit [8719] – mid grey brown silty clay.	Pottery	Iron age?
8719	Cut	0.85	0.26	Cut of pit – filled by (8718).	-	-
8720	Fill	0.46	0.16	Fill of natural feature [8721] – mid brown silty clay.	-	-
8721	Cut	0.46	0.16	Cut of natural feature – filled by – (8720).	-	-
8722	Fill	0.95	0.06	Fill of natural feature [8723] – light brown clay.	-	-
8723	Cut	0.95	0.06	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8722).	-	-
8724	Fill	0.60	0.11	Fill of ditch terminus [8726] – light brown clay.	-	-
8725	Fill	0.95	0.42	Fill of ditch terminus [8726] – light red with grey mottled clay.	-	-
8726	Cut	0.95	0.42	Cut of ditch terminus – filled by (8724) and (8725).	-	-

Trench 88, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
A series of natural features, and two probable post-holes cut into the light yellow grey sandy gravels. These were overlain by alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
8800	Cut	0.16	0.40	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8801) and (8802)	-	-
8801	Fill	-	-	Fill of natural feature – [8800] – mid blue grey clay with reddish brown mottling.	-	-
8802	Fill	0.12	0.34	Fill of natural feature [8800] – orange brown sandy gravel.	-	-
8803	Cut	1.0	0.24	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8804).	-	-
8804	Fill	1.0	0.24	Fill of natural feature [8803] – dark blue grey clay.	-	-
8805	Cut	0.35	0.30	Cut of posthole – filled by (8806).	-	-
8806	Fill	0.35	0.30	Fill of posthole [8805] – pale blue grey clay gravel.	-	-

8807	Cut	3.80	0.16	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8808).	-	-
8808	Fill	3.80	0.16	Fill of natural feature – pale blue grey clay.	-	-
8809	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – mid grey brown clay.	-	-
8810	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – dark blue grey clay.	-	-
8811	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
8812	Cut	3.0	0.24	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8813).	-	-
8813	Fill	3.0	0.24	Fill of natural feature [8812] – mid greyish brown silty clay.	Clay	-
8814	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
8815	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – light blue grey clay.	-	-
8816	Layer	10.25	-	Alluvium – mid greyish brown silty clay. Recorded in plan only.		

Trench 89, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The natural light yellow grey sandy gravel was cut by a ditch and a palaeochannel. These were covered by a series of alluvial deposits and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
8900	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
8901	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium – light blue grey clay.	-	-
8902	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – mid brown orange silty clay.	-	-
8903	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – mottled orange grey clay.		
8904	Fill	0.80	0.28	Fill of ditch [8905] – dark grey clay.		
8905	Cut	1.10	0.28	Cut of ditch – filled by (8904).		
8906	Fill	1.20	0.36	Fill of natural feature [8907] – dark grey clay.		
8907	Cut	1.20	0.36	Cut of natural feature – filled by (8906).		
8908	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of palaeochannel [8909] – mid grey clay.		

8909	Cut	11.0	0.40	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (8908) and (8910)		
8910	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel [8910] – mid orange brown clay.		
8911	Layer	-	-	Natural – Light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 90, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light orange yellow sandy gravel natural was overlain by alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9001	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – mid brown grey clay.	-	-
9002	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
9003	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvium – dark grey brown organic clay.	-	-
9004	Layer	-	-	Natural – light orange yellow gravel.	-	-

Trench 91, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
The light yellow orange sandy gravel was cut by two ditches. These were overlain by alluvium and then a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil – dark reddish brown clay silt.	-	-
9101	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium – mid grey brown clay.	-	-
9102	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9103	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
9104	Layer	-	-	Light yellow brown sandy gravel.	-	-
9105	Cut	1.30	0.28	Cut of ditch – filled by (9106).	-	-
9106	Fill	1.30	0.28	Fill of ditch [9105] – light orange brown silty clay.	-	-

9107	Cut	0.70	0.30	Cut of ditch – filled by (9108).	-	-
9108	Fill	0.70	0.30	Fill of ditch [9107] – light brownish grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 92, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
A palaeochannel towards the north cut into the white yellow sandy gravel. This was covered by alluvium and topsoil. This channel was not investigated due to water ingress and side collapse.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil – dark reddish brown clay silt.	-	-
9201	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium – mid brown yellow silty clay.	-	-
9202	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – mid purplish brown clay.	-	-
9203	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light orange yellow clay.	-	-
9204	Layer	-	--	Light white yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 93, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The light brownish yellow sandy gravel was overlain by a peat. This in turn was covered by a series of alluvial layers, then a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9302	Layer	-	-	Natural – light brown yellow sandy gravel.	-	-
9303	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – mottled orange and blue grey clay.	-	-
9304	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – light blue grey clay.	-	-
9305	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – dark blue grey clay.	-	-
9306	Layer	-	0.15	Peat – dark black grey organic silt.	-	-

Trench 94, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
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The light white yellow sandy gravel was cut by a series of pits and ditches. These were overlain by alluvium, a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay.	-	-
9401	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9402	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
9403	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium – mid brown clay.	-	-
9404	Layer	-	0.18	Mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9405	Layer	-	-	Natural light white yellow sandy gravel.	-	-
9406	Cut	0.35	0.18	Cut of pit – filled by (9407)	-	-
9407	Fill	0.35	0.18	Fill of pit [9406] – dark brown clay.	-	-
9408	Cut	0.50	0.26	Cut of pit – filled by (9409).	-	-
9409	Fill	0.50	0.26	Fill of pit [9408] – light brown clay.	-	-
9410	Cut	1.0	0.26	Cut of ditch – filled by (9411).	-	-
9411	Fill	1.0	0.26	Fill of ditch [9410] – mid brown silty clay.	-	-

Trench 95, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light white yellow sandy gravel was cut by a series of natural features. These were overlain by alluvium, a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay.	-	-
9501	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9502	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
9503	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium – mid brown silty clay.	-	-
9504	Layer	-	-	Natural – light white yellow sandy gravel.	-	-
9505	Cut	1.50	0.30	Cut of natural feature – filled by (9506).	-	-

9506	Fill	1.50	0.30	Fill of natural feature [9505] – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
9507	Cut	1.24	0.26	Cut of natural feature – filled by (9508).	-	-
9508	Fill	1.24	0.26	Fill of natural feature [9507] – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
9509	Cut	1.25	-	Cut of natural feature – filled by (9510).	-	-
9510	Fill	1.25	-	Fill of natural feature [9510] – mid blue grey clay.	-	-

Trench 96, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The light grey yellow sandy gravel was overlain by a possible brickearth. This was overlain by series of alluvial deposits which was overlain by a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9601	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
9602	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
9603	Layer	-	0.37	Alluvium – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
9604	Layer	-	0.14	Possible brickearth – light orange brown sandy clay silt.	-	-
9605	Layer	-	-	Natural – light grey yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 97, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
The light brown yellow gravel was cut by a ditch. This was overlain by a subsoil which was cut by a palaeochannel. The palaeochannel was covered by a subsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.04
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil – dark grey silty clay.	-	-
9701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil – mid grey silty clay.	-	-
9702	Layer	-	-	Natural – light brown yellow sandy gravel.	-	-
9703	Layer	-	0.32	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-

9704	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light blue grey clay.	-	-
9705	Cut	0.67	0.26	Cut of ditch – filled by (9706).	-	-
9706	Fill	0.67	0.26	Fill of ditch [9705] – mid grey brown clay sand.	-	-
9707	Cut	8.24	0.75	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (9708), (9709), (9710), (9711), (9712).	-	-
9708	Fill	2.45	0.13	Fill of palaeochannel [9707] – dark grey black silty clay.	-	-
9709	Fill	7.74	0.43	Fill of palaeochannel [9707] – light grey silty clay.	-	-
9710	Fill	8.40	0.22	Fill of palaeochannel [9707] – mottled mid orange and grey blue silty clay.	-	-
9711	Fill	7.70	0.26	Fill of palaeochannel [9707] – mid grey silty clay.	-	-
9712	Fill	7.21	0.19	Fill of palaeochannel [9707] – light orange grey silty clay.	-	-

Trench 98, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light grey yellow sandy gravel was overlain by alluvium. An E-W running causeway overlay this and was covered by further alluvium. This was cut by a ditch which was covered by topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9801	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay	-	-
9802	Fill	2.30	0.10	Fill of ditches [9805] and [9809] – mid orange brown clay.	-	-
9803	Fill	1.25	0.36	Fill of ditch [9805] – dark grey brown clay.	Bone	-
9804	Fill	1.10	0.40	Fill of ditch [9805] – light blue grey clay.	-	-
9805	Cut	1.25	0.60	Cut of ditch – filled by (9802), (9803), and (9804).	-	-
9806	Fill	0.72	0.21	Fill of ditch [9809] – mid grey brown clay.	-	-
9807	Fill	0.76	0.24	Fill of ditch [9809] – light grey clay.	-	-
9808	Fill	0.75	0.28	Fill of ditch [9809] – light blue grey clay.	-	-

9809	Cut	0.85	0.72	Cut of ditch – filled by (9802), (9806), (9807) and (9808).	-	-
9810	Layer	-	0.35	Alluvium – light grey clay.	-	-
9811	Structure	1.60	0.15	Causeway – aligned E-W, covered by (9810).	-	-
9812	Layer	3.0	0.16	Alluvium – orange brown clay.	-	-
9813	Layer	3.0	0.26	Alluvium – orange brown clay.	-	-
9814	Layer	-	-	Natural – orangey and white clayey gravel	-	-
9815	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light grey clay with yellow patches	-	-

Trench 99, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The natural white grey sandy gravel was cut by a ditch which was overlain by alluvium. The alluvium was covered by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer	-	0.09	Topsoil	-	-
9901	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
9902	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – dark blue grey clay.	-	-
9903	Layer	-	0.19	Alluvium – mid brown silty clay.	-	-
9904	Layer	-	-	Natural - light white grey sandy gravel.	-	-
9905	Fill	2.70	0.45	Fill of ditch [9907] – dark grey clay.	-	-
9906	Fill	2.08	0.10	Fill of ditch [9907] – dark grey gravel clay.	Wood (C14)	240 - 390 cal AD
9907	Cut	1.80	0.60	Cut of ditch – filled by (9905), (9906), (9908)	-	-
9908	Fill	2.30	0.25	Fill of ditch [9907] – mid grey clay.	-	-

Trench 100, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light white sandy gravel natural was overlain by a series of alluvial deposits.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay.	-	-

10001	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – light grey silty clay.	-	-
10002	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium – light blue grey with orange mottles clay.	-	-
10003	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – mid blue grey clay.	-	-
10004	Layer	-	-	Natural – white sandy gravel.	-	-
10005	Layer	-	0.10	Peat – dark brown organic silt.	-	-
10006	Layer	-	-	Light grey silty sand	-	-
10007	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – light blue grey clay.	-	-

Trench 101, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
The light orange yellow sandy gravel was overlain by alluvium. This was cut by a palaeochannel and a ditch. These were covered by alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Cut	1.50	0.60	Cut of ditch – filled by (10106) and (10107).	-	-
10101	Cut	0.80	0.45	Cut of ditch – filled by (10108).	-	-
10102	Cut	0.80	0.23	Cut of ditch – filled by (10109).	-	-
10103	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil – dark brown clay silt.	-	-
10104	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – orange brown clay.	-	-
10105	Layer	-	0.17	Alluvium – mid brown grey clay.	-	-
10106	Fill	1.50	0.50	Fill of ditch [10100] – light grey clay.	-	-
10107	Fill	1.20	0.20	Fill of ditch [10100] - mid grey brown clay.	-	-
10108	Fill	0.80	0.50	Fill of ditch [10101] – light yellow grey clay.	-	-
10109	Fill	0.80	0.25	Fill of ditch [10102] – light brown sandy clay.	-	-
10110	Layer	-	0.23	Alluvium – mid orange yellow clay.	-	-
10111	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellow orange sandy gravel.	-	-
10112	Fill	4.70	0.15	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – dark brown silty clay.	-	-

10113	Fill	0.80	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – dark grey sandy clay.	-	-
10114	Cut	15.60	0.35	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (10112), (10113), (10115), (10116), (10117), (10118), (10119) and (10120).	-	-
10115	Fill	14.0	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – orange brown clay.	-	-
10116	Fill	13.0	0.15	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – light grey clay.	-	-
10117	Fill	1.60	0.18	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – dark grey brown clay.	-	-
10118	Fill	0.80	0.13	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – white sandy gravel.	-	-
10119	Fill	0.50	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – light grey brown clay.	-	-
10120	Fill	0.50	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel [10114] – light greyish white sandy gravel.	-	-
10121	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – mid grey clay.	-	-
10122	Layer	-	0.28	Alluvium – light yellow brown clay.	-	-

Trench 102, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The light brownish orange sandy gravel was cut a series of ditches. These were overlain by alluvium and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark grey brown clay silt.	-	-
10201	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
10202	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – mid brown orange silty clay.	-	-
10203	Fill	2.50	0.36	Fill of natural feature [10205] – mid brown orange clay.	-	-
10204	Fill	-	-	Fill of natural feature [10205] – mid blue grey with brown orange mottled clay.	-	-

10205	Cut	2.50	-	Cut of natural feature – filled by (10203) and (10204).	-	-
10206	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium – light blue grey with brownish orange streaked clay.	-	-
10207	Fill	0.80	0.35	Fill of ditch [10209] – dark purple grey clay.	-	-
10208	Fill	0.50	0.10	Fill of ditch [10209] – mid grey yellow clay gravel.	-	-
10209	Cut	0.80	0.35	Cut of ditch – filled by (10207) and (10208).	-	-
10210	Fill	0.64	0.25	Fill of ditch [10211] – dark purple grey clay.	-	-
10211	Cut	0.64	0.25	Cut of ditch – filled by (10210).	-	-
10212	Fill	1.70	0.30	Fill of ditch [10214] – light purple grey clay.	-	-
10213	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch [10214] – light brownish grey clay.	-	-
10214	Cut	2.0	-	Cut of ditch – filled by (10212) and (10214).	-	-
10215	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – dark purple grey clay.	-	-
10216	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – light blue grey clay.	-	-
10217	Layer	-	-	Light brownish orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 103, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light orange yellow natural was truncated by a natural feature. This was covered by a series of alluvial layers which were cut by a modern feature. This was covered by a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty clay.	-	-
10301	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light orange grey silty clay.	-	-
10302	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – dark blue grey silty clay.	-	-
10303	Layer	-	-	Light orange yellow sandy gravel.	-	-
10304	Layer	-	0.32	Alluvium - mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
10305	Cut	1.60	0.30	Cut of modern pit – filled by (10306).	-	-

10306	Fill	1.60	0.30	Fill of pit [10305] – mottled grey yellow clay.	-	-
10307	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium – light grey clay.	-	-
10308	Layer	-	0.17	Light grey clay gravel.	-	-
10309	Fill	0.90	0.36	Fill of natural feature [10310] – light yellow brown with grey mottled clay.	-	-
10310-	Cut	0.90	0.36	Cut of natural feature – filled by (10309).	-	-

Trench 104, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The light yellow grey sandy gravel was overlain by alluvium. This was cut by a ditch which was covered by more alluvium and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
10401	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – light grey blue silty clay.	-	-
10402	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium – light orange yellow silty clay.	-	-
10403	Fill	0.90	0.50	Fill of ditch [10404] – light brown grey clay.	-	-
10404	Cut	0.90	0.50	Cut of ditch – filled by (10403).	-	-
10405	Layer	-	-	Natural - Light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
10406	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – light orange silty clay.	-	-

Trench 105, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a possible ditch which terminated, and a palaeochannel. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.0
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
10501	Layer	-	0.44	Alluvium – mid greyish orange silty clay	-	-
10502	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – mid orangey grey silty clay	-	-
10503	Layer	-	0.44	Alluvium – mid greyish blue silty clay	-	-

10504	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvium – light orangey yellow silty clay	-	-
10505	Cut	3.5	>0.30	Cut of palaeochannel	-	-
10506	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellowy orange/yellowy grey sandy gravel	-	-
10507	Fill	>0.92	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel – mid orange clay	-	-
10508	Fill	>0.80	0.08	Fill of palaeochannel – light grey silty clay	-	-
10509	Fill	>0.74	0.06	Fill of palaeochannel – mid/dark grey clay	-	-
10510	Fill	0.26	0.04	Fill of palaeochannel – mid grey sandy gravel	-	-
10511	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil – mid brown clayey silt	-	-
10512	Cut	0.60	0.12	Cut of shallow ditch terminus, filled by (10513)	-	-
10513	Fill	0.60	0.12	Fill of ditch [10512] – dark yellowish grey clayey silt	-	-
10514	Cut	0.18	0.20	Natural feature filled with greyish pink clay.	-	-

Trench 106, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of yellowish brown sandy gravel overlaid by a peat layer (10608) at the NW end which is overlaid by several layers of alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.1
					Avg. depth (m)	1.0
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil, dark greyish brown silt	-	-
10601	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, mid brownish grey clayey silt	-	-
10602	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium, light brownish grey with reddish brown mottling, silty clay	-	-
10603	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, light to mid blue grey with reddish yellow mottling, silty clay	-	-
10604	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, light yellow silty clay	-	-
10605	Layer	-	0.02	Alluvium, light brownish grey silty clay	-	-
10606	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellowish brown sandy gravel	-	-
10607	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium, brownish grey silty clay with yellowy brown flecks	-	-

10608	Layer	-	0.12	Peaty deposit, dark brownish grey silty clay	-	-
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Trench 107, Zone VII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of sandy gravel that is lower at both ends and rises in the centre of the trench. It is cut by possible posthole [10704] and natural feature [10714], which are overlaid by numerous alluvial deposits that include some more organic layers in the north-east end of the trench.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.85
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
10701	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, mid blue grey mottled with orangey brown silty clay. Same as (10707).	-	-
10702	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, mid blue grey silty clay. Same as (10708).	-	-
10703	Layer	-	-	Alluvium, light grey with orange mottling silty clay	-	-
10704	Cut	0.62	0.28	Cut of posthole	-	-
10705	Fill	0.62	0.28	Fill of posthole [10704], light blue grey silty clay	-	-
10706	Fill	1.50	0.20	Fill of natural feature [10714], mid greyish brown with red mottling, silty clay.	-	-
10707	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium, light greyish yellow with orange mottling, clay. Same as (10701)	-	-
10708	Layer	-	0.42	Alluvium, light grey with orange mottling, clay	-	-
10709	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, dark grey clay	-	-
10710	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, light greenish grey with orange mottling, clay	-	-
10711	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, dark brown peaty clay	-	-
10712	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium? Grey, humic gravelly clay.	-	-
10713	Layer	-	-	Natural, orangey brown and yellowy grey sandy gravel.	-	-
10714	Cut	1.50	0.20	Cut of natural feature. Tree throw?	-	-

Trench 108, Zone VII

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
The natural light orange yellow sandy gravel was cut by a gully. This was overlain by an alluvial layer which was cut by a palaeochannel. This channel was covered by alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
10801	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium – mid orange grey silty clay.	-	-
10802	Layer	-	0.42	Alluvium – mid grey orange silty clay.	-	-
10803	Fill	4.22	0.28	Fill of palaeochannel [10805] – dark blue grey clay.	-	-
10804	Fill	3.60	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel [10805] – mid yellow brown clay.	-	-
10805	Cut	4.22	0.44	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (10803) and (10804).	-	-
10806	Cut	0.81	0.22	Cut of gully – filled by (10807).	-	-
10807	Fill	0.81	0.22	Fill of gully [10806] – dark mottled grey yellow silty clay.	-	-
10808	Layer	-	-	Natural – light orange yellow sandy gravel.	-	-

Trench 109, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The light grey yellow sandy gravel was covered by several alluvial layers. These were cut by a palaeochannel which in turn was covered by alluvium. The alluvium was covered by a topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	Clay Pipe Worked flint Pottery Shotgun Cartridge	c.1740 – 1760? Undated c. 1650 – 1800 Modern
10901	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium – mid orange brown silty clay.	-	-
10902	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium – light blue grey silty clay.	-	-

10903	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium – light yellow orange silty clay.	-	-
10904	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium – dark blue grey silt clay.	-	-
10905	Cut	-	0.24	Cut of palaeochannel – filled by (10906), (10908) and (10911).	-	-
10906	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of palaeochannel [10905] – mid blue grey silty clay.	-	-
10907	Layer	-	-	Natural – light grey yellow sandy gravel.	-	-
10908	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of palaeochannel [10905] – mid grey blue silty clay.	-	-
10909	Layer	-	0.20	Mid orange grey clay gravel.	-	-
10910	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium – light blue grey clay silt.	-	-
10911	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of palaeochannel [10905] – dark grey brown organic silt.	-	-

Trench 110, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
11000	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
11001	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, mid brownish grey silty clay	-	-
11002	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, light blueish grey silty clay	-	-
11003	Layer	-	0.42	Alluvium, light orangey brown silty sand	-	-
11004	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium, mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
11005	Layer	-	0.22	Natural, orange clayey gravel	-	-
11006	Fill	>2.30	0.28	Fill of palaeochannel [11007], dark blueish grey silty clay	-	-
11007	Cut	10.50	>0.50	Cut of palaeochannel	-	-
11008	Fill	5.93	0.34	Fill of palaeochannel [11007], dark orangey brown silty clay	-	-

11009	Layer	>1.0	0.28	Alluvium? Dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
11010	Layer	-	-	Natural, whitish grey clayey gravel	-	-
11011	Cut	4.50	>0.40	Cut of palaeochannel	-	-
11012	Fill	4.50	>0.40	Fill of palaeochannel [11011], mid blueish grey silty clay	-	-
11013	Fill	1.80	0.44	Fill of palaeochannel [11007], yellow gravel in a sandy clay matrix	-	-
11014	Fill	>2.0	>0.06	Fill of palaeochannel [11007], mid blueish/brownish grey silty clay. Same as (11020)	-	-
11015	Cut	1.80	>0.30	Cut of palaeochannel	-	-
11016	Fill	1.54	>0.30	Fill of palaeochannel [11015], grey clay	-	-
11017	Fill	0.46	0.26	Fill of palaeochannel [11015], brown sandy clay	-	-
11018	Fill	0.60	0.20	Fill of palaeochannel [11015], light yellow gravelly sand	-	-
11019	Fill	0.54	0.21	Fill of palaeochannel [11015], grey clayey, slightly gravelly, sand	-	-
11020	Fill	>1.52	>0.50	Fill of palaeochannel [11007], mid blueish grey silty clay	-	-
11021	Fill	0.52	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel [11007], mottled orangey brown and blueish grey silty clay	-	-

Trench 111, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of natural geology of sandy gravels overlain by alluvium and truncated by a palaeochannel and ditch and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer	-	0.20 – 0.40	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
11101	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil, mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
11102	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, Dark purple grey silty clay	-	-

11103	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, Dark purple grey silty clay with sandy inclusions	-	-
11104	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, mid grey blue silty clay	-	-
11105	Cut	1.20	0.35	Cut of ditch, filled by 11106		
11106	Fill	1.20	0.35	Fill of ditch 11105	-	-
11107	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, light brown grey silty clay	-	-
11108	Fill	-	0.42	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, mid orange grey silty clay	-	-
11109	Layer	-	0.48	Alluvium, mid grey orange silty clay	-	-
11110	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium, dark grey blue silty clay	-	-
11111	Void	-	-	-	-	-
11112	Cut	>11	>0.50	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 11102, 11103, 11104, 11107, 11108, 11114, 11115, 11116	-	-
11113	Layer	-	1.00	Natural, light grey yellow sandy gravels	-	-
11114	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, dark brown clay	-	-
11115	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, dark brown peaty clay	-	-
11116	Fill	-	>0.20	Fill of palaeochannel 11112, blueish grey clay	-	-

Trench 112, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of natural geology of sandy gravels truncated by a pit and overlain by alluvium. This is then truncated by a possible palaeochannel at the NW end of the trench. An alluvial sequence follows, with a dump of material in the middle, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1-0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark gray brown silty clay	-	-
11201	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
11202	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, mottled light grey orange silty clay	-	-

11203	Layer	-	0.35	Alluvium, light yellow orange silty sandy clay	-	-
11204	Layer	-	1 S – 0.70 N	Natural, light yellow grey and yellow orange sandy gravel		
11205	Layer	1.45	0.16	Dump of limestone and quartzite in dark brown grey silty clay		
11206	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, mid brown grey with orange mottling and manganese flecks – likely same as 11203 but with higher organic/bio disturbance		
11207	Fill	0.68	0.20	Fill of pit 11209, dark blueish grey with orangey red patched soft silty clay		
11208	Fill	0.68	2	Fill of pit 11209, mid brown orange with light blue mottling, soft silty clay		
11209	Cut	0.68	2	Cut of pit, filled by 11208, 11207, 11212, 11213		
11210	Fill	>1.50	0.30	Fill of possible palaeochannel, dark grey brown clay		
11211	Cut	>1.50	0.30	Cut of possible palaeochannel 11210		
11212	Fill	1.72	0.68	Fill of pit 11209, soft light grey blue silty clay		
11213	Fill	2	0.62	Fill of pit 11209, soft light blue grey silty clay		

Trench 113, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of sandy gravel overlain by marsh peats, the stone causeway, alluvial layers, made ground and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.2 NE – 1 SW
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
11301	Layer	-	0.08	Modern made ground?, mid brown orange silty clay	-	-
11302	Layer	-	0.19	Mid orange grey silty clay	-	-
11303	Layer	-	0.25	Mid grey orange silty clay	-	-
11304	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, compact light grey clay overlying causeway	Pottery Horseshoe	c. 1175 – 1400

						Late Medieval or early Post-Medieval
11305	Layer	-	0.24	Dark purple brown, compact clayey peat	C14	1020-1160 cal AD
11306	Layer	-	1.2 NE – 1 SW	Natural, mixed white/grey and orange sandy gravel	-	-
11307	Structure	2.50	>0.08	Coral ragstone N-S causeway, 2 dense concentrations, 2 courses in places	-	-

Trench 114, Zone VIII

General description					Orientation	SW-NE
The light yellow grey sandy gravel was overlain by alluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
11401	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium – mid orange brown clay.	-	-
11402	Layer	-	0.64	Alluvium – mid grey orange clay.	-	-
11403	Layer	-	-	Natural – light yellow grey sandy gravel.	-	-
11404	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – dark blue grey slightly humic silty clay.	-	-

Trench 115, Zone VIII

General description					Orientation	N-S
Natural gravels were not seen in this trench. Trench consists of alluvium sequence subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	>1.00
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11500	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty clay.	-	-
11501	Layer	-	0.16	Crushed lime/sandstone hardstanding	-	20 th C?
11502	Layer	-	0.14	Buried topsoil/subsoil	-	-
11503	Layer	-	-0.08	Alluvium, mid grey brown clay	-	-
11504	Layer	-	0.05	Alluvium, mid brown grey clay with 1% manganese	-	-

11505	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, mid brown grey clay	-	-
11506	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid grey brown clay	-	-
11507	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium, mid brown grey clay	-	-
11508	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid grey orange clay	-	-
11509	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium, mid orange clay	-	-
11510	Layer	-	>1.00	Natural, terrace gravels	-	-

Trench 116, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of terrace gravels overlain by darker gravels, natural hollows, alluvial sequence, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer	-	0.09	Topsoil, brown silty loam	-	-
11601	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil, dark grey brown clayey loam	-	-
11602	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, grey brown clay with Fe mottling	-	-
11603	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, Mid grey brown clay	-	-
11604	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, mid orange brown clay	-	-
11605	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, grey clay with brown mottling and frequent gravels	-	-
11606	Cut	>2.20	0.20	Hollows in undulating natural, filled by 11607	-	-
11607	Fill	0.40	0.14	Fill of natural hollows 11606, dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
11608	Layer	-	1.30	Natural, loose cream/white /yellow sandy gravel	-	-
11609	Fill	0.76	0.10	Fill of hollows 11606, soft light brown/blue grey clay with brown mottling	-	-
11610	Fill	2	0.15	Fill of hollows 11606, light blue clay with organics	-	-
11611	Fill	1.20	0.17	Fill of hollows 11606, dark brownish/blueish grey with orange mottling	-	-
11612	Layer	-	0.25	Dark blueish grey coarse sandy gravel	-	-

Trench 117, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of natural geology of terrace gravels overlain by alluvium sequence, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil, dark grey brown sandy silt	-	-
11701	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil, mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
11702	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, mid yellow brown clay	-	-
11703	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium, mid blue grey silty clay with proto soil horizon	-	-
11704	Layer	-	0.23	Alluvium, yellowish brown clay	-	-
11705	Layer	-	1.00	Natural, white and yellow gravels	-	-

Trench 118, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	SSE-NNW
Natural gravels were only seen as small outcrops. Trench consists of terrace gravels overlain by alluvial sequence subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	39.5
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
11801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil/alluvium, mid orangey brown clay	-	-
11802	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, mid brown orange clay	-	-
11803	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, mid brown grey clay with manganese	-	-
11804	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, mid orangey grey clay	-	-
11805	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, mid grey orange clay	-	-
11806	Layer	-	-	Alluvium, mid orange clay	-	-
11807	Layer	-	>1.00	Natural, terrace gravels	-	-

Trench 119, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of natural gravels truncated by a ditch and overlain by alluvium sequence and topsoil. A modern ditch truncated top.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

11900	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty clay	-	
11901	Layer	-	0.36	Dark grey brown silty clay	-	
11902	Layer	-	0.30	Mid orangey brown sandy clay	-	-
11903	Cut	1.84	0.84	Cut of NE-SW ditch, filled by 11904, 11905, 11906	-	-
11904	Fill	0.26	0.09	Fill of ditch 11903, soft mid orangey brown sandy clay	-	-
11905	Fill	0.68	0.29	Fill of ditch 11903. Soft mid greyish brown with orange lenses	-	-
11906	Fill	0.97	0.30	Fill of ditch 11903, soft mid orange brown sandy clay	-	-
11907	Layer	-	1.4	Natural – orange gravel in a clay matrix	-	-

Trench 120, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists natural gravels truncated by gully overlain by alluvium which in subsequently cut by a ditch and overlain by further alluvium sequence subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil, dark grey brown sandy silty clay	-	-
12001	Layer	-	0.22	Mid orangey brown silty clay	-	-
12002	Layer	-	0.22	Mid brown orange silty clay	-	-
12003	Layer	-	0.16	Light yellow brown silty clay	-	-
12004	Cut	1.20	0.31	Cut of SW-NE ditch, filled by 12005	-	-
12005	Fill	1.20	0.31	Fill of ditch 12004, dark purplish brown silty clay	Pottery	c. 1225 - 1400
12006	Layer	-	0.10	Dark blue grey silty clay	-	-
12007	Layer	0.80	0.30	Cut of gully, filled by 12008, 12009	-	-
12008	Layer	0.50	0.03	Fill of gully 12007, mid orange brown sandy clay	-	-
12009	Layer	-0.80	0.30	Fill of gully 12007, mid brown orange with light blue grey mottling, silty clay	-	-
12010	Layer	-	0.80 E – 1.00 W	Natural, light yellow orange sandy gravel	-	-

Trench 121, Zone VIII		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW

Trench consists of natural geology of yellow gravel overlain by alluvium on which a soil has developed.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer	-	0.15 – 0.30	Topsoil, dark grey brown humic clayey silt	-	-
12101	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil, orange grey clay	-	-
12102	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, dark brown grey humic clay	-	-
12103	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, light blue grey clay	-	-
12104	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, mid grey orange clay	-	-
12105	Layer	-	0.84 NE - 1.24 SW	Natural, gravel, yellow	-	-
12106	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium, mid brown grey humic clay, possible palaeochannel fill	-	-
12107	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid orange clay	-	-

Trench 122, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural sandy gravels overlain by alluvium sequence, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil, dark brown clayey silt	-	-
12201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil, mid-dark brown silty clay	-	-
12202	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, brown grey clay with orange mottling	-	-
12203	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, orange grey clay	-	-
12204	Layer	-	0.27	Alluvium, dark grey clay with lighter patched	-	-
12205	Layer	-	0.35	Alluvium, grey clay	-	-
12206	Layer	-	-	Alluvium, dark grey/black clay washed in at base of trench	-	-
12207	Layer	-	1.00	Natural, off-white/yellow sandy gravels	-	-

Trench 123, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists natural gravels overlain by alluvium sequence, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12301	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark grey brown silt	-	-
12302	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, soft grey yellow silt	-	-
12303	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, mid-dark grey silt with orange patches	-	-
12304	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium, soft light grey silt with orange patches		
12305	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, orange clay with 50% gravels		
12306	Layer	-	0.80-0.90	Natural, gravels and sand, grey/cream/orange		

Trench 124, Zone VIII						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural orange gravels cut by palaeochannel at the eastern end, overlain by a series of alluvium, which is subsequently cut by a second palaeochannel at the western end. This is overlain by alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark grey brown loamy silt	-	-
12401	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil, light orangey grey with orange mottling silty clay	-	-
12402	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium, light beige orange with orange mottling silty clay	-	-
12403	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium, light orange grey with orange mottling silty clay	-	-
12404	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium, mid brown orange with light blue grey mottling silty clay	-	-
12405	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium, mid blueish grey silty clay	-	-
12406	Cut	-	0.98	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 12407, 12408, 12412, 12413	-	-
12407	Fill	-	0.60	Fill of palaeochannel 12406, dark grey blue silty clay	-	-

12408	Fill	-	0.10-0.02	Fill of palaeochannel 12406, light grey blue silty clay	-	-
12409	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, light grey blue silty clay	-	-
12410	Layer	-	0.90 W	Natural, orange sandy gravels	-	-
12411	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium, brownish orange clay mixed with blue/grey mottling	-	-
12412	Layer	-	0.10	Gravels, light-mid grey sandy gravel	-	-
12413	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of palaeochannel 12406, very organic peat, dark brown black	-	-
12414	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid orange grey with mottling, silty clay	-	-
12415	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, beige grey silty clay	-	-
12416	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, light blue grey silty grey	-	-
12417	Fill	-	>0.12	Fill of palaeochannel 12419, mid-dark purplish grey silty clay	-	-
12418	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel 12406, dark grey gravel in silty clay matrix	-	-
12419	Cut	-	-	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 12419, only upper fill is seen in section, extent unknown	-	-

Trench 125, Zone VIII

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by three alluvial layers, and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12501	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
12502	Layer	-	0.20	Grey brown alluvial silt	-	-
12503	Layer	-	0.20	Brown grey alluvial silt	-	-
12504	Layer	-	0.20-0.40	Mid orange clay silt with orange inclusions	-	-
12505	Layer	-	1.00	Natural, grey gravels	-	-

Trench 126, Zone VIII

General description		Orientation	NE-SW
		Length (m)	27

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists natural gravel overlain by alluvium and truncated by palaeochannel. This is overlain by alluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12600	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil, dark grey brown loamy clay	-	-
12601	Layer	-	0.2-0.06	Subsoil, mid beige orange with light blue grey mottling silty clay	-	-
12602	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, mid brown orange with light blue grey mottling, silty clay	-	-
12603	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium, light blue grey silty clay	-	-
12604	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of palaeochannel 12612, dark brownish grey silty clay with organics		
12605	Fill	-	>0.40	Fill of palaeochannel 12612, dark grey brown clayey peat, high organic content		
12606	Layer	-	0.10-0.20	Alluvium, light blue grey with orange mottling		
12607	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of palaeochannel 12612, mid purplish grey with light orange mottling		
12608	Fill	-	0.36	Fil of palaeochannel 12612, mid grey blue with orange mottling		
12609	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of palaeochannel 12612, light grey blue with orange mottling silty clay		
12610	Layer	-	0.46	Alluvium, bright yellow orange silty clay		
12611	Layer	-	1.00	Natural, orange and white gravels		
12612	Cut	-	>0.60	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 12604, 12605, 12607, 12607, 12608, 12609		
12613	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvial silt, orange grey		
12614	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, mid orange clayey silt with gravels		
12615	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid grey orange silty clay		

Trench 127, Zone VIII

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
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The natural gravels were not observed in this trench. Sequence starts with peat overlain by alluvium, which is in turn cut by a palaeochannel containing the two timber posts with signs of tool working. Overlying this is a further alluvium sequence, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.10
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12701	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil,	-	-
12702	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, mid orange brown clayey silt	-	-
12703	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial silt, mid grey brown	-	-
12704	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvial silt, soft mid yellow orange	-	-
12705	Layer	-	0.30	Peat/alluvial silt, grey brown	-	-
12706	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of palaeochannel 12714, Alluvial silt, Blue yellow grey	-	-
12707	Layer	-	0.20	Dirty tumbled gravels	-	--
12708	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial silt, very light grey	-	-
12709	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of palaeochannel 12714, Peat, dark grey brown with organics	C14	780-990 cal AD
12710	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium, dark grey clay	-	-
12711	Wood	-	-	Timber post with possible tool marks	C14	770-970 cal AD
12712	Wood	-	-	Timber post	Wood	Tool markings possibly Bronze Age
12713	Layer	-	>0.40	Alluvium, light orangey brown silty clay	-	-
12714	Cut	-		Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 12706, 12709	-	-
12715	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, dark grey brown peat	-	-
12716	Layer	-	>0.40	Alluvium, blue yellow grey alluvial silt	-	-

Trench 128, Zone VIII

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural sand and gravels overlain by alluvial sequence subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.1
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12801	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-

12802	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, brown compact clay silt	-	-
12803	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial silt, pliable grey brown	-	-
12804	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial silt, grey brown	-	-
12805	Layer	-	0.28	Silt, soft/friable mottled grey orange	-	-
12806	Layer	-	1.1	Natural, grey brown gritty sand and gravels	-	-

Trench 129, Zone VIII

General description					Orientation	E-W
Consisted of natural gravels truncated by a ditch and overlain by alluvial sequence, subsoil ad topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12901	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
12902	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil, mid yellow brown silty clay	-	-
12903	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, Grey clay silt with yellow patches	-	-
12904	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, orange clay silt	-	-
12905	Cut	1.2x2	-	Cut of ditch, filled by 12906, unexcavated	-	-
12906	Fill	1.2x2	-	Fill of ditch 12905	-	-
12907	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, light grey silt	-	-
12908	Layer	-	-	Natural, gravel/sand, unable to measure due to water ingress	-	-

Trench 130, Zone VIII

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.86
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13001	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
13002	Layer	-	0.20	Compact silt clay mid yellow brown	-	-
13003	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, Soft/friable mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
13004	Layer	-	0.18	Alluvium, Soft grey clay silt	-	-
13005	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, Orange grey mottled silt clay	-	-
13006	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, Yellow orange silt clay with gravels	-	-

13007	Layer	-	0.86	Natural	-	-
13008	Cut	-	1.05	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 13009-13015	-	-
13009	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, grey brown clay	-	-
13010	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, blue grey clay	-	-
13011	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of palaeochannel 13008, upper fill, dark grey clay	-	-
13012	Fill	-	0.50-0.25	Fill of palaeochannel 13008, grey brown clay with organics	-	-
13013	Fill	-	0.54	Fill of palaeochannel 13008, dark blue grey with pale blue grey silty clay	-	-
13014	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of palaeochannel 13008, gravel in dark blue grey silty clay matrix	-	-

Trench 131, Zone IX

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by three alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13101	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
13102	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, mixed brown grey with plough marks	-	-
13103	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial silt, firm mid grey brown	-	-
13104	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial silt, soft light grey with yellow mottling	-	-
13105	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvial silt, soft light orange brown with reeds and gravels	-	-
13106	Layer	-	0.90	Natural, yellow grey gravels	-	-

Trench 132, Zone IX

General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by three alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13201	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
13202	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, compact mid brown grey clayey silt	-	-
13203	Layer	-	0.25	Mid grey brown silty clay with orange flecks	-	-

13204	Layer	-	0.20	Soft mid grey brown alluvial silt	-	-
13205	Layer	-	0.10	Dark grey black clay silt	-	-
13206	Layer	-	0.74	Natural, white, grey black gravels	-	-

Trench 133, Zone IX						
General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Consists of natural geology of gravels truncated by two ditches and a channel overlain by alluvial sequence, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50-0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13301	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
13302	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, mid-dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
13303	Layer	-	0.25	Alluvial silt, firm light -mid brown grey	-	-
13304	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvial silt, soft light grey	-	-
13305	Cut	2.30	>0.20	Cut of ditch, filled by 13306	-	-
13306	Fill	2.30	>0.20	Fill of ditch 13305, dark grey silt with organics/ reeds	-	-
13307	Layer	-	0.50	Mid brown clay silt with 10-20% gravels	-	-
13308	Layer	-	0.50-0.80	Natural, cream/ grey gravels and sand	-	-
13309	Layer	-	0.24	Alluvium, light brown grey silty clay	-	-
13310	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, mottled light grey orange clay	-	-
13311	Cut	1.46	0.24	Cut of N-S ditch, filled by 13312, 13313	-	-
13312	Fill	1.46	0.16	Fill of ditch 13311, upper fill, mid orange brown very fine gravel in sand matrix	-	-
13313	Fill	1.46	0.16	Fill of ditch 13311, lower fill, mid brown grey very fine gravel in sand matrix	-	-
13314	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, mid grey brown clay, well sorted	-	-
13315	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, dark blueish grey clay	-	-
13316	Cut	3.20	0.78	Cut of channel, filled by 13318	-	-
13317	Layer	-	0.28	Light grey with light yellow orange patches, clay	-	-
13318	Fill	-	>0.20	Fill of channel 13316, Light grey blue clay	-	-

Trench 134, Zone IX						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by three alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13401	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil	-	-
13402	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, compact dark grey brown clayey silt	-	-
13403	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional orange flecks	-	-
13404	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, soft light grey silt with occasional orange patches	-	-
13405	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, sticky orange clay with 20% gravels	-	-
13406	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, light grey/cream gravels and sands	-	-

Trench 135, Zone IX						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by three alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13500	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty clay, loose	-	-
13501	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil, mid grey brown silty clay firm	-	-
13502	Layer	-	0.80	Natural, yellowish orange gravel with white patches	-	-
13503	Layer	-	0.30	Alluvium, light blue grey silty clay	-	-
13504	Layer	-	0.36	Alluvium, mid brown orange silty clay	-	-
13505	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvial, orange/brown gravel/silty clay, appears to be variation in natural higher up	-	-

Trench 136, Zone IX						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels possibly truncated by palaeochannel, though could be					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	

ground sloping away to the south. This is overlain by alluvial sequence, subsoil and topsoil.

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13601	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
13602	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, Compact orange brown clay silt	-	-
13603	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, Soft light grey brown orange silt	-	-
13604	Layer	-	0.04	Alluvium, sift light grey silt	-	-
13605	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid-dark grey silt, peat patches	-	-
13606	Layer	-	0.04	Gravel/sand, loose light yellow grey	-	-
13607	Layer	-	0.04	Gravel/sand, loose mid-dark	-	-
13608	Layer	-		Natural, white grey gravel and sand	-	-
13609	Layer	-	0.10	Orange yellow silt	-	-
13610	Layer	-		Grey clay with diffuse brown mottles	-	-
13611	Layer	-		Moderately firm mid greenish grey slightly clayey silt	-	-
13612	Layer	-		Moderately firm dark brown grey silt, snail shell and organics	-	-

Trench 137, Zone IX

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by four alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13701	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
13702	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, Mid-dark brown grey clayey silt	-	-
13703	Layer	-	0.20-0.30	Alluvium, firm mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
13704	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, light grey yellow silt	-	-
13705	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, light grey silt	-	-
13706	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, orange clay natural interface	-	-
13708	Layer	-	0.70	Natural, cream/grey gravels	-	-

Trench 138, Zone IX

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by four alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.89
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13800	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil, brown silty loam	-	-
13801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil, dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
13802	Layer	-	0.32	Alluvium, mid-dark brown grey clay with Fe/orange mottling	-	-
13803	Layer	-	0.14	Alluvium, blue grey clay with Fe/orange mottling	-	-
13804	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvium, grey brown clay with orange mottling	-	-
13805	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, brown clay with frequent manganese	-	-
1386	Layer	-	0.89	Natural, off-white yellow sandy gravels	-	-

Trench 139, Zone IX						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by alluvial sequence and subsoil and topsoil with ridge and furrow.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13900	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil, dark brown clayey silts	-	-
13901	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil, brown silty clays	-	-
13902	Layer	-	0.40	Alluvium, grey brown clay	-	-
13903	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvium, dark brown clay with infrequent small gravels	-	-
13904	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid grey clay	-	-
13905	Fill	-	0.32	Alluvium, grey clay with frequent orange/brown mottling	-	-
13906	Fill	-	0.16	Alluvium, dark blue/grey clay with infrequent manganese	-	-
13907	Fill	-	0.20	Alluvium, dark black/grey clay with manganese	-	-
13908	Layer	-	0.11	Alluvium, brown sandy clay at east end of trench	-	-
13909	Layer	-	1.35	Natural, off-white yellow sandy gravels	-	-

13910	Cut	3.47	0.68	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 13905, 13906, 13907	-	-
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Trench 140, Zone IX						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of gravels truncated by possible natural features overlain by alluvial sequence, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80-1.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14000	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
14001	Fill	0.47x0.50	0.10	Fill of natural feature 14002, mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
14002	Cut	0.47x0.50	0.10	Cut of natural feature 14001	-	-
14003	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
14004	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, Mid orange brown compact clayey silt, very rare carbon and chalk flecks	-	-
14005	Layer	-	0.60	Alluvium, Mid orange brown compact clay with very rare carbon flecks	-	-
14006	Layer	-	0.48	Alluvium, Mid yellow brown compact clay with very common carbon flecks	-	-
14007	Layer	-	0.80 N-1.50 S	Natural, light yellow orange silty clay (brickearth) with well sorted gravels	-	-
14008	Layer	-	-	Mid blueish grey clay, filling natural depression at trench base	-	-
14009	Layer	-	-	Natural, Mid brownish yellow gravel in sand matrix	-	-

Trench 141, Zone IX						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Consists of natural geology of gravels truncated by a NW-SE ditch and overlain by a burnt deposit on the trench base. These were overlain by alluvial layers which have potentially been landscaped as they are not in keeping with the alluvial sequence of the area. All is overlain by subsoils and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.05
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

14100	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil, brown clayey silts	-	-
14101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil, dark brown clayey silts with manganese and small gravels	-	-
14102	Layer	-	0.38	Alluvium, mid brown clayey silts	-	-
14103	Layer	-	0.26	Alluvium, dark brown clayey silts with manganese flecks	-	-
14104	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, mid-dark grey silty clay	-	-
14105	Layer	-	-	Burnt deposit at base of trench	-	-
14106	Cut	1.03	>0.35	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 14107	-	-
14107	Fill	1.03	>0.35	Fill of ditch 14106	-	-
14108	Layer	-	1.05	Natural, light yellow gravel(?)	-	-

Trench 142, Zone XI

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by a colluvium/palaeosol which contains flint scatter 14210 and test square B, and cut by a ditch and a pit. This is overlain by colluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
14201	Layer	-	0.26-0.45	Subsoil, compact light brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	Worked flint	Undated
14202	Layer	-	0.68	Natural, yellow sand with pebbles	-	-
14203	Layer	-	>0.10	Colluvium, reddish yellow silt, renumbered 14209	-	-
14204	Void	-	-	-	-	-
14205	Layer	-	0.20	Palaeosol/colluvium, mid grey with reddish brown mottling, clay	Pottery Worked flint	AD 50 – 410 Prehistoric
14206	Cut	0.61	0.34	Cut of NE-SW ditch, filled by 14207	-	-
14207	Fill	0.61	0.34	Fill of ditch 14206, mid greenish grey sandy clay	Pottery	Roman 43 – 410 AD
14208	Layer	-	0.18	Colluvium, light yellow brown clay silt sand	-	-
14209	Layer	-	>0.10	Colluvium, mid yellow brown clay silt sand, same as 14203	Worked flint	Prehistoric

14210	Layer	1x1	0.10	Flint scatter, test pit B	Worked flint S.f 527 - 544 Pottery	Prehistoric Bronze Age?
14211	Fill	0.75 x 0.60	0.20	Fill of pit 14212, compact clay light grey with reddish brown mottling	Pottery	Early prehistoric
14212	Cut	0.75 x 0.60	0.40	Cut of pit, filled by 14211	-	-
14213	Fill	0.75 x 0.40	0.20	Fill of pit 14212, compact light brown clay	Pottery	Iron Age?
14214	Layer	1.30 x 0.10	0.15	Natural clay layer filling hollows in gravels	-	-
14215	Layer	1.60 x x1.10	-	Natural, yellow sandy natural gravel	-	-

Trench 143, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of natural geology of Northmoor terrace gravels truncated by three natural features and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, dark orange brown friable sandy silt	-	-
14301	Layer	-	0.20 SE – 0.50 NW	Subsoil/colluvium, mid brownish orange	-	-
14302	Fill	0.75 x 1	0.13	Fill of natural feature 14303, friable light yellow brown silty sand	-	-
14303	Cut	0.75 x 1	0.13	Cut of natural feature, filled by 14302	-	-
14304	Fill	0.58 x 0.58	0.23	Fill of natural feature 14305, friable mid brown silty sand	-	-
14305	Cut	0.58 x 0.58	0.23	Cut of E-W linear natural feature, filled by 14304	-	-
14306	Fill	0.60 x 0.80	0.28	Fill of natural feature 14308, friable mid brown sand		
14307	Fill	0.40 x 0.50	0.28	Fill of natural feature 14308, friable yellow with brown patches, sand		
14308	Cut	1.60 x 0.80	0.32	Cut of natural feature 14306, filled by 14306, 14307		

14309	Layer		0.50 SE - 0.80 NW	Natural, Northmoor terrace, sand and gravels		
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Trench 144, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Consists of natural geology of gravels two layers. Above this is a colluvium which contains flint scatter 14404 and test square A. overlying this are two subsequent colluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14400	Layer	-	0.18 – 0.24	Topsoil, mid brown grey silty clay	-	-
14401	Layer	-	0.08 – 0.20	Subsoil/colluvium? mid orangey brown clay silt	-	-
14402	Layer	-	0.12	Podzolized soil? Light yellow orange clay silt	-	-
14403	Layer	-	>0.28	Colluvium? Mid brown orange clay silt	Worked flint	Early Prehistoric
14404	Layer	-	-	Flint scatter, within 14403	Worked flint S.f 500 - 527	Early Prehistoric
14405	Layer	-	0.32	Mid brown red silty sand	-	-
14406	Layer	-	0.04	Dark grey red silty sand	-	-
14407	Layer	-	0.78	Natural, light yellow grey sandy gravel		

Trench 145, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Consists of natural geology of gravels truncated by two parallel NW-SE ditches, a pit and a natural feature. These were overlain by two layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	c. 0.90
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14500	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
14501	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil, dark grey brown clay silt	-	-
14502	Layer	-	0.22 – 0.44	Dark orange brown sandy clay with large cobbles	-	-
14503	Cut	-	-	Cut of natural feature, filled by 14504	-	-
14504	Fill	-	-	Fill of natural feature 14503	-	-
14505	Layer	-	0.14 – 0.25	Aeolian, light yellow brown sandy silt, loose	-	-
14506	Cut	1.31	0.30	Cut of pit, filled by 14507		
14507	Fill	1.31	0.30	Fill of pit 14506, loose mid orange brown sandy silt		

14508	Cut	0.54	0.32	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 14509		
14509	Fill	0.54	0.32	Fill of ditch 14508, loose, mid orange brown clayey sand		
14510	Cut	0.51	0.34	Cut of NW-SE ditch terminus, filled by 14511		
14511	Fill	0.51	0.34	Fill of ditch 14510, loose mid orange brown clayey sand		
14512	Layer	-	c0.90	Natural, loose orange yellow sandy gravel		

Trench 146, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Consists of natural geology of gravels seen at the SW end of the trench overlain by colluvium. This is cut by four parallel ditches and overlain by subsoil and topsoil. A modern ditch is cut from topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30 – 0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil, mid brown grey sandy silt	-	-
14601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil, mid yellow brown sandy silt	-	-
14602	Fill	1.15	0.52	Fill of ditch 14603, compact mic grey brown clay silt	-	-
14603	Cut	1.20	0.70	Cut of E-W ditch, filled by 14602	-	-
14604	Fill	0.55	0.40	Fill of ditch 14605, compact light brown sandy clay	-	-
14605	Cut	0.55	0.40	Cut of E-W ditch, filled by 14604	-	-
14606	Fill	0.80	0.30	Fill of ditch 14607, compact reddish brown with grey patches, clay	Pottery	Early Bronze Age
14607	Cut	0.80	0.30	Recut of E-W ditch, filled by 14606		
14608	Fill	1.30	0.25	Fill of ditch 14610, compact light brown with grey patches, clay		
14609	Fill	0.90 x 0.50	0.40	Fill of ditch 14610, compact light grey clay		
14610	Cut	1.30	0.68	Cut of E-W ditch 14608, 14609		
14611	Fill	0.60	0.20	Fill of ditch 14603, friable light brown sandy silt		

14612	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium, compact light reddish brown clay silt	Pottery	Early prehistoric
14613	Layer	-	-	Colluvium at NE trench base, compact mid grey clay		
14614	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.70	Natural, yellow gravels in sandy matrix as SW end of trench		

Trench 147, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Consists of natural geology of gravels and sands, truncated by a gully and a possible palaeochannel/A34 landscaping works and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
14701	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil, friable mid reddish brown silty sand	-	-
14702	Cut	0.50	0.12	Cut of E-W gully, filled by 14703	-	-
14703	Fill	0.50	0.13	Fill of gully 14702, friable mid grey brown silty sand	-	-
14704	Layer	21	0.13	Gravel, hard standing or natural?, compact light brown sandy silt	-	-
14705	Fill	5	0.10	Fill of 14709, compact mid brown sandy clay	-	-
14706	Fill	3	0.50	Fill of 14709, compact yellow brown clay	-	-
14707	Fill	1	0.08	Fill of 14709, compact light reddish brown sandy clay	-	-
14708	Fill	5	0.40	Fill of 14709, compact light greenish grey clay	-	-
14709	Cut	5	0.80	Cut of NW-SE palaeochannel/A34 landscaping works, filled by 14705, 14706, 14707, 14708	-	-
14710	Layer	>2	0.50	Natural sand outcrop, compact light brown sand	-	-
14711	Layer	-	-	Natural sand, compact bright orange clayey sand	-	-
14712	Cut	21	>0.50	E-W linear/geological feature? Filled by 14710, 14704?	-	-
14713	Layer	2.20	0.42	Natural, compact reddish brown sandy clay	-	-

Trench 148, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Consists of natural geology of Northmoor terrace gravels overlain by colluvium/brickearth several layers of likely A34 landscaping deposits, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, soft dark brown grey clayey silt	-	-
14801	Layer	-	0.80	Natural, Northmoor terrace gravels	-	-
14802	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, dark orangey brown silty clay	-	-
14803	Layer	-	0.35	Colluvium/brickearth, dark red brown	-	-
14804	Layer	-	0.24	Redeposited gravel, probably A34 landscaping	-	Post-Med
14805	Layer	-	0.10	Redeposited gravel, probably A34 landscaping	-	-
14806	Layer	-	0.16	Redeposited Oxford clay, probably A34 landscaping	-	-
14807	Layer	-	0.10	Redeposited gravel, probably A34 landscaping	-	-

Trench 149, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Consists of natural geology of gravels with patches of colluvium which is truncated by two postholes and a pit. The pit is subsequently truncated by a post hole and overlain by further colluvial layers, subsoils and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, mid brown grey sandy silt	-	-
14901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, friable mid orangey brown sandy silt	-	-
14902	Layer	-	0.12	Brickearth, dark brown orange silty clay	-	-
14903	Cut	0.21	0.09	Cut of posthole, filled by 14904	-	-
14904	Fill	0.21	0.09	Fill of posthole 14903, soft-firm mid grey brown with mid brown orange/orange pink patches, clayey silt	-	-
14905	Cut	0.18	0.07	Cut of posthole, filled by 14906	-	-

14906	Fill	0.18	0.07	Fill of posthole 14905, soft-firm mid grey brown with mid brown orange/orange pink patches, clayey silt	-	-
14907	Layer	-	0.22	Colluvium, seen in center of trench in place of subsoil		
14908	Void	-	-	-	-	-
14909	Void	-	-	-	-	-
14910	Void	-	-	-	-	-
14911	Cut	2.10	0.58	Cut of pit, filled by 14912, 14914, 14915		
14912	Fill	1.74	0.14	Fill of pit 14911, friable dark brownish grey sandy silt	Cu alloy block	Undated
14913	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, light grey yellow gravelly sand		
14914	Fill	1.94	0.08	Fill of pit 14911		
14915	Fill	2.10	0.42	Fill of pit 14911	Pottery	Early prehistoric, Bronze Age, mid-late Iron Age?
14916	Layer	-		Colluvium, in hollow, mid orange brown sandy silt		
14917	Cut	0.48	0.32	Cut of posthole, filled by 14918		
14918	Fill	0.48	0.32	Fill of posthole 14917, friable mid orangey brown sandy clay		

Trench 150, Zone XI

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Consists of natural geology of gravels and sand overlying oxford clay. Overlying this is subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15000	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty sandy clay	-	-
15001	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil, mid yellow grey sandy clay	-	-
15002	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, thin veneer of gravel with outcrops of sand overlying oxford clay	-	-

Trench 151, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Natural geology was not seen in this trench. It consists of colluvium at trench base truncated by four post holes which potentially form a structure and overlain by colluvium and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty sandy clay	-	-
15101	Layer	-	0.32	Colluvium, Light yellowy brown sandy clay	-	-
15102	Layer	-	0.36	Colluvium, Mid red orangey sandy clay	-	-
15103	Cut	0.40	0.25	Cut of post hole, filled by 15104	-	-
15104	Fill	0.12	0.16	Fill of post hole 15103, friable mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
15105	Cut	0.39	0.20	Cut of post hole, filled by 15106	-	-
15106	Fill	0.39	0.20	Fill of post hole 15105, friable, light brown silty clay	-	-
15107	Cut	0.22	0.18	Cut of post hole, filled by 15108	-	-
15108	Fill	0.22	0.18	Fill of post hole 15107, friable mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
15109	Cut	0.26	0.10	Cut of post hole, filled by 15110	-	-
15110	Fill	0.26	0.10	Fill of post hole 15109, friable mid grey brown clay silt	Daub/fired clay Pottery C14	IA + Preh-Med Early prehistoric 730-390 cal BC
15111	Fill	0.40 x 0.20	0.17	Fill of post hole 15103, friable light brown clay silt	-	-
15112	Fill	0.30 x 0.15	0.09	Fill of post hole 15103, friable light brown clay silt	-	-

Trench 152, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Consists of natural geology of gravels overlain by brickearth, palaeosol, colluvium and truncated by three pits and a ditch and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

15200	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil, dark grey brown sandy silty clay	-	-
15201	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil, mid red brown sandy silty clay	-	-
15202	Layer	-	0.14	Colluvium, dark reddish brown sandy silt	-	-
15203	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, light yellow brown sandy silt with gravel	-	-
15204	Cut	1.24	0.65	Cut of pit, filled by 15205, 15206	-	-
15205	Fill	0.22	0.22	Fill of pit 15204, firm dark reddish brown sandy silt	-	-
15206	Fill	1.24	0.36	Fill of pit 15204, firm dark brown black sandy silt	Fired clay	Preh-MEd
15207	Cut	0.90 x 0.70	0.45	Cut of pit, filled by 15208, 15209	-	-
15208	Fill	0.90 x 0.45	0.12	Fill of pit 15207, compact yellow brown silty clay	-	-
15209	Fill	0.90 x 0.45	0.15	Fill of pit 15207, compact dark brown silty clay	-	-
15210	Cut	1.25	0.55	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 15211	-	-
15211	Fill	1.25	0.55	Fill of ditch 15210, compact mid brown clay silt	-	-
15212	Cut	0.43	0.37	Cut of pit, filled by 15213	-	-
15213	Fill	0.43	0.37	Fill of pit 15212, friable mid grey silty clay	Animal bone	
15214	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, gravel	-	-
15215	Layer	-	0.60	Palaeosol, dark grey brown sandy silt	Pottery Worked flint	Early prehistoric Undated
15216	Layer	-	0.60	Brickearth, dark orange brown	-	-

Trench 153, Zone XI

General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Consists of natural geology of gravel outcrops in orange clay with burnt patch overlain by colluvium, subsoil and topsoil					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, mid grey brown silty loam	-	-
15301	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil, friable light yellow brown clay silt	-	-

15302	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium, Very compact light yellow brown silty clay	-	-
15303	Layer	-	0.70	Natural? Bright orange brown silty clay	-	-
15304	Layer	1 x 1.40	0.05	Fire reddened clay, compact dark grey brown with bright red patches, burnt out tree stump?	-	-
15305	Layer	-	0.70	Natural, yellow sandy gravel	-	-

Trench 154, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Consists of natural geology of orange clayey sand with gravel truncated by two ditches, one NE-SW and the other NW-SE. Following these are subsoil another ditch and topsoil					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15400	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil, mid orange brown clayey silt	-	-
15401	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil, dark brown silty clay	-	-
15402	Layer	-	0.65	Natural, dark orange brown clayey sand with frequent large gravel	-	-
15403	Cut	0.75	0.55	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 15404	Pottery Worked flint	Early prehistoric Undated
15404	Fill	0.75	0.55	Fill of ditch 15403, firm med orange brown clayey silt	Pottery	Early prehistoric?
15405	Cut	1.60	0.30	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 15406	-	-
15406	Fill	1.60	0.30	Fill of ditch 15405, firm dark orange brown sandy silt	-	-
15407	Cut	1.1	0.30	Cut of NE-SW ditch, filled by 15408	-	-
15408	Fill	1.1	0.30	Fill of ditch 15407, firm mid orange brown sandy silt	Animal bone	

Trench 155, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Natural geology was not seen in this trench. Base consisted of a possible colluvial deposit truncated by the cremation and overlain subsoil and topsoil					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

15500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty sandy clay	-	-
15501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light yellow brown sandy clay	-	-
15502	Layer	-	>0.14	Colluvium? Mid red orange sandy clay with 20% gravels	-	-
15503	Fill	0.75	0.10	Fill of cremation pit 15505, friable mid brown clay silt	-	-
15504	Fill	0.60	0.08	Fill of cremation pit 15505, friable dark grey silty clay, 5% charcoal, 1% burnt bone	Bone (C14) Fired clay	1390-1130 cal BC Preh-Med
15505	Cut	0.75	0.20	Cut of cremation pit	-	-

Trench 156, Zone XI

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Consists of natural geology of gravels in silty clay gradually becoming more gravelly at the NW end, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, mid brown silty loam	-	-
15601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil, yellow brown silty clay	-	-
15602	Layer	-	0.45	Natural, reddish brown silty clay with pebbles turning to gravel at NW end	-	-

Trench 157, Zone XI

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Natural geology sandy clay with oxford clay out crops truncated by a tree throw and overlain by colluvium, subsoils and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty sandy clay	-	-
15701	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, light yellow brown sandy clay	-	-
15702	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, mid orangey brown sandy clay	-	-
15703	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, Light orangey yellow sandy clay	-	-
15704	Layer	-	0.05 – 0.10	Dark red brown silty sandy clay with abundant cobbles	-	-
15705	Fill	2.50 x 2.10	-	Fill of tree throw 15706, red brown with grey	-	-

				patches, silty clay over dirty gravel (unexcavated)		
15706	Cut	2.50 x 2.10	-	Cut of tree throw, filled by 15705	Animal Bone	

Trench 158, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Consists of natural geology of silt and gravels truncated by six ditches, three of which were intercutting, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil, friable dark brown grey sandy silt	-	-
15801	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil, friable mid yellow brown sandy silt	-	-
15802	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, mid orangey brown silty/gravelly	-	-
15803	Cut	0.74	0.20	Cut of N-S ditch, filled by 15804	-	-
15804	Fill	0.74	0.20	Fill of ditch 15803, friable mid brown with yellow patches sandy silt	Pottery Animal bone Worked flint	Mid-late Iron Age Early Prehistoric
15805	Cut	1.08	0.22	Cut of N-S ditch, filled by 15806	-	-
15806	Fill	1.08	0.22	Fill of ditch 15805, firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt	-	-
15807	Cut	>0.40	0.40	Cut of N-S ditch, filled by 15808	-	-
15808	Fill	>0.40	0.40	Fill of ditch 15807, firm mid reddish brown sandy silt	-	-
15809	Cut	2.30	0.30	Cut of N-S ditch, filled by 15810	-	-
15810	Fill	2.30	0.30	Fill of ditch 15809, friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt	-	-
15811	Cut	1.26	0.34	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 15812, 15813	-	-
15812	Fill	1.06	0.07	Fill of ditch 15811, compact mid orange brown silty sand	-	-
15813	Fill	1.26	0.26	Fill of ditch 15811, compact mid-light yellowish brown silty sand	Animal bone	-

15814	Cut	1.24	0.50	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 15815, 15816, 15817	-	-
15815	Fill	0.90	0.11	Fill of ditch 15814, compact mid-light greenish grey silty sand	-	-
15816	Fill	0.64	0.16	Fill of ditch 15814, compact light yellowish brown silty sand	Animal bone	-
15817	Fill	1.19	0.25	Fill of ditch 15814, compact dark orangey brown sandy silt	Worked flint	Undated

Trench 159, Zone XI

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Consists of natural geology of gravels truncated by four ditches, two of which are intercutting, and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15900	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil, friable dark brown grey sandy silt	-	-
15901	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil, mid yellowish brown sandy silt	-	-
15902	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt with gravels	-	-
15903	Cut	0.94 x 0.85	0.14	Cut of pit, filled by 15904		
15904	Fill	0.85 x 0.94	0.14	Fill of pit 15903, firm dark brown sandy silt		
15905	Cut	0.80	0.26	Cut of SE-NW ditch, filled by 15906		
15906	Fill	0.80	0.26	Fill of pit 15905, firm light yellowish grey sandy silt		
15907	Cut	1.00	0.30	Cut of SE-NW ditch, filled by 15908		
15908	Fill	1.00	0.30	Fill of pit 15907, firm light yellowish/reddish brown sandy silt		
15909	Cut	0.70	0.40	Cut of SE-NW ditch, filled by 15910		
15910	Fill	0.70	0.40	Fill of ditch 15909, firm mid greyish yellow brown		
15911	Cut	1.40	-	Cut of unexcavated SE-NW ditch, fill id firm sandy silt, light -mid yellowish brown		

Trench 160, Zone XI

General description			Orientation	N-S
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The natural geology of gravels was only seen below the features. Trench base consisted of clay and amorphous fills of features, truncated by a ditch. This is overlain by alluvium and subsoil and truncated by two further intercutting ditches and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.80
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
16000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil, mid grey brown clay loam	Pottery	c. 1580 - 1800
16001	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil, compact light yellow silty clay	-	-
16002	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, compact dark brown silty clay	-	-
16003	Layer	-	>0.14	Colluvium, compact light brown silty clay	-	-
16004	Layer	-	0.80	Natural, yellow brown clay overlying gravels	-	-
16005	Fill	1.60 x 0.80	0.22	Fill of ditch 16008, compact reddish brown with grey mottling clay	-	-
16006	Fill	1.30 x 0.80	0.22	Fill of ditch 16008, compact light brown clay	Pottery	c. 1225-1450
16007	Fill	0.90 x 0.80	0.18	Fill of ditch 16008, compact mid grey clay	Pottery	c. 1650-1800
16008	Cut	1.60	0.73	Cut of NW/SE ditch, filled by 16005, 16006, 16007	-	-
16009	Fill	0.80 x 0.80	0.60	Fill of ditch 16011, compact light brown clay	-	-
16010	Fill	0.90 x 0.80	0.20	Fill of ditch 16011, compact light grey clay	Animal bone	-
16011	Cut	0.80	0.90	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 16009, 16010	-	-
16012	Fill	1.10 x 0.80	0.52	Fill of ditch 16013, compact orange brown clay	Pottery	AD 43-410
16013	Cut	1.10	0.52	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 16012	-	-
16014	Layer	0.45 x 0.47	0.01	Spread of charcoal rich deposit, compact dark grey clay, 50% charcoal	-	-
16015	Void	-	-	Context number voided	-	-
16016	Layer	-	-	Fill of quarry pits/tree throws/amorphous features, extends half the length of the trench, compact light grey brown clay	Worked flint	Early Prehistoric

Trench 161, Zone XI
General description
Orientation

N-S

Trench consists natural gravels truncated by a palaeochannel, two pits and a ditch and overlain by colluvium sequence subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil, dark grey brown silty clay humic	-	
16101	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, mid red brown silty clay	-	
16102	Layer	-	0.40	Colluvium, mid orange brown silty clay	-	-
16103	Cut	0.69	0.20	Cut of pit, filled by 16104	-	-
16104	Fill	0.69	0.20	Fill of pit 16103	-	-
16105	Fill	1.60	0.38	Fill of ditch 16106, compact light greyish yellow clay	Pottery	Mid-Late Iron Age?
16106	Cut	1.60	0.38	Cut of NW-SE ditch, filled by 16105	-	-
16107	Fill	1.10	0.55	Fill of quarry pit 16108, compact light yellowish grey clay	Worked flint Pottery	Early prehistoric Late Iron Age
16108	Cut	1.10	0.55	Cut of quarry pit, filled by 16107	-	-
16109	Fill	-	0.20 – 0.82	Colluvium, mid brown grey silty clay with manganese mottling. Thickens where it is sunk into top of palaeochannel 16114	-	-
16110	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of palaeochannel 16114, light grey blue silty clay	-	-
16111	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of palaeochannel 16114, dark brown grey silty clay, slightly organic	-	-
16112	Layer	-	1.80	Natural, light brown yellow sandy gravel	-	-
16113	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of palaeochannel 16114, light grey blue silty clay	-	-
16114	Cut	>5.50	>0.34	Cut of palaeochannel, filled by 16109, 16110, 16111, 16113	-	-
16115	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of palaeochannel 16114, organic dark brown grey silty clay, basal fill	-	-

Trench 162, Zone XI
General description
Orientation

WNW-ESE

Natural geology was no seen in this trench. Base of trench consisted of colluvium, truncated by two roundhouse drip gullies and overlain by another colluvium. This was truncated by a third round house drip gull and limestone filled pit. Several colluviums, subsoil and topsoil followed					Length (m)	28
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	-	
16201	Layer	-	-	Natural, not reached	-	
16202	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
16203	Layer	-	0.32	Colluvium, mid brownish grey clay	-	-
16204	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium, mid brownish yellow	-	-
16205	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium, mid orange yellow	-	-
16206	Cut	0.87	0.21	Cut of roundhouse drip gully, filled by 16207	-	-
16207	Fill	0.87	0.21	Fill of drip gully 16206, soft mid greyish brown sandy clay	Pottery Bone C14	Mid-late Iron Age Undated 360-60 cal BC
16208	Cut	1.20	0.25	Cut of ditch, filled by 16209		
16209	Fill	1.20	0.25	Fill of ditch 16208, soft mid grey brown sandy clay	Pottery	Early prehistoric (Mid – Late IA or later)
16210	Cut	0.22	0.10	Cut of ditch, filled by 16211		
16211	Fill	0.22	0.10	Fill of ditch 16210, soft mid grey brown silty clay	Bone	
16212	cut	0.48	0.35	Cut of pit, filled by 16213		
16213	Fill	0.48	0.35	Fill of pit 16212, soft mid grey brown silty clay with limestone		
16214	Layer	-	0.06	Burnt spread, soft mid orange red sandy clay		

Trench 163, Zone XI						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Natural was not seen. Trench consisted of colluvium, subsoil and topsoil with possible ridges and furrow in the NW end					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16300	Layer	-	0.50	Topsoil, dark grey brown sandy silty clay	-	-

16301	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil, mid yellow brown silty clay	-	
16302	Layer	-	>0.30	Colluvium, mid orange brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 177, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Consists of natural geology of blue Oxford clay overlain by colluvium which is cut by a ditch. All are overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6m
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17700	Layer	-	0.27	Agricultural topsoil, dark grey brown clayey silt	-	-
17701	Layer	-	0.10 - 0.15	Subsoil, mid orange brown silty clay, firm	-	-
17702	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, dark purplish brown clay, bivalve fossil inclusions	-	-
17703	Layer	-	0.25	Colluvium, mid orange brown clayey silt firm	-	-
17704	Cut	1.28	0.32	Cut of N-S ditch f.b 17705	-	-
17705	Fill	1.28	0.32	Fill of ditch 17704, firm light brown grey silty clay	-	-

Trench 178, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	SE – NW
Consists of natural geology of orange silty Oxford clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17800	Layer	-	0.35	Agricultural topsoil, dark greyish brown clayey silt, humic	-	-
17801	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, mid orange brown silty clay	-	-
17802	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, mid orange brown silty clay with light blue grey clay patches	-	-

Trench 179, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NE – SW
Trench consists of natural geology of orange silty Oxford clay which is cut by a ditch and overlain by colluvium. The colluvium is cut by a pit which is overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

17900	Layer	-	0.25	Agricultural topsoil, dark grey brown, friable humic clayey silt	Worked flint	Undated
17901	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil, mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
17902	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, mid beige brown silty clay	-	-
17903	Layer	-	0.65	Natural, mid bright yellowish orange silty clay	-	-
17904	Cut	0.48	0.25	Cut of ditch f.b 17905	-	-
17905	Fill	0.48	0.25	Fill of ditch 17904, dark-medium orange grey firm silty clay	Worked flint	Undated
17906	Cut	1.70	0.48	Cut of pit f.b 17907	-	-
17907	Fill	1.70	0.48	Fill of pit 17906, mid grey brown with orange flecks firm clayey silt	Pottery, Fired clay A. bone	c. 1225-1400 Undatable

Trench 180, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench consists of natural geology of orange silty Oxford clay, overlain by colluvium which is cut by two intercutting ditches and subsequently subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18000	Layer	-	0.22	Agricultural topsoil, dark grey brown clayey silt	-	-
18001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, mid-mid grey silty clay	-	-
18002	Fill	1.46	0.56	Fill of ditch 18004, o.l 18003, firm light greenish grey silty clay	-	-
18003	Fill	0.60	0.22	Fill of ditch 18004, u.l 18002, firm mid grey brown silty clay	-	-
18004	Cut	1.46	0.56	Cut of ditch f.b 18002, 18003	-	-
18005	Fill	0.88	0.48	Fill of ditch 18007, o.l 18006, firm mid greenish grey silty clay	-	-
18006	Fill	0.88	0.06	Fill of ditch 18007, u.l 18005, soft orange brown silty clay	-	-
18007	Cut	0.92	0.52	Cut of ditch f.b 18005, 18006	-	-
18008	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, mid orange brown silty clay	-	-

18009	Layer	-	0.60 – 0.70	Natural, mid orange brown silty clay with bivalve fossils	-	-
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Trench 181, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists natural geology of blue Oxford clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18100	Layer	-	0.26	Agricultural topsoil, mid reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
18101	Layer	-	0.28 N – 0.41 S	Subsoil, mid yellowish brown silty clay	Pottery	c. 1225-1450
18102	Layer	-	0.60 – 0.70	Natural, dark blueish grey clay with bivalve fossils	-	-

Trench 182, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of blue Oxford clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18200	Layer	-	0.26	Agricultural topsoil, mid reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
18201	Layer	-	0.28 W – 0.12 E	Subsoil, mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
18202	Layer	-	0.55 – 0.30	Natural, mixed dark greyish blue clay with bivalve fossils	-	-

Trench 183, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of orange Oxford clay with aquifer deposits, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18300	Layer	-	0.22 – 0.34	Agricultural topsoil, mid reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
18301	Layer	-	0.20 – 0.34	Subsoil, mid-light yellowish grey silty clay	Worked flint - S.F 1	prehistoric
18302	Layer	-	0.50 – 0.60	Natural, mid brownish orange sandy clay	-	-
18303	Layer	-	0.60	Aquifer, light whitish brown clay, saturated	-	-

Trench 184, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consists of natural geology of mixed Oxford clay cut by natural features and two ditches and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18400	Layer	-	0.28	Agricultural topsoil, dark reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
18401	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil, mid greyish brown, silty clay firm	Pottery	c. 1835 - 1900
18402	Fill	0.80	0.08	Fill of ditch 18412, firm mid grey brown sandy clay with lense of water leached fill at base, mollusc shells	Animal bone	-
18403	Layer	-	0.40	Natural – mid yellowish brown sandy clay	Worked flint S.f 14	Prehistoric
18404	Cut	0.88	0.26	Cut of ditch, filled by 18405	-	-
18405	Fill	0.88	0.26	Fill of ditch 18404, firm light greyish brown sandy clay	-	-
18406	Cut	0.58	0.20	Cut of ditch, filled by 18407	-	-
18407	Fill	0.58	0.20	Fill of ditch 18406, firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay	-	-
18408	Cut	0.76	0.10	Cut of natural feature, filled by 18413	-	-
18409	Cut	0.90	0.28	Cut of natural feature, filled by 18410	-	-
18410	Fill	0.90	0.28	Fill of natural channel 18409, firm mid orange brown silty clay,	-	-
18411	Layer	-	0.40	Natural – dark grey brown firm clay with fossils	-	-
18412	Cut	0.80	0.08	Ditch, filled by 18402	-	-
18413	Fill	0.76	0.10	Fill of natural feature 18408, firm mid orange brown silty clay	Worked flint S.f 13	Prehistoric

Trench 185, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of natural geology of orange Oxford clay overlain by colluvium. This is truncated by four parallel ditches and is subsequently overlain by colluvium, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18500	Layer	-	0.40	Agricultural topsoil, mid greyish brown clayey silt friable	-	-

18501	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil, mid brownish orange silty clay firm	-	-
18502	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium, mid greyish orange silty clay firm	-	-
18503	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium, mid brownish orange silty clay firm	Worked flint S.f 8-12	Early prehistoric (most likely late Meso)
18504	Layer	-	0.60	Natural, mid brown orange silty clay	-	-
18505	Cut	0.62	0.16	Cut of U-shaped NE-SW ditch, filled by 18507	-	-
18506	Fill	0.62	0.16	Fill of ditch 18506, mid blueish grey silty clay firm	-	-
18507	Cut	0.64	0.18	Cut of U-shaped NE-SW ditch, filled by 18508	-	-
18508	Fill	0.64	0.18	Fill of ditch 18507, mid blueish grey silty clay firm	-	-
18509	Cut	0.54	0.15	Cut of U-shaped NE-SW ditch, filled by 18510	-	-
18510	Fill	0.54	0.15	Fill of ditch 18509, mid grey blue silty clay firm	-	-
18511	Cut	0.82	0.16	Cut of U-shaped NE-SW ditch, filled by 18512	-	-
18512	Fill	0.82	0.16	Fill of ditch 18511, mid blueish grey silty clay firm	-	-
18513	Layer	-	-	Arbitrary cleaning number of spoil of ditches and colluvium containing flint	Worked flint S.f 5-7	Early prehistoric (most likely late Meso)
18514	Layer	1.00	0.05	Test square D for flint. Same as 18503	Worked flint S.f 20 Pottery S.f 21 Fe horseshoe nail	Early prehistoric (most likely late Meso) Iron Age 13th-14thC

Trench 186, Zone XII

General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consists of natural geology of yellow Oxford clay which was truncated by two ditches and subsequently overlain by subsoil and topsoil.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.40

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18600	Layer	-	0.25	Agricultural topsoil, dark reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
18601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, mid beige brown silty clay	-	-
18602	Layer	-	0.40	Natural, mid yellow with white patches, clay with bivalve fossils	-	-
18603	Cut	0.80	0.18	Cut of U-shaped E-W ditch, filled by 18604	Fe Nail	Undated
18604	Fill	0.80	0.18	Fill of ditch 18603, light yellow brown firm silty clay	Animal bone Fe nail fragments	- -
18605	Cut	>1.75	0.22	Cut of E-W ditch, filled by 18606	-	-
18606	Fill	0.75	0.22	Fill of ditch 18605, compact mid orange grey silty clay	Animal bone Pottery Fe holdfast/clip	Undated c. 1225-1450 Undated

Trench 187, Zone XII
General description

Trench consists of natural geology of grey weathered brickearth overlain by colluvium, subsoil and topsoil.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

25

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.50

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18700	Layer	-	0.30	Agricultural topsoil, dark greyish brown clayey silt, v. soft	-	-
18701	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, mid orange brown clayey silt	-	-
18702	Layer	-	0.10	Colluvium, mid brownish orange silty clay	-	-
18703	Layer	-	0.50	Natural, mid-light grey sandy silt – weathered brickearth	-	-

Trench 188, Zone XII
General description

Trench consists of natural geology of orange brickearth truncated by natural features and depressions and overlain by colluvium, subsoil and topsoil.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

25

Width (m)

2

Avg. depth (m)

0.63

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18800	Layer	-	0.26	Agricultural topsoil, dark reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
18801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, mid-light pinkish beige clayey silt	Pottery	c. 1175-1300. Mid-

					Folded Cu alloy object	late Iron Age Undated
18802	Layer	-	0.20	Colluvium, mid-light beige orange silty clay	worked flint S.f 15	Prehistoric
18803	Layer	-	0.63	Natural, bright orange clayey silt, brickearth	-	-
18804	Fill	0.55 – 1.90	0.20	Fill of natural feature 18808, mid orange brown silty clay	Pottery	Late Iron age
18805	Fill	0.55 – 1.14	0.10	Fill of natural feature 18808, mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
18806	Fill	0.55 – 0.90	0.18	Fill of natural feature 18808, mid greyish brown silty clay	Worked flint S.f 16	Prehistoric
18807	Layer	-	-	Colluvium filling natural depressions, mid orange brown silty clay	-	-
18808	Cut	1.90 – 0.60	0.38	Cut of natural feature, filled by 18804, 18805, 18806	-	-

Trench 189, Zone XII

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of orange and blue Oxford clay overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18900	Layer	-	0.30	Agricultural topsoil, dark reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
18901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, mid brownish orange silty clay	-	-
18902	Layer	-	0.52 SW – 0.48 NE	Natural – greyish orange sandy clay becoming darker and bluer towards the east	-	-

Trench 190, Zone XII

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained two pits, seen in section only. Consists of orange Oxford clay which is truncated by the two pits and overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19000	Layer	-	0.26	Agricultural topsoil, dark reddish brown clayey silt	-	-

19001	Layer	-	0.26	Natural, mid orange yellow silty clay with patches of blue	-	-
19002	Cut	0.94	0.14	Cut of pit, seen in baulk, filled by 19003	-	-
19003	Fill	0.94	0.14	Fill of pit 19002, firm mid orangey brown clayey silt	-	-
19004	Cut	0.30	0.12	Cut of pit, seen in baulk, Filled by 19005	-	-
19005	Fill	0.30	0.12	Fill of pit 19004, firm mid orangey brown clayey silt	-	-

Trench 191, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Consists of several bands of natural sandy clays and a quartzite outcrop which are cut by the two ditches and overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19100	Layer	-	0.10 – 0.25	Agricultural topsoil, dark reddish brown clayey silt	-	-
19101	Layer	-	0.10 – 0.22	Subsoil, mid brownish orange sandy clay	-	-
19102	Layer	-	0.20 NE – 0.40 SW	Natural - mid yellow orange sandy clay	-	-
19103	Layer	-	0.60	Natural – mid brown orange clayey sand	-	-
19104	Cut	0.50	0.20	Cut of U-shaped N-S ditch, filled by 19105	-	-
19105	Fill	0.50	0.20	Fill of ditch 19104, soft mid brown grey sandy clay	-	-
19106	Cut	0.74	0.31	Cut of NE-SW curvilinear ditch, filled by 19107	-	-
19107	Fill	0.74	0.31	Fill of ditch 19106, soft mid blue grey sandy clay	-	-
19108	Layer	1.68	0.40	Natural – quartzite outcrop	-	-

Trench 192, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consists of banded natural geology of limestone bedrock with brown clayey silt, light yellow sand, and orange clayey sand. The quartzite and yellow sand are truncated by four shallow ditches/gullies and then overlain by topsoil. The east end of the trench sees the orange silt natural overlain by subsoils and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

19200	Layer	-	0.20 W – 0.3 E	Agricultural topsoil, mid grey brown clayey silt	-	-
19201	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil, only seen at the east end, mid beige brown clayey silt	-	-
19202	Layer	-	0.20 W- 0.10 E	Natural – limestone bedrock 90% and brown clayey silt 10%	-	-
19203	Layer	-	0.15 W – 0.20E	Natural - light beige yellow silty sand with limestone 20%	-	-
19204	Layer	-	0.30	Natural – mid orange clayey sand, east end of trench	-	-
19205	Cut	0.40	0.12	Cut of NE-SW ditch, filled by 19206 relationship with 19207 unknown	-	-
19206	Fill	0.40	0.12	Fill of ditch 19205, firm mid grey brown clayey silt	Animal bone, CBM	Post med
19207	Cut	0.38	0.12	Cut of NE-SW ditch, filled by 19208, relationship with 19205 unknown	-	-
19208	Fill	0.38	0.12	Fill of ditch 19207, firm mid grey brown clayey silt	-	-
19209	VOID	-	-	Context number voided	-	-
19210	VOID	-	-	Context number voided	-	-
19211	Cut	0.40	0.17	Cut of NE-SW ditch, filled by 19212	-	-
19212	Fill	0.40	0.17	Fill of ditch 19211, firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	-	-

Trench 193, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	WNW- ESE
Trench consists of natural geology of brown orange clayey sand and light yellowish sand, both with limestone bedrock outcrops. Cut into this is a shallow linear, likely a linear depression in the natural overlain by subsoil at the eastern end of the trench and then topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
19300	Layer	-	0.26	Agricultural topsoil, dark greyish brown clayey silt	-	-
19301	Layer	-	0.06 – 0.12	Subsoil, mid orange brown clayey silt	Clay pipe Pottery	c. 1700- 1780 Late iron age

19302	Layer	-	0.28	Natural – mid brown orange clayey sand (70%) with limestone outcrops (30%)	-	-
19303	Layer	-	0.26	Natural – light yellowish sand (40%) with limestone outcrops (60%)	-	-
19304	Cut	2.50	0.10	Cut of natural depression, shallow flat bottomed linear NW-SE	-	-
19305	Fill	2.50	0.10	Fill of natural depression, mid grey brown clayey silt	CBM	Medieval - Early Post-Med

Trench 194, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of orange silty clay with limestone outcrops and a band of reddish orange silty clay. The limestone is cut by a post hole at the West. Both naturals are cut by a wide flat bottomed ditch, which is subsequently cut by a narrow V shaped ditch and a shallow pit. All is overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19400	Layer	-	0.10 E – 0.25 W	Agricultural topsoil, dark grey brown clayey silt	-	-
19401	Void	-	-	-	-	-
19402	Layer	-	0.30	Natural – mid brown orange silty clay with limestone, east and west end	-	-
19403	Layer	-	0.30	Natural – mid reddish orange silty clay, strip in center of the trench	-	-
19404	Cut	0.72	0.14	Cut of circular pit, filled by 19405, truncates 19410	-	-
19405	Fill	0.72	0.14	Fill of pit 19404, mid grey/orange brown soft silty clay	Fe nail fragment	Undated
19406	Cut	2.88	0.40	Cut of flat bottomed NW-SE ditch, filled by 19407, 19408	-	-
19407	Fill	2.88	0.32	Fill of ditch 19406 o/l 19408, mid orange brown silty clay, firm	Cu alloy fitting S.f 22, Pottery Fe nail Flint	Med-Post med Late iron age Undated Undated
19408	Fill	1.22	0.12	Fill of ditch 19406 u/l 19407, compacted flint pebbles (80%) in mid	Animal bone Worked flint S.f 23	Prehistoric

				brownish orange silty clay matrix (20%)		
19409	Cut	1.08	0.38	Cut of U-shaped NW-SE ditch, filled by 19410, truncates 19407	-	-
19410	Fill	1.08	0.38	Fill of ditch 19409, mid orange brown silty clay firm	-	-
19411	Cut	0.20	0.14	Cut of square post/stake hole, filled by 19412	-	-
19412	fill	0.20	0.14	Fill of post hole 19411, dark grey brown soft silty clay	-	-

Trench 195, Zone XII						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of yellow brown clayey silt with limestone overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	25
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19500	Layer	-	0.20 – 0.35	Agricultural topsoil, mid-dark grey brown clayey silt	-	-
19501	Layer	-	0.10 – 0.22	Subsoil, mid orange brown clayey silt	Worked flint S.f 4 Burnt bone Clay pipe Fe horseshoe nail Pottery	Prehistoric - 19 th C 13 th -14 th AD43-410, c. 1580-1900
19502	Layer	-	0.31 E – 0.45 W	Natural, mid yellow brown clayey silt 30% with limestone 70%	-	-

Trench 196, Zone Vb						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consisted of natural geology of Pleistocene gravels cut by palaeochannel, which is overlain by a series of alluvial deposits, subsoil and topsoil					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.00
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19600	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil, friable dark brown grey clayey silt	-	-
19601	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil, firm/friable dark grey brown silty clay	-	-
19602	Layer	-	0.13	Alluvium, firm pale grey brown clay	-	-
19603	Layer	-	0.08	Alluvium, firm pale blue grey clay	-	-

19604	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, firm pale brown orange clay	-	-
19605	Layer	-	0.16	Alluvium, firm mottled pale grey orange and pale yellow grey clay	-	-
19606	Layer	-	0.15	Alluvium, firm mottled pale grey orange and pale yellow grey clay with iron mineralization	-	-
19607	Layer	-	0.10	Alluvium, soft mottled very pale blue grey and brown orange clay	-	-
19608	Layer	-	0.09	Alluvium, soft and sticky very pale grey blue clay	-	-
19609	Fill	3.10	>0.1	Alluvial fill of palaeochannel, pale grey blue clay	-	-
19610	Cut	3.10	0.70	Cut of palaeochannel, N/NE – S/SW	-	-
19611	Layer	-	0.20	Alluvium, firm mid grey blue with gravel c.20%	-	-
19612	Layer	-	1.00	Natural gravels - white, NW end, same as 19616	-	-
19613	Layer	-	0.45 – 0.20	Gravel – orange, oxidized upper layer of 19616	-	-
19614	Layer	-	1.90	Pleistocene gravel – SW end	-	-
19615	Layer	-	0.06	Alluvium	-	-
19616	Layer	-	0.12	Gravel – white, SE end, same as 19612	-	-

Trench 197, Zone XIIIa						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of grey gravels overlain by sand, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
19700	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil, loose/friable dark brown sandy silt	-	-
19701	Layer	-	0.40	Sand, soft light yellow brown silty sand	-	-
19702	Layer	-	0.75 - 0.60	Natural, loose light grey sandy gravel	-	-
19703	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil, soft mid yellow brown sandy silt	-	-

Trench 198, Zone XIIIa		
General description		Orientation
		N-S
		Length (m)
		50

Trench consists of natural geology of firm light brown sand, cut by probable tree bole 19809, overlain by alluvium which was in turn cut by ditch 19804. All overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60 – 0.75
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
19800	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil, soft dark brown sandy silt	-	-
19801	Layer	-	0.45 – 0.35	Subsoil, soft/friable yellow brown silty sand	-	-
19802	Fill	1.59	0.08	Fill of ditch 19804, soft mid purplish brown clayey silt	Clay pipe Pottery	c. 1690-1720 c. 1690-1720
19803	Fill	1.62	0.10	Fill of ditch 19804, soft mid greyish blue clay	-	-
19804	Cut	0.62	0.18	Cut of ditch, NW-SE, filled by 19802, 19803	-	-
19805	Layer	-	0.60 – 0.75	Natural – Sand firm light yellow brown	-	-
19806	Layer	-	0.13	Redeposited alluvium, 19807 worked into underlying sands	-	-
19807	Layer	-	-	Alluvium – soft blue grey with orange mottling at surface	-	-
19808	Fill	1.15 x 1.80	0.10	Fill of tree bole 19809, soft mid brownish orange	Pottery	?Late Iron age
19809	Cut	1.15 x 1.80	0.10	Cut of tree bole, filled by 19808	-	-

Trench 199, Zone XIIIa						
General description The trench was split into 4 overlapping parallel segments designed to capture as much of the ridge and furrow in the space available. The segments were labelled south to north A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4. The trench consisted of natural geology of white gravel (19905) overlain by two layers of brickearth, 19904 and 19903 which is truncated by a palaeochannel in the north segment. This is overlain by subsoil which is cut by modern made ground in the southern segment and overlain by topsoil.					Orientation	NE-SW
					Length (m)	4 X 10
					Width (m)	4 X 1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	 Finds	Date
19900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil, dark grey brown clayey silt	CBM Glass sherds	Post-medieval (?C18-C19) 20 th century

19901	Fill	>0.74	0.34	Fill of pit [19913], rubbish dump deposit	Marmite jar	20 th century-
19902	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil, mid brownish orange	-	-
19903	Layer	-	0.26	Brickearth, yellowish brown silt	-	-
19904	Layer	-	>0.38	Brickearth, olive brown clayey silt	-	-
19905	Layer	-	-	Natural, white gravel	-	-
19906	Layer	-	0.22	Buried topsoil, dark greyish brown silt, humic with charcoal	-	-
19907	Layer	-	0.24	Redeposited brickearth, yellowish brown silt	-	-
19908	Layer	-	0.37	Greyish brown sandy silt	-	-
19909	Fill	>3.26	0.28	Fill of palaeochannel [19912], brownish yellow with grey and orange mottling, clayey silt	-	-
19910	Fill	>3.34	0.08	Fill of palaeochannel [19912], mottled orangey brown silty clay	-	-
19911	Layer	-	0.04	Lens of white sub-rounded limestone	-	-
19912	Cut	>3.34	0.48	Cut of palaeochannel	-	-
19913	Cut	>0.74	0.34	Cut of pit	-	-

Trench 200, Zone XIIIa						
General description					Orientation	NNW - SSE
Trench consists of natural geology of gravels in a pale brown matrix overlain a darker brown gravelly natural. This is truncated by two tree throws. These are overlain by two layers of brickearth in the center of the trench which becomes less sorted and merges into a single layer at either end of the trench. Subsoil and topsoil follow, with a modern pit with dump material truncating the topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil – friable dark brown clayey silt	(Worked?) flint	Undated
20001	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil, mid grey brown fine sandy silt	-	-
20002	Layer	-	0.50 N – 0.65 S	Natural – gravels in pale brownish grey matrix	-	-
20003	Layer	-	0.26	Yellowish brown gravelly silt, less sorted deposit at either end of the trench,	-	-

				gradually splits into 20004 and 2005		
20004	Layer	-	0.15	Light yellowish brown natural brickearth	-	-
20005	Layer	-	0.30	Mid reddish brown natural brickearth	-	-
20006	Layer	-	0.12	Natural, brownish silty gravels	-	-
20007	Cut	1.60	0.42	Cut of modern pit, filled by 20008	-	-
20008	Fill	1.60	0.42	Fill of modern pit 20007, modern dump with mixed deposits of gravels, topsoil and brickearth	-	-
20009	Cut	1.70 x 1.10	0.29	Tree throw, filled by 20010	-	-
20010	Fill	1.70 x 1.10	0.29	Fill of tree throw 20009, firm mid reddish brown silty clay	-	-
20011	Cut	1.11	0.18	Cut of tree throw, filled by 20012		
20012	Fill	1.11	0.18	Fill of tree throw 20011, firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Pottery Animal bone	c. 1225-1450

Trench 201, Zone XIIIb						
General description					Orientation	SW-NE
Natural geology was not found in this trench. Sequence consisted of two alluvial layers overlain by subsoil. This was truncated by rooting/burrowing and overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil, friable dark brown silty clay loam	-	-
20101	Layer	-	0.18 NE - 0.28 SW	Subsoil, dull brown clayey silt	-	-
20102	Layer	-	0.32 NE - 0.26 SW	Alluvium, o/l 20103, tenacious yellow brown silty clay	-	-
20103	Layer	-	>0.30	Alluvium, u/l 20102, tenacious blue grey silty clay with orange mottling	-	-
20104	Fill	1.2 x 0.7	0.12	Fill of rooting/burrowing 20106, o/l 20105, firm mid grey brown clay	Pottery Animal bone Glass sherds	c. 1550-1700 Undated Undated

20105	Fill	0.57 x 0.5	0.06	Fill of rooting/burrowing 20106, soft dark grey brown silty clay, organic rich	-	-
20106	Cut	1.2 x 0.7	0.33	Cut of rooting/burrowing or possible pit, filled by 20104, 20105, 20107	-	-
20107	Fill	0.58	0.16	Fill of rooting/burrowing 20106, o/l 20104, soft dark reddish brown silt, organic rich	-	-

Trench 202, Zone XIIIb

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The natural geology was not seen in this trench. Trench base consists of yellow alluvium truncated by NE-SW palaeochannel and overlain by sequence of alluvial layers, subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20200	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil, dark brown silty loam	-	-
20201	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil, mid pinkish brown silty clay	-	-
20202	Layer	-	0.33	Alluvium, o/l 20203, mid greenish grey silty clay	-	-
20203	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium, o/l 20205, mid blueish grey silty clay	-	-
20204	Layer	-	>0.10	Alluvium, light orange yellow with light blue mottling, rare organic flecks	-	-
20205	Fill	-	>0.10	Palaeochannel fill, dark greyish brown soft peaty silty clay	-	-
20206	Cut	-	>0.10	Palaeochannel cut, NE-SW, filled by 20206, only northern edge seen	-	-

Trench 203, Zone XIIIb

General description					Orientation	NW-SE
The natural geology was not seen in this trench. Trench base consists of olive grey alluvium overlain by a light grey alluvium. This is cut by an E-W palaeochannel which is overlain by alluvium subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	-
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20300	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil, friable dark brown clayey loam	-	-
20301	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil, tenacious light yellow brown silty clay	-	-

20302	Layer	-	0.50	Alluvium, o/l 20306, light blueish grey, tenacious silty clay	-	-
20303	Fill	-	0.35	Upper fill of palaeochannel 20305, friable dark brown organic silt "proto peat"	-	-
20304	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of palaeochannel 20305, dark grey brown organic silt, traces of clay, peat	-	-
20305	Cut	>4.00	0.60	Cut of E-W palaeochannel, filled by 20303, 20304	-	-
20306	Layer	-	>0.15	Alluvium, olive grey tenacious silty clay	-	-

Trench 204, Zone XIIIb						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of natural geology of yellow gravels overlain by peat, blue grey alluvium, yellow alluvium, ploughsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	27
					Width (m)	4
					Avg. depth (m)	1.7
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
20400	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil, dark brown silty loam	-	-
20401	Layer	-	0.14	Ploughsoil, soft light brown silty clay under 19 th century timber	-	-
20402	Layer	-	0.59	Alluvium. Light yellow brown clayey sand	-	-
20403	Layer	-	0.12	Alluvium, bluey grey clay, plastic	-	-
20404	Layer	-	0.69	Peat, dark grey fibrous clay	-	-
20405	Layer	-	1.7	Natural, gravel, yellow rounded river flint	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Lisa Brown

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 106 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 264g was recovered from the site. The collection registered an average sherd weight (ASW) of only 2.5g, a figure that is small even by the typical levels of prehistoric pottery fragmentation, which is more commonly 10g. The condition of sherds is overall very poor, with over 70% of sherds recorded as highly abraded (abrasion factor 3). These figures are indicators of the character of the prehistoric collection, highlights levels of residuality, and suggests why so many context groups are only tenuously dated.

Methodology

B.1.2 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a hand lens and binocular microscope at 20x and 10x magnification, and classified using an alpha-numeric dominant inclusion code, further subdivided on size and frequency of the inclusions, following the recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2011). The pottery was recorded in an Excel spreadsheet by context group, all fragments counted and weighed and refits noted. The following characteristics were entered where the material allowed in separate fields: fabric, form, surface treatment, decoration, degree of abrasion, type and position of residue and date. Degrees of abrasion were based on three broad categories: (3) high - surface survival minimum, breaks heavily eroded; (2) moderate - surface somewhat preserved but clearly worn; (1) slight - little indication of wear apparent.

Fabric

B.1.3 Eleven fabrics within four ware groups were identified and classified on the basis of principal inclusions. The flint and fossil shell inclusions derive from sources that are not Quantities of fabrics are presented by sherd count and weight (grammes) in Table 1 (below).

C - Principally calcareous inclusions

B.1.4 C1 very coarse fossil shell in lightly sanded clay

B.1.5 C2 lightly sanded clay with a soapy texture incorporating rare grog, and small inclusions of calcite and quartzite

B.1.6 C3 lightly sanded clay with rare finely crushed fossil shell, may include sparse grog

F- Principally flint inclusions

B.1.7 F1 fine micaceous sandy clay with sparse temper of fine calcined flint <2mm

B.1.8 F2 medium coarse sandy clay with natural inclusions of iron oxides, sparse small calcined flint pieces <2mm, rare small fossil shell

G – Principally grog inclusions

- B.1.9 G1 friable, soapy fabric with little or no sand content, containing small pieces of grey and brown grog
- B.1.10 G2 finely sanded clay with sparse grog and rare fine fossil shell
- B.1.11 G3 medium grade sandy clay matrix containing black grog (or argillaceous material), slightly vesicular, with a slightly soapy texture and 'pimpley' surfaces

Q – Principally quartz/quartzite inclusions

- B.1.12 Q1 glauconitic sandy fabric [late Iron Age only]
- B.1.13 Q2 rounded milky quartzite in a lightly sanded micac clay

V – Vesicular fabric

- B.1.14 V1 medium grade sandy, slightly micaceous clay with a soapy texture, rare grog inclusions, characterised by vesicles <5mm, probably of entirely leached coarse fossil shell

Form and decoration

- B.1.15 Only a single classifiable vessel form was identified – 13 fragments of a (probably) bipartite jar with upstanding elongated neck and fingernail impressions on the rim top, in coarse fossil shell-tempered fabric C1. This jar form is a typical early Iron Age style, but can date to between the sixth and mid-third centuries BC in some areas of southern Britain, so as a single example in an assemblage otherwise made up of unfeatured body sherds, the date range is fairly broad. This sherd is also the only example of decoration present in the prehistoric assemblage. It was recovered from fill 6704 of pit 6702 and, as the sherd is in relatively good condition, and no later finds were found in this feature, it was probably contemporary with the pit-filling event rather than residual.
- B.1.16 Three sherds of a thin-walled vessel in grog-tempered ware, also from pit 6702, have the general appearance of Beaker pottery of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age period. However, the total weight is 9g, the sherds are unfeatured body fragments with no visible decoration, and are in very abraded condition, so the identification is highly tenuous. In any case, this pottery would have been residual in a pit of probable Iron Age date.
- B.1.17 However, other grog-tempered sherds found in pits 6804, 14911 and 14212; posthole 15109; drip gully 16207; ditches 14607 and 15403; and palaeosol deposit 15215 more closely resemble in character and treatment earlier prehistoric pottery than the grog-tempered ware of the later Iron Age and early Roman period. If so, these would be likely to represent activity earlier than the late Bronze Age, after which time the use of grog became uncommon in prehistoric Britain. Unfortunately, high levels of fragmentation and abrasion (ASW for the grog-tempered assemblage is < 3g), a lack of distinguishing ceramic features, and high levels of residuality mean that it is not possible to date these sherds with any certainty.

The prehistoric pottery in context

- B.1.18 Although there has been only limited previous archaeological investigation in the project area, evidence of prehistoric activity identified here provides some context for the Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery recovered as part of the current evaluation. Bronze Age flint tools have been recovered at North Hinksey, and 19th century dredging of the Minster Ditch at Osney Mead produced late Bronze Age spearheads, a socketed axe, and a decorated Iron Age dagger sheath. Cropmarks recorded in the area crossed by the channel show the presence of enclosures, ditches and pits which are likely to represent prehistoric settlement activity, and several ploughed out ring ditches could be prehistoric monuments. Excavations carried out on sites along the eastern edge of the corridor also identified prehistoric activity, including an early to middle Bronze Age settlement site on Osney Mead Industrial Estate and a middle Iron Age settlement at Whitehouse Road, which included probable roundhouses with pits and ditched enclosures, and domestic debris typical of Iron Age activity.
- B.1.19 The pottery was recovered from the following features or deposits: pits 6702, 6804, 14212, 14911; posthole 15109; ditches 14607 and 15403; drip gully 16207/16208; paleosol 15215; flint scatter 14210; and flint test square 18514. Excepting the pit, posthole and drip gully assemblages, sherd occurrences were in single figures (typically only a single sherd) and lacked sufficient diagnostic features for precise characterisation and dating.
- B.1.20 Levels of residuality of prehistoric pottery were quite high. In some key features, pottery of pre-middle to late Iron Age type was associated with later sherds and other finds. This was the case in the most prolific pit, 14911, and in the drip gully associated with a possible roundhouse, 16207/16208, both of which contained pottery dated to the middle-late Iron Age in addition to earlier prehistoric sherds. A roundhouse of this date would be consistent with Iron Age activity to the east of the project area at Whitehouse Road. Fill 14211 of pit 14212 produced 11 highly abraded sherds of grog-tempered pottery of earlier prehistoric appearance, but upper fill 14211 yielded a fresher flint-tempered fragment of possible Iron Age date. Posthole 15109 produced 15 grog-tempered sherds of apparently earlier prehistoric type, and 14 crumb-sized sherds of coarse shell-tempered pottery, which could be contemporary, in which case the posthole could be a genuinely early feature.

Recommendations

- B.1.21 The prehistoric pottery has the potential to inform future research in the area, especially if the data is combined with findings from other sites in the immediate area. Therefore, it is recommended that all of the pottery is retained for further analysis, as recommended in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016), and in the PCRG (2011) guidelines for the study of later prehistoric pottery.

Table B1: Prehistoric pottery fabric quantification

Fabric	NOSH	Wt (g)
C-	5	2
C1	18	39
C2	1	5
C3	17	36
F1	4	3
F2	2	15
G-	7	1
G1	12	62
G2	7	26
G3	5	22
Q2	1	7
V1	16	49

B.2 Later Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.2.1 Ninety-four sherds (317g) of pottery recovered from the evaluation were dated to the later Iron Age or Roman period. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates, and make recommendations for the treatment of the material. Roman-period fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth 2016). Reference was also made to Young's (1977) typology of Oxford pottery industry.

Description

- B.2.2 Pottery tentatively or more certainly dated to the middle or late Iron Age (c 400 BC-AD 43) was recovered from trenches 149, 158, 161, 162 and 188. Some 63 sherds of pottery were assigned to this period. Fabrics were characterised by fine quartz sand, glauconitic sand, flint and shell. Just two forms were noted: a bead-rimmed bowl or jar, identified by rim, and a possible jar, identified by a base sherd.
- B.2.3 Context groups dated to the late Iron Age (c 50 BC-AD 43) contained pottery (10 sherds in total) tempered to lesser or greater extents with grog. Glauconitic sand, quartz sand and shell were also noted. No forms were identified. The absence from these groups of pottery dated with certainty to the Roman period tentatively confines the date of deposition to before c AD 43. However, the use of grog in the region continued to the end of the 1st century AD (and survived in the manufacture of storage jars for longer still), and so the possibility of an early Roman date cannot be excluded. The pottery was recovered from trenches 61, 161, 188, 193, 194 and 198.
- B.2.4 Early Roman activity (c AD 43-110/20) is certainly attested with the presence of a tiny fragment from a South Gaulish samian vessel from trench 195.
- B.2.5 Pottery from trenches 42, 142 and 160, some 20 sherds in total, were broadly dated to the Roman period (c AD 43/50-410). The material included jars in reduced and white

wares from the Oxford-region pottery industry (Young 1977). Other fabrics lacking identifiable forms, O20 and R20, are also likely to have been locally produced. Residual Iron Age pottery was recorded in two Roman-period groups (4204 and 14205).

Discussion

- B.2.6** Overall, the pottery assemblage spans the period from the middle Iron Age to the Roman period, but has an emphasis on the later Iron Age. It should be noted, however, that pottery groups are very small and the pottery highly fragmented (see below). Form and fabric identification was consequently uncertain, reducing the reliability of the dating.
- B.2.7** A degree of patterning is apparent in the distribution of the pottery. The middle-late Iron Age pottery was found largely in a group of trenches (trenches 149, 158, 161, and 162) in the southern part of the scheme, while the late Iron Age pottery was recovered mainly from a group of trenches (188, 193, and 194) in the south-western area. The Roman pottery was recovered, like the middle-late Iron Age pottery, from the southern part of the site (trenches 142, 160), with some pottery also collected from the northern area (42). The distribution hints at shifts of settlement focus through time, and supports the ceramic dating.
- B.2.8** The condition of the assemblage is poor. The pottery has a mean sherd weight (weight divided by number of sherds) of just 3g, indicating a highly fragmented assemblage. Context-group 14205 has a mean sherd weight of 13g, but this is exceptional. None of the other groups has a value above 6g. The value for middle-late Iron Age groups is 3g, that for late Iron Age groups is 3.4g, while the value for Roman groups, helped by the pottery from 14205, is 4.5g. These values suggest that the assemblage has been subject to multiple episodes of redeposition, with the location of final deposition potentially being away from areas of original use. This is consistent with the observation that some of the pottery (from contexts 4204 and 19407) is clearly residual, having been found with medieval or post-medieval pottery, or was recovered from later subsoil (contexts 18801, 19301 and 19501).

Recommendations

- B.2.9** The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

Table B2: Description of the Later Iron Age and Roman pottery by context

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Description	Spot-date
4204	2	12	Rim sherd from jar (Young W33) in Oxfordshire fine white ware (W12) with blackened or sooted rim; body sherd in sandy fabric (?Iron Age)	AD 50-410 (residual)
6108	2	8	Base and body sherds in grog-tempered ware (E80)	Late Iron Age
14205	2	26	Rim sherd from narrow-necked jar (Young R15) in sandy reduced ware (R20); body sherd in sandy fabric (?Iron Age)	AD 50-410
14207	6	11	Body sherds in sandy oxidised fabric (O20)	AD 43-410
14915	3	16	Body sherds in fine sandy fabric	Mid – Late Iron Age
15804	3	10	Body sherds in fine flint-tempered fabric	Mid – Late Iron Age
16012	10	7	Small fragments from single vessel. Sandy oxidised fabric with reduced surfaces (?R20)	AD 43-410
16105	10	2	Tiny fragments in uncertain fabric, possibly calcareous	?Mid – Late Iron Age
16107	1	1	Grog- and sand-tempered fabric (E820)	Late Iron Age
16207	39	163	Sherds from bead-rimmed bowl or jar in glauconitic sand with sparse red oxides	Mid – Late Iron Age
18801	8	16	Worn sherds from two vessels. Flat ?jar base in fine sandy grey-brown fabric; 1x scrap of fossil shell-tempered pottery	Mid – Late Iron Age
18804	1	1	Body sherd in fine fabric of quartz and glauconitic sand with occasional grog	Late Iron Age
19301	1	5	Grog-tempered fabric (E80)	Late Iron Age
19407	4	24	Thick-walled body sherds in grog-tempered ware (E80); body sherd tempered with quartz and glauconitic sand (sample 63)	Late Iron Age (residual)
19501	1	1	Body sherd from in South Gaulish samian ware (S20). Form uncertain	AD 43-110
19808	1	14	Body sherd in grog, sand and shell tempered fabric	?Late Iron age
Total	94	317		

B.3 Medieval and Later Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 81 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 4396g were recovered from 23 contexts in 19 trenches. A range of Late Saxon (?) to 20th-century pottery is present.

The pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Fabric codes referred to for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval pottery codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet and therefore only summarised below.

Date and nature of the assemblage

- B.3.2** Apart from a group of early 20th-century stoneware bottles from Context (100), the assemblage is mostly in a very fragmentary condition and mostly occurs as smallish isolated sherds suggestive of casual loss. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented and all typical of the wares commonly found in the Oxford area. The Roman and Prehistoric pottery recovered is reported elsewhere.
- B.3.3** Possibly the earliest post-Roman piece of pottery recovered is a small abraded sherd from Context (18606; Trench 186) tentatively identified as Late Saxon Oxford shelly ware (Fabric OXB, c 775-1050), although, given its small size, an alternative identification cannot be ruled out. Even if it is Late Saxon it must be residual as it occurs with two small sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM) datable c 1225-1450. Smallish body sherds from glazed and sometimes decorated Brill/Boarstall ware jugs are the commonest type of medieval pottery found on the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme - as they are in Oxford generally. Although this fabric (OXAM) continues as late as the early 17th century, nearly all the sherds here appear to fit with a broad 13th-15th century dating.
- B.3.4** The only medieval context that stands out in the whole assemblage is Context (4204; Trench 42) with 27 sherds of pottery (230g) broadly datable to c 1150-1250. The sherds (mostly from the sieved sample) mainly come from the lower half of cooking pot in Kennet Valley B ware (OXAQ), with evidence of external sooting from cooking use. In the same context is a jug rim in an unglazed fine white sandy ware - tentatively identified as Stamford ware (OXZ) or Developed Stamford ware (DEVS, c 1150-1250). The quantity, size and fresh condition of the sherds here is strong evidence of nearby medieval settlement rather than the casual loss of small numbers of sherds seen in other trenches. Elsewhere, four worn medieval sherds of c 1225-1400 (OXAM and OXAQ) from (17907; Trench 179), come from a minimum of three vessels, and might hint at settlement somewhere in the vicinity, although the sherds are probably redeposited. A fairly large fragment from the decorated handle of a jug in Ashampstead-type ware (OXAG, c 1175-1300), might hint at a similar situation (18801; Trench 188).
- B.3.5** There is little or no evidence for 16th-century pottery. Post-medieval contexts mainly contain local glazed red earthenwares (PMR, c 1580-1900) or mass-produced Staffordshire-type wares of the 19th and 20th centuries. The most interesting post-medieval (or modern) pottery find is a group of three complete English stoneware

vessels of c 1900-1940 from Context (100; Trench 1), which comprise most of the pottery weight from the Alleviation Scheme (3453g). These include two large Bristol-type glazed bottles or flagons bearing the impressed mark of 'J. Price', a Bristol-based manufacturer, and the black transfer-printed marks of two Oxford brewing companies: 'Hall Oxford Brewery Ltd' and 'Jones Bros'. As well as being attractive objects in themselves, these also suggest that Oxford brewers and drinks retailers of the late 19th and early 20th century were looking towards Bristol rather than London for their supply of stoneware drinks containers. A brown salt-glazed stoneware ink bottle from the same context bears the impressed mark of the Derbyshire manufacturers 'Bourne and Denby' and a fairly rare impressed mark 'Giessen Blue [Ink]' on the shoulder. Further details of all the assemblage may be consulted in the spot-dates spreadsheet.

Recommendations

- B.3.6 The material is in a stable condition and does not require conservation. All of it should be retained and made available to future researchers. Apart from some photographs of the complete 20th-century stoneware vessels from Trench 1, no further work is recommended at present.

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By John Cotter

- B.4.1 A total of eleven pieces of clay pipe weighing 78g were recovered from six contexts in six trenches. These have been catalogued and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue records, per context, the spot-date, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. The catalogue comprises five pipe bowl fragments (from a minimum of 5 bowls) and six pieces of stem, but no mouthpieces. The earlier pipe bowls and stems are mostly fairly worn. The later ones are in a fresh condition. Some stem pieces up to 74mm long survive. The material is described in some detail in the catalogue and so is summarised here.
- B.4.2 Pipe bowl forms have been classified by comparison to the published local typology (Oswald 1984) or the London type series (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). A complete bowl of c 1660-1680 is the earliest piece present. This came from the same 18th-century context as three other pieces, including two other bowls (Context 10900; Trench 109). One of the latter is an unusual hybrid form, of perhaps c 1740-1760, with a faint maker's mark impressed on the heel ('G/H' or 'C/H'); as it does not match with the names of any known Oxfordshire makers of the 17th-18th centuries it may be a non-local product.
- B.4.3 Other 18th- and 19th-century pieces are described in the catalogue. The only other marked pipe is a complete ornamental or 'fancy' pipe bowl made to look like a thorny wooden briar pipe of the late 19th or 20th century. This came from the same context as three stoneware bottles of c 1900-1940 (100; Trench 1). The pipe stem bears the impressed mark of William Southorn of Broseley (Shropshire), a famous pipemaking

company active from c 1880-1957; it therefore fits well with the date of the stoneware bottles.

Recommendations

- B.4.4 The material is in a stable condition and does not require conservation. All of it should be retained and made available to future researchers. No further work is recommended at present.

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

- B.5.1 Ceramic Building material (CBM) amounting to 62 fragments (9593g) was recovered from nine contexts distributed across six trenches. The assemblage consists of brick, roof tile and flooring predominantly of 18th-20th century date. The material is summarised by context in the table below. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007) and which forms part of the archive. The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, markings and evidence of use/reuse (mortar, burning etc). Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x10 hand lens, briefly described and where applicable assigned to the Oxford fabric series held by OA.

Brick (51pieces; 8207g)

- B.5.2 Brick dominated the assemblage and included a range of types and fabrics. Standard solid bricks were handmade stock moulded examples typical of late 18th-early 20th century date. The upper surface was often striated from the strike removing surplus clay, whilst the base surface was generally rougher and sides mostly even and regular. One had creasing on the stretcher face typical of stock moulding together with part of the hack (or skintling) mark resulting from stacking the bricks to dry. These bricks measured 66-68mm thick, 109mm wide and one had a complete length of 235mm. This brick also had a substantial part of a hand mark on one edge: it is rare to find more than fingertip depressions from the production process. Two of the bricks had remnants of mortar on the surface and one of these had whitewash on the stretcher face. Two bricks from contexts 1005 and 1006 had evidence of burning as a result of use.
- B.5.3 In addition, there was a brick that had been sawn longitudinally to produce a half brick (ctx 2509) measuring 59mm thick, 53mm wide (originally c 106mm) and with an incomplete length (110mm) surviving. A single frogged brick (ctx 1006) was very neatly finished with a shallow rectangular frog with flat base and steep edges measuring 43mm wide and 4.5mm deep. The brick itself measured 50mm thick by 114mm wide, which is more typical of paviments though paviments are not normally frogged.
- B.5.4 A variety of fabrics were represented mostly red-orange sandy clays containing fine or coarse quartz sand and commonly red ferruginous sandy grits or mudstone or siltstone

pellets. One was distinct being a pale pink-cream clay with unwedged clay pellets but no other inclusions. These are likely to be relatively local or regional products: brickworks supplying Oxford during the 19th and early 20th century are recorded at Shotover, Summertown, Littlemore, Culham and the Chawley Brick and Tile Works at Cumnor.

- B.5.5 Three fire bricks made in a cream granular fabric were recovered from contexts 1005 and 1006. These appear to have been machine pressed from the smoothness of the surfaces and neat finish suggesting a later 19th or early 20th century date. All were incomplete, two having a complete thickness of 66 and 74mm and the third a complete width of 111mm. The fabric of the two from context 1006 contains coarser grits than that from context 1005 suggesting different suppliers, though none had evidence of stamps to indicate makers. The main production area for such bricks is the West Midlands coalfield centred on Stourbridge, but firebricks were also produced in the north-east around the Durham coalfield.

Flooring (3 pieces, 1103g)

- B.5.6 Flooring was represented by a brick paviour (ctx 2405) and two small broken scraps which probably come from the bevelled edge of a quarry tile (ctx 19900). The brick paviour was stock moulded and similar in character to the standard bricks. It was made in a light orange fine sandy fabric with paler and redder streaks and mottles, reminiscent of Oxford fabric group IV. The paviour measured 49mm thick and 106mm wide and one stretcher face appeared to be heavily weathered, whilst the base had been burnt or sooted.

Rooftile (8 pieces, 283g)

- B.5.7 Roof tile was recovered from six contexts and includes some pieces that appear somewhat earlier than the bricks. All are flat roof tile fragments, of which two had evidence of peg holes and a 20th century example typically had a nib and nail hole (ctx 5338). Fragments with a cruder finish and measuring 13-15mm thick may be of late medieval or early post-medieval date. The two peg holes measured 13 and 14mm in diameter and one had clearly been punched at an angle (possibly deliberately to enable the tiles to lie more evenly on the roof). These were made in orange sandy fabrics similar to Oxford fabrics IIIB, IIID and IV, though not absolutely typical. Two fragments from context 1005 have a much neater finish and measure 12-13mm thick suggesting a later date c 18th-19th century, contemporary with the brick from this context.

Discussion

- B.5.8 The CBM assemblage is dominated by late post-medieval – early modern material. The CBM from trenches 25 and 53 were found in modern features including ditches and a soakaway. That from trench 25 possibly relates to maintenance of the causeway across the flood plain. The brick and roof tile from trench 10 occurs in layers of alluvial clay. The material forms a coherent group with evidence of heavy burning suggestive of an industrial activity. The trench occurs at the northern end of the scheme close to Westway and between areas of modern development: the CBM could represent

deliberate dumping to maintain an access route to the field to the south or represent casual fly tipping. The small scraps of post-medieval material from contexts 19206, 19305 and 19900 are likely to represent casual loss related to agricultural activity.

Table B3: Quantification, forms and date of ceramic building material

Context	Sample	Nos	Wt (g)	Class	Form	Date of Object
1005	<77>	43	381	Brick	solid	C18-C19
1005		1	844	Firebrick	standard brick	MC19-C20
1005		1	65	Roof	flat	C18-C19
1005	<77>	1	15	Roof	flat	C18-C19
1005	<77>	1	19	Roof	peg	Med-EPMed
1006		1	675	Brick	frogged	C19-EC20
1006		1	664	Firebrick	standard brick	MC19-C20
1006		1	495	Firebrick	standard brick	MC19-C20
2504		1	1095	Brick	Paviour	C18-C19
2509		1	443	Brick	half	C18-C19
2509		2	46	Roof	peg	Med-EPMed
5327		1	2497	Brick	solid	LC18-EC20
5327		1	1908	Brick	solid	LC18-EC20
5338		1	300	Brick	solid	C19-EC20
5338		1	121	Roof	nib/peg	C20
19206		1	2	Indet	roof tile?	Pmed?
19305		1	15	Roof	flat	Med-EPMed
19900		2	8	Floor?	Quarry?	Post medieval (?C18-C19)
Total		62	9593			

B.6 Fired Clay

By Cynthia Poole

- B.6.1 Fired clay amounting to 317 fragments (1953g) was recovered by hand excavation and sieved samples from 17 contexts spread through 14 trenches. The majority is undiagnostic and cannot be dated.
- B.6.2 Most of the fired clay was amorphous or had a single flat surface, which could vary in quality from smooth to rough and irregular. Whilst some appeared to have been deliberately shaped, several groups may represent a natural surface, burnt as a result of a hearth or oven being set onto or into a natural clay deposit. This is particularly the case with fragments occurring in a pale pink, cream or buff smooth clay (Fabric A) with fine voids and without any additional inclusions that had the appearance of unprepared natural, probably alluvial, clay, though without comparative samples of the local natural alluvium or clay deposits available to the specialist this must remain uncertain. These pieces ranged in thickness from 12 to 25mm on average, with only a few greater than this up to 40mm.

B.6.3 A smaller quantity of fired clay occurred in red, orange and reddish or yellowish brown coarse sandy clay (Fabric Q) some of which may have been used as oven structure (ctx 14906, 15504).

B.6.4 The only diagnostic material was produced by context 15110 and comprised fragments of a triangular perforated brick of Iron Age type. Part of one triangular face and adjacent edge was preserved together with parts of two perforations 10 and 16mm in diameter. The brick is estimated to have a thickness of about 80mm, which indicates it is of average size. This was made in a light yellowish brown laminated silty-sandy clay streaked with red containing a high density of fine-medium quartz sand (Fabric E). Such objects probably served as oven or hearth furniture (though they are frequently referred to as loomweights). This context also produced a piece in fabric A with a plano-convex surface with the end of a split wattle impression in the back. This probably formed part of an oven structure, such as the rounded rim of a vent or opening in an oven wall.

Table B4: Quantification and summary of fired clay

Context	Sample	Nos	Wt (g)	Fabric	Class	Date of object
6108	<1107>	44	62	A	Indet	Preh-Med
6110	<1108>	2	3	A	Indet	Preh-Med
6703		2	31	A	Str?	Preh-Med
6812	<517>	16	45	A	Indet	Preh-Med
6912		8	177	A	Natural hearth?	Preh-Med
8611		9	52	A	Natural hearth?	Preh-Med
8615	<513>	13	23	A	Indet	Preh-Med
8615		12	190	A	Natural hearth?	Preh-Med
8725	<511>	61	89	A	Indet	Preh-Med
8813	<515>	56	350	A	Indet	Preh-Med
8813		24	286	A	Oven str?	Preh-Med
11008		2	62	A	Indet	Preh-Med
11106		1	14	A	Indet	Preh-Med
14904	<504>	37	91	Q	Indet	Preh-Med
14906	<503>	10	101	Q	Oven str?	Preh-Med
15110		9	244	E	Triangular perforated brick	IA
15110	<534>	2	83	A	Oven str	Preh-Med
15206		3	21	Q	Indet	Preh-Med
15504	<5364>	5	28	Q	Oven str?	Preh-Med
17907		1	1	A	Indet	Preh-Med

Discussion

B.6.5 Fired clay is rarely intrinsically dateable except for a small variety of diagnostic objects and is reliant for phasing on associated dateable artefacts. Fired clay was utilised for structures such as ovens and hearths from the Neolithic through to the medieval period when it was gradually replaced by other materials, especially brick. The triangular brick from trench 151 may provide some indication of date for fired clay from nearby contexts but an Iron Age date cannot be extrapolated to the whole assemblage. Other trenches in the vicinity of trench 149 producing fired clay

suggestive of oven structures are 151, 152 and 155 and this may represent broadly contemporary activity.

- B.6.6 Two further concentrations of fired clay occurred further north in trenches 61, 67, 68 and 69 and in trenches 86-88 together with a third smaller group to the southeast in trenches 110 and 111. All groups produced lightly heated fragments of fabric A, of uncertain function though possibly indicative of hearths set on the natural clay surface. The fired clay from a shallow hollow (6111) appears to derive from the in situ burning of the clay surface of this feature suggesting this formed a short-lived hearth. The general simple character and light heating of the fired clay is consistent with a prehistoric date, reflecting short lived or temporary structures probably hearths similar to feature 6111. The overall similarity of the fired clay in all four clusters may indicate a general contemporaneity, but equally this could result from the use of the same natural clay deposits for similar activities occurring over a much greater timespan.

B.7 Worked Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

- B.7.1 The Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme evaluation brought to light a medium sized assemblage of 334 flints, along with 109 small pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 89g. The vast majority of the assemblage came from a limited number of contexts including three putative flint scatters and two treethrows/utilised natural hollows. Most of this activity could be described as early prehistoric in character and included two Late Mesolithic deposits or scatters at the northwest extent of the scheme. The remaining assemblage was dispersed across many contexts, but still indicated a preponderance of early prehistory activity. These results build on a number of discoveries in and around Oxford that suggest that this riverine location was highly favoured during early prehistory.

Methodology

- B.7.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Provenance

- B.7.3 As mentioned above, most of the flints were recovered from a very limited number of contexts often in trenches that were in close proximity to each other. A small group of flints was recovered from closely spaced Trenches 19, 21 and 22 at the northern end of the evaluation area (Zone Va). The flints included bladelets and a microdenticulate of a type usually associated with Early Neolithic assemblages. These flints were not identified in the field but originated from samples taken from these horizons. It is conceivable that they represent the remnants or edges of denser flint scatters sitting in the base or beneath the alluvium. Trenches 142 and 144 (Zone XI) yielded 95 flints, including 50 fine sieved chips indicating that knapping had occurred in the vicinity. These flints were recovered from colluvial horizons and are likely to be disturbed but may be close to their original depositional context. Trench 185 (Zone XII) was located away from the main concentration of trenches. This was the only trench in this cluster to yield flint but it produced material from two colluvial horizons. The flints appeared to date from varying periods but the earlier component of the assemblage appeared to be in better condition.
- B.7.4 Trenches 49 (Zone Vc) and 61 (Zone VII) were quite widely spaced apart in the central area of the Scheme, but both yielded significant assemblages from contexts/cut features rather than natural horizons and both occupied a similar position within the geoarchaeological sequence. In most cases these features were natural in origin and it is possible that they represented dips or hollows in an old land surface. Alternatively, they may have represented expedient use of treethrows and other natural hollows to dispose of domestic rubbish. All of the assemblages incorporate a significant burnt and broken component and two contained microliths (4905 and 6108), with the latter context also containing a microburin identifying them as being late Mesolithic in date. A third feature (4917) contained a very good example of a dual crested blade that is almost certainly Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date. Context 6111 contained flints in two of its fills (6108 & 6110) but nearly all of the 152 flints (150/152, 98.68%) were recovered from environmental samples taken from this elongated hollow.

Raw material and condition

- B.7.5 The assemblage consisted solely of flint from various sources including chalk and glacial/riverine gravels. Much of the flint was burnt and this precludes more detailed identification of its source. The very high degree of burning and breakage apparent in the assemblage is quite unusual but it may be that the larger groups all had a similar genesis as hearth deposits or hearth rake-outs. Where it can be ascertained, the flint was usually of good quality, but it should be mentioned that this is very generally the case in Oxfordshire.
- B.7.6 The flints showed a trend towards lightly edge damaged pieces suggesting some degree of post-depositional activity and while in some cases this may indicate that the flints are no longer in situ (Trenches 142 and 144?), in others it is more likely to relate to contemporary activity such as trampling or their incorporation into hearth fills. There is some indication from the levels of edge damage associated with material from Trench 144 that this material was very near to in situ, as opposed to the nearby scatter in Trench 142 that has markedly higher levels of damage. One cautionary note is that both assemblages are quite small and any statistical analysis can be problematic.

The assemblage

- B.7.7 The assemblage was clearly a product of a blade-based technology. The blade index for the assemblage as a whole was high at 35.71%, a figure usually associated with Mesolithic or early Neolithic material (Ford 1987). Individual concentrations showed some variation in this figure with a low figure for the activity in trench 49, while trench 61 and 142 had higher values. As mentioned before, some of these assemblages are very small and this figures should be viewed with caution. The cores and core maintenance pieces recovered also indicate a likely early prehistoric concentration with two single platform blade cores (both from trench 185), and in trench 49, a pair of crested pieces and a single platform flake core, most probably a failed attempt at a bladelet core.
- B.7.8 Tools recovered also strongly indicate early prehistoric activity. This is most readily seen by the recovery of two microliths from trenches 49 and 61 as well as by a microburin in trench 61. Very finely retouched bladelets were also present in trench 61 and these may also relate to microlith production. Microdenticulates were also common and these very often utilised blade blanks. The remaining tools are on flake blanks but these were often favoured in early prehistoric industries for certain tools requiring sturdier supports. Diagnostically later prehistoric tools are completely lacking from the assemblage and this could also be said for artefacts dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

Key contexts

- B.7.9 Trench cluster 19-22 contained a small assemblage of just 15 flints. However, nearly all of these were recovered as material in bulk samples taken from alluvium and the likelihood is that these layers must have contained a quite significant assemblage and/or may be very close to a larger site. The flint included three blade forms one of which had been fashioned into a microdenticulate with very well defined teeth. Such a piece is typically early Neolithic in date and these are very commonly recovered in great numbers from Neolithic pit clusters in the Oxfordshire area (e.g. Didcot, Thame, Sutton Courtenay and Wallingford).
- B.7.10 Trench 49 contained a relatively low blade index of just 20% but this was from a very small assemblage and the non-blank component not used in calculating blade percentages included several blade forms such as bladelet shatter (from samples) and a very well executed dual crested bladelet (4917). The material from this trench originated from three contexts and included moderate assemblages from putative features. One of these (4905) contained a slightly broken backed bladelet microlith of classic late Mesolithic form while both had bladelet shatter and crested pieces. A significant portion of the flint was burnt and fragmentary, including the microlith and dual crested bladelet, and it may be that these deposits represent domestic dumps, possibly from hearths, deposited in suitable natural hollows such as treethrows.
- B.7.11 Trench 61 contained a probable natural feature that may well have been a treethrow or treebowl. The assemblage from it was very largely recovered from environmental samples and consisted of 152 pieces from two sampled contexts. Context 6110 had the smaller assemblage (14) but contained the solitary hand recovered piece while

context 6108 had a far larger, sample derived assemblage of 138 pieces. The assemblage included blade forms, blade shatter, mostly from very narrow bladelets, a backed blade microlith and two trimmed narrow bladelets that are probably rejected pieces from microlith manufacture. The assemblage also included one microburin indicating that microliths were definitely made here. Overall, the assemblage is very typically late Mesolithic in character. The assemblage was heavily burnt and broken but did not display high levels of edge damage associated with redeposited material. The fact that larger pieces were absent suggests that this material may relate to domestic waste from in and around a hearth that was either *in situ* prior to being displaced by a falling tree/root action, or, that late Mesolithic groups dumped this domestic debris into a treethrow. Larger pieces tend to accumulate away from hearth locations for fairly mundane, common sense reasons since these would not make for a very comfortable living surface.

- B.7.12 Trench 142 contained 39 flints originating in colluvial layers 14205 and 14209/10. The flints did not appear to relate to an *in situ* scatter and showed great variety in colour, cortex and condition that suggest that this scatter was of mixed age and very likely to be redeposited. The assemblage did include a number of blade forms and clearly had an early prehistoric element to it. It also contained quite squat flakes and flake-based tools that could be of later prehistoric date. The assemblage indicates the likelihood that *in situ* flint-related deposits may be in the immediate vicinity.
- B.7.13 Trench 144 was similar in some ways to trench 142, but, here the flint assemblage appeared to be more coherent with less variation in condition. The 56 flints actually had a lower blade index than 142 but the flakes were usually quite thin, regular examples that are also typically found in early prehistoric industries. The assemblage lacked cores and related forms but did include a surprising number of tools (14.81%) and very probably relates to a domestic site where tool use was important and where tool production had a lesser role. The tools included a piercer or end truncation that was heavily burnt but otherwise fresh, a microdenticulate on a fine blade and a microawl on a slightly rolled flake. Overall, the assemblage is clearly of early character but an early Neolithic date would appear to be just as valid as a late Mesolithic one.
- B.7.14 Trench 185 contained a small assemblage of 13 pieces from three contexts, representing two colluvial horizons that sandwiched archaeological features and a cleaning horizon where the exact context of the flints was uncertain. The flints represent an odd mix of fresh but heavily corticated early material and uncorticated and edge damaged later material. This is most likely due to the later pieces being loose in the upper colluvial horizon that is actively eroding fresh earlier material from the lower colluvial horizon. This lower horizon was very probably Pleistocene in origin, however, the flints recovered may in fact be more recent and are most likely Mesolithic artefacts that have been worked downwards into the lower material. The assemblage included two blade cores but no tools were present and the remaining assemblage comprised typical knapping debris. The flints most probably relate to a primary knapping site that is very likely to be Mesolithic in date and there is a strong likelihood of preserved *in situ* scatters in this horizon in the immediate vicinity of trench 185. Additionally, none of the nearby trenches yielded any flintwork so any *in situ* assemblages may be very localised.

Discussion

- B.7.15 The flintwork from this project includes two assemblages of late Mesolithic date recovered from features that indicate intentional deposition. In situ Late Mesolithic activity is almost entirely absent from the Oxford city area and extremely rare in Oxfordshire as a whole. Additionally, the probable scatters identified in trenches 144 and 185 as well as possibly 142 represent another rare resource. The disturbed or dispersed activity of early date from trench cluster 19-22 is also of note and probably relates to larger more intensive activity such as individual knapping sites that may well survive in the immediate vicinity. All of these flint assemblages are of importance in moving towards a better understanding of the very earliest inhabitants of what would become Oxford.
- B.7.16 Mesolithic sites have been known of in Oxfordshire for many years (Case 1952) but the majority of the sites initially identified were find spots or surface collections with almost no excavated examples (Case 1986). More recently, developer funded archaeology has changed this situation and Mesolithic material has been recovered from numerous projects in Oxfordshire over the last 25 years. Many of these new discoveries represent residual finds in later feature but several larger assemblages have been identified and include Windmill Hill, Nettlebeds (Boismier & Mephram 1995), Didcot (Hayden *et al* 2014) Tubney Wood (Bradley & Hey 1993; Simmonds *et al* 2011), Lock Crescent, Kidlington (Booth 1997), Rushey Weir, Bampton (Ford & Teague *forthcoming*), Bicester Village Coach Park (Simmonds *et al* 2014) and Gill Mill (Booth *et al* *forthcoming*). Of these, only Lock Crescent, Kidlington is in the immediate Oxford city area.
- B.7.17 The assemblages identified during the project add to the very sparse information regarding Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity in the Oxford city area and give meaning to the numerous stray finds of blades, cores and occasionally microliths recovered during the many urban excavations undertaken within the city limits. There is a very strong likelihood that any further works in the vicinity of trenches 19-22, 49, 61, 142-144 and 185 will uncover well preserved early prehistoric remains of regional, if not national importance. There is also a strong likelihood that other early prehistoric activity will dot the entire development area and it may be advisable to undertake watching briefs on all groundworks in geomorphological zones that have produced early prehistoric flintwork.
- B.7.18 Although models indicate that flooding and alluvial deposition in the Oxford city area was largely a post-Mesolithic or post-early prehistoric occurrence, the possibility that localised flooding led to the preservation of early prehistoric activity should be considered (as indicated by the flintwork from trenches 19-22) and care should be undertaken in stripping away alluvial horizons down to the natural gravels.

Table B5: Quantification of worked and unworked burnt flint

Category Type	
Flake	63
Blade	9
Bladelet	26
Blade index	35.71% (35/98)
Irregular waste	13
Chip	9
Microburin	1
Sieved chip 10-4mm	38
Sieved chip 4-0.5mm	153
Crested blade	3
Core single platform blades	2
Core single platform flakes	1
Core multi-platform flakes	1
Microlith	2
Scraper end	1
Awl	1
Piercer	1
Microdenticulate	3
Denticulate	1
Retouched flake	3
Retouched blade	2
Retouch miscellaneous	1
Total	334

Burnt un-worked	109 / 89g
No. burnt (%)	114/295 (38.64%)
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	73/143 (51.05%)
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	15/143 (10.49%)

Table B6: Worked flint by condition and cortication

Total assemblage	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	14	15.55%	None		
Light	60	66.67%	Light	28	31.46%
Moderate	15	16.67%	Moderate	28	31.46%
Heavy	1	1.11%	Heavy	12	13.48%
Rolled			Very heavy	21	23.60%
	90			89	
Scatter 6108	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	2	15.38%	None		
Light	11	84.62%	Light	2	15.38%
Moderate			Moderate	5	38.46%
Heavy			Heavy	2	15.38%
Rolled			Very heavy	4	30.77%
	13			13	
Scatter 14205	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	1	9.09%	None		
Light	6	54.55%	Light	2	18.18%
Moderate	4	36.36%	Moderate	7	63.64%
Heavy			Heavy	1	9.09%
Rolled			Very heavy	1	9.09%
	11			11	
Scatter 14403	Total	%	Cortication	Total	%
Fresh	2	10.00%	None		
Light	16	80.00%	Light	12	60.00%
Moderate	2	10.00%	Moderate	7	35.00%
Heavy			Heavy		
Rolled			Very heavy	1	5.00%
	20				

Table B7: flint assemblage by main concentration

Category Type	Trenches 19-22	Trench 49	Feature 6111	Trench 142	Trench 144	Trench 185	Remainder
Flake	6	4	16	5	8	7	15
Blade			2	2			5
Bladelet	2	1	10	2	8		3
Blade index	25.00% (2/8)	20.0% (1/5)	42.86% (12/28)	44.44% (4/9)	40.00% (8/16)	0% (0/7)	34.78% (8/23)
Irregular waste			8	1	3		1
Chip				4	4	1	
Microburin			1				
Sieved chip 10-4mm		4	22	2	8		2
Sieved chip 4-2mm	6	11	90	19	21	3	3
Crested blade		2					1
Core single platform blades						2	
Core single platform flakes		1					
Core multi-platform flakes							1
Microolith		1	1				
Awl					1		
Piercer					1		
Denticulate				1			
Microdenticulate	1	1			1		
Scraper end				1			
Retouched flake				1	1		1
Retouched blade			2				
Retouch miscellaneous				1			
Total	15	25	152	39	56	13	32
No. burnt (%)	1/15 (6.67%)	17/25 (68.0%)	78/113 (69.03%)	9/39 (23.08 %)	3/56 (5.35%)	2/13 (15.38 %)	4/32 (12.12%)
No. broken (%) (not including chips)	5/9 (55.56%)	5/10 (50.0%)	28/40 (70.0%)	9/18 (50.0%)	12/27 (44.44 %)	2/10 (20.0%)	12/27 (44.44%)
No. retouched (%) (not including chips)	1/9 (11.11%)	2/10 (20.0%)	3/40 (7.50%)	4/18 (22.22 %)	4/27 (14.81 %)	0/9 (0%)	2/27 (7.41%)

B.8 Cremated Human Bone

By Helen Webb

Introduction

- B.8.1 A single deposit of cremated human bone (15504) was recovered from Trench 155. The deposit was recovered from a circular, earth-cut pit (15505), measuring 0.75m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. Up to 0.08m thick, 15504 was the earliest of two fills within the pit, comprising a friable, dark grey, charcoal-rich, silty clay. This deposit was capped by a 0.1m thick layer of mid brown clay silt (15503). There was no obvious truncation of the feature although slight agricultural truncation could not be discounted. That said, the cremation deposit itself, underlying deposit 15503, would not have been affected.
- B.8.2 No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. In order to ascertain the date, a 2.5g unidentified long bone fragment was selected for radiocarbon dating.

Methodology

- B.8.3 Deposit 15504 was subjected to whole earth recovery and processed by wet sieving. The wet sieved material was then sorted into >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-2mm fractions. All bone from the >10mm and 10-4mm fractions was sorted from the extraneous material (e.g. stones). Due to the large total weight, it was not viable to fully sort the 4-2mm fraction. Instead, the total bone weight within this fraction was estimated by separating the bone from a 50g sample, and calculating the proportion present.
- B.8.4 The cremated bone was subjected to full osteological analysis in accordance with the recommendations set out by the IFA and BABAO (McKinley 2004). It should be noted that the 2-0.5mm residue was not sorted, but it was scanned to look for identifiable elements and a comment was made on the proportion of bone present.

Results

- B.8.5 A summary of the osteological findings for deposit 15504 is presented in Table B8. Full details are available in the archive. To summarise, the total weight of the deposit was 900.7g (including 206.1g estimated weight from the unsorted 4-2mm fraction). The unsorted 2-0.5mm residue also contained bone although the total weight present was estimated to be small, probably having no significant effect on the overall weight of the deposit.
- B.8.6 Whilst a significant proportion of the deposit (31.1% of the total bone weight) comprised fragments that were over 10mm in size, a larger proportion of fragments (46.0% of the total bone weight) derived from the 10-4mm fraction. The vast majority (99%) of bone was white in colour, with the remaining c. 1% comprising blue/grey and orange fragments. The single orange fragment comprised part of a vertebral arch. All bone fragments exhibited black staining, resulting from the high proportion of charcoal within the deposit.
- B.8.7 Despite the fairly high level of fragmentation, almost a quarter (22.1%, 198.9g/900.7g) of the total bone weight could be identified to element. This is in keeping with the

expected range for archaeological cremation deposits – it is reported that only 20-50% of a deposit is generally identifiable (McKinley 1989, 68). Of the identified bones, skull (mainly comprising vault fragments, but also mandible, maxilla, zygomatic and tooth roots) was the most well represented skeletal region, accounting for 48.2% (95.9g/198.9g) of the identified bone weight. The skull is often disproportionately well represented in archaeological cremation burials due to the distinctive appearance of the cranial vault, even as very small fragments (McKinley 2004, 11). Lower limb bones (including fragments of innominate, femur, tibia and foot bones) were the next most well represented area (34.4%, 68.4g/198.9g). Axial (including rib and vertebra fragments) and upper limb (including humerus, radius, ulna and a possible clavicle fragment) were far fewer, accounting for 8.6% and 8.7% of the identified bone weight respectively. That said, these are more than likely well represented amongst the vast quantity of unidentified fragments, which made up 77.9% (701.8g/900.7g) of the total bone weight.

B.8.8 The minimum number of individuals represented was one. The overall size and morphology of identified skeletal elements was in keeping an adult individual. In addition, a fragment of innominate bone exhibited part of an auricular surface. Although incomplete, certain morphological features of the auricular surface, including a finely granular surface, slight billowing, sharp margins and the absence of porosity, indicated that the individual was probably not elderly when they died. Based on the auricular surface ageing methodology outlined by Lovejoy et al (1985), it is estimated that the individual was probably a young or prime adult, somewhere between 20 and 30 years. No indicators of sex were present and no lesions of pathology were observed.

Table B8: Deposit 15504 – osteological summary

Skeletal region	>10mm	10-4mm	4-2mm	Colour, MNI, Age, Sex, pathology
Skull	77.1g (vault, petrous part, L zygomatic, maxilla, mandible, vault)	18.7g (vault, maxilla, mandible, tooth roots)	0.1g (tooth root)	White 99% Grey/blue/orange 1% MNI = 1 ?Young-prime adult Sex = ? No pathology observed
Axial	11.0g (vertebral arch, ribs)	6.2g (vertebral arch, ribs)	-	
Upper limb	16.9g (humerus, radius, ulna, ?clavicle)	0.5g (hamate)	-	
Lower limb	66.2g (femur, tibia, ilium, auricular surface)	2.2g (ilium, tibia, DP1, sesamoid)	-	
Unid. long bone	76.5g	49.9g	-	
Unid. joint surface	8.1g	2.9g	-	
Unid. hand/foot	0.6g	-	-	
Unid. other	23.9g	333.9g	-	
UNID. TOTAL	109.1g	386.7g	206.0g (est.)	
TOTAL	280.3g	414.3g	206.1g (est.)	900.7g

Discussion

- B.8.9 At 900.7g deposit 15504 is fairly large in terms of the range of bone weights recovered from archaeological cremation deposits. The total weight is only just below the expected range for a cremated adult, which is between 1000g and 2400g, with an average of c. 1650g (McKinley 2000a, 269). The sizeable nature of the deposit suggests that it is a formal, unurned cremation burial. That said, the high proportion of charcoal within the deposit indicates that it also comprises pyre debris. Redeposited pyre debris, generally comprising a mixture of bone fragments and fuel waste, is frequently encountered in archaeological contexts and is not specific to a time period. Pyre debris deposits may be found in deliberately excavated features, in pre-existing features (e.g. ditches), as unenclosed spreads or, as appears to be the case here, in grave fills (McKinley 2004, 10; 2000b).
- B.8.10 The high proportion of white bone fragments, indicative of full oxidation (>600°C), is clear indication that the cremation process had been efficient in terms of the heat attained and the burning time. Whilst a predominance of white bone is a common observation in most archaeological cremation deposits it has been noted that, in general, Bronze Age cremated bone shows more uniform burning (as in this case) than burials of later time periods, such as Roman (McKinley 2000c, 66). Whilst the date of deposit 15504 is currently unknown, Bronze Age and Iron Age features were revealed in a number of the other trenches, thus a prehistoric date is perhaps more likely. Radiocarbon dating of the cremated bone is planned.
- B.8.11 Sufficient osteological data has been obtained from deposit 15504, thus no further analysis is recommended. However, some targeted research for comparable examples in the locality and wider region is recommended to contextualise this deposit, once the date has been confirmed. In addition, if further burials are recovered from the site in the future, deposit 15504 should be considered as part of the wider burial landscape, with a review of similar burials in type and date, within the Oxfordshire region.

B.9 Animal Bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

- B.9.1 A total of 516 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table B9), mostly collected by hand although environmental samples were also taken and sieved at 10mm, 4mm and 2mm fractions. This accounted for 9.3% of the assemblage (Table B10). The material is mostly in very poor condition and highly fragmented, as a result, just 12.4% of the specimens could be identified to species.

Condition

- B.9.2 The assemblage is mostly in a very poor condition, being fragmented and brittle. The surface condition of around a fifth of the identified specimens rates as the lowest possible state of preservation according to the Behrensmeyer (1978) scale (Table 3). It is important to note that this data only pertains to identified specimens, since

unidentified specimens were counted and recorded on a per-context basis rather than individually. This fact suggests that the data is likely to be biased towards the better preservation scores and that, therefore, the proportion of specimens graded at the lower end of the scale may be more indicative of the assemblage as a whole.

B.9.3 Fluctuating water flow across the site is likely to have contributed to poor collagen preservation, due to organic leaching, making the bones very brittle and prone to breakage – hence the degree of fragmentation.

B.9.4 It is important to note, though, that the assemblage consists of a lot of discrete samples from a variety of different contexts of differing ages that will have been effected by the varying water flow differently. The relatively high proportion of identifiable material from the earliest phase on the site illustrates that this was not a uniform process. It is, therefore, difficult to use this assemblage for gauging likely preservation for any given phase across the site.

Description

B.9.5 The assemblage was dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation) and this resulted in a very broad spread of phases, from early prehistory to the 20th century AD (Table B9). This spread of phases, alongside the fact that half the assemblage came from undated contexts, means that very little can be read into the data. Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) and caprines (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) were present on the site from the earliest phase, along with a range of microfauna, including water vole (*Arvicola amphibious*), which suggest a grassland and riverside environment.

B.9.6 Domestic cattle and caprine are still present on the site in the Mediaeval period, when the presence of dog (*Canis familiaris*) perhaps suggests some scavenging activity and waste disposal role use of this urban edge site. This is probably still true to an extent in the 19th/20th century, when one of the domestic cattle specimens was gnawed by canids (as had been one of the Medieval cattle specimens).

Conclusions

B.9.7 Given the small size of the assemblage and the concomitant broad range of phases it is difficult to draw any further conclusions. As it stands, the assemblage should be considered a low priority for retention and no further work on the assemblage is recommended but if any further work were to take place on the site then the potential for recovery of better assemblages should be appreciated.

Table B9: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from the site.

	Early Prehistoric	Prehistoric	BA (EBA?)	EIA?	MIA-LIA	LIA	AD1150-1250	13th/14thC AD	c1225-1400	c1225-1450	c1550-1700	c1650-1800?	19thC	19th/20thC AD	Undated
domestic cattle	5								1					4	7

domestic cattle?								1							
caprine	2				1				1						5
pig													1		
horse															3
dog									2						3
roe deer															1
small rodent	2														
water vole	2														
bank vole/field vole/common vole	2														1
micro mammal	1														
medium mammal	8						1				2				8
large mammal	164				14	2						1		7	208
Total Mammal	186	0	0	0	15	2	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	12	236
frog/toad	1														1
Total Amphibian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total NISP	187	0	0	0	15	2	1	1	4	0	2	1	0	12	237
Total NSP	193	3	1	2	15	2	1	1	7	1	2	1	13	12	262

Table B10: NSP retrieved through sieved and unsieved samples

	Sieved	Unsieved
Amphibian	2	0
Small Mammal	8	0
Medium Mammal	13	22
Large Mammal	6	411
indet.	19	35
Total NISP	29	433
Total NSP	48	468

Table B11: Non-species data recorded for specimens from the site.

	Butchery marks	Pathologies	Gnawed	Burnt	Ageing data	Biometric data
domestic cattle	3		2		5	1
domestic cattle?			1			
caprine			1	2	4	1
horse			1		1	1
dog					4	3
roe deer?					1	
small rodent					1	
bank vole/field vole/common vole					1	
medium mammal				2		
large mammal			1		1	
indet.				6		
Total	3	0	6	10	18	6

Table B12: NSP and total mass (g) per context

Ctxt	NSP	Mass	Ctxt	NSP	Mass	Ctxt	NSP	Mass	Ctxt	NSP	Mass
709	1	0	4619	2	0	14210	1	0	16207	6	12
1106	1	121	4713	1	71	14403	2	0	16209	180	256
1406	1	334	4717	1	200	14904	1	1	16211	9	27
1904	1	49	4905	1	293	14912	9	1	16214	2	0
2006	140	75	5351	1	28	15213	2	5	17907	1	0
2105	4	14	6404	1	32	15215	4	2	18402	1	5
2503	1	23	6703	2	2	15408	11	10	18601	1	33
2509	12	919	6704	1	0	15705	30	20	18604	1	87
2512	4	8	6807	3	0	15804	9	6	18606	9	13
2604	2	33	7819	3	27	15813	1	1	19206	1	5
3006	1	0	8611	1	2	15816	1	196	19408	1	3
4104	2	23	9803	3	2	16010	1	53	19501	13	4
4204	1	2	11207	2	0	16107	2	6	20012	1	1
4207	8	219	12005	3	28	16207	6	12	20104	2	4
04401	1	6	14205	3	9	16209	180	256			
4507	1	74	14209	5	1	16211	9	27			

B.10 Glass

By Ian Scott

Introduction

B.10.1 The Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme evaluations produced a small assemblage of just 11 pieces of glass all from vessels and these are listed and described by context below. The small glass assemblage has been identified, described and, where appropriate, has been measured. The data has been recorded on an MS Excel spreadsheet.

Assemblage composition

B.10.2 The assemblage comprises mainly single sherds and no groups or deposits of glass.

Table B13: Catalogue of glass

Trench	Context	Cat. No.	Comments
n/a	100 topsoil	(1)	Large medicine bottle of rectangular section with chamfered corners. Complete. Tall neck with square finish, corked closure. Embossed "Boots CASH CHEMISTS" on the front. Embossed with a "W" in a rectangular on the base. Moulded and hand finished. Colourless glass. Ht: 220mm; 79mm x 48mm. Late 19th or early 20th-century.
25	2509 ditch 2508	(2)	Bottle, body sherd with moulded vertical rib and rounded corner from a bottle. Pale green glass. 19th- or 20th-century.
	2513 Ditch 2511	(3)	Wine bottle? Body sherd from thick walled bottle. Green glass with iridescent weathering. 18th- or 19th-century.
		(4)	Wine bottle. Base of a wine bottle in very dark green glass, with a low domed push up. Probably dip-moulded. The bottle has a pronounced basal sag. D: c 120mm. From squat cylindrical bottle of early to mid 18th-century date.
53	5336 Ditch 5334	(5)	Stemmed glass with bucket-shaped bowl, now largely missing. It comprises the base of the bowl, the plain thick stem and the foot. The foot was made separately and attached to the foot. Two sherds. Colourless glass. Ht extant: 83mm; D of foot: 68mm. Possibly late 18th or 19th century, although the stem lacks the distinctive bladed knob usual on glasses of this date. May be of later date.
199	19900 topsoil	(6)	Bowl? Rim sherd possibly from a bowl in colourless glass. Not closely datable.
		(7)	Bottle. Small sherd from the heel of machine moulded bottle. Colourless glass. Fragment of embossed number ('00') just visible on base. 20th-century.
	19901 Pit 19913	(8)	Marmite jar, complete embossed "4 oz." MARMITE" on each end. Machine-moulded with screw cap closure. Embossed "F G C" on the base for the Forster Glass Company of St Helens Lancashire. Dark brown glass. Ht: 66mm 20th-century.
201	20104 natural feature 20106	(9)	Wine bottle or flask? Small sliver of dark olive green glass probably from a wine bottle. Not closely datable.
	20104 natural feature 20106	(10)	Bottle or flask. Sherd from the neck of a bottle or flask in pale green glass. Not closely datable.

B.10.3 Much of the glass is clearly of late 19th- or 20th-century date. Ditch 2511, context 2513 produced the base of a wine bottle (Cat. No. 4) dating to the early to mid 18th century and a body sherd from a wine bottle that probably dates to the later 18th century or early 19th century (Cat. No. 3). The incomplete stemmed glass from ditch 5334 (Cat. No. 5) may also date to the late 18th or early 19th century, but it could be later in date.

B.10.4 The glass has little or no analytical potential.

B.11 Metals

By Ian Scott

Introduction

B.11.1 There are 18 metal objects comprising 14 pieces of iron, including parts of four horseshoes, and four pieces of copper alloy. In addition to these metal objects there is non-magnetic fragment of iron corrosion or iron pan from alluvium 2005 which has been recorded, but omitted from this report. The small metals assemblage has been identified, described and, where appropriate, has been measured. The data has been recorded on an MS Excel spreadsheet.

Assemblage composition

B.11.2 The assemblage comprises a small number of single objects or pieces of metal and no significant deposits. The metal finds are listed and described by context below.

B.11.3 Most of the metalwork is not closely datable. The horseshoes can be dated but only broadly on the basis of form and shape of nail holes. The horseshoes recovered appear to be either of late medieval or early post medieval date. Two horseshoes (Cat. Nos 2-3) come from a causeway (context 1904), another (Cat. No. 4) from alluvium 2005 and the fourth (Cat. No. 8) from alluvium 11304. The two horseshoe nail fragments (Cat. Nos 10 & 18) can be dated to the late medieval period. The other nails cannot be closely dated because their precise form is unclear because of corrosion and most are incomplete. However, there is part of an iron nail (Cat. No. 16) and a small copper alloy binding or mount (Cat. No. 17) in fill 19407 of ditch 19406, which produced late Iron Age pottery. The nail would be unlikely in a late Iron Age context, and the cast copper alloy mount looks very like a piece of medieval or early post medieval strap mount rather than any later prehistoric metalwork. Both the nail and the strap mount might conceivably be intrusive. The shotgun cartridge is a modern item from topsoil.

B.11.4 The assemblage is small and has little analytical potential. The horseshoes are the only objects that might be worthy of a brief note.

Table B14: Catalogue of metal finds

Trench	Context	Cat. No.	Description
10	1006 layer	(1)	Nail encrusted. Fe. L: 46mm.
19	1904 causeway	(2)	Horseshoe fragment, comprising one branch and part of the worn toe. Concreted with pebbles. Branch appears to be narrow and probably worn but precise outline unclear. No nail holes visible. Small horseshoe. Fe. L: 105mm.
		(3)	Horseshoe. One branch tapers slightly to a square heel, the other branch tapers to a narrow heel with a calkin. No nail holes visible. Could be of 13th- or 14th-century date. Fe. L: 118mm; W: 108mm.
20	2005 alluvium	(4)	Horseshoe, large with broad branches. One branch appears to end in an upset calkin, while the other seems to have an angled heel. The only visible nail hole is square. Probable late medieval (14th- to 15th-century) or early post medieval. Fe. L: 145mm; W: 130mm. Sf 19
42	4206 fill palaeo-channel 4209	(5)	Ferrule, with split socket and single nail hole, tapering to a pronounced point. Well-preserved with mineral preserved wood in socket. Fe. L: 115mm; socket D: 23mm.
44	4404 fill ditch 4403	(6)	Large screw with countersink head. Probably 19th-century or later. Fe. L: 61mm.
109	10900 topsoil	(7)	Shotgun cartridge base. Cu alloy. Not measured. Modern.
113	11304 alluvium	(8)	Horseshoe, small with branches tapering to pointed heels with calkins. Only 3 nails clearly visible. Medieval or early post medieval. Fe. L: 110mm; W: 102mm.
149	14912 fill pit 14911	(9)	Block, tiny rectangular block of cu alloy. 3mm x 2.5mm x 1.5mm. Sample <502>
185	18514 test square	(10)	Horseshoe nail with ears, head only. Goodall Type B, 13th- to 14th-century. Not measured. Fe. Sample <61>
186	18604 fill ditch 18603	(11-12)	Nail stem fragments (x 2). Fe. Not measured.
	18606 fill ditch 18605	(13)	Holdfast or clip. Comprises strip tapering to a point at one end and rolled over at the wider end. No obvious nail holes. Fe. L: 65mm; W: 20mm.
188	18801 subsoil	(14)	Sheet cu alloy, bent and folded sheet, with possible seam visible. Not closely datable. Cu alloy. 68mm x 39mm x 20mm
194	19405 fill ditch 19404	(15)	Nail stem fragment. Fe. Not measured
	19407 fill ditch 19406	(16) (17)	Nail, with L-shaped head, incomplete. Fe. Not measured. Small mount or strapping. Fragment with pierced terminal and rivet. Medieval or post medieval rather than later prehistoric. Cast cu alloy. L: 32mm. Sf 22
195	19501 subsoil	(18)	Horseshoe nail with ears. Goodall (2011, 363-64, fig. 13.1) Type B, 13th to 14th century. Fe. Not measured.

B.12 Worked Wood

By Steven J Allen

Introduction

B.12.1 On 22nd November 2017 an assemblage of wood was delivered to York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory for assessment.

Aims and Objectives

B.12.2 The work carried out has been done in accordance with ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (ClfA 2014), Historic England's "Preserving Archaeological Remains" Appendix 2 section 3 (Historic England 2016) and "Waterlogged Wood" (English Heritage 2010) Guidelines. The work requested was the cleaning, examination and assessment of the objects submitted.

Procedures

B.12.3 Each piece of the assemblage had been individually wrapped in watertight clear polythene bags secured with adhesive tape which in turn had been placed within opaque black plastic bags also secured with adhesive tape. Labels were present inside and outside the packaging and no deterioration had taken place between packing and assessment.

B.12.4 Each piece of wood was removed from its packaging, washed under cold running water where needed, recorded, sampled for wood species identification, then returned to its packaging to await a decision on the recommendations made in this report. A 'first impression' of the assemblage in advance of the assessment report was sent to the client.

B.12.5 Species identification was done via a transmitted light microscope at x40, x100 and x200 magnification as appropriate. All species identifications follow Schweingruber (1982).

Condition

B.12.6 The wood had been preserved in waterlogged anaerobic conditions and it appears that these conditions were mostly maintained up until exposure during excavation. Some of the pieces exhibited longitudinal shrinkage fissures that indicate some drying out had taken place. However, these fissures were filled with dense sediment from the immediate burial environment. This indicates that the drying had taken place in situ and whilst the pieces were still buried, at some remote point in antiquity.

B.12.7 Most of the material was in good condition, with some surface abrasion and occasional areas damaged before burial and inadvertently during recovery. It would appear that several of the pieces once fitted together but the extent of the damage between each section means they can no longer be positively refitted.

Description

B.12.8 The assemblage is listed in the following table: Fourteen packets of wood were received which on unwrapping were found to produce 27 individual pieces of wood.

Assessment

B.12.9 At first sight, there would appear to be little to be said about an assemblage largely consisting of sections of roundwood with few working marks. None the less, this group of material offers some useful insights into wood exploitation and technology. All of the wood species present are native to north-west Europe and the British Isles and there is no necessity for any of the material to have been imported over any great distance. Some of the wood species (*Salix*, *Sambucus*) are today associated with wetter soil conditions- in that these species have a higher tolerance of wet ground conditions than many others and would not be out of place growing very locally to their findspot in the Thames floodplain. The root pieces represented by W 07 indeed suggest that *Salix* trees or large shrubs were growing at or very near the findspot. Other wood species (*Acer*, *Corylus*, and *Fraxinus*) are associated today with relatively drier environments. Their presence in association with the other species indicates that at least two woodland environments were being exploited.

B.12.10 What little toolmark evidence survives is none the less of some significance. Eight of the pieces submitted for assessment have hewing marks present associated with cross cutting (W 15), preparation of one or more stake points (chippings W 03 and 05) and stakes themselves (W 02, W 06 and perhaps W 09 iv). The form of the facets indicates at least two distinct types of axe blade are present. The chippings and stake W 06 have been cut with a fairly broad blade with a flat or near flat cross section- a form typical of a wrought iron axe. The facets cut on the ends of W 15 and the point on W 02 however have markedly dished cross sections, typical of those produced by a cast bronze axe blade (Figures 1 and 2). As this type of tool was not used after the early Iron Age it may be concluded that these two pieces of wood are themselves Bronze Age in date.

B.12.11 W 02 is part of a possible alignment of posts and stakes across the site (B. Ford. pers comm.). Such alignments are not unknown in the late Bronze Age landscape, the most famous being the 1km long substantial barrier built across a section of the Cambridgeshire Fens at Flag Fen (Pryor 2001, 421). The Flag Fen alignment strictly consists of several parallel rows of stakes and piles but the group of which W 02 is part would not be out of place in such a context. An alternative function would be a possible weir or fish trap as suggested for a line of piles and stakes across a branch of the river Nedern excavated at Caldicot, Gwent (Nayling and Castledine 1997, 40).

B.12.12 The sections of roundwood from context 12711 are remarkably similar- all are *Acer*, all have a broadly similar diameter and the number of annual rings present are remarkable consistent. Each piece was tested for refitting but the ends of the sections were too badly damaged to physically refit the sections to each other. This group is strongly suggestive of a single sapling felled, placed and subsequently broken up in situ at the time of its burial or shortly thereafter.

B.12.13 Overall then the project has demonstrated evidence for the human exploitation of certain tree species, the survival of waterlogged deposits in this area of Bronze Age and later date, the survival of a potential Bronze age linear feature, the presence of *Salix* growing at or very near the site as well as stake preparation and woodworking at an unspecified Iron age or later date.

Recommendations

B.12.14 Conservation: While W 02 is of interest as a piece of evidence it is difficult to justify its retention. That said, the local museum may wish to acquire it for archive or display and if so, a cost for its conservation can be supplied.

B.12.15 Illustration: Stake point W 02 is the only piece for which illustration can be justified and only then if the piece is to form part of a formal publication.

B.12.16 Dating: There are only two pieces of oak in the assemblage and neither is suitable for dendrochronological dating. W 01 is too small and while W 02 has partial sapwood surviving it is fairly fast grown and may not have sufficient rings to allow for reliable cross matching. A 14C sample of the sapwood could be taken for dating purposes if required. Similarly, most of the other pieces (excepting the chippings and fragments) could be sampled for 14C.

B.12.17 Analysis and publication: To bring this assessment to publication stage a comparison with similar timbers from stake and pile alignments of similar date would need to be undertaken taking 0.5 days. No further analysis or study of the remaining pieces from the assemblage is required.

B.12.18 Future of the assemblage: Unless particular pieces are required for dating samples or display, the assemblage may be discarded.

Table B15: Worked wood assemblage

Wood assessment (W) no.	ID. no.	Description	Recommendation
01	(4207)	Section of quartered wood. All surfaces badly eroded. 91 l, 21 w, 18 th. <i>Quercus spp.</i>	Discard
02	(5113) <1075>	Roundwood stake point, no bark present. Multiple dished axe facets (>47 w) with shallow, thin stop marks hewn over most of surviving length to create irregular cross section tip. Abraded surfaces. Upper end attenuated by decay then broken away and missing. Some sapwood survival towards upper end. Very end of tip broken away and missing. 869 l, 142 w, 136 th. <i>Quercus spp.</i> , 3-4 annual rings per 10mm.	Draw and photograph if required or formal publication. Sample for ¹⁴ C dating if required. Retain and conserve if local museum expresses interest in acquiring object. Otherwise discard.
03	(5360)	Fragment of wood, approximately halved conversion, outer surface lost to erosion. Irregular cross section with one end cut at angle. Possibly an offcut from stake preparation or a badly damaged stake point. Several longitudinal drying fissures 61 l, 43 w, 20 th. <i>Acer campestre L.</i>	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating

Wood assessment (W) no.	ID. no.	Description	Recommendation
04	(5361)	Two non-refitting pieces of wood. (i) Section of roundwood from stem/branch junction, partial bark present. No working marks. All terminals broken away and missing. 87 l, main stem 32 dia, side shoot 24 dia. <i>Salix spp.</i> 9 annual rings, spring felled. (ii) Roundwood rod end, no bark present. Single hewn facet cut to create chisel tip. Other end broken away and missing. 60 l, 20 dia. <i>Salix spp.</i> , 7 annual rings, early spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
05	(5362)	Two non-refitting chippings from stake preparation. (i) Tangentially faced. Both edges at one end cut at to form blunt tip, other end broken away and missing. 67 l, 56 w, 14 th. <i>Fraxinus excelsior L.</i> , late spring felled. (ii) Tangentially faced. One end cut to form steep bevel, other end broken away and missing. 95 l, 53 w, 10 th. <i>Fraxinus excelsior L.</i> , spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
06	(6408)	Point of roundwood stake, partial bark present. Four hewn facets cut to create sub rectangular cross section tip. Upper end and end of tip broken away and missing. Several old longitudinal drying fissures present. Split into two refitting sections. 243 l, 63 w, 46 th. <i>Sambucus nigra L.</i> , 26 annual rings, spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
07	(9906)	Six non-refitting sections of root wood. No surviving working marks present. (i) Roundwood, junction of stem and side shoot. 65 l, 30-25 dia. <i>Salix spp.</i> (ii) Quartered section of side shoot. 35 l, 44 w, 39 th. <i>Salix spp.</i> (iii) Quartered section. 49 l, 38 w, 34 th. <i>Salix spp.</i> (iv) Quartered section. 36 l, 15 w, 12 th. <i>Salix spp.</i> (v) Quartered section. 33 l, 13 w, 08 th. <i>Salix spp.</i> (vi) Radially faced fragment. 33 l, 15 w, 11 th. <i>Salix spp.</i>	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
08	(9907)	Three non-refitting fragments of burr wood. Abraded surfaces. No surviving working marks present. (i) Halved conversion, 52 l, 40 w, 24 th. <i>Salix spp.</i> (ii) Quartered conversion, 50 l, 36 w, 30 th. <i>Salix spp.</i> (iii) Quartered conversion, 54 l, 26 w, 24 th. <i>Salix spp.</i>	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
09	(12711) <1508>	Four non-refitting sections of roundwood. No bark present. No working marks. Abraded surfaces. Most ends broken away and missing. (i) One end machined away? 413 l, 91 dia. <i>Acer campestre L.</i> 24 annual rings, spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating

Wood assessment (W) no.	ID. no.	Description	Recommendation
		(ii) Possible woodworm damage present. 298 l, 77 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 32 annual rings, spring felled. (iii) Large knot present. 355 l, 70 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 24 annual rings, Spring felled. (iv) Stumps of three side shoots present. One end hewn (axe, >57 w) but too damaged to be certain. 359 l, 67 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 25 annual rings, spring felled.	
10	(12711)	Section of roundwood, no bark present. Both ends broken away and missing. 290 l, 72 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 26 annual rings, spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
11	(12711) <1508>	Section of roundwood, no bark present. Several knots towards one end, small side branch bent over and crushed into softened wood surface during burial. 378 l, 70 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 26 rings spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
12	(12711)	Section of roundwood, no bark present. One large knot present at mid point. Both ends broken away and missing. 389 l, 79 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 32 annual rings, spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
13	(12711)	Section of roundwood, no bark present. Both ends broken away and missing. 273 l, 87 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 32 annual rings, spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
14	(12711)	Section of roundwood, no bark present. Both ends broken away and missing. 178 l, 86 dia. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. 32 annual rings, spring felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating
15	(12712) <1509>	Section of roundwood, partial bark present. Multiple hewn facets (>26 w) around circumference at one end starting a blunt tip. Core of wood at this end snapped away. Upper end broken away and missing. Much of one side torn away towards upper end. In six refitting sections. 589 l, 51 dia. <i>Corylus avellana</i> L. 28 annual rings, winter felled.	Discard unless required for ¹⁴ C dating

Botanical identification Common English name

<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field Maple
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oaks, exact species not determinable
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow, exact species not determinable
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder

B.13 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.13.1** A total of seven pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. Three of these are fragments of purple slate (2506, 2509); none of these show definite evidence of having been worked but since slate is not naturally occurring in the area, they must have been imported and it is possible they are broken roof slates.
- B.13.2** A quartzitic sandstone hammerstone cobble was found in context 6108. This is burnt (reddened) and has percussion damage around approximately 50% of the circumference (321g). Hammerstones occur in archaeological contexts from the Neolithic through to the Roman period and could have been used for a whole range of functions, of which flint working is but one.
- B.13.3** A large sample of unworked stone was retained from 11307. This is a very fine-grained limestone, chalk like, with quartz veins. Its provenance is currently unknown but presumed to be local.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.13.4** The hammerstone is an object and should be retained, as should one sample of the roofing, in case of future analysis. The stone sample should be retained if a closer identification is required but since it is unworked, it is not an essential task. The remaining stone can be discarded.

B.14 Clinker

Identified by Geraldine Crann

Table B16: Clinker

Context	Description
1006	Environmental sample <77>, 50+ fragments of clinker, 44g
2005	Environmental sample <69>, 1 fragment clinker, 1g

Discussion and recommendations

- B.14.1** The clinker assemblage is of low potential and no further work is recommended.

APPENDIX C GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SEDIMENT SEQUENCES

By Christine Milton and Elizabeth Stafford

Introduction

C.1.1 In 2016 OA undertook a Geoarchaeological Survey of the footprint of the proposed channel options of the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme. The area of investigation focused on flood meadows between Botley Road and the Old Abingdon Road, west of the City. 91 interventions were carried out that included hand auger transects and boreholes, accompanied by an electromagnetic (EM) conductivity survey. The primary purpose of investigation was to provide additional baseline data on the nature and archaeological potential of the sedimentary sequences, to help formulate future evaluation and mitigation strategies. This work built on an initial stage of deposit modelling associated with a programme of geotechnical works in 2015. Based on the results of the 2016 investigation, ten contrasting geoarchaeological zones (Zones I-X) were identified along the route. These zones addressed the perceived archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the sediment sequences, illustrated with a 3d model of the Early Holocene land-surface (for the most part the surface of the Pleistocene Northmoor or Floodplain Gravel) and various cross-sections.

C.1.2 The observed sediment sequences were correlated into broad stratigraphic units as follows:

- Topsoil
- Made-ground (recent)
- Floodplain alluvium
- Organic-channel complexes
- Pleistocene Gravel/Head
- Bedrock

C.1.3 Assessment of pollen, plant remains and molluscs, together with a programme of range-finding radiocarbon dates, allowed initial comment to be made on the environments of deposition and provide an indicative chronology for the sequences. Overall minerogenic silt clay alluvium over gravel was recorded at most locations averaging 1.0m to 1.5m in thickness, although shallower deposits at 0.50m to 0.70 were noted, particularly at the western edge of the floodplain between the Hinksey villages (Zone VII). It was suggested most of this this alluvium is likely to be of historical date, based on previous models of the Upper Thames floodplain. No extensive floodplain peat deposits were recorded. However, localised organic units were noted at several locations, the deepest and most complex of which generally coincide with areas adjacent to current watercourses such as the Seacourt, Hinksey and Bulstake streams (Zones I, IV, V and VI). Here, relict channel courses reach c 2.5m to 4.0m in depth. Radiocarbon dating suggests these channels were active at least from the Mesolithic period at c 6000 cal BC and deposition continued into the Late Bronze Age.

- C.1.4 Of note is the frequent occurrence of coarse-grained facies eg. gravelly sands and silty sands, suggestive of episodes of moderate to high energy flow, particularly in the lower parts of the channel sequences. The palaeoenvironmental signature strongly suggested the presence of sedge-fen and alder carr locally with more open conditions developing in the later prehistoric period, coinciding with evidence for agricultural activity. Previous archaeological investigations in the region have found that some extant watercourses linked to the main Thames channel may be located within the footprint of earlier wider silted up channels, perhaps dating back to the end of the last glacial period and beginning of the Holocene (c 12,000 years) eg. the proto- Trill Mill Stream and proto- St Aldates channel in Oxford City, the latter of which also produced Mesolithic dates at c 6300 cal BC at Luther Court.
- C.1.5 Thin organic deposits at the base of the alluvium over Pleistocene gravel were noted at a few locations on the general floodplain between North and South Hinksey (Zone VII). These did not appear to be associated with extant channels and were recorded at shallower depths than described above and may represent seasonal pools or channels. No significant thicknesses of modern made ground were recorded across the floodplain, although extensive deposits are known to be present around Redbridge. South of the Old Abingdon Road these are associated with historical landfill sites where ground elevations have been raised by 2-3m above the floodplain surface.
- C.1.6 The ten Geoarchaeological Zones defined during the 2016 survey have been retained during the current evaluation in order to provide a framework for presenting the results in a consistent manner and this report should be read in conjunction with the previous survey report. The zones largely remain unaltered, although the boundaries have been modified slightly to reflect the results of the trenching and in some cases have been divided into subzones (eg. Zones Ia, Ib, Ic and Va, Vb, Vc, see Document 1: Main Text). Three additional zones have subsequently been added that includes the higher ground north and south of the A34 (Zones XI and XII) on Hinksey Hill and an area of land adjacent to the current River Thames at New Hinksey (Zone XIII, Eastwyke Farm). A description of each zone is presented in the Results section of the main report, along with reference to historical field names quoted here and a summary of archaeological remains identified by period. This appendix presents the detailed results of the assessment of additional floodplain sediment sequences sampled during the evaluation trenching.

Method

Fieldwork

- C.1.7 Two OA Geoarchaeologists were present onsite for the duration of the evaluation trenching in order to advise the field team on the recording and sampling of floodplain sediment sequences exposed in trench sections. The samples were recovered for more detailed sediment description, assessment for preservation of a range of palaeoenvironmental remains (pollen, plant remains, insects and molluscs) as well as radiocarbon dating.
- C.1.8 Trenches chosen for detailed geoarchaeological recording and sampling was based on the perceived spatial, stratigraphical and chronological significance of the strata under

investigation. In particular, the selection aimed to add to the previous borehole work, rather than duplicate those results. Consequently, the focus of this work was to target organic and alluvial sequences of assumed historical date (eg. Roman, Saxon, Medieval), those directly associated with archaeological remains and sequences from areas of the route where no borehole work had previously been carried out. The sampling was through monoliths and incremental bulk samples (10L).

- C.1.9 Where the top of the Northmoor Gravel was not exposed in the base of the trench, hand-augering or probing was attempted where ground conditions allowed. A small number of cores were recovered with a Cobra power auger from deeper sequences that could not be accessed due to ground water issues (Trenches 42, 47, 56, 203). At these locations coring was carried out from ground surface next to the trench. Core sequences are prefixed with OA#.

Assessment and reporting

- C.1.10 Following on from the fieldwork a review of the sampled floodplain sequences was undertaken and 13 trenches were chosen for more detailed work. Table C1 provides a summary of the samples collected and sequences assessed. This Table does not include the bulk (40L) samples collected for charred plant remains (CPR) associated with archaeological features. The results of the various assessments for palaeoenvironmental remains, including CPR, are presented in Appendix D. The chronological information for each sequence is largely provided through range-finding radiocarbon dates, the details of which are presented in Appendix E.
- C.1.11 The following section provides a detailed description of each of the assessed sediment sequences, followed by sediment logs and monolith/core photographs. Cross reference is made to figures (ie. section drawings) that appear in the main report (Document 1: Main text) where applicable, otherwise refer to the sediment logs.
- C.1.12 The cores and monoliths were extruded, logged and photographed. The deposit sequence observed at each location was recorded and logged using standard sediment terminology and proformas. Sediments were described according to Jones *et al* 1999, and in accordance with HE guidelines for geoarchaeological recording (HE, 2015). This includes information on colour, composition, texture, structure, compaction, erosional contacts, and artefactual and ecofactual inclusions.
- C.1.13 The surface of the Northmoor Gravel has been remodelled (Inverse Distance) in geological modelling software (RW17) in m OD, to include data from the evaluation trenches (much of which was surveyed with GPS). A plot of this surface has been included in Figures 2-7 in the main report (Document 1: Main text). Although very similar to the plot presented in the previous report, on which the zones are based, this surface now derives from c 2000 data points.

Table C1: Summary of samples collected and assessed from floodplain sequences

Zone	Trench	Samples collected				Assessed profiles (no. sub-samples)				
		Cores	Cores (bags)	Monoliths	Bulk	Sediments	Pollen	WPR	Molluscs	14C
Ib	4			4	8	Y		4	2	3
IV	14			2	9					
	15			7	13	Y	6	7	2	2
	17			3	4					
Va	18			2	5					
	19			1	2					
	24		3	6	13	Y		5	1	2
Vb	29			2	5	Y	5	5	3	1
	36			2		Y				
	39			3	6	Y				1
Vc	40			1	4					
	50			5	17					
	53			2	8	Y		4		1
VI	41			1	8					
	42	2	7		3	Y	4	3	2	2
	47	1	18							
	56		24	4	10	Y		4	2	2
	60			5	11					
VII	72			2	6	Y		4	2	1
VIII	113			2	6	Y		1		1
	127		8	3	7	Y	5	5		2
	136			5						
XIII	201	2	3							
	203	2	4			Y	5			1
	Total	7	67	62	145	13	25	42	14	19

WPR= Waterlogged plant remains; 14C – Radiocarbon dates

Results

Trench 4 (Zone Ib) (Fig. 14)

C.1.14 Trench 4 was selected for further assessment as it revealed a relict channel which appeared high in the alluvial sequence, cutting through an organic channel complex previously sampled in Borehole OA111 in 2016. The trench was excavated in a stepped manner to a maximum depth of 2m and was 4m wide at the top and 27m in length. Two profiles were sampled. Profile A is recorded near the centre of the channel, monoliths <2>, <3> and <4> were recovered along with incremental samples <6>, <7>, <8>, <9> and <10>. Monolith <5> and incremental samples <11>, <12> and <13> were recovered from Profile B, located within the earlier channel.

C.1.15 Incremental sample <12>, context (406), from the earlier channel was processed for waterlogged plant remains and a roundwood fragment from this sample has been radiocarbon dated to allow direct comparison between this sequence and that in Borehole OA111. A subsample was taken at 1.60-1.62m m BGL from the deepest context (414) in the later channel from which waterlogged seeds and twigs were extracted for radiocarbon dating. Waterlogged seeds from incremental sample <9>, context (413), 1.32-1.52mBGL have also been radiocarbon dated to give an indication of how rapidly this channel has infilled. Incremental samples <10>, <9> and <6>, from the deeper fills of the more recent channel, were assessed for WPR and incremental samples <10> and <12> were assessed for molluscs.

- C.1.16 The base stratigraphy of this trench is interbedding layers of peaty deposits (418) and (406) and silty sands (416), suggestive of a large relict channel [419] with fluctuating moderate to low flow rate, possibly a result of seasonal changes in water inflow. At 54.75m OD this is overlain by a 0.94m thick alluvial blanket of clay and silty clay (405-402) on which a soil (401) and (400) has formed at the surface, with ground level at 56.33m OD. This is a very similar sequence to that shown in the uppermost 1.66m of Borehole OA111. The peat (406) has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age at 2200-2230 cal BC (Beta-481039), slightly earlier than the 2115-1900 Cal BC date of the base of the organic sandy silty clay at 1.84-1.85m BGL in Borehole OA111.
- C.1.17 At the western end of Trench 4, the above sequence is cut from 0.58m BGL by a more recent channel [415], the full sequence of which was not observed as it extends to a greater depth than 2m BGL. The lowest recorded fill of this channel (414) has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age at 2270-2030 cal BC (Beta-481041). This date is contemporary with the peat (406) through which the channel cuts indicating this early fill is composed of locally reworked sediment. The presence of pockets of light blue clay within this context is also indicative of reworked sediment and the presence of relatively large pieces of wood indicates deposition under moderately high energy conditions. The fill overlying (413) gives an Early to Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date of 490-260 cal BC (Beta-481091). The sediment is fine grained with rooting of herbaceous plants suggestive of a lower energy depositional environment with the surface above the water level for at least part of the year. Low energy conditions appear to have persisted as the channel naturally silted up over time with fills (412) to (409). Occasional stagnant periods are indicated by bands with higher organic content in (410). Heavy iron mottling at the top of these channel fills in (409) suggests the present water table fluctuates around this level. The channel sequence is overlain by clayey silt alluvium (408) on which a soil (401) and (400) formed.

Trench 15 (Zone IV) (Fig.17)

- C.1.18 The sequence in Trench 15 was selected for further assessment as the old County Boundary ditch was observed to be cutting deeper paleochannel deposits. Trench 15 was excavated in a stepped manner to a maximum depth of 2m and was 4m wide and 37m in length, following a 10m extension to reveal the County Boundary ditch. Two profiles were sampled; Profile A is to the west of the ditch, from which monoliths <14>, <17> and <18> were recovered, along with incremental samples <15>, <16>, <22>, <23>, <24> and <25>. Profile B is in the centre of the ditch, from which monoliths <27>, <19> and <20>, and incremental samples <68>, <23>, <64>, <65>, <66> and <67> were recovered.
- C.1.19 The earliest, probably prehistoric, channel deposits in Trench 15 are cut by channel [1528], filled by coarse sand (1530) with normal gradation to finer channel fill (1516), demonstrating a lower energy depositional environment as the channel silted up. The upper fill (1515) of this channel has a high organic content, representing the final stage of silting up dated to the Late Saxon to Early Medieval period (see below). This is overlain by 1.15m of silty clay (1509) (1508) and (1503), clayey silt (1507) and clay (1502) alluvium on which a soil (1501) and (1500) has formed. The ground surface lies at 55.87m OD. This is a similar sequence to that shown in Borehole OA114 and

Borehole OA113 from the previous survey in which the EM survey suggest are in the same channel associated with the Seacourt Stream.

C.1.20 The above sequence is cut by channel [1523], the fills of which are coarse grained at the base of the sequence, (1530) indicating deposition under high energy conditions, the sequence generally shows normal gradation to clayey silt (1512), however, the gravelly silt (1513) at 1.36-1.54mBGL indicates a period of high energy flow associated with erosional episodes. This channel was undated, but probably dates to the medieval or post-medieval period, with high energy deposits possibly associated with use of the feature as a bypass channel for Botley mill. The overlying alluvium from the very near the surface is difficult to distinguish from the fill of [1520], the final phases of silting of this feature, due to soil formation processes. It is filled by clayey silt (1511) dated to the post-medieval period (see below) and silty clay, (1521) and (1522).

C.1.21 Both sample profiles from this trench have been assessed for pollen and waterlogged plant remains. In Profile A, a piece of roundwood charcoal from monolith <18>, context (1515) at 1.68-1.69m BGL, has been radiocarbon dated to 990-1150 cal AD (Beta-480760). This is significantly more recent than the Mesolithic dates of 6200-6020 Cal BC and 4780-4615 Cal BC from Borehole OA106, and the Early Bronze Age date of 2115-1900 Cal BC from Borehole OA111. Incremental samples <23>, <22>, <16> and <15>, from the fill of the palaeochannel and deeper alluvium, were processed for WPR. Three samples from monoliths <17> and <18> at 1.27-1.28m, 1.70-1.71m and 1.78-1.79m BGL have been processed for pollen. In Profile B, waterlogged twigs from incremental sample <26>, context (1511), 1.32-1.52m BGL at the base of ditch [1520] have been radiocarbon dated to 1720 cal AD -present (Beta-480759). In addition, incremental samples <26> and <68>, from the ditch fills and <65> from the underlying channel fill were processed for waterlogged plant remains and incremental samples <26> and <65> were processed for molluscs. Three samples from monoliths <19> and <27> at 1.00-1.01m, 1.16-1.17m and 0.76-0.77m BGL have been processed for pollen.

Trench 24 (Zone Va) (Fig.20)

C.1.22 Trench 24 is located in Great Midley, it was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m and was 4m wide and 27m in length. Two profiles were sampled; Profile A is through a large paleochannel to the south west of a more recent relict channel from which monoliths <81> and <82> were recovered, along with incremental samples <84>, <85>, <86> and <92>. Profile B is in the centre of the relict channel, from which monoliths <78>, <79> and <80>, and incremental samples <87>, <88>, <89>, <90>, <91>, <93>, <94>, <95> and <96> were recovered.

C.1.23 The gravel and silty sands (2424) at the base of this trench are overlain by a peat deposit (2409), at least 0.32m thick, dating to the Early Bronze Age (see below). The combination of herbaceous plant material and silt content suggests this represents a channel edge deposit dry enough for plant growth, with silt and occasionally coarser grained sediments being washed in a times of higher water flow. This is overlain by silty clay (2413) and 0.70m of clay alluvium (2421) (2420) (2419) (2418) and (2417), on which a soil (2401) and (2400) has formed. Current ground surface lies at 55.74m OD. The presence of strong iron staining in context (2419) suggests the current water table

fluctuates between the surface and 0.68m BGL. This is a similar sequence to that shown in Borehole OA109 and Trench 29 (see below).

- C.1.24 To the south west end of the trench, the main sequence is cut by channel [2415], the fills of which are a fine grained organic silt (2431) and silt (2430), with normal gradation to clayey silt (2429) indicating deposition under lower energy conditions. The channel sequence is sealed by peat (2422) at 0.89-0.99m BGL, probably representing a depression in the ground surface which remained wet enough for preservation of organic material. This is overlain by 0.49m of alluvium consisting of clayey silt (2421), fining to silty clay (2420) and (2418) alluvium, on which a soil (2417), (2401) and (2400) has formed. Strong brown silt concretions (2419) at 0.59-0.64m BGL are the result of redox processes which indicate the depth of the present water table.
- C.1.25 Both sequences from this trench have been assessed for waterlogged plant remains, molluscs and radiocarbon dating. In Profile A, waterlogged seeds from monolith <82>, (context 2409), 1.14-1.15mBGL have been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age 1880-1640 cal BC (Beta-481037). This is earlier than the 1000-835 Cal BC date of the base of the organic silty clay at 1.49-1.50mBGL in Borehole OA109, but both channels appear to be associated with the Bulstake Stream. Incremental samples <85> and <84>, from the fill of the palaeochannel were processed for waterlogged plant remains. In Profile B, waterlogged seeds from incremental sample <96>, context (2423), 1.24-1.34m BGL in relict channel [2415], have been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Iron Age at 360-120 cal BC (Beta-480761). In addition, incremental samples <90>, <94> and <96>, from the relict channel fill and overlying alluvium were processed for waterlogged plant remains and incremental sample <94> was processed for molluscs.

Trench 29 (Zone Vb)

- C.1.26 Trench 29 is located in King's Mead, it was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m and was 4m wide and 27.9m in length. Monoliths <1047.1> and <1047.2> were recovered along with incremental samples <1048>, <1049>, <1050>, <1051> and <1052>.
- C.1.27 The broad stratigraphy of this trench is Pleistocene sandy gravel deposits dipping to the south west and overlain by peaty channel fills (2912) and (2911), with a total maximum thickness of 0.25m observed, lensing out to approximately 12.4m from the south west end of the trench. Overlying this is 1.18m of silty clay (2908), (2906), (2910) and (2905) and clay (2904), (2903) and (2902) alluvium, on which a soil (2901) and (2900) has formed. Ground surface lies at 55.75m OD. This is different to the sequence in Borehole OA108, located approximately 50m to the south west, where no channel deposits were present. However, the sequence in Borehole OA109, located further to the south west is very similar, suggesting that this area is characterised by relatively shallow channels associated with the Bulstake stream. separated by areas of higher Pleistocene deposits overlain by alluvium.
- C.1.28 The sequence from this trench has been assessed for pollen and waterlogged plant remains. Waterlogged seeds and twigs from incremental sample <1052>, context (2912), 1.56-1.67mBGL, has been radiocarbon dated to the early Bronze Age at 2200-2030 cal BC (Beta-480762). Incremental samples <1052>, <1051>, <1050>, <1049> and

<1048> from the fill of the palaeochannel and deeper alluvium, were processed for waterlogged plant remains. Three incremental samples, <1048>, <1049> and <1050 > have been assessed for molluscs. Four samples from monolith <1047.2> at 1.26-1.27m, 1.34-1.35m, 1.50-1.51m and 1.58-1.59m BGL have been processed for pollen.

Trench 36 (Zone Vb)

C.1.29 Trench 36 is located in King's Mead, it was excavated to an average depth of 1m and was 4m wide and 27m in length. Monolith <1036> was recovered to sample a possible soil horizon at the base of the alluvium, overlying Pleistocene gravel.

C.1.30 The Pleistocene gravel is overlain by greenish grey clay (3606) at 0.90-0.75m BGL. The contact between the clay and gravel is highly organic with dark brown silt concretions and occasional red stained gravel and small clasts of ochre-like iron oxide indicating oxidation processes on the gravel land surface. Further analysis in thin section would be required to confirm the presence of a palaeosol.

Trench 39 (Zone Vb)

C.1.31 Trench 39 is located in King's Mead, it was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m and was 4m wide and 27m in length. Monoliths <1017> and <1018> were recovered along with incremental samples <1024>, <1025>, <1026> and <1027>.

C.1.32 The broad stratigraphy of this trench is Pleistocene sandy gravel deposits dipping to the south east and overlain by coarse grained channel fills (3923) and (3922) and fine-grained channel fills (3921) and (3920), with a maximum total depth of 0.64m observed, lensing out to approximately 11.5m from the south east end of the trench. Overlying this is 0.65m of clayey silt (3919) and silty clay (3918), (3917) and (3916) alluvium, on which a soil (3901) and (3900) has formed. The current ground surface lies at 55.7m OD. This trench is midway between Borehole OA109 (approximately 200m to the north west) and Borehole OA105 (approximately 200m to the south east). The sequence shows this channel has coarser grained base deposits than in either of the boreholes. This could be due to the location being close to a sharp bend in the present Bulstake Stream, causing higher energy flow.

C.1.33 Incremental sample <1025>, context (3920), 1.10-1.20m BGL has been assessed for waterlogged plant remains. Waterlogged seeds and twigs from this sample have been radiocarbon dated to 1020-1160 cal AD (Beta-481092) ie. the Late Saxon to Early Medieval period.

Trench 53 (Zone Vc)

C.1.34 Trench 53 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m and was 4m wide and 35.7m in length, following a 9m extension to explore the nature of a positive linear running north east to south west across the field. Monoliths <1068.1> and <1068.2> were recovered, along with incremental samples <1070>, <1071>, <1072> and <1073>.

C.1.35 The broad stratigraphy of this trench is fluvial sand (5359) and sandy gravels (5310)=(5317)=(5358), dipping to the south and overlain by silty clay alluvium. This is cut by a relict channel filled by organic silt rich in shells (5351) and organic clayey silt

(5350)=(5323). The channel sequence is similar to that seen in Borehole OA105 and dated to 3620-3365 Cal BC to 2200-2025 Cal BC in Borehole OA104A.

- C.1.36 The channel is cut by two parallel ditches [5357] and [5332] to the south east of the trench which are filled by clayey silts (5331) (5354) (5355) and (5356). These are overlain by alluvial clays (5319)=(5349). The eastern ditch [5332] is recut by [5333] from this level and filled with silty clay (5337) and alluvial silty clays (5348)=(5330) and (5347)=(5329) which extend beyond the ditch edge. The final cut of the ditch [5334] is more recent and naturally filled by fine grained deposits (5336) and (5335), before being deliberately backfilled with rubble (5328) and (5327) on which a soil has formed. The samples listed above were taken from the edge of this sequence to ensure the fill of the earliest cut was retrieved for radiocarbon dating and returned a recent date (see below).
- C.1.37 The western ditch was also cut at least twice by [5353] and [5352]. The older cut [5353] again filled naturally with fine grained deposits, while the most recent cut was initially filled with shelly sand (5325), but was then deliberately filled with modern rubble.
- C.1.38 The sequence from this trench has been assessed for waterlogged plant remains. Oak sapwood from monolith <1068>, context (5331), 1.17-1.18m BGL, has provided a recent radiocarbon date of 1670-1940 cal AD (Beta-481035). Incremental samples <1073>, <1072>, <1071> and <1070>, from the fill of ditch [5333] and the overlying alluvium were processed for waterlogged plant remains.

Trench 42 (Zone VI)

- C.1.39 Trench 42 is located in the Long Meadow, it was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m and was 4m wide and 27m in length. Incremental samples <1004>, <1005> and <1006> were collected from the lower part of the sequence in the trench. In addition to this cores (OA1050), were collected from ground level using a Cobra power auger, approximately 2.5m from the south east edge of the trench to allow a record of the full sequence to be made. This trench was chosen for assessment due to the presence of an organic channel sequence within the alluvium. Roman and medieval pottery and a large quantity of animal bone was recovered from the edge of this channel.
- C.1.40 The broad stratigraphy of this trench is Pleistocene sandy gravels (105011) and (105010), incised to 51.94m OD (3.45m BGL). The gravel is overlain by coarse-grained gravelly sand (105009), (105008), (105007) and (105006), infilling the base of the channel. The nature of these fills suggests high-energy flow, possibly due to its location on a meander of the Hinksey Stream as indicated by Lidar data. Overlaying the gravelly sand was a thin layer of sand (105005), indicating a slightly reduced flow, possibly due to the channel migrating south towards its present location. The energy levels apparently continued to decrease with the accumulation of 0.66m of organic clay (105004) and organic silt (105003). The channel sequence is sealed by 0.56m of silty clay alluvium (105002), on which a soil (105001) and (105000) has formed. Borehole OA105 is the nearest from the previous phase of work, located almost 200m to the south of this trench. It shows a very similar sequence although the Pleistocene gravels were recorded at a shallower depth of 1.93mBGL and alluvium was recorded to a greater depth of 1.43mBGL.

C.1.41 The sequence from this trench has been assessed for pollen and waterlogged plant remains. Waterlogged seeds from context (105004) at 1.58-1.62m BGL have been radiocarbon dated to the Early to Middle Roman period at 90-240 cal AD. A roundwood fragment from context (105003) at 1.06-1.07m BGL has been radiocarbon dated to 1630-1460 cal AD (Beta-481028). Incremental samples <1004>, <1005> and <1006>, from the fill of the paleochannel were processed for waterlogged plant remains, sample <1004> and <1006> were also assessed for molluscs. Four samples from OA1050 at 0.90-0.91m BGL, 1.09-1.10m BGL, 1.25-1.26m BGL and 1.57-1.58m BGL have been processed for pollen.

Trench 56 (Zone VI)

C.1.42 Trench 56 was located in the Long Meadow. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m and was 4m wide and 27m in length. Monoliths <1076.1>, <1076.2>, <1076.3> and <1076.4> were recovered, along with incremental samples <1077>, <1078>, <1079>, <1080>, <1081>, <1082>, <1083>, <1084>, <1085> and <1086>.

C.1.43 The stratigraphy of the northern end of this trench was alluvial clays (5612), (5611), (5610) and (5609). To the south of the trench this alluvial sequence is cut by a relict channel [5618]. The sampled sequence is from the deepest point in the channel. The channel was initially filled by sand (5617), indicating a moderate to high energy flow. This sand was overlain by sandy silts (5616) and (5615), perhaps indicating a drop in energy levels with seasonal exposure indicated by the presence of root material in context (5616). Although inclusions of large plant fragments and coarse sand at the base of context (5615) demonstrate this environment was subject to episodes of higher energy deposition. At c 53.78m OD (1.38m BGL) there was a relatively abrupt change to much finer organic clay (5614), indicating much lower energy conditions, possibly a result of this part of the channel becoming a backwater isolated from the main flow. The c 0.21m of peaty silt (5608) overlying this represents drier conditions suitable for plant growth, although a relatively high clay component demonstrates at least occasional flooding, becoming more permanent with reeds present in organic silt (5607) and clayey silt (5606). This channel sequence is capped by silty clay (5605) and sealed by 0.33m of alluvial silty clays (5604), (5603) and (5602), on which a soil (5601) and (5600) formed. Heavy iron mottling in (5602) suggest the present water table sits around 0.24 to 0.42m BGL.

C.1.44 Waterlogged seeds and twigs from monolith <1076> (context (5616), 1.78-1.80m BGL) gave an Early Bronze Age radiocarbon date of 2300-2060 cal BC (Beta-481036). Waterlogged seeds from incremental sample <1077> (context (5608), 0.86-0.96m BGL) have been radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic at 3520-3360 cal BC (Beta-481034). The reversal of these dates could be due to reworking and deposition of the surrounding sediments, although contamination during the sampling process cannot be ruled out. Borehole OA104A, 200m to the south east of this sequence, produced a Neolithic date of 3620-3365 cal BC from the base of gravelly sand directly overlaying the Pleistocene sandy gravel at 51.5m OD (c 3.8m BGL). An Early Bronze Age date of 2200-2025 cal BC was also produced from an organic clayey silt at 52.75m OD (2.55m BGL). Incremental samples <1077>, <1078>, <1079> and <1086> from the fill of the channel were

processed for waterlogged plant remains. Incremental samples <1077> and <1079> were also assessed for molluscs.

Trench 72 (Zone VII)

- C.1.45 Trench 72 is located in the Great Common, it was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m and was 2.10m wide and 50m in length. The sequence in trench 72 was selected for further assessment as it revealed a relict channel crossed by a possible stone causeway in Trench 64. Previous dating of this channel in Borehole OA103 returned a very recent date, possibly due to modern contamination. Monoliths <549.1> and <549.2> were recovered along with incremental samples <550>, <551>, <552>, <553>, <554> and <555>.
- C.1.46 The broad stratigraphy comprises Pleistocene sandy gravel (7211), cut by a relict channel [7212], running north to south across the centre of the trench. The sampled sequence is from the deepest point in the channel at the centre of the trench. The channel was initially filled by sandy gravel (7208), possibly reworked or bioturbated Pleistocene gravels, sealed by a peaty silt (7207). This peaty silt was c 0.15m thick and is likely to have been deposited under relatively low energy conditions, with vegetation growth indicated by the presence of herbaceous plant material. This is overlain by 0.44m of alluvial clay silt (7206) and silt clay (7205), (7204), (7203) and (7202), on which a soil (7201) and (7200) formed. This sequence is comparable to Borehole OA103, located approximately 200m to the south west of this trench in the same channel (as indicated by the 2016 EM data).
- C.1.47 A roundwood fragment from incremental sample <555> (context (7207) at 0.70-0.80m BGL) has produced an Early Saxon radiocarbon date of 430-620 cal AD (Beta-481033). Incremental samples <552>, <553> and <554> from the alluvium and <555> from the fill of the shallow channel, were processed for waterlogged plant remains. Samples <554> and <555> were also assessed for molluscs.

Trench 113 (Zone VIII) (Fig.56)

- C.1.48 The sequence in Trench 113 was selected for further assessment due to the presence of a stone structure (11305), directly overlying a peat layer. Trench 113 is located adjacent to the Devils Backbone and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m. The trench was 4m wide and 27m in length. Monoliths <544> and <545> were recovered along with incremental samples <546>, <547> and <548>.
- C.1.49 The surface of the Pleistocene sandy gravel (11306) lay at 53.88m OD, overlain by 0.31m of peaty silt (11305). Overlying this, and the stone structure, was 0.55m of silty clay alluvium (11304) and (11302) on which a soil (11300) had formed. Ground surface lay at 54.98m OD. The peaty deposit is suggestive of a marsh environment; this was not observed in Borehole OA102, or any of the other Boreholes collected in the area during the previous stage of work.
- C.1.50 A roundwood fragment from monolith <545> (context (11305), 0.97-0.98m BGL) has provided a medieval radiocarbon date of 1020-1160 cal AD (Beta-481038), earlier than a medieval or Early Post-medieval horse shoe found on the stone structure. Incremental sample <541> has been assessed for waterlogged plant remains.

Trench 127 (Zone VIII)

- C.1.51 Trench 127 is located in Feast Meadow, south of the Devil's Backbone. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m and was 4m wide and 27m in length. The sequence in Trench 127 was selected for further assessment due to the presence of worked wood within an organic channel complex. Monoliths <1500.1>, <1500.2> and <1500.3> were recovered, along with incremental samples <1501>, <1502>, <1503>, <1504>, <1505>, <1506> and <1507>.
- C.1.52 The Pleistocene gravel deposits were not observed in this trench as excavation was limited to the depth of the worked wood encountered at the north east end, while sondages excavated at the southwestern end were limited to 53.36m OD (1.53m BGL) by water ingress. The deepest deposits observed consisted of 0.71m of organic channel deposits. Organic clay (12715) and clay (12706) suggest this area was a backwater, initially relatively dry and shallow and able to support plant growth, becoming increasingly waterlogged with minerogenic sediment introduced by stagnant to very slow moving water. As the area silted up it again became dry enough to support plant growth. Peat (12709) is 0.28m thick, indicating a relatively sustained period of herbaceous plant growth. This is overlain by organic silt (12705), demonstrating an increase in alluvial input and is sealed by 0.40m of clay (12708), (12704), (12703) and silty clay (12710) alluvium. The sequence is capped by soils (12712) and (12701). This is different to the sequence from Borehole OA102 located approximately 100m to the north of this trench where no organic deposits were present. Here thick deposits of homogenous clay alluvium overlay the Pleistocene gravel at 1.44mBGL.
- C.1.53 The sequence from this trench has been assessed for pollen and waterlogged plant remains. Bulk organic sediment from monolith <1500.3> (context (12709), 1.18-1.19m BGL), has provided a Middle to Late Saxon radiocarbon date of 990-780 cal AD (Beta-480763). This is contemporary with the radiocarbon date of 770-970 cal AD (Beta-481043) from worked wood excavated from the upper part of the peat (12709). Incremental samples, <1503> and <1504> from the alluvial deposits and <1505>, <1507> and <1506> from the channel complex were processed for waterlogged plant remains. Five samples from monoliths <1500.2> and <1500.3> at 0.71-0.72m, 0.79-0.80m, 0.87-0.88m, 1.13-1.14m and 1.25-1.26m BGL have been processed for pollen.

Trench 203 – (Zone XIIIb)

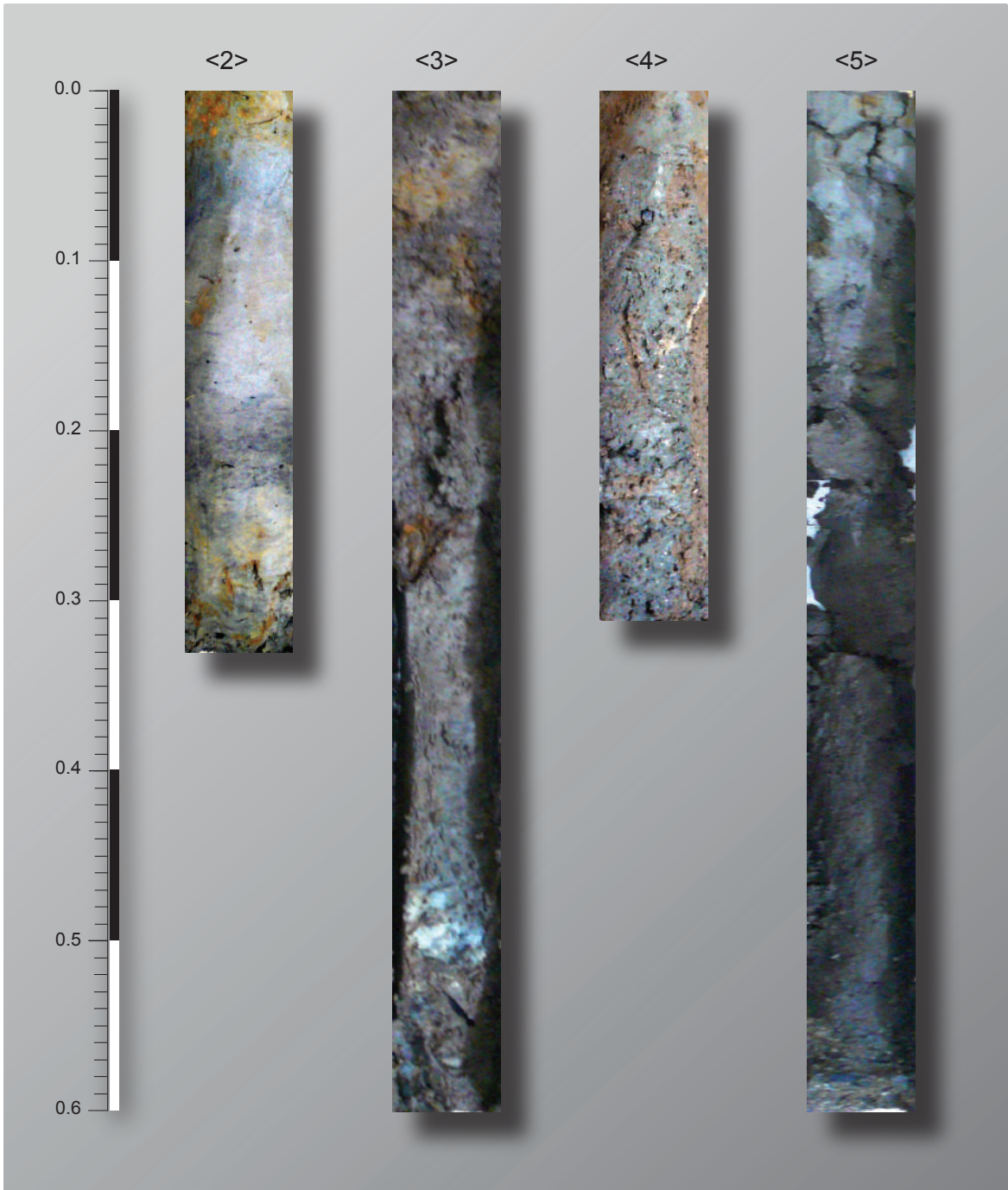
- C.1.54 Trench 203 was located on land between the current Thames channel and the Spires Hotel. This area was not included in the previous geoarchaeological survey and prior to the evaluation little was known of the underlying sediment sequences. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.9m and was 2m wide and 27m in length. However, due to ground water issues, access was restricted. In order to sample a full sequence in this location, cores were collected from ground surface with the Cobra power auger (OA1004), c 2m from the southwest edge of the trench. The sequence from was selected for further assessment due to the presence of thick organic deposits suggestive of a channel sequence in this area.

- C.1.55 At the base of this sequence was Pleistocene gravel (100406), overlain by silty sand (100405) and sand (100404), also believed to be Pleistocene. At 52.18m OD the Pleistocene deposits were overlain by 1.38m of organic channel deposits. The initial fine grained silty clay deposits (100403) and (100402) indicate a moderate to low energy depositional environment. However, the presence of wood fragments in (100403) and large charcoal and coarse sand in (100402), indicate episodes of increased flow. Overlying this was 0.81m of herbaceous peat (100401). The presence of reeds at the base of the deposit suggests a channel margin environment. In places the herbaceous plant remains within this deposit appear finely bedded, possibly indicating seasonal changes in vegetation growth. Overlying this was 0.53m of silty clay alluvium (100400), onto which a soil (100408) and (100407) had formed.
- C.1.56 Bulk organic sediment from context (100401) at 1.55-1.56m BGL has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age at 170-0 cal BC (Beta-480764). Five samples at 0.67-0.68m, 0.83-0.84m, 1.15-1.16m, 1.55-1.56m and 1.87-1.88m have been processed for pollen.

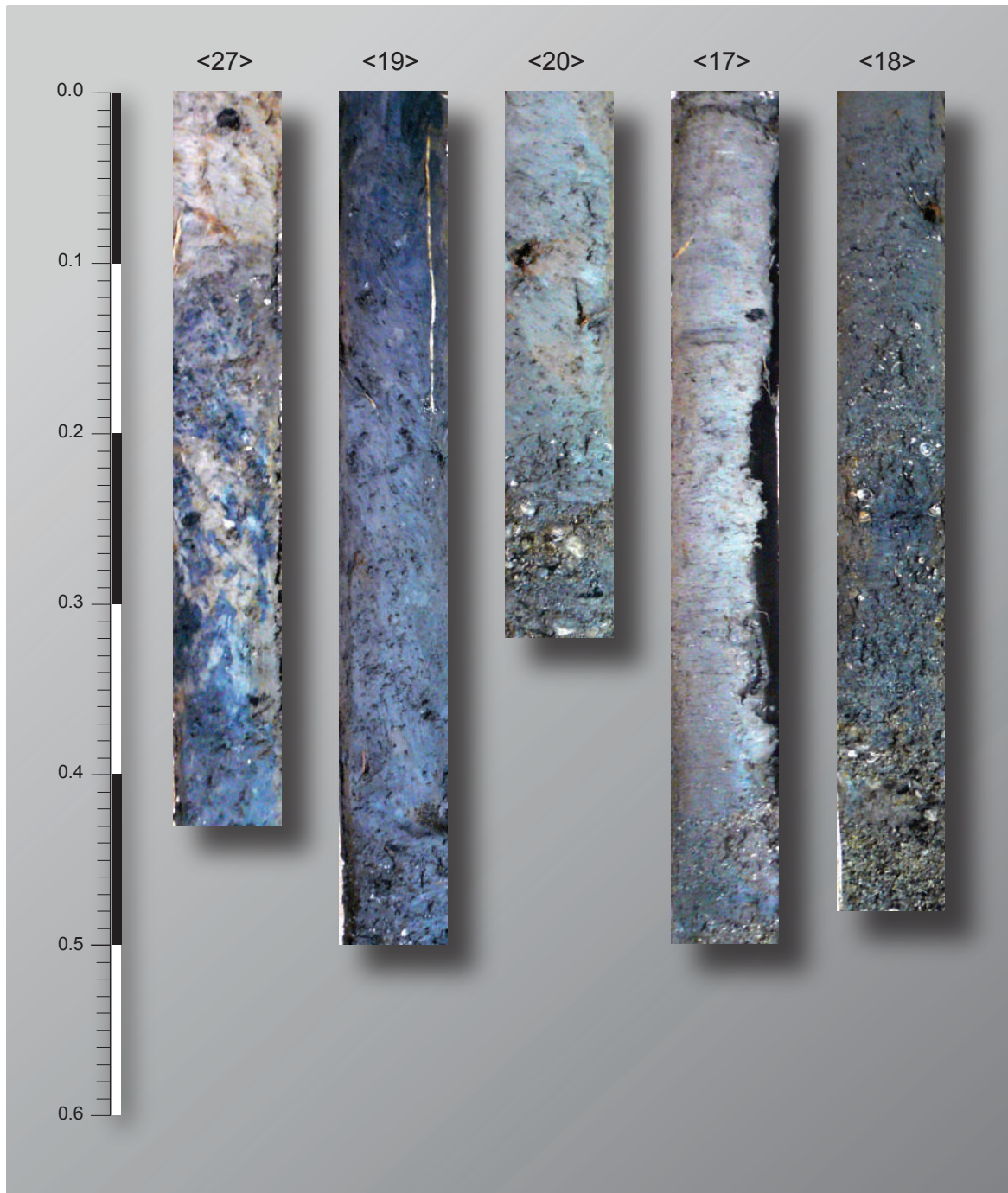
Concluding Comments

- C.1.57 Overall the character of the sediment sequences observed across the floodplain and the relationship to the buried topography of the Northmoor Gravel surface were remarkably consistent with the results of the coring from the previous geoarchaeological survey and deposit modelling. However, the trenching exercise has allowed exposure of much larger sediment sections to be examined, which in turn has allowed channel profiles to be identified and examined. This has been particularly useful for examining the upper alluvial blanket and channels that originate within this sequence.
- C.1.58 The previous geoarchaeological survey indicated that most of the sampled organic and peat sequences were of prehistoric date and associated with former courses of the Seacourt-Hinksey and Bulstake Streams. However, the current evaluation has identified organic channel sequences of historical date (Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval). This includes the sequences from Trenches 15 (Zone IV), 39 (Zone Vb), 42 (Zone VI), 72 (Zone VII), 113 (Zone VIII) and 127 (VIII). This is significant for several reasons. Taken together, the samples from the previous survey and the evaluation trenches provide an almost unbroken succession dating back to c 6000 cal BC with high potential for landscape reconstruction (from pollen, WPR and insects), associated with human activity. This is clearly demonstrated in the plot of radiocarbon dated sequences presented in Appendix E. The samples from both phases of fieldwork have been retained for future analyses.
- C.1.59 In places, the later channels, appear to truncate deposits of minerogenic silt clay alluvium, (eg Trenches 4, 15, 42). This implies in some places along the scheme, invariably the lower lying channel belt of the Seacourt-Hinksey Stream (Zones 1b, IV and VI), alluviation may have occurred during the later prehistoric period, perhaps from the Early Bronze Age. It is noted that a group of timber piles and stakes for Trench 51 (Zone VI), appear to be driven into alluvium, one of which has been dated to the Late Bronze Age.

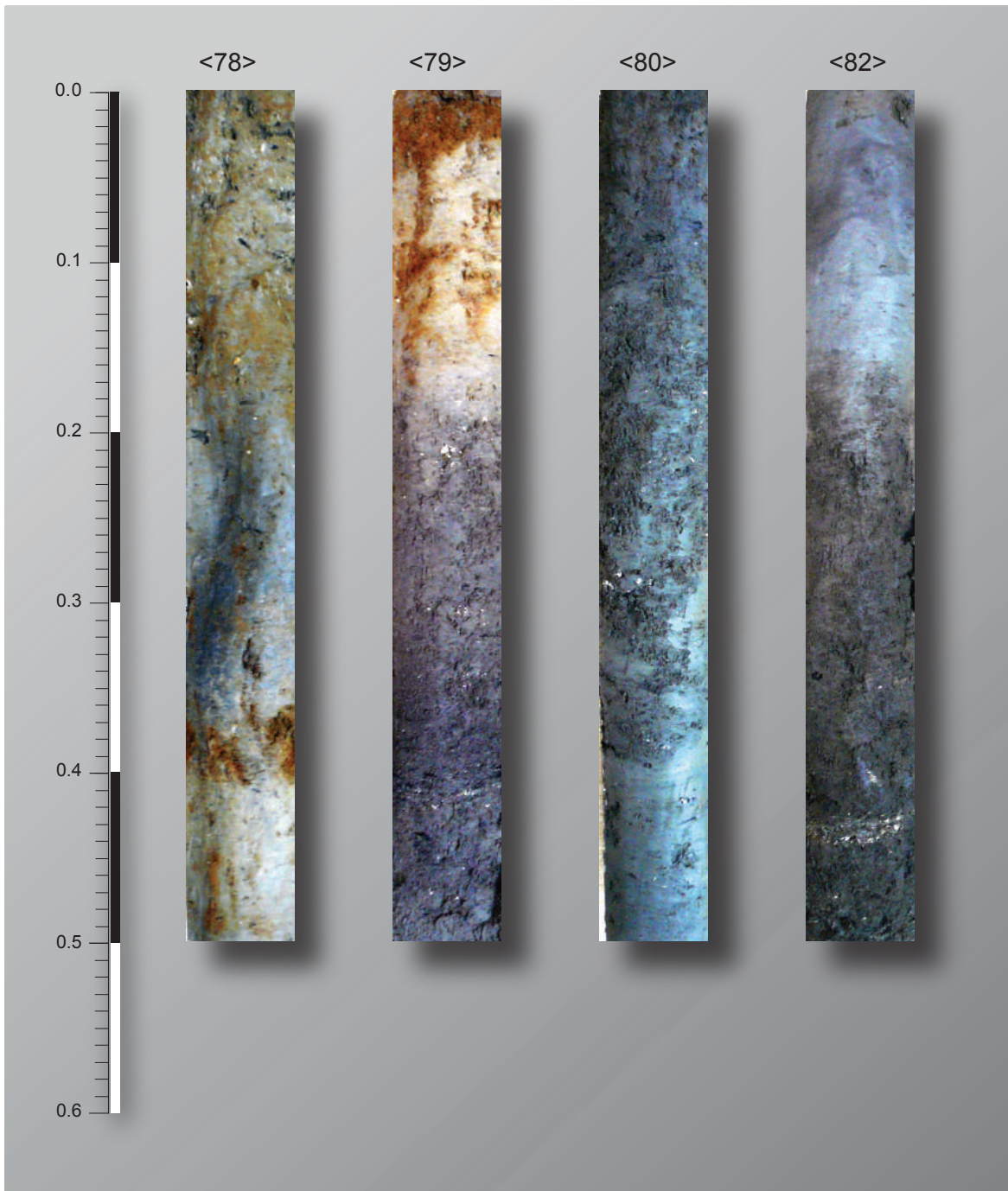
C.1.60 In contrast, areas where the surface of the underlying Northmoor gravel is at higher elevations (Zones Ia, Ib, Va, Vb, Vc and VII), the homogenous overlying alluvium may be much later in date. At these locations the pre-alluvial land-surface may contain evidence of activity from multiple periods up until the time the surface was sealed. Invariably, there was no clear buried soil at the interface between the gravel and alluvium at these locations. It is quite possible the soil has been bioturbated into the alluvial profile if it built up in small increments over a long period of time. If this is a case any artefacts, such as flint scatters originating from this soil, may appear in the base of the alluvium, but would be considered to be relatively insitu.



Trench 4 monoliths



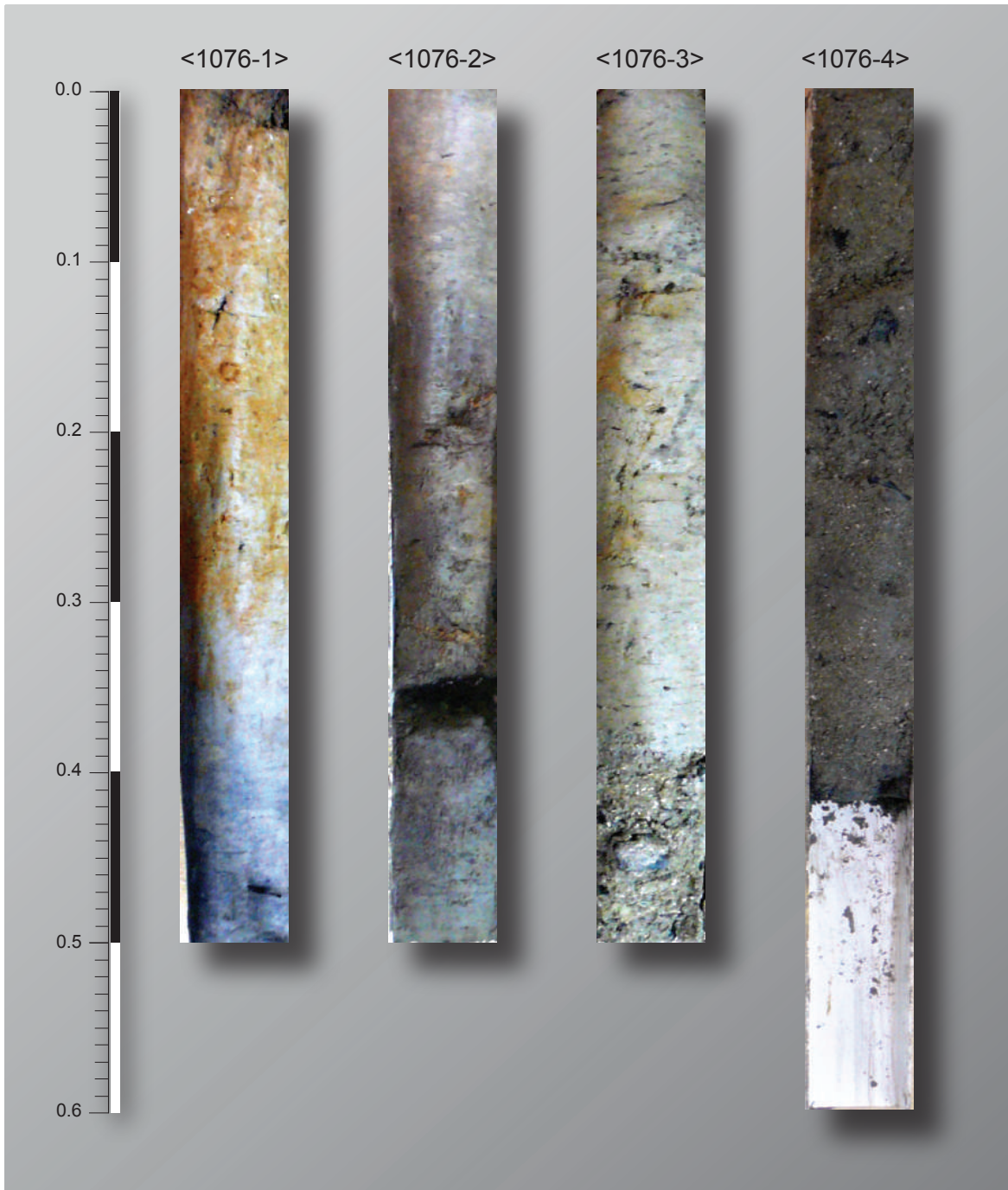
Trench 15 monoliths



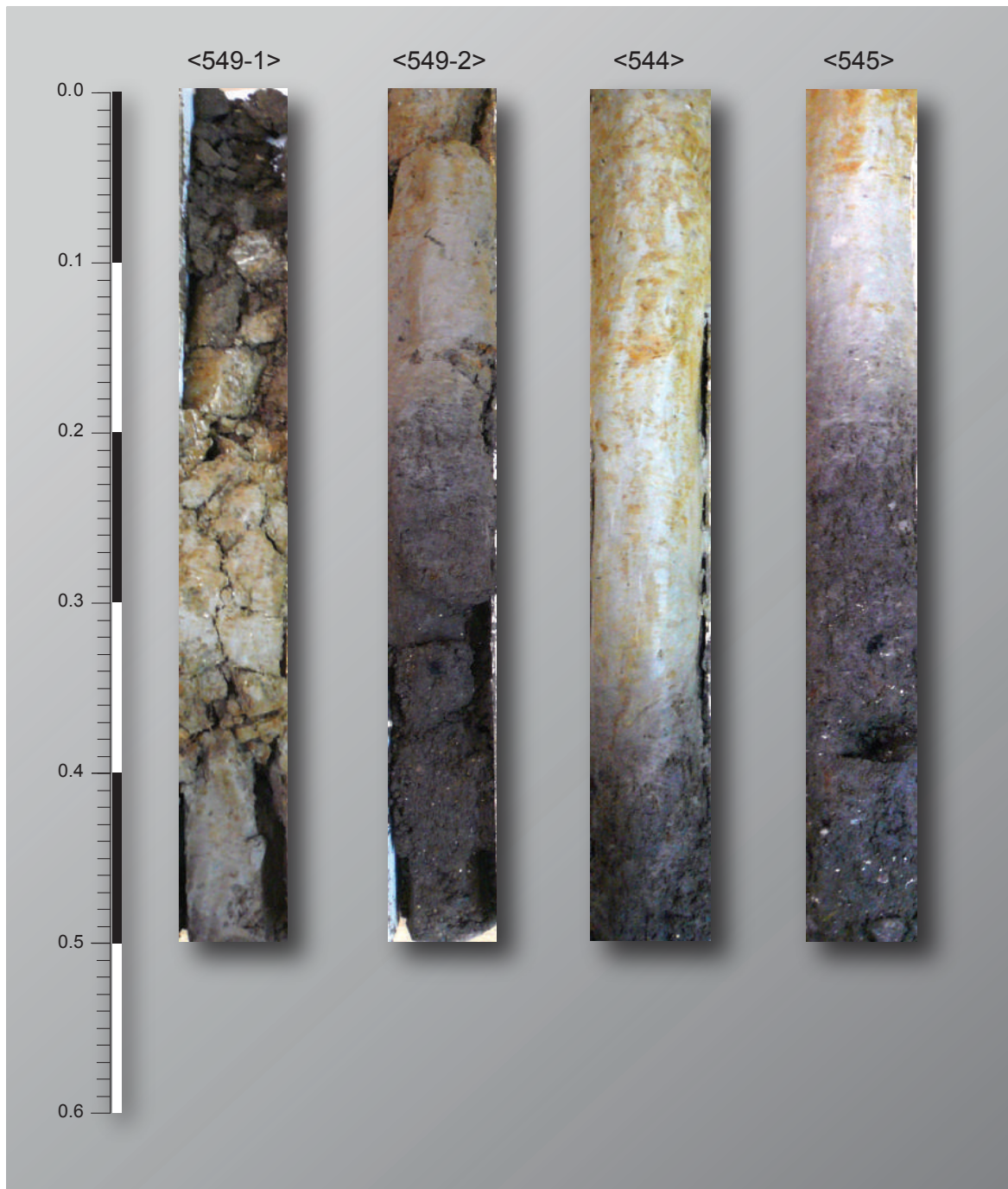
Trench 24 monoliths



Trenches 29 and 39 monoliths



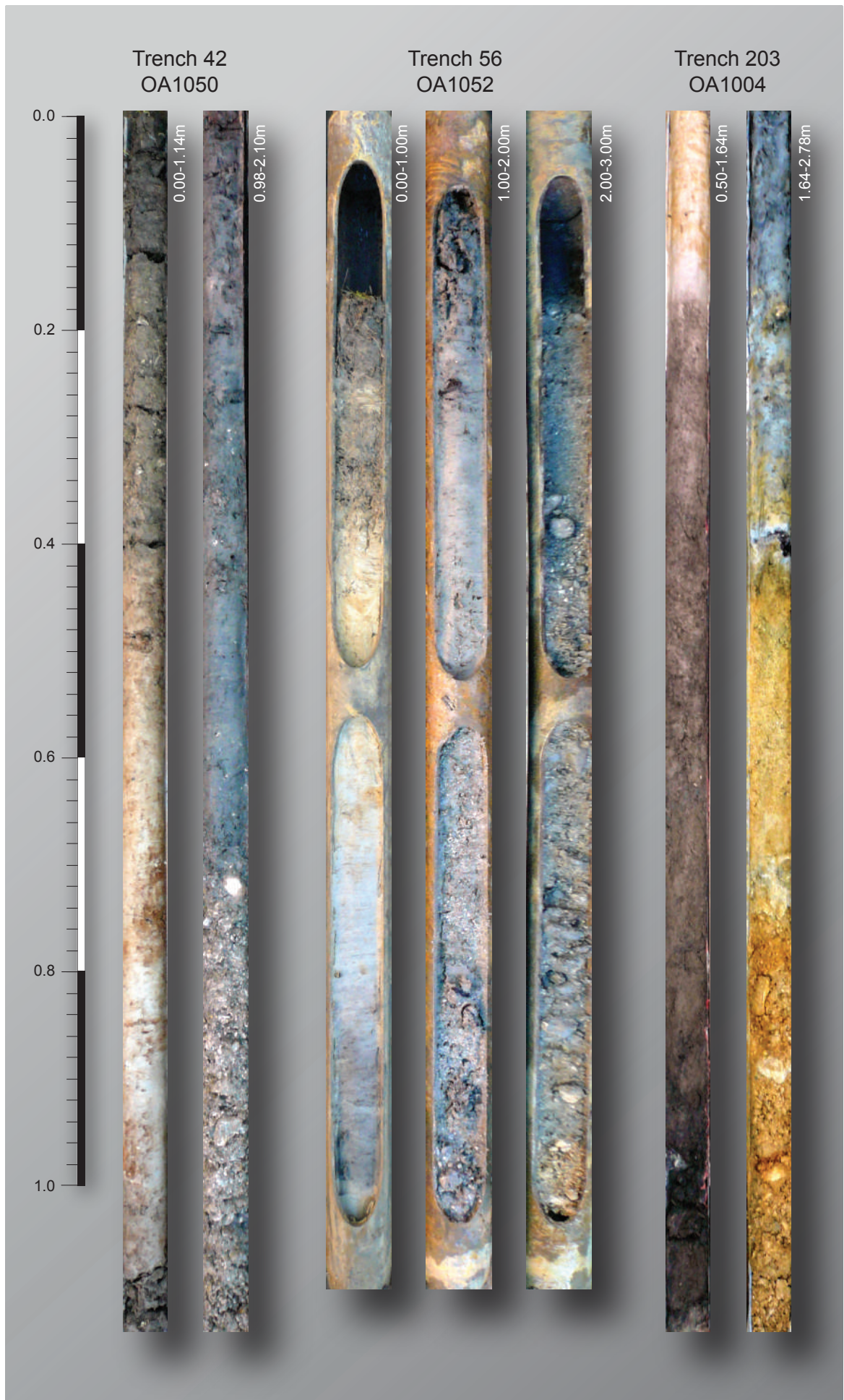
Trench 56 monoliths



Trenches 72 and 113 monoliths



Trench 127 monoliths



Cobra cores from Trenches 42, 56 and 203

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: **OXFAS17** SECTION NO: **400 (Profile A)** NG EASTING: **449094.1266** DATE: **22/11/17**
 TRENCH/BH **Trench 4 (Zone Ib)** ELEVATION: **56.30** NG NORTHING: **206491.6024** LOGGED BY: **CM**

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description
Depth (m)	mOD	WPR P D M O		
0.0	56.3			(0.00- 0.12) Topsoil: (400) Dark brown silty clay.
0.1	56.2			(0.12- 0.36) Subsoil: (401) Mid-dark brown silty clay.
0.2	56.1			
0.3	56.0			
0.4	55.9			(0.36- 0.58) Clayey silt: (408) Light brown clayey silt.
0.5	55.8			
0.6	55.7	<2>		(0.58- 0.65) Silty clay: (409) Firm dark grey [2.5Y 4/1] silty clay with heavy (40%) orange mottling, clear contact.
0.7	55.6			(0.65- 0.84) Silty clay: (410) Firm dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2] silty clay with bands of high organic content at 0.66-0.69mBGL and 0.78-0.83mBGL, rare (1%) orange mottles and black flecks, diffuse contact.
0.8	55.5			
0.9	55.4	<3>	6	(0.84- 1.04) Silty clay: (412) Moderately firm very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] silty clay, moderate (10%) orange mottles, rare (2%) plant fragments, diffuse contact.
1.0	55.3			
1.1	55.2			(1.04- 1.52) Clayey silt: (413) Moderately firm very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] clayey silt, moderate (5%) plant remains (mainly reed with occasional herbaceous), occasional (2%) orange mottles, occasional (2%) pockets of light blue grey clay and occasional (1%) fine shell fragments at lower contact, diffuse contact. Radiocarbon date at 1.42-1.52m: Beta-481091, 2330 ± 30 BP
1.2	55.1			
1.3	55.0			
1.4	54.9	<4>	9	490-260 cal BC
1.5	54.8			
1.6	54.7		10	2270-2030 cal BC
1.7	54.6		10	
1.8	54.5			(1.52- 1.88) Clayey silt: (414) Moderately firm very dark grey [5Y 3/1] clayey silt, rare (2%) plant fragments (herbaceous and wood), occasional (1%) pockets of light blue grey clay. Radiocarbon date at 1.60-1.62m: Beta-481041, 3740 ± 30 BP

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 400 (Profile B)	NG EASTING: 449095.7292	DATE: 23/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 4 (Zone Ib)	ELEVATION: 56.33	NG NORTHING: 206489.6158	LOGGED BY: CM

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description
Depth (m)	mOD	WPR P D M O		
0.0	56.3			(0.00- 0.20) Topsoil: (400) Dark brown silty clay.
0.1	56.2			
0.2	56.1			(0.20- 0.32) Subsoil: (401) Mid-dark brown silty clay.
0.3	56.0			(0.32- 0.64) Clay: (402) Blue grey clay.
0.4	55.9			
0.5	55.8			
0.6	55.7			(0.64- 0.86) Clay: (403) Light orange brown clay with orange mottling.
0.7	55.6			
0.8	55.5			
0.9	55.4			(0.86- 1.26) Clay: (404) Light grey clay with iron mottling.
1.0	55.3			
1.1	55.2			
1.2	55.1			
1.3	55.0			(1.26- 1.58) Silty clay: (405) Soft grey [5YR 5/1] silty clay, occasional (2%) orange and black mottles around reed fragments, rare (1%) fine shell fragments, clear contact.
1.4	54.9			
1.5	54.8			
1.6	54.7			(1.58- 1.90) Peat: (406) Compact black [10YR 2/1] organic silt, moderate (10%) clay component (higher at the top of context), moderate (5%) herbaceous plant fragments, rare (1%) fine sand, sharp contact. Radiocarbon date at 1.80-1.90m: Beta-481039, 3720 ± 30 BP
1.7	54.6			
1.8	54.5	12	12	2200 - 2030 cal BC
1.9	54.4			(1.90- 1.94) Sand: (416) Compact very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] silty sand (medium to coarse), moderate (5%) wood fragments.

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

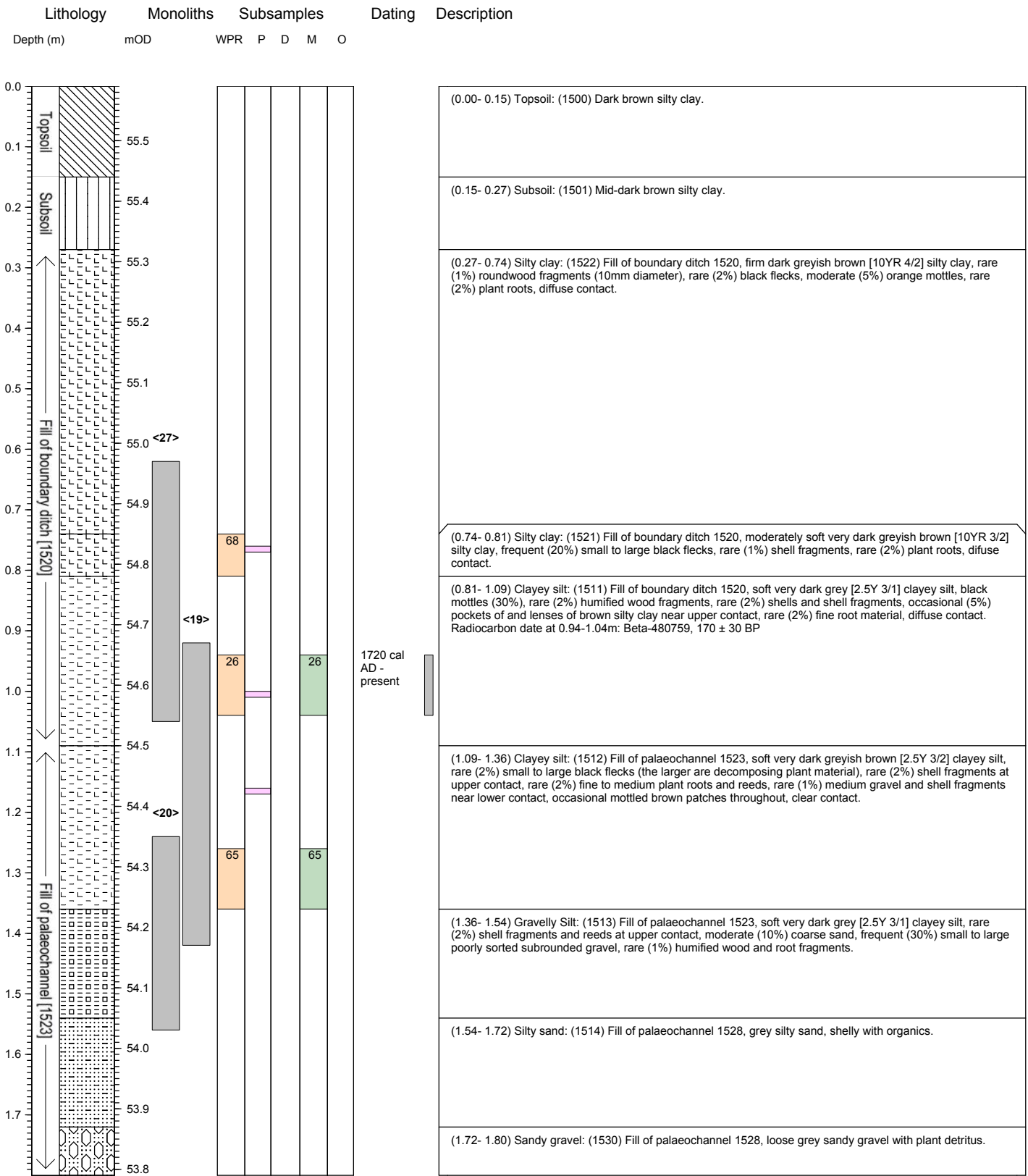
SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 1500 (Profile A)	NG EASTING: 449191.8748	DATE: 20/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 15 (Zone IV)	ELEVATION: 55.87	NG NORTHING: 205988.5082	LOGGED BY: CM

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description
Depth (m)	mOD	WPR P D M O		
0.0	55.8			(0.00- 0.16) Topsoil: (1500) Dark brown silty clay.
0.1	55.7			(0.16- 0.20) Subsoil: (1501) Mid-dark brown silty clay.
0.2	55.6			(0.20- 0.49) Clay: (1502) Yellow brown clay.
0.3	55.5			
0.4	55.4			
0.5	55.3			(0.49- 0.70) Silty clay: (1503) Dark grey silty clay.
0.6	55.2			
0.7	55.1			(0.70- 0.83) Clayey silt: (1507) Light brown clayey silt.
0.8	55.0	15		(0.83- 1.02) Silty clay: (1508) Firm brown silty clay with orange mottling and organics.
0.9	54.9			
1.0	54.8	16		(1.02- 1.35) Silty clay: (1509) Moderately soft very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] silty clay, moderate (5%) black flecks, infrequent (2%) shell, infrequent (1%) wood fragments (degraded to black), clear contact.
1.1	54.7	<17>		
1.2	54.6			
1.3	54.5			
1.4	54.4			(1.35- 1.71) Organic silt: (1515) Moderately soft very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] silt, moderate (5%) black flecks, moderate (5%) plant remains (including herbaceous and reed), rare (2%) fine shell fragments increasing in concentration to lower contact, clear contact. Radiocarbon date at 1.68-1.69m: Beta-480760, 980 ± 30 BP
1.5	54.3	22		
1.6	54.2			
1.7	54.1	23	990-1150 cal AD	(1.71- 1.96) Silty clay: (1516) Moderately soft very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] silty clay, rich (40%) in shell fragments and complete including bivalves), moderate (5%) coarse sand with increasing concentration to lower contact, occasional (1%) rounded gravel near lower contact, rare (1%) small degraded plant fragments, diffuse contact.
1.8	54.0			
1.9	53.9			
2.0				(1.96- 2.06) Sand: (1530) Moderately compact dark grey [2.5Y 4/1] coarse sand, occasional (2%) small to large subrounded limestone gravel concentrated at upper contact, rare (1%) large shell fragments at upper contact, silt lens at 53.91- 53.94mBGL.

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 1500 (Profile B)	NG EASTING: 449196.6388	DATE: 13/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 15 (Zone IV)	ELEVATION: 55.59	NG NORTHING: 205989.0331	LOGGED BY: CM



Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 2400 (Profile A)	NG EASTING: 449736.534	DATE: 16/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 24 (Zone Va)	ELEVATION: 55.74	NG NORTHING: 205680.4233	LOGGED BY: CM

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description
Depth (m)	mOD	WPR P D M O		
0.0	55.7			(0.00- 0.18) Topsoil: (2400) Dark brown silty clay.
0.1	55.6			
0.2	55.5			(0.18- 0.24) Subsoil: (2401) Grey brown silty clay.
0.3	55.4			(0.24- 0.50) Clay: (2417) Light-mid brownish grey clay, rich in calcium.
0.4	55.3			
0.5	55.2			(0.50- 0.62) Clay: (2418) Mid-dark blueish grey clay.
0.6	55.1			(0.62- 0.68) Clay: (2419) Mid orange clay.
0.7	55.0			(0.68- 0.77) Clay: (2420) Light grey clay.
0.8	54.9			(0.77- 0.94) Clay: (2421) Mid brownish grey clay.
0.9	54.8			
1.0	54.7	84		(0.94- 1.12) Silty clay: (2413) Soft dark grey [2.5Y 4/1] silty clay, frequent (50%) black mottles indicating high organic content, moderate (5%) black flecks, clear contact.
1.1	54.6	85	1880-1640 cal BC	(1.12- 1.44) Peat: (2409) Soft but compact very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] organic silt, high (20%) clay content at upper contact reducing to 15% at base, moderate (10%) herbaceous plant fragments, rare (1%) lignous plant fragments, rare (1%) coarse sand at base of context (concentrated in bands in places), rare (1%) small to medium and subrounded limestone gravel in sand lens at 1.39mBGL. Radiocarbon date from 1.14-1.15m: Beta-481037, 3430 ± 30 BP
1.2	54.5			
1.3	54.4			
1.4	54.3			

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

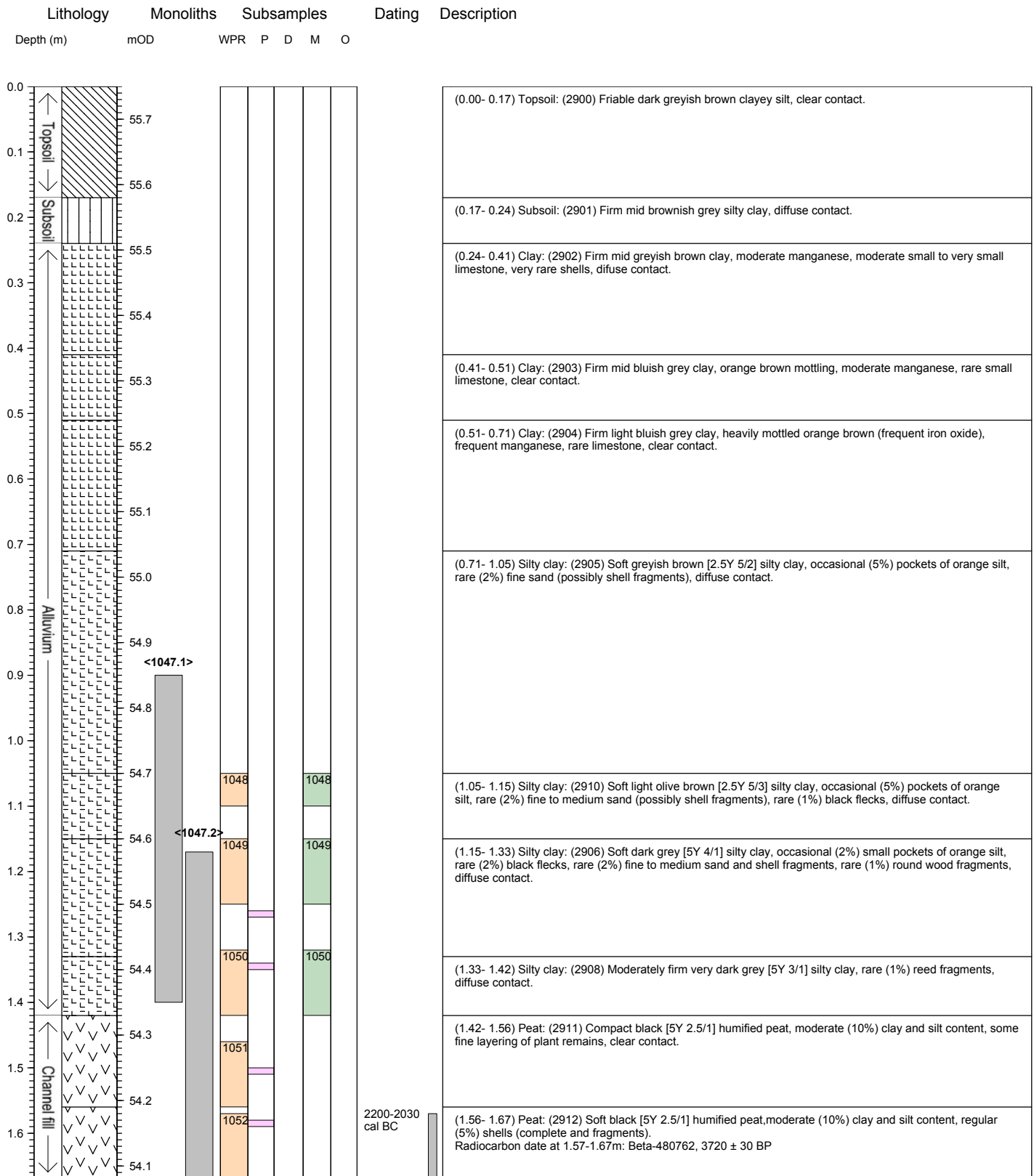
SITE CODE: OXFAS17 SECTION NO: 2400 (Profile B) NG EASTING: 449739.2263 DATE: 15/11/17
 TRENCH/BH: Trench 24 (Zone Va) ELEVATION: 55.68 NG NORTHING: 205684.5733 LOGGED BY: CM

Depth (m)	Lithology	Monoliths mOD	Subsamples					Dating	Description
			WPR	P	D	M	O		
0.0	Topsoil	55.6						(0.00- 0.20) Topsoil: (2400) Dark brown silty clay.	
0.1		55.5							
0.2	Subsoil	55.4						(0.20- 0.25) Subsoil: (2401) Firm brown [10YR 4/3] silty clay, moderate (5%) plant roots, rare (1%) shell fragments, clear contact.	
0.3		55.3						(0.25- 0.40) Subsoil: (2417) Moderately firm greyish brown [2.5Y 5/2] silty clay, frequent (15%) calcareous white flecks (following line of decomposed roots), moderate (5%) black flecks, frequent (15%) orange mottles, rare (2%) large limestone subangular gravel, diffuse contact.	
0.4		55.2						(0.40- 0.59) Silty clay: (2418) Moderately firm dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2] silty clay, moderate (5%) orange mottles, rare (1%) calcareous flecks, significantly darker [2.5Y 3/2] below 0.43mBGL indicating higher organic content, clear contact.	
0.5	Alluvium	55.1						(0.59- 0.64) Silt: (2419) Firm strong brown [7.5YR 4/6] silt in large concretions sitting at contact between (2418) and (2420) clear contact.	
0.6		55.0						(0.64- 0.77) Silty clay: (2420) Moderately firm light olive brown [2.5Y 5/3] silty clay, moderate (5%) orange mottles as large concretions of silt (see (2419)), rare (2%) shell fragments, rare (1%) black flecks, becomes darker (more organic at base), diffuse contact.	
0.7		54.9	90					(0.77- 0.89) Clayey silt: (2421) Moderately compact very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] clayey silt, high (40%) humified organic substances, rare (1%) very fine plant fragments, rare (1%) shell concentrated at upper contact, diffuse contact.	
0.8		54.8						(0.89- 0.99) Peat: (2422) Compact very dark grey [2.5Y 3/1] organic silt, 40% humified organic substances, 20% herbaceous plant fragments, rare (2%) shell fragments, rare (1%) insect remains, clear contact.	
0.9		54.7						(0.99- 1.29) Organic silt: (2423) Moderately soft dark olive brown [2.5Y 3/3] clayey silt, high (40%) humified organic substances, moderate (5%) herbaceous plant remains, rare (1%) shell fragments, increasing clay content towards base, diffuse contact.	
1.0	Fill of palaeochannel [2415]	54.6							
1.1		54.5							
1.2		54.4						(1.29- 1.42) Silty clay: (2428) Soft dark olive grey [5Y3/2] silty clay, moderate (20%) humified organic substances, rare (1%) shell fragments, rare (1%) black flecks. Radiocarbon date at 1.24-1.34m: Beta-480761, 2170 ± 30 BP	
1.3		54.3	96				360-120 cal BC	(1.42- 1.52) Void	
1.4		54.2						(1.52- 1.59) Clayey silt: (2429) Soft olive grey clayey silt, 3% small snail shells present and 5% fine organic detritus, clear contact.	
1.5		54.1						(1.59- 1.66) Silt: (2430) Soft dark greenish grey silt with trace fine to medium sand and common (10%) fine snails and organic detritus.	
1.6		54.0						(1.66- 1.67) Void	
1.7								(1.67- 1.77) Organic silt: (2431) Soft spongy dark greyish brown organic rich silt with frequent snail shells (<3mm) and fine fibrous organic detritus.	

Notes: 1.42-1.79mBGL recorded from manual auger OA1040. Gravel reached at base of augerhole.

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 2901	NG EASTING: 449857.443	DATE: 13/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 29 (Zone Vb)	ELEVATION: 55.75	NG NORTHING: 205643.8998	LOGGED BY: CM



Notes: Gravel reached at 1.83mBGL and 1.76mBGL, recorded from probes OA1032 and OA1033.

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 3602	NG EASTING: 40018.5	DATE: 4/1/18
TRENCH/BH Trench 36 (Zone Vb)	ELEVATION: 55.26	NG NORTHING: 205521	LOGGED BY: CM

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description
Depth (m)	mOD	WPR	P D M O	
0.0				(0.00- 0.22) Topsoil: (3600) Dark brown silty clay.
0.1	55.2			
	55.1			
0.2				(0.22- 0.36) Subsoil: (3601) Mid-dark grey brown silty clay.
0.3	55.0			
	54.9			(0.36- 0.45) Clay: (3602) Blue grey clay with small manganese mottling.
0.4				(0.45- 0.59) Silty clay: (3603) Soft greyish brown [2.5Y 5/2] silty clay, moderate (10%) orange mottles, rare (2%) black flecks, diffuse contact.
	54.8			
0.5				(0.59- 0.70) Silty clay: (3604) Soft greyish brown [2.5Y 5/2] silty clay, moderate (5%) black flecks, rare (1%) orange silt concretions, diffuse contact.
0.6	54.7			
	54.6			(0.70- 0.75) Silty clay: (3605) Soft greyish brown [2.5Y 5/2] silty clay, moderate (10%) orange silt concretions, clear contact.
0.7				(0.75- 0.90) Organic rich clay: (3606) Soft greenish grey [GLEYS 1 5/10Y] clay, rare (1%) bright red silt concretions, rare (1%) black flecks, rare (1%) large subrounded gravel stained red. 0.85mBGL to lower contact; dark brown silt concretions and increasing gravel content, sharp contact.
0.8	54.5			
	54.4			
0.9				(0.90- 0.93) Sandy gravel: (3609) Compact light olive brown [2.5Y 5/3] sandy gravel, poorly sorted, moderate (20%) silty clay.

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 3900	NG EASTING: 450024.891	DATE: 27/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 39 (Zone Vb)	ELEVATION: 55.70	NG NORTHING: 205446.1649	LOGGED BY: CM

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description		
					Depth (m)	mOD
Topsoil				(0.00- 0.14) Topsoil: (3900) Friable dark greyish brown clayey loamy silt.		
Subsoil				(0.14- 0.34) Subsoil: (3901) Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt.		
Clay				(0.34- 0.52) Clay: (3916) Alluvium, firm mid brownish grey clay with greyish blue and orange mottling.		
Silty clay				(0.52- 0.65) Silty clay: (3917) Moderately soft dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2] silty clay, moderate (20%) orange mottles, infrequent (1%) small limestone flecks, diffuse contact.		
Silty clay				(0.65- 0.88) Silty clay: (3918) Moderately soft greyish brown [2.5Y 5/2] silty clay, moderate (20%) orange mottles with concretions of orange silt, clear contact.		
Clayey silt				(0.88- 0.98) Clayey silt: (3919) Moderately soft dark greyish brown grading to very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] clayey silt, moderate (20%) humified organic matter increasing to lower contact, diffuse contact.		
Organic silt				(0.98- 1.25) Organic silt: (3920) Compact very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] organic silt, high (60%) humified organic substances, moderate (10%) humified herbaceous plant remains, rare (2%) coarse sand and shell fragments at lower contact, rare (2%) large to very large charcoal fragments at lower contact, clear contact. Radiocarbon date at 1.10-1.20m: Beta-481092, 930 ± 30 BP		
Clayey silt			1020-1160 cal AD	(1.25- 1.33) Clayey silt: (3921) Moderately firm very dark grey [2.5Y 3/1] clayey silt, high (40%) in shell fragments, moderate (10%) coarse sand and very small gravel, rare (2%) fine plant fragments), clear contact.		
Sandy gravel				(1.33- 1.46) Sandy gravel: (3922) Compact olive brown [2.5Y 4/3] silty coarse sand, high (40%) small to medium subangular gravel, poorly sorted and matrix supported, very large rounded and subrounded gravel at upper contact, rare (1%) small plant fragments, moderate (10%) medium iron concretions at lower contact, clear contact.		
Sandy gravel				(1.46- 1.62) Sandy gravel: (3923) compact dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2] silty coarse sand, high (40%) medium to very large subangular gravel, moderate (10%) clay.		

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 4202/OA1050	NG EASTING: 449960	DATE: 17/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 42 (Zone VI)	ELEVATION: 55.38	NG NORTHING: 205301	LOGGED BY: CM

Depth (m)	Lithology	Monoliths mOD	Subsamples				Dating	Description
			WPR	P	D	M		
0.0	Topsoil							(0.00- 0.14) Topsoil: (105000) Soft but friable very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] clayey silt, moderate (5%) plant roots, moderate (5%) coarse sand and shell fragments, diffuse contact.
0.1	Subsoil							(0.14- 0.38) Subsoil: (105001) Friable dark olive brown [2.5Y 3/3] clayey silt, moderate (5%) coarse sand, moderate (5%) large to medium subangular gravel, rare (2%) shell fragments, rare (2%) plant roots, diffuse contact.
0.2								(0.38- 0.94) Silty clay: (105002) Very firm greyish brown [2.5Y 5/2] silty clay, frequent (20%) orange mottles generally focused around shells (2%), very occasional (1%) plant fragments including reed, slightly more friable between upper contact and 0.50mBGL, organic content increases from 0.74mBGL to around 40% at lower contact, clear contact.
0.3	Alluvium							(0.94- 1.11) Organic silt: (105003) Soft but friable very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] clayey silt, moderate (5%) plant remains, diffuse contact. Radiocarbon date at 1.06-1.07m: Beta-481028, 350 ± 30 BP
0.4								(1.11- 1.62) Organic clay: (105004) Soft black [2.5Y 2.5/1] silty clay, humified organic substances (40%), occasional (2%) shell pockets, occasional (5%) plant fragments (herbaceous and wood), clear contact. Radiocarbon date at 1.58-1.62m: Beta-481040
0.5								(1.62- 1.65) Sand: (105005) Soft very dark grey [2.5Y 3/1] silty sand; coarse sand and moderate (10%) very large subrounded gravel, clear contact.
0.6								(1.65- 2.03) Sandy gravel: (105006) Moderately compact very dark grey [2.5Y 3/1] sandy gravel; coarse sand and small to very large subangular to rounded gravel including limestone, quartzite and flint, moderate (10%) silty clay content.
0.7								(2.03- 2.10) Void
0.8								(2.10- 2.43) Sandy gravel: (105007) Loose dark grey becoming mid-grey slightly silty fine to coarse sand with small to medium subangular to subrounded limestone and quartzite pebbles- channel fill gravel.
0.9								(2.43- 2.55) Gravelly sand: (105008) Dense grey gravelly fine to coarse sand, trace of silt and 40% subangular to subrounded limestone and quartzite pebbles, clast supported.
1.0								(2.55- 3.25) Void
1.1								(3.25- 3.45) Gravelly sand: (105009) Loose light olive grey fine to medium slightly silty sand with common (25%) subangular limestone and quartzite pebbles (<35mm), diffuse contact.
1.2								(3.45- 3.65) Gravel: (105010) Pale brown loose medium sand with a trace of silt, common (30%) small subangular limestone and quartzite pebbles (<15mm), matrix supported.
1.3	Channel fill							(3.65- 4.02) Void
1.4								(4.02- 4.25) Gravel: (105011) Loose light yellowish brown slightly silty sand with frequent small to medium (<25mm) subangular to subrounded pebbles (30% limestone).
1.5								
1.6								
1.7								
1.8								
1.9								
2.0								
2.1	Pleistocene gravel							
2.2								
2.3								
2.4								
2.5								
2.6								

Notes: WPR samples taken from section 4202 in trench so may not correspond exactly to contexts in borehole sequence

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 5303	NG EASTING: 450179.6232	DATE: 23/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 53 (Zone Vc)	ELEVATION: 55.52	NG NORTHING: 205236.5843	LOGGED BY: CM

Depth (m)	Lithology	Monoliths mOD	Subsamples					Dating	Description
			WPR	P	D	M	O		
0.0	Topsoil	55.5						(0.00- 0.11) Topsoil: (5300) Friable dark brown clay silt.	
0.1	Fill of ditch [5334]	55.4						(0.11- 0.43) Rubble: (5327) Fill of [5334] -lenses of brownish orange and dark brown sandy gravel.	
0.2		55.3							
0.3		55.2							
0.4	Alluvium	55.1						(0.43- 0.52) Rubble: (5328) Fill of [5334]- firm/ friable dark olive brown [2.5Y 3/3] clayey silt, rare (1%) snail shell, pocket of off white fine sediment (plaster?), pocket of broken yellow silt (broken down CBM?), moderate (20%) subrounded medium and large gravel, clear contact.	
0.5		55.0						(0.52- 0.80) Silty clay: (5329) Firm olive brown [2.5Y 4/3] silty clay, moderate (5%) snail shells, moderate (2%) small orange mottles, rare (1%) humified large plant fragment (possibly charcoal), rare (1%) very small limestone, diffuse contact.	
0.6	Fill of ditch [5333]	54.9							
0.7		54.8	1073					(0.80- 0.93) Silty clay: (5330) Moderately firm dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2] silty clay, moderate (5%) orange mottles, rare (1%) reed fragments (humified), rare (1%) snail shell, rare (2%) well preserved medium to small root material, diffuse contact.	
0.8		54.7	1072					(0.93- 1.07) Silty clay: (5337) Moderately firm dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2], moderate (10%) reed and herbaceous plant fragments surrounded by orange mottles, rare (1%) small rounded gravel. Lens of 20% medium to coarse sand and 10% medium to large subrounded gravel 30mm thick at upper contact observed in one monolith only. Sharp contact.	
0.9		54.6							
1.0		54.5							
1.1		54.4	1070					(1.07- 1.25) Clayey silt: (5331) Moderately soft, with crumb structure, very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] clayey silt, frequent (20-30%) plant roots, moderate (5%) shell fragments. Radiocarbon date at 1.17-1.18m: Beta-481035, 140 ± 30 BP	
1.2		54.3					1670-1940 cal AD		

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

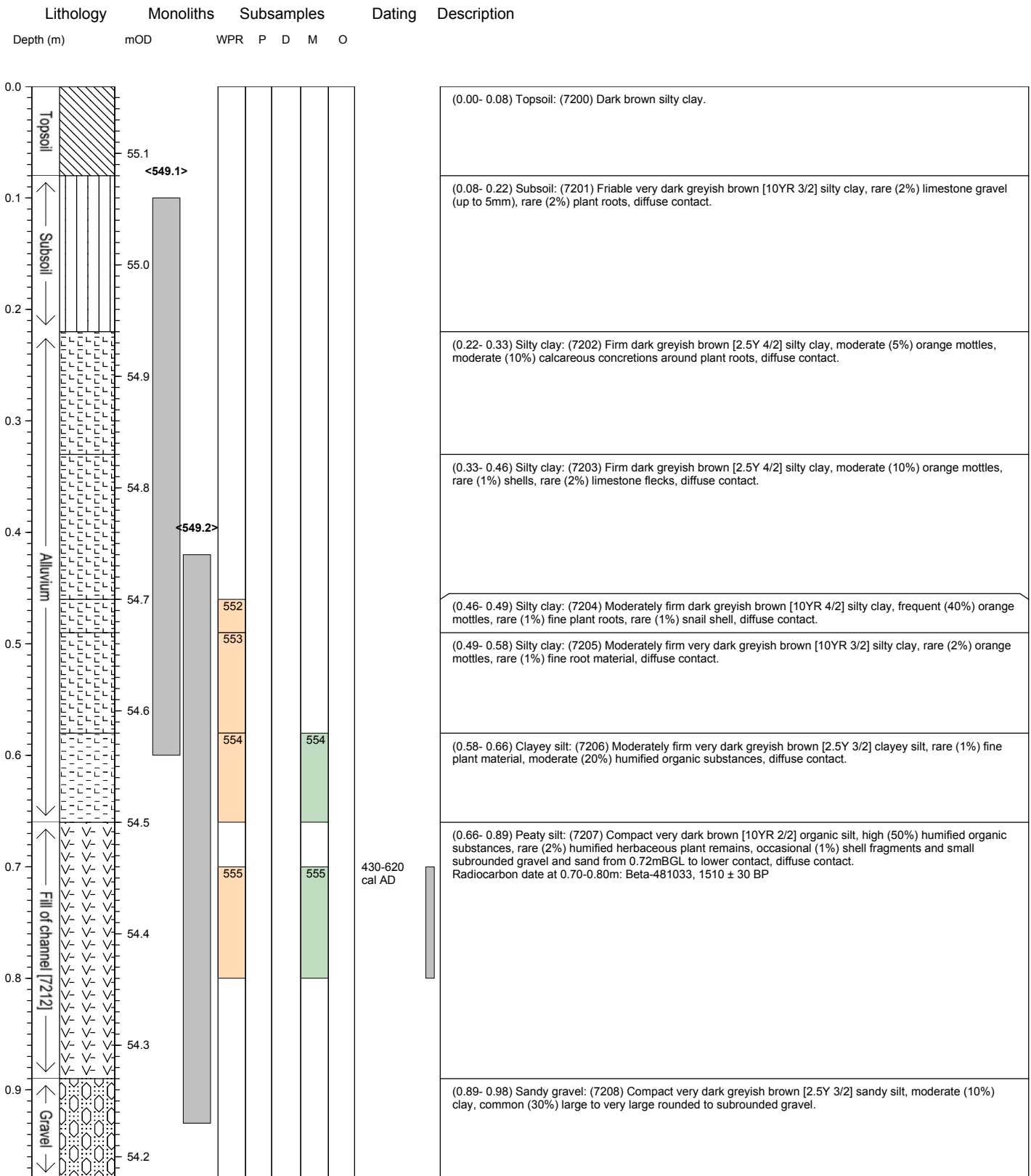
SITE CODE: OXFAS17 SECTION NO: 5600 and 5602 NG EASTING: 450142.6467 DATE: 14/11/17
 TRENCH/BH Trench 56 (Zone VI) ELEVATION: 55.164029 NG NORTHING: 205164.2767 LOGGED BY: CM

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description
Depth (m)	mOD	WPR P D M O		
0.0 - 0.16	55.1			(0.00- 0.16) Topsoil: (5600) Dark greyish brown clay silt.
0.16 - 0.24	55.0	<1076.1>		(0.16- 0.24) Subsoil: (5601) Firm brown [10YR 4/3] silty clay, moderate (5%) orange mottles, moderate (5%) plant roots, rare (2%) small to large subrounded limestone gravel, clear contact.
0.24 - 0.42	54.9			(0.24- 0.42) Silty clay: (5602) Firm greyish brown [2.5Y 5/2] silty clay, frequent (30%) orange mottles including pockets of orange silt, moderate (5%) shell fragments, rare (2%) black flecks, rare (2%) plant roots, clear contact with heavy mottling.
0.42 - 0.49	54.8			(0.42- 0.49) Silty clay: (5603) Firm grey [2.5Y 5/1] silty clay, frequent (30%) orange mottles, rare (1%) plant roots, clear contact with heavy mottling
0.49 - 0.57	54.7			(0.49- 0.57) Silty clay: (5604) Firm dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2] silty clay, frequent (20%) orange mottles, diffuse contact.
0.57 - 0.63	54.6	<1076.2>		(0.57- 0.63) Silty clay: (5605) Moderately firm dark grey [2.5Y 4/1] silty clay, moderate (10%) orange mottles, rare (2%) black flecks, probably a diffuse contact between (5604) and (5606), diffuse contact.
0.63 - 0.72	54.5			(0.63- 0.72) Clayey silt: (5606) Soft very dark grey [2.5Y 4/1] clayey silt, moderate (10%) plant material including reeds, clear contact.
0.72 - 0.79	54.4	1086		(0.72- 0.79) Organic silt: (5607) Moderately soft very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] organic silt, humified organic substances (40%), moderately common (10%) plant fragments including reed, finely laminated, diffuse contact.
0.79 - 1.00	54.3	1077	3520 - 3360 cal BC	(0.79- 1.00) Peaty silt: (5608) Moderately soft but friable black [2.5Y 2.5/1] organic silt, high (30%) clay content increasing to lower contact, infrequent (5%) orange mottles, humified organic substances (40%), moderate poorly preserved plant fragments (possibly herbaceous), diffuse contact. Radiocarbon date at 0.86-0.96m: Beta-481034, 4660 ± 30 BP
1.00 - 1.38	54.2	<1076.3>		(1.00- 1.38) Organic clay: (5614) Soft very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] silty clay to clayey silt (silt increases towards base of context), rare (2%) black flecks, moderate (5%) humified plant fragments associated with pockets of marl, rare (1%) coarse sand near lower contact, clear contact.
1.38 - 1.76	54.1	1078		(1.38- 1.76) Sandy silt: (5615) Compact very dark greyish brown [2.5Y 3/2] sandy silt, 10% increasing to 40% coarse sand at base of context, moderate (20%) shell fragments (including bivalves), moderate (20%) plant fragments (including wood up to 3mm long, humified to black), clear contact.
1.76 - 2.00	54.0	1079	2300-2060 cal BC	(1.76- 2.00) Sandy silt: (5616) Compact black [2.5Y 2.5/1] sandy silt, hummified organic matter (40%), coarse sand (30%), moderate (5%) herbaceous plant fragments including root material, rare (2%) shell fragments. Radiocarbon date at 1.78-1.80m: Beta-481036, 3780 ± 30 BP
2.00 - 2.05	53.9	<1076.4>		(2.00- 2.05) Sand: (5617) Dark grey sand.

Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

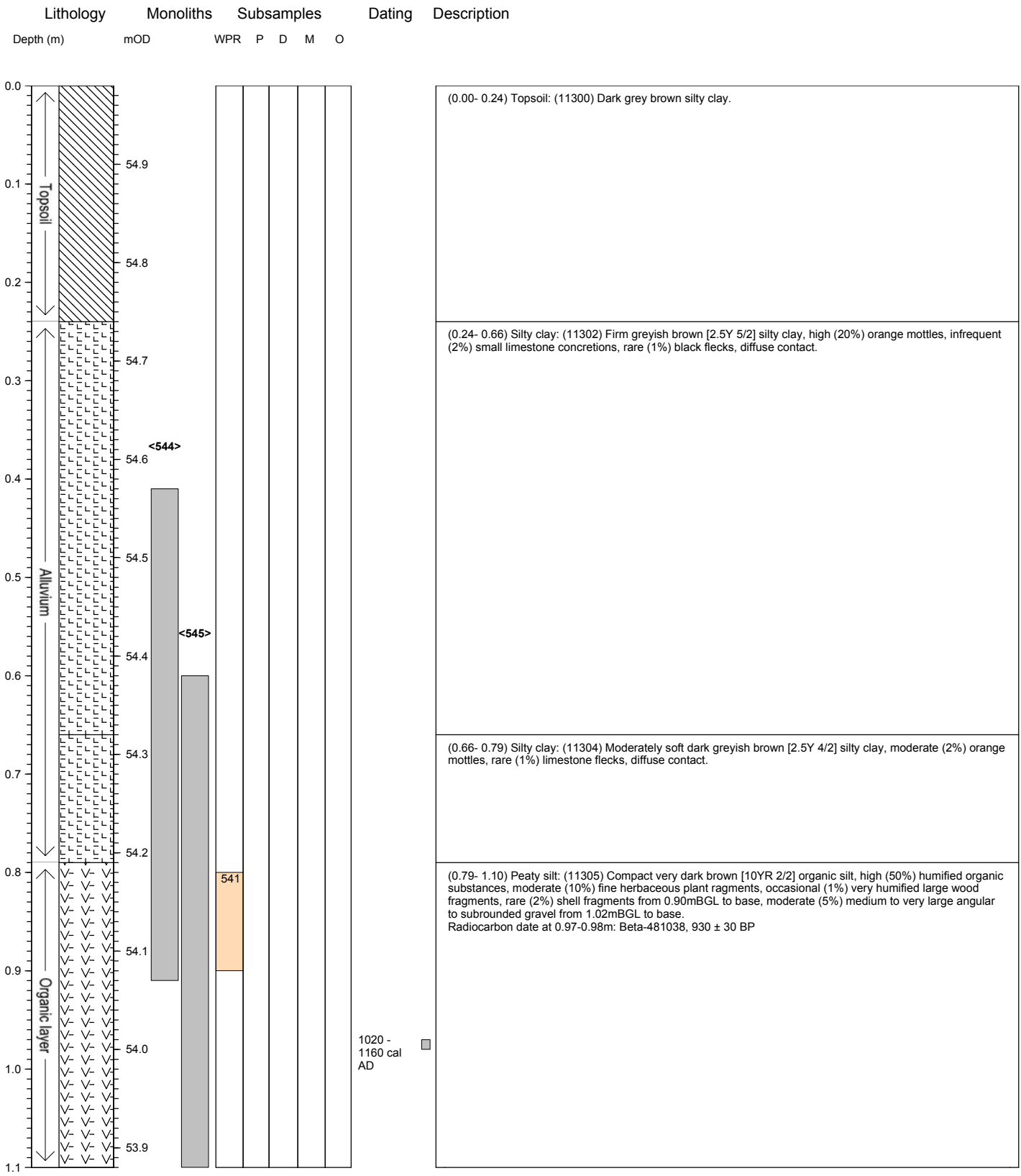
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TRENCH/BH Trench 72 (Zone VII)	ELEVATION: 55.16	NG NORTHING: 204867.2643	LOGGED BY: CM



Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

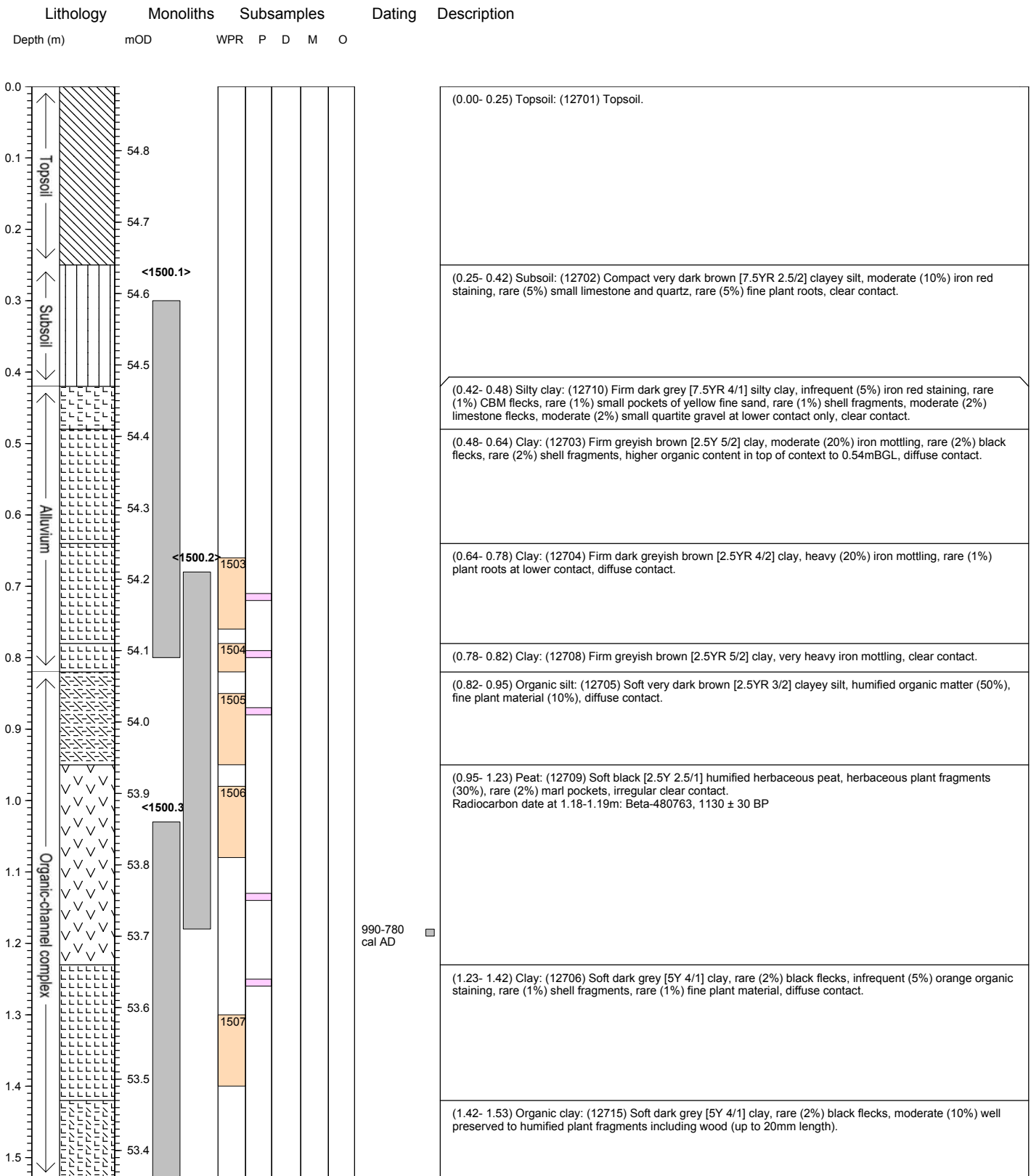
SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 11301	NG EASTING: 451075.0933	DATE: 23/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 113 (Zone VIII)	ELEVATION: 54.98	NG NORTHING: 204389.0283	LOGGED BY: CM



Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: 12701	NG EASTING: 451347.3915	DATE: 10/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 127 (Zone VIII)	ELEVATION: 54.89	NG NORTHING: 204052.8598	LOGGED BY: CM



Notes:

SUMMARY SAMPLE SEQUENCE

SITE CODE: OXFAS17	SECTION NO: OA1004	NG EASTING: 452119.2902	DATE: 17/11/17
TRENCH/BH Trench 203 (Zone XIIIb)	ELEVATION: 54.34999	NG NORTHING: 204445.9554	LOGGED BY: CM

Lithology	Monoliths	Subsamples	Dating	Description
Depth (m)	mOD	WPR P D M O		
0.0	54.3			(0.00- 0.13) Topsoil: (100407) Friable dark grey humic silt, grass roots present.
0.1	54.2			(0.13- 0.26) Subsoil: (100408) Firm brown clayey silt.
0.2	54.1			(0.26- 0.50) Silty clay: (100400) Soft light brownish grey mottled reddish yellow (20%) silty clay.
0.3	54.0			
0.4	53.9			
0.5	53.8			(0.50- 0.62) void
0.6	53.7			(0.62- 0.79) Silty clay: (100400) Soft grey [2.5Y 5/1] silty clay, moderate (20%) orange mottles to 0.75mBGL and increasing organic content from 0.77mBGL to lower contact, rare (1%) small manganese flecks, rare (1%) fine plant fragments, clear contact.
0.7	53.6			
0.8	53.5			(0.79- 1.49) Peat: (100401) Compact dark brown [10YR 3/3] organic silt; 40% humified organic substances, 20% fine herbaceous plant fragments (with fine laminations in places), more humified at the base of context with rare (1%) reed fragments.
0.9	53.4			
1.0	53.3			
1.1	53.2			
1.2	53.1			
1.3	53.0			
1.4	52.9			
1.5	52.8			(1.49- 1.52) void
1.6	52.7		170-0 cal BC	(1.52- 1.60) Peat: (100401) Compact black [10YR 2/1] organic silt; 40% humified organic substances, 20% herbaceous plant fragments including reed, clear contact. Radiocarbon date at 1.55-1.56m: Beta-480764, 2070 ± 30 BP
1.7	52.6			(1.60- 1.95) Silty clay: (100402) Soft dark greyish brown [2.5Y 4/2] silty clay, rare (1%) herbaceous plant fragments, rare (1%) limestone and sand pockets, diffuse contact.
1.8	52.5			
1.9	52.4			
2.0	52.3			(1.95- 2.17) Silty clay: (100403) Soft olive grey [5Y 4/2] silty clay, frequent (20%) bands of yellow staining (from underlying sands) except around round wood at 2.14mBGL where clay is blue grey, moderate (5%) black flecks, sharp contact.
2.1	52.2			
2.2	52.1			(2.17- 2.40) Sand: (100404) Compact olive yellow [2.5Y 6/6] sand, medium to coarse grain, sharp contact.
2.3	52.0			
2.4	51.9			(2.40- 2.44) Silty sand: (100405) Compact light yellowish brown [2.5Y 6/4] silty sand (fine to coarse grain), frequent (20%) very large subrounded gravel, moderate (10%) clay, sharp contact.
2.5	51.8			(2.44- 2.78) Gravel: (100406) Compact yellowish brown [10YR 5/6] sandy gravel; medium to coarse sand and small to very large subangular to subrounded gravel unsorted with no bedding, matrix supported, lens of (100405) at 2.56-2.57mBGL.
2.6	51.7			
2.7	51.6			

Notes: Inspection pit dug to 0.5m. Auger hole relocated 1.10m to SSE from surveyed position.

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Pollen

By C.R. Batchelor, QUEST, School of Archaeology, Geography and Environmental Science, Whiteknights, University of Reading, RG6 6AB, Project Number 149/17, v1, 18/12/17

Non-technical summary

D.1.1 A pollen assessment was instigated on samples taken from various trenches during archaeological investigation of the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme. The aim of the works was to evaluate the potential of the samples to provide a detailed reconstruction of the environmental history of the site. Most of the samples assessed within this report are appropriate for further analysis, though there are certain ones which should not be progressed. It is recommended that a selection of sequences from both the stage 1 (Rutherford, 2017) and stage 2 (this report) should be progressed to analysis. These should represent a good spatial and temporal spread across the Oxford Flood Alleviation site, with a focus on those sequences of greatest archaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest.

Introduction

D.1.2 This report summarises the findings arising out of the pollen assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading in connection with the proposed Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme. Quaternary Scientific were commissioned by Oxford Archaeology to undertake the works.

D.1.3 Over 100 boreholes and 200 trenches have been put down across the site during the course of archaeological and geoarchaeological field investigations. A selection of these interventions have been sampled for palaeoenvironmental work (including the assessment of pollen) from various parts of the floodplain. A previous assessment carried out in June 2017 (Rutherford, 2017) concentrated on samples from boreholes OA103, OA104A, OA104B, OA106, OA109 and OA111. Combined, these alluvial and channel fill sequences spanned the later Mesolithic to late Bronze Age cultural periods (at minimum).

D.1.4 This subsequent assessment focusses on samples collected from archaeological Trenches 15 Profile A (3 samples), 15 Profile B (3 samples), 29 (4 samples), 42 (4 samples), 127 (5 samples) and 203 (5 samples). Provisional radiocarbon dating of the sequences indicates the following:

- Trench 29 contains the oldest sequence, dating from the Early Bronze Age
- Trench 203 is of Middle-Late Iron Age
- Trench 42 spans the Early-Middle Roman to the Late Medieval-Post-medieval
- Trench 127 dates to the Middle-Late Saxon
- Trench 15 dates from the Middle-Late Saxon period to present day

D.1.5 The rationale, aims, objectives of the overall palaeoenvironmental works are outlined within the overarching Oxford Archaeology reports. The aim of the pollen assessment is to evaluate the potential of the samples to provide a detailed reconstruction of the environmental history and evidence of human activity.

Methods

D.1.6 Twenty-four subsamples were extracted for an assessment of pollen content from Trenches 15 Profile A (3 samples), 15 Profile B (3 samples), 29 (4 samples), 42 (4 samples), 127 (5 samples) and 203 (5 samples). The pollen was extracted as follows: (1) sampling a standard volume of sediment (6 grams); (2) adding two tablets of the exotic clubmoss *Lycopodium clavatum* to provide a measure of pollen concentration in each sample; (3) deflocculation of the sample in 1% Sodium pyrophosphate; (4) sieving of the sample to remove coarse mineral and organic fractions (>125 μ); (5) acetolysis; (6) removal of finer minerogenic fraction using Sodium polytungstate (specific gravity of 2.0g/cm³); (7) mounting of the sample in glycerol jelly. Each stage of the procedure was preceded and followed by thorough sample cleaning in filtered distilled water. Quality control is maintained by periodic checking of residues, and assembling sample batches from various depths to test for systematic laboratory effects. Pollen grains and spores were identified using the University of Reading pollen type collection and the following sources of keys and photographs: Moore et al (1991); Reille (1992). The assessment procedure consisted of scanning the prepared slides, and recording the concentration and preservation of pollen grains and spores, and the principal taxa on four transects (10% of the slide) (Tables 1 to 5).

Results and interpretation of the pollen assessment

D.1.7 The results of the pollen assessment are displayed in Tables 1 to 5 and summarised as follows:

Trench 15 Profile A

D.1.8 The three samples extracted from Trench 15 Profile A originated from the fine-grained organic and inorganic fill of palaeochannel [1528] (1516, 1515 & 1509).

D.1.9 The results of the assessment indicate a high concentration of pollen in a good state of preservation. The assemblage is broadly similar in all three samples and characterised by high values of herbs. Poaceae (grasses or reeds (*Phragmites australis*)), Cyperaceae (sedges) and Lactuceae (dandelions) dominate with lesser occurrences of Apiaceae (carrot family), Asteraceae (daisies), *Potentilla* type (cinquefoil), *Centaurea nigra* (black knapweed), *Centaurea cyanus* (cornflower). Large Poaceae grains are also recorded, potentially indicative of *Cereale* type pollen (wheat / barley). Tree and shrub values are low, most commonly represented by *Corylus* type (e.g. hazel), *Quercus* (oak) and *Alnus* (alder). Aquatic taxa include *Sparganium* type (bur-reed), Elodea type (waterweed) and *Potamogeton* type (pondweed). Only a single grain of *Pteridium aquilinum* (bracken) and *Filicales* (ferns) are recorded. Occasional to moderate concentrations of microcharcoal were noted.

D.1.10 The Trench 15 Profile A assemblage from the three sub-samples is indicative of an open, herb-rich grassy palaeoenvironment supporting grasses, daisies, dandelions, cinquefoil and plantain. Damp surfaces and/or shallow still/standing water are suggested by taxa indicative of sedge fen and/or reed marsh, and to a lesser extent, pondweed, waterweed and bur-reed. Large grass grains are recorded which may represent the nearby growth or processing of cereals; this is supported by the presence of associated weeds black knapweed, cornflower and potentially other taxa such as mustards. However, large grass grains may also be indicative of wild grasses such as *Glyceria* (sweet grasses) which have a similar morphology (Andersen, 1972). These grasses may also be found in floodplain type environments. Tree and shrub pollen values are sufficiently low to indicate either only the isolated growth of individual species, or their growth at distance. The microcharcoal is also of uncertain origin, but because of the low concentrations was probably derived by aeolian or fluvial means.

Trench 15 Profile B

D.1.11 The three samples extracted from Trench 15 Profile B originated from the fine-grained inorganic fill of palaeochannel [1523] (1512) and overlying fine-grained inorganic infill of boundary ditch [1520] (1512, 1511 & 1521).

D.1.12 The results of the assessment indicate a very high concentration of pollen in a good state of preservation. The assemblage is broadly similar in all three samples and characterised by high values of herbs. Poaceae dominates a large proportion of the entire assemblage with Cyperaceae, Lactuceae, Apiaceae, Asteraceae, *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Rumex acetosa/acetosella* (sorrel), Caryophyllaceae (pinks) and *Centaurea nigra*. Large Poaceae grains are also recorded, potentially indicative of *Cereale* type pollen, but in lower concentrations to those noted in Trench 15 Profile A. Tree and shrub values are low, largely including single grains of *Alnus*, *Quercus*, *Pinus* (pine), *Corylus* type, *Salix* (willow) and *Ilex* (holly). Aquatic taxa include only sporadic occurrences of *Sparganium* type. Only a single grain of *Pteridium aquilinum* and *Sphagnum* (moss) are recorded. Negligible to occasional concentrations of microcharcoal were noted.

D.1.13 The Trench 15 Profile B assemblage from the three sub-samples is largely analogous to that recorded in 15 Profile A. The obvious difference between the two is the greater dominance of Poaceae in Trench 15 Profile B, which indicates either the greater growth of grasses, or of reed swamp on the floodplain.

Trench 29

D.1.14 The four samples extracted from Trench 29 originated from a channel fill peat (2912 & 2911) and overlying fine-grained inorganic alluvium (2908 & 2906).

D.1.15 The results of the assessment indicate a high concentration of pollen in a largely good state of preservation in the samples from (2912), (2911) & (2908); the concentration of remains is low in (2906), but could probably be analysed if deemed worthwhile. The results of the assessment indicate a change in pollen assemblage through the sequence. Initially in (2912), tree and shrub values are highest, dominated by *Alnus*,

Corylus type and *Quercus*. Herbaceous pollen values are moderately high at this stage, dominated by Cyperaceae and Poaceae. Within sample (2908) the dominance of these groups is reversed. Throughout the period, other herbaceous, aquatic and spore taxa are recorded including most commonly *Plantago lanceolata*, *Sparganium* type, *Polypodium vulgare* (polypody ferns) and *Pteridium aquilinum*; *Sparganium* type are highest in (2908) also. Microcharcoal is recorded in negligible to occasional concentrations.

D.1.16 The sequence from Trench 29 is initially indicative of a peat surface occupied by alder and possibly willow carr woodland with sedge fen / reed swamp and polypody ferns. This reverses in tandem with a change in stratigraphy, to a wetter floodplain environment most dominated by sedge fen, whilst alder became restricted to drier areas. Also of note are the higher values of oak and hazel towards the base of the sequence, and presence of elm (*Ulmus*) and lime (*Tilia*). This is suggestive of at least some nearby mixed deciduous woodland occupying the dryland environment. A lack of large grasses potentially indicative of cereals, as well as their associated weeds indicates a lack of anthropogenic activity during the accumulation of this sequence (certainly in the nearby area), and may suggest an earlier date for the sequence than those from Trenches 15 Profile A and 15 Profile B.

Trench 42

D.1.17 The four samples extracted from Trench 42 originated from a fine-grained inorganic and organic channel fill (105004 & 105003) and overlying fine-grained inorganic alluvium (105002).

D.1.18 The results of the assessment indicate a very high concentration of pollen in a good state of preservation. The assemblage is consistent in all four samples despite the different sediments recorded, and is broadly similar to that recorded in Trench 15 Profile B. Herbaceous pollen values are high, dominated by Poaceae with Cyperaceae Lactuceae, Apiaceae, Asteraceae, *Plantago lanceolata* and *Centaurea nigra*. Large Poaceae grains are also recorded, potentially indicative of *Cereale* type pollen. Tree and shrub values are low, comprising most commonly, *Alnus*, *Quercus*, *Corylus* type and *Salix*. No aquatic taxa were recorded and in this respect the assemblage is different to that recorded in Trench 15 Profile A / Profile B. Single spores of *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Sphagnum* and *Filicales* were only recorded in uppermost contexts (105003) and (105002). Negligible to occasional concentrations of microcharcoal were noted.

D.1.19 The palaeoenvironmental reconstruction for the sequence from Trench 42 is analogous to that from Trench 15 Profile B on the basis of the assessment results.

Trench 127

D.1.20 The five samples extracted from Trench 127 originated from the clay (12706) and peat (12709) of palaeochannel [12714] and overlying fine-grained organic (12705) and inorganic (12708 & 12704) alluvium.

D.1.21 The results of the assessment indicate a high concentration of pollen in the samples from the palaeochannel (12706 / 12709) and overlying organic alluvium (12705), and

a low to moderate concentration in inorganic alluvium (12708 / 12704). The state of preservation in all five samples is poor to moderate.

- D.1.22 The assemblage is broadly consistent in all samples despite the different sediments recorded, and is broadly similar to that recorded in Trenches 15 Profile A, 15 Profile B and 42 (though of worse preservation). Herbaceous pollen values are high, dominated by Poaceae, Cyperaceae, Lactuceae, and in (12709) particularly by Apiaceae. *Plantago lanceolata*, *Chenopodium* type (e.g. fat hen), Caryophyllaceae, Galium type (bedstraw) and *Centaurea cyanus* are also commonly recorded in the three lowermost samples. Large Poaceae grains, potentially indicative of *Cereale* type pollen are recorded towards the base and top of the sequence. Tree and shrub values are low, comprising almost solely, *Alnus*, *Quercus* and *Corylus* type. Sporadic occurrences of *Sparganium* type are noted together with *Filicales*, *Polypodium vulgare* and *Pteridium aquilinum*. Negligible to occasional concentrations of microcharcoal were noted.
- D.1.23 The palaeoenvironmental reconstruction for the sequence from Trench 127 is analogous to that from Trench 15 Profile A on the basis of the assessment results.

Trench 203

- D.1.24 The five samples extracted from Trench 203 originated from a tripartite sequence of alluvium (100402), peat (100401) and alluvium (100400).
- D.1.25 The sample from the centre of the peat contains only a moderate concentration of pollen; the remaining four samples have a very high concentration of remains. Four of the five samples are in a moderate to good state of preservation; the remains in uppermost context (100400) are poorly preserved.
- D.1.26 The two lower most samples from 1.87-1.88m bgl (100402) and 1.55-1.56m bgl (100401) are characterised by high values of herbaceous pollen dominated by Poaceae with Cyperaceae, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Chenopodium* type, Apiaceae and Rosaceae. Uppermost samples 0.83-0.84m bgl (100401) and 0.67-0.68m bgl (100400) whilst also characterised by high numbers of herbaceous taxa, is dominated by Cyperaceae and Lactuceae with Poaceae, *Cereale* type, Asteraceae and *Sinapis* type. Tree and shrub taxa are limited in all samples; *Corylus* type is most commonly recorded with *Quercus* and *Alnus*. Aquatic and spore values are very limited. Microcharcoal is recorded in moderate concentrations in context (100402) but is otherwise present in negligible to occasional concentrations.
- D.1.27 The palaeoenvironmental reconstruction for the lower part of the sequence in Trench 203 is broadly similar to that from Trench 15 Profile B, dominated by an open, herb-rich grassy palaeoenvironment supporting grasses, and mixed herbs. Damp surfaces and/or shallow still/standing water are suggested by taxa indicative of sedge fen and/or reed marsh, and to a lesser extent, bur-reed. No large grass grains potentially indicative of cereals are recorded, however *Chenopodium* type (e.g. fat hen) in this context is likely to represent areas of disturbed ground. The two samples from the top of the sequence by contrast, contain a much stronger sedge fen signal, potentially representative of a damper environment, though no aquatic taxa were noted. Large grass grains are also recorded towards the top of the sequence, indicative of either wetland grasses or nearby cultivation / crop processing. Like the vast majority of other

sequences assessed, tree and shrub pollen values are sufficiently low to indicate either only the isolated growth of individual species, or their growth at distance. The microcharcoal is also of uncertain origin, but because of the low concentrations was probably derived by aeolian or fluvial means.

Discussion

- D.1.28 The sequences assessed can be divided into two groups. Trenches 15 Profile A, 15 Profile B, 42, 127 and 203 contain a broadly similar assemblage, all indicative of a more-or-less damp open environment dominated by sedges, grasses and/or reeds, mixed herbs and sporadic aquatics (most commonly bur-reed). Various herbs indicative of disturbed ground and/or cultivation/crop processing are also recorded, particularly Trenches 15 Profile A, 42 and 127, but also 15 Profile B and the upper part of 203. Nearby woodland was either absent or minimal during the accumulation of these sequences, but may have grown at distance. The pollen data thus indicates the sequences post-date late prehistoric woodland clearance. This is supported by the results of the radiocarbon dating which indicate the sequences date from the Iron Age (Trench 203) through to the present day (Trench 15). The dating also adds greater credence to the possibility that the large grass grains encountered are in fact cereals. Furthermore, the sequences have similarities with those previously assessed in OA103 and generally the uppermost parts of OA104A, OA106 and BH111 (Rutherford, 2017) all of which post-date 2000 cal BC.
- D.1.29 The samples from Trench 29 contain a greater concentration of tree and shrub taxa; particularly towards the base of the sequence. As outlined above, this is indicative of more woodland growing on both the floodplain and surrounding dryland. Through the sequence however, woodland declines on both surfaces to be replaced by an open, herbaceous dominated environment. It would appear therefore that this sequences spans and records the late prehistoric woodland clearance. Indeed, the results of the radiocarbon support this, providing an early Bronze Age date for the base of the sequence. This transition also appears to be recorded in sequences OA106 and OA104A of the earlier pollen assessment carried out by Rutherford (2017).

Recommendations

- D.1.30 The results of both this and the previous assessment by Rutherford (2017) have demonstrated the potential wealth of further information the pollen could provide about the past landscape. Specifically, further investigation can identify the nature and timing of changes in the landscape, and the interaction of different processes (e.g. vegetation change, human activity, climate change, hydrological change) thereby increasing our knowledge and understanding of the site and nearby area. In the case of human activity, palynological evidence can include: (1) decreases in tree and shrub pollen suggestive of woodland clearance; (2) the presence of herbs indicative of disturbed ground, pastoral and/or arable agriculture; (3) charcoal/microcharcoal suggestive of anthropogenic or natural burning.
- D.1.31 Most of the samples assessed within this report are appropriate for further analysis, though there are certain ones which should not be progressed (see Tables 1-5). It is recommended that a selection of sequences from both the stage 1 (Rutherford, 2017)

and stage 2 (this report) should be progressed to analysis. These should represent a good spatial and temporal spread across the Oxford Flood Alleviation site, with a focus on those sequences of greatest archaeological / palaeoenvironmental interest.

References

- D.1.32 Andersen, S.Th. (1973) The differential pollen productivity of trees and its significance for the interpretation of a pollen diagram from a forested region. In (H.J.B. Birks & R.G. West, eds.) *Quaternary Plant Ecology*, 109-115. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific.
- D.1.33 Moore, P.D., Webb, J.A. & Collinson, M.E. (1991) *Pollen Analysis*. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific.
- D.1.34 Reille, M., De Beaulieu, J.-L., Svobodova, H., Andrieu-Ponel, V. & Goeury, C. (2000) Pollen analytical biostratigraphy of the last five climatic cycles from a long continental sequence from the Velay region (Massif Central, France). *Journal of Quaternary Science*, **15(7)**, 665-685.
- D.1.35 Rutherford, M. (2017) Appendix B: Pollen Assessment. In (Oxford Archaeology Ltd) Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme Report. Oxford Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report, June 2017.
- D.1.36 Stace, C. (1992) *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Table D1: Results of the pollen assessment from Trench 15

	Trench number	15 Profile B			15 Profile A		
	Context number	1521	1511	1512	1509	1515	1516
	Sample depth (m BGL)	0.76	1.00	1.16	1.27	1.70	1.78
Latin name	Common name						
Trees							
<i>Alnus</i>	Alder	1		1		2	2
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	4		1	1	2	1
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	1		1			
<i>Ulmus</i>	Elm	1	1		1		
Shrubs							
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather		1			1	
<i>Corylus type</i>	e.g. hazel	1			4	2	3
<i>Erica spp.</i>	Heath			1			
<i>Ilex</i>	Holly			3			1
<i>Salix</i>	Willow	1	1				
Herbs							
Cyperaceae	sedge family	2	3	5	3	6	10
Poaceae	grass family	33	47	21	7	6	18
Poaceae >40µm	possible cereal		1	1		4	6
Asteraceae	daisy family	1	1	2	2	1	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed		2	1	2	2	
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower					1	1
Lactuceae	dandelion family	4	3	8	6	6	3
<i>Plantago type</i>	Plantain	1					2
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	1	2		3		
<i>Plantago media/major</i>	hoary / greater plantain		1			1	
<i>Chenopodium type</i>	e.g. fat hen		1				
Caryophyllaceae	pink family		1	1			
Rosaceae	rose family	1				3	
<i>Potentilla type</i>	cinquefoil		1		1	1	
<i>Rumex acetosa/acetosella</i>	sorrel	2	1				
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	dock			2			
Apiaceae	carrot family	4	1	1		3	6
<i>Ranunculus type</i>	buttercup / water crowfoot	1		1	3		
<i>Filipendula type</i>	meadowsweet		1				
<i>Valeriana type</i>	marsh valerian		1				
<i>Sinapis type</i>	mustard family			1	3		
<i>Galium type</i>	bedstraw						1
Aquatics							
<i>Potamogeton type</i>	pondweed				2		
<i>Elodea type</i>	waterweed				1		
<i>Sparganium type</i>	bur-reed	1		1	1	1	
Spores							
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken		2				1
<i>Sphagnum</i>	moss		1				
<i>Filicales</i>	ferns						1
Unknown grain				9		3	6
Summary							
Total Land Pollen (grains counted)		68	70	57	40	47	54
Concentration*		5	5	5	5	5	5
Preservation**		4	4	4	4	4	4
Microcharcoal Concentration***		1	1-2	2	2	2-3	2-3
Suitable for further analysis		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Key: *Concentration: 0 = 0 grains; 1 = 1-75 grains, 2 = 76-150 grains, 3 = 151-225 grains, 4 = 226-300, 5 = 300+ grains per slide; **Preservation: 0 = absent; 1 = very poor; 2 = poor; 3 = moderate; 4 = good; 5 = excellent; ***Microcharcoal Concentration: 0 = none, 1 = negligible, 2 = occasional, 3 = moderate, 4 = frequent, 5 = abundant

Table D2: Results of the pollen assessment from Trench 29

	Context number	2906	2908	2911	2912
	Sample depth (m BGL)	1.26-1.27	1.34-1.35	1.50-1.51	1.58-1.59
Latin name	Common name				
Trees					
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	3	9	12	32
<i>Quercus</i>	oak		4	9	9
<i>Pinus</i>	pine		1		
<i>Ulmus</i>	elm		1		3
<i>Tilia</i>	lime	2		2	
Shrubs					
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather				1
<i>Corylus type</i>	e.g. hazel	2	1	2	11
<i>Salix</i>	willow				1
Herbs					
Cyperaceae	sedge family	3	37	5	8
Poaceae	grass family	1	7	18	5
Asteraceae	daisy family				1
Lactuceae	dandelion family	1		1	
<i>Plantago type</i>	plantain				1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain			3	2
Caryophyllaceae	pink family		1		1
Aquatics					
<i>Elodea type</i>	waterweed			1	
<i>Sparganium type</i>	bur-reed	1	4		1
Spores					
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken		2	1	
<i>Filicales</i>	ferns		4		
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	polypody	3	3	1	2
Unknown grain					
				2	
Total Land Pollen (grains counted)					
		12	61	54	75
Concentration*					
		2	5	5	5
Preservation**					
		3	3	4	4
Microcharcoal Concentration***					
		2	2-3	2	1
Suitable for further analysis					
		YES	YES	YES	YES

Key: *Concentration: 0 = 0 grains; 1 = 1-75 grains, 2 = 76-150 grains, 3 = 151-225 grains, 4 = 226-300, 5 = 300+ grains per slide;

Preservation: 0 = absent; 1 = very poor; 2 = poor; 3 = moderate; 4 = good; 5 = excellent; *Microcharcoal Concentration: 0 = none, 1 = negligible, 2 = occasional, 3 = moderate, 4 = frequent, 5 = abundant

Table D3: Results of the pollen assessment from Trench 42 (OA1050)

	Context number	105002	105003	105004	105004
	Sample depth (m bgl)	0.90-0.91	1.09-1.10	1.25-1.26	1.57-1.58
Latin name	Common name				
Trees					
<i>Alnus</i>	alder			2	4
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	1	4	3	3
<i>Pinus</i>	pine			1	
<i>Ulmus</i>	elm		1		
<i>cf Carpinus</i>	hornbeam		1		1
<i>cf Fagus</i>	beech	1			1
Shrubs					
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather				
<i>Corylus type</i>	e.g. hazel	1	2	1	2
<i>Hedera</i>	ivy			1	
<i>Salix</i>	willow	2	8	4	1
<i>cf Sambucas nigra</i>	elder	1			
Herbs					
Cyperaceae	sedge family	6	6	6	7
Poaceae	grass family	19	24	25	25
Poaceae >40µm	possible cereal	2	1	2	4
Asteraceae	daisy family	3		2	2
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed		1	1	1
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	cornflower				2
Lactuceae	dandelion family	4	3	6	6
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	1	3	1	2
<i>Chenopodium type</i>	e.g. fat hen		1		
<i>Potentilla type</i>	cinquefoil	1	1		1
<i>Rumex undifferentiated</i>	dock / sorrel	2			
<i>Rumex acetosa/acetosella</i>	sorrel				1
Apiaceae	carrot family	2	4	2	1
<i>Ranunculus type</i>	buttercup / water crowsfoot	1		2	
<i>Sinapis type</i>	mustard family		2	1	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotweed		1	1	
<i>Trifolium / Vicia type</i>	clover / vetch	1			
<i>cf Ambrosia type</i>	annual ragweed	2			
<i>cf Anemone nemorosa</i>	wood anemone	1			1
Spores					
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	1			
<i>Sphagnum</i>	moss	1			
<i>Filicales</i>	ferns		1		
Unknown grain					
		4	3	3	6
Total Land Pollen (grains counted)					
		55	66	65	71
Concentration*					
		5	5	5	5
Preservation**					
		4	4	4	4
Microcharcoal Concentration***					
		2	1	1-2	1
Suitable for further analysis					
		YES	YES	YES	YES

Key: *Concentration: 0 = 0 grains; 1 = 1-75 grains, 2 = 76-150 grains, 3 = 151-225 grains, 4 = 226-300, 5 = 300+ grains per slide; **Preservation: 0 = absent; 1 = very poor; 2 = poor; 3 = moderate; 4 = good; 5 = excellent; ***Microcharcoal Concentration: 0 = none, 1 = negligible, 2 = occasional, 3 = moderate, 4 = frequent, 5 = abundant

Table D4: Results of the pollen assessment from Trench 127

	Context number	12704	12708	12705	12709	12706
	Sample depth (m BGL)	0.71-0.72	0.79-0.80	0.87-0.88	1.13-1.14	1.25-1.26
Latin name	Common name					
Trees						
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	1		2	2	7
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	1		2	2	3
Shrubs						
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather	1				
<i>Corylus type</i>	e.g. hazel	1	1	1	1	4
Herbs						
Cyperaceae	sedge family	4	4	11	3	8
Poaceae	grass family	3	3	15	10	5
Poaceae >40µm	possible cereal	2			6	1
Asteraceae	daisy family		1	1	1	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed		1			
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	cornflower			1	2	
Lactuceae	dandelion family	11	4	5	3	4
<i>Plantago type</i>	plantain		1			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain			1	1	2
<i>Chenopodium type</i>	e.g. fat hen			1	1	
Caryophyllaceae	pink family			1		1
Rosaceae	rose family				1	
<i>Rumex acetosa/acetosella</i>	sorrel			1		
Apiaceae	carrot family	1	1	4	18	
<i>Galium type</i>	bedstraw			1	2	
Aquatics						
<i>Sparganium type</i>	bur-reed			2		1
Spores						
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken		1	1		2
Filicales	ferns	1	3			13
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	polypody					7
Unknown						
				6		
Total Land Pollen (grains counted)						
		25	16	54	54	35
Concentration*						
		4	2	5	5	5
Preservation**						
		2-3	2	3	4	2
Microcharcoal Concentration***						
		2	2	1-2	2	2
Suitable for further analysis						
		NO	NO	YES	YES	?

Key: *Concentration: 0 = 0 grains; 1 = 1-75 grains, 2 = 76-150 grains, 3 = 151-225 grains, 4 = 226-300, 5 = 300+ grains per slide; **Preservation: 0 = absent; 1 = very poor; 2 = poor; 3 = moderate; 4 = good; 5 = excellent; ***Microcharcoal Concentration: 0 = none, 1 = negligible, 2 = occasional, 3 = moderate, 4 = frequent, 5 = abundant

Table D5: Results of the pollen assessment from Trench 203 (OA1004)

	Context number	100400	100401	100401	100401	100402
	Sample depth (m bgl)	0.67-0.68	0.83-0.84	1.15-1.16	1.55-1.56	1.87-1.88
Latin name	Common name					
Trees						
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	1			1	1
<i>Quercus</i>	oak		1	1	3	1
<i>Pinus</i>	pine			1		
<i>Betula</i>	birch				1	1
Shrubs						
<i>Corylus type</i>	e.g. hazel	2	1	3	4	2
Herbs						
Cyperaceae	sedge family	14	30	2		8
Poaceae	grass family	4	8	2	33	19
Poaceae >40µm	possible cereal	1	1			
Asteraceae	daisy family	1	1			
Lactuceae	dandelion family	13	8	5		2
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain				1	4
<i>Plantago media/major</i>	hoary / greater plantain				1	
<i>Chenopodium type</i>	e.g. fat hen			2	1	1
Caryophyllaceae	pink family					
Rosaceae	rose family				1	1
<i>Potentilla type</i>	cinquefoil					1
Apiaceae	carrot family	1			1	1
<i>Ranunculus type</i>	buttercup / water crowfoot		1			
<i>Galium type</i>	bedstraw		1	1		
<i>Sinapis type</i>	mustard family	3	1			
Aquatics						
<i>Sparganium type</i>	bur-reed					3
Spores						
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken		2			
<i>Filicales</i>	ferns	1				
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	polypody	2				1
Unknown						
			2		3	3
Total Land Pollen (grains counted)						
		40	56	17	50	45
Concentration*						
		5	5	3	5	5
Preservation**						
		2	3-4	3-4	4	4
Microcharcoal Concentration***						
		2	1	1	1	3
Suitable for further analysis						
		?	YES	YES	YES	YES

Key: *Concentration: 0 = 0 grains; 1 = 1-75 grains, 2 = 76-150 grains, 3 = 151-225 grains, 4 = 226-300, 5 = 300+ grains per slide; **Preservation: 0 = absent; 1 = very poor; 2 = poor; 3 = moderate; 4 = good; 5 = excellent; ***Microcharcoal Concentration: 0 = none, 1 = negligible, 2 = occasional, 3 = moderate, 4 = frequent, 5 = abundant

D.2 Waterlogged Plant Remains and Invertebrates

By Julia Meen

Introduction

- D.2.1 Archaeological trenching undertaken by Oxford Archaeology South along the proposed route of the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme recorded numerous sedimentary sequences with potential for preservation of organic remains through waterlogging. Under anoxic conditions, where a sediment is permanently waterlogged, the processes of decay are inhibited and organic tissues, which would otherwise be broken down, may be preserved. The proposed route of the Flood Scheme follows a low-lying elevation along the floodplain of the Thames. The geology comprises extensive areas of Holocene alluvial clays, silts and peat, dissected by palaeochannels of various age, underlain by Late Pleistocene gravels of the Northmoor Formation. The high water table and proximity to several streams has caused many of the sediments to be permanently waterlogged.
- D.2.2 This evaluation aims to assess the quality of preservation of organic remains from a selection of sediment sequences along the route. In particular, the preservation of plant remains and insects will be evaluated, as both types of material can be excellent forms of proxy evidence to interpret what environments were like in the past and how they were being modified through human activity. This information is intended to build upon the results from borehole work carried out as part of an earlier investigation associated with this Scheme (Meen 2017). Radiocarbon dating of the borehole sequences suggests the majority of the organic sediments examined during that study were of prehistoric date. However, the current evaluation has identified several sequences dated to the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods that provide significant additional data.

Methodology

- D.2.3 Incremental samples from eleven representative floodplain sedimentary sequences were selected for evaluation. The selection of the sequences was based on the perceived spatial, stratigraphical and chronological significance of the strata under investigation. In particular, the selection aimed to add to the previous borehole work, rather than duplicate those results. Consequently, the focus of this work was to target organic and alluvial sequences of assumed historical date (eg. Roman, Saxon, Medieval), those directly associated with archaeological remains and sequences from areas of the route where no borehole work had previously been carried out. The chronology of the sequences is supported largely by range-finding radiocarbon dates, but also artefactual material where present.
- D.2.4 For each sample, a 1L sub-sample was processed specifically for the recovery of waterlogged remains using the 'wash-over' technique. The organic 'flot' was separated from the mineral residue and collected on 250µm meshes, and both were retained wet within sealed plastic bags to prevent desiccation.

- D.2.5 Each flot was then examined using a Leica EZ4D stereomicroscope at up to x40 magnification. The evaluation aimed to record both characteristics of preservation and a semi-quantitative record of the plant taxa each flot contained. This was in order to produce both a statement about the potential of the palaeoenvironmental resource that remains *in situ*, in order to help target future mitigation works and sampling along the route of the flood scheme, but also to provide sufficient data to comment on the range of environments of deposition. Potential was rated using two scales:
- D.2.6 A four-point scale ranked A to D to evaluate the potential of the flot to provide valuable information relating to waterlogged plant remains, for insects, and to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating, as follows:
- a. High potential; material is present in sufficient quantity and of a diverse range of taxa that should allow valid inferences to be made regarding vegetation/insect communities; or is highly suitable for radiocarbon dating
 - b. Good potential; full analysis should produce useful data regarding vegetation/insect communities, although material may not be abundant or include a very wide range of taxa; material should be suitable for radiocarbon dating
 - c. Fair potential; analysis will produce limited data as material may be scarce or limited to a small number of taxa; less than ideal material available for radiocarbon dating
 - d. Poor potential: Little or no plant or insect remains present, or dominated by more recent contamination such as intrusive roots; no material available to radiocarbon date.
- D.2.7 A four-point scale ranked 1 to 4 to evaluate preservation, specifically of identifiable plant remains. This scale classified the samples according to the state of the remains, for example, the presence of delicate, easily damaged tissues taken as being indicative of 'excellent' preservation. In contrast, where preservation was classed as 'fair' or 'poor', plant remains may have been present only in a highly degraded or damaged state, or only more robust plant items may have survived. The full scale is as follows:
1. Excellent
 2. Good
 3. Fair
 4. Poor
- D.2.8 The composition of each assemblage was recorded by scanning each flot under the microscope and producing semi-quantitative counts of each *type* of material (eg wood fragments, insect remains, moss, charcoal) as well as quantification of each plant taxon that could be identified. This method was used in order to record both the range of plant seeds present in each sample, but also more general information such as whether the organic material in a deposit was predominately wood fragments, whole roundwood, or mostly degraded plant stem, for example; all important information for interpreting the deposit. The scale used to quantify both material types and individual taxa was as follows:

- * < 5 items of that class of material/plant taxon
- ** 5-25 items
- *** 25-50 items
- **** 50-100 items
- ***** >100 items

Results

Trench 4 (Zone 1b)

- D.2.9 Trench 4 is situated towards the most northerly extent of the Flood Scheme, immediately adjacent to the current channel of the Seacourt Stream. The floodplain sequence at this location is relatively deep and underlain by a channel complex filled with gravelly sands and organic silt dating from at least the Early Bronze Age, capped by an alluvial blanket of minerogenic silt clay (OABH111, Meen 2017). The earliest deposits exposed in the base of Trench 4 at 1.90m BGL was an organic sand (416), overlain by peat (406) and a sequence of alluvial clays (405-402), infilling palaeochannel [419]. The peat (406) has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age at 2200-2230 cal BC (Beta-481039), which is similar to the date processed from OABH111. This sequence is cut at the western end of the trench by a later palaeochannel [415], filled with organic and inorganic clay silt which produced an Early to Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date from fill (413) at 490-260 cal BC (Beta-481091). A further thin sequence of minerogenic alluvium seals this palaeochannel.
- D.2.10 Four samples were selected for assessment from Trench 4: the prehistoric peat deposit (406) from palaeochannel [419] and the clay silt fills (413), (412) and (414) of palaeochannel [415].
- D.2.11 The Early Bronze Age peat (406) has good potential for waterlogged plant remains, with a flot composed mostly of woody fragments, plant stem, leaf fragments and roots. Preservation of insects is very good, although seeds are relatively sparse. The seeds include a mixture of waterside vegetation (including alder, *Alnus glutinosa*, and hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*) and open ground taxa such as nettle, buttercup and grasses.
- D.2.12 Preservation from the upper fill (412) of palaeochannel [415] is poor, with a small flot almost entirely composed of roots. Seeds of rush (*Juncus* sp) are frequent, although poorly preserved, and insect remains are present only occasionally. However, preservation within the lower fills of the channel is better. Fill (413) has good insect preservation, and a reasonable range of plant taxa, although seeds are relatively sparse and are often partly decayed or damaged. These are strongly dominated by crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*), with a smaller number of other taxa mostly of wet or damp habitat, such as sedge (*Carex* sp), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp) and arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*). The lowermost of the examined fills (414) is less rooty and contains numerous woody fragments, with good preservation of insect remains. Seed preservation is reasonable, although overall numbers are fairly low. These are mostly a similar range of taxa to context 413, although the number of crowfoot seeds is much reduced.

D.2.13 Small charcoal fragments occur frequently in the lower fills of both channel sequences, pointing to human activity in this area in the prehistoric period.

Table D6: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 4

Context no		412	413	414	406
Sample no		6	9	10	12
Depth (m BGL)		0.84-0.93	1.42-1.52	1.67-1.73	1.80-1.90
Context Description		Fill of [415]	Fill of [415]	Fill of [415]	Lower fill of [419]
Sediment Description		Silty clay	Clay silt	Silty clay	Peat
Period			EBA	EMIA	EBA
Sample volume scanned*		100%	50%	100%	50%
Potential for analysis		D	B/C	C	B/C
Potential for 14C dating		D	C	B	B
Potential for insects		C	B	B/C	A
Amorphous plant remains			*****		*****
Wood fragments				***	*****
Roundwood				*	**
Buds and bud scales					*
Moss remains			*		*
Insect remains		**	****	****	*****
Mites			*	*	**
Fly puparia			*		
Mollusc shells				***	***
Earthworm egg cases		*	*	*	
Roots		*****	*****	****	***
Charred Remains					
Charcoal <2mm		**		***	****
Waterlogged seeds					
Preservation		4	2 / 3	2 / 3	2
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground					
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed			*	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle		*	*	**
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i>	Redshank/Pale Persicaria			*	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass		*		
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort		*	*	*
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot			*	*
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove		*	*	*
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain		**		*
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle				*
Grassland plants					
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp.	Eyebright/Bartsia		*		
<i>Leontodon/Picris</i> sp.	Hawkbit/Hawkweed Oxtongue		*	*	
Wet ground and aquatic plants					
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot		****	*	

Context no		412	413	414	406
Sample no		6	9	10	12
Depth (m BGL)		0.84-0.93	1.42-1.52	1.67-1.73	1.80-1.90
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Alder (seed)			*	**
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	Water-cress		*		
<i>Persicaria cf hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre	Water-pepper		*		
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> (L.) Clairv	Ragged-Robin			*	
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint		**	**	*
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	Gypsywort				*
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.	Hemp-agrimony				**
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort		*		
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L.	Arrowhead		*	*	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain		**	**	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	****	**	*	
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes		*		*
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge		**	**	*
Plants from broad ecological groupings					
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous buttercup		*	*	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock		**	**	
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family				*
Asteraceae	Daisy Family		*	*	*
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle		*		
Apiaceae	Carrot family				*
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	*			*
Poaceae (small)	Small grasses		*		*

* If 50%, counts have been doubled

Trench 15 (Zone IV)

D.2.14 Trench 15 is located immediately south of the site of the medieval Botley Mill and adjacent to the current channel of the Seacourt Stream, which at this location runs through a canalised channel. Historically this area is known as Big Cindersea, defined by the path of an old meander of the Seacourt Stream. This old meander, now largely silted up, is thought to mark the ancient boundary between the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia and later, a bypass to the mill and the Municipal Boundary of Oxford City with Berkshire. Trench 15 was located to examine a profile across the old meander and recorded at its eastern end a complex organic channel sequence, the earliest phase of which may date to the prehistoric period and correlate with the sequences in Trench 4. Radiocarbon dates from the later channel phases produced historical dates. Channel [1528] was dated to the Late Anglo Saxon to Early medieval period at 990-1100 cal AD (Beta-480760) and channel/ditch [1520] was the most recent phase at 1700 cal AD to present (Beta-480759).

D.2.15 Incremental samples from two sediment profiles have been examined. The first, includes the upper and lower fills, (1515) and (1516), of the Anglo-Saxon to early medieval channel [1528], as well as two samples from the overlying alluvium (1508)

and (1509). The second profile is through fill (1512) of channel [1523] which may be of medieval date, and fills (1521) and (1511) of channel/ditch [1520] dated to the Post-medieval period.

- D.2.16 The upper fill of palaeochannel [1528], organic silt (1515), produced the Late Saxon to medieval radiocarbon date (990-1150 cal AD). Preservation of plant remains is excellent, with a large range of taxa preserved. The most prevalent taxa are those of waterside or wet ground, particularly sedge (*Carex* sp), water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium* and mints (most likely water mint, *Mentha aquatica*). Stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), a common arable weed, occurs quite frequently from this increment, and other plants of open or disturbed ground include greater plantain (*Plantago major*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), as well as numerous grass caryopses. Insect remains are also frequent and fairly well preserved. In the lower fill, (1516), preservation is slightly poorer, with plant remains sometimes fragmented, and, although a good range was observed, many taxa are present only in low quantity. However, the range of taxa is similar to that seen in the upper fill, with plants of wet ground dominating.
- D.2.17 Of the two samples from the overlying alluvium, (1508) shows the poorer preservation, producing a small, rooty flot with occasional woody fragments. Seeds are low in number of seeds, and are mostly of persistent seeds such as water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), while insect preservation is variable. Overall, potential for both insects and seeds is low. Preservation is better in the lower alluvium (1509), particularly for insects, although seeds are still fairly scarce and generally limited to woody types, especially buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp). The good sized flot includes abundant woody fragments, including a roundwood twig, as well as frequent plant stem. Seeds of white water lily (*Nymphaea alba*) are present but otherwise seeds of aquatic/ wet ground taxa are low in number.
- D.2.18 In the second profile, fill (1512) from channel [1523], seeds of white water-lily are abundant, while other aquatics include yellow water-lily (*Nuphar lutea*), water-starwort (*Callitriche* sp) and water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp). Water-plantain and sedge are very common, alongside other plants of damp ground such as gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*) and ragged-robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*), but there are also grassland taxa such as oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and hawkbit (*Leontodon* sp).
- D.2.19 The two fills from [1520] both show good preservation of both seeds and insects, as may be expected as this channel has been radiocarbon dated to the 18th century or later. Fill (1511) is predominately composed of plant stem fragments with seeds relatively sparse. The sample is dominated by seeds of white water-lily, which as an aquatic suggests standing water in the feature. This is corroborated by the presence of abundant freshwater molluscs, especially opercula of *Bithynia tentaculata*, a species commonly found amongst aquatic plants (Kerney 1999). Wet ground taxa such as crowfoot, water-plantain, meadowrue (*Thalictrum flavum*), water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) and sedge are present but in relatively low quantity, and seeds of buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbous*) dock (*Rumex* sp) and grasses (Poaceae) hint at grassy or rough ground nearby. Fill (1521) contains abundant fine roots, but also frequent wood and plant stem material. The seed assemblage is strongly dominated

by water plantain and, to a slightly lesser extent, sedges (*Carex* sp). Other taxa are relatively infrequent, but it is notable that dandelion (*Taraxacum* sp) and other daisies are fairly common.

Table D7: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 15

Context no		1508	1509	1515	1516	1521	1511	1512
Sample no		15	16	22	23	68	26	65
Depth (m BGL)		0.84-0.94	1.04-1.14	1.50-1.60	1.71-1.81	0.74-0.81	0.94-1.04	1.26-1.36
Context Description		Alluv.	Alluv.	[1523]	[1523]	[1520]	[1520]	[1523]
Sediment Description		Silty clay	Silty clay	Organic silt	Silty clay	Silty clay	Clay silt	Silty clay
Period				LSax-M			Recent	
Sample volume scanned*		100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Potential for analysis		D	C	A	A/B	B	B	A/B
Potential for 14C		B	B	A	B	A	A	A
Potential for insects		D	B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B	A/B
Amorphous plant remains			***	****	***		****	****
Wood fragments		**	*****	****	***	*****	**	**
Roundwood			*	**	***	***	***	**
Buds and bud scales				**				
Moss remains				*	*	**		*
Insect remains		**	****	****	****	****	****	****
Mites			**		*	*	**	*
Fly puparia			*					
Mollusc shells			*	**	****	****	****	**
Earthworm egg cases		**	**	**	**	***	*	*
Roots		*****	*****			*****		*****
Charred Remains								
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat (grain)				**			
<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i>	Free-threshing wheat (rachis)				*			
<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraws				*			
4mm legume	Legume				*			
Charcoal >2mm				**	****		*	*
Charcoal <2mm			**	***	*****	**	**	**
Waterlogged seeds								
Preservation		3	3	1	1 / 2	1 / 2	2	1 / 2
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground								
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppy					*	*	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed	*		*				
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle			**	**	*		
<i>Linum catharticum</i> L.	Fairy Flax			*				
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i> (L.) Al-Shehbaz	Swine-cress				*			
<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	Knotweed					**		
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i>	Redshank/ Pale Persicaria		*		*		*	**

Context no		1508	1509	1515	1516	1521	1511	1512
Sample no		15	16	22	23	68	26	65
Depth (m BGL)		0.84-0.94	1.04-1.14	1.50-1.60	1.71-1.81	0.74-0.81	0.94-1.04	1.26-1.36
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass			*	*			
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort		*	*	*	*	**	**
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot		*		*	**	**	
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Henbane		*	*	*			
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove	*			*			
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain			**	*	*		
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle		*					
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	Dandelion					**	*	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking Chamomile			**				
Grassland plants								
<i>Leontodon/ Picris</i> sp.	Hawkbit/ Hawkweed Oxtongue			*		**		*
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	Hawkbit							*
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.	Oxeye Daisy					*		*
Wet ground and aquatic plants								
<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	White Water-lily	*	**	*	**	*	****	****
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> (L.) Sm.	Yellow Water-lily			*				*
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot			***	**		**	
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L.	Common Meadow-rue						*	
<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.	Water-milfoil							*
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	Water-cress			*			*	
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> (L.) Clairv	Ragged-Robin						**	*
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	Water-starwort					*		*
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint			***	***		*	**
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	Gypsywort			**		*		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	Bogbean				*			
cf <i>Oenanthe</i> sp.	Water-dropwort				*			
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort		*	**	*	*	*	*
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	**	**	****	**	*****	**	****
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	Pondweed			**	**			
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> L.	Horned Pondweed			*				
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush		*			*		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes	*	*	*	**			
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	*	*	*****	****	***	**	****
Plants from broad ecological groupings								
<i>Ranunculus acris/ repens/ bulbosus</i>	Meadow/ Creeping/ Bulbous buttercup	*	***	***	**	**	**	**
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Bramble			*	*			
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Cinquefoil				*			*
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock			***	**	**	**	**
<i>Silene</i> sp.	Campion				*			
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not							*
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshade			*	*		*	

Context no		1508	1509	1515	1516	1521	1511	1512
Sample no		15	16	22	23	68	26	65
Depth (m BGL)		0.84-0.94	1.04-1.14	1.50-1.60	1.71-1.81	0.74-0.81	0.94-1.04	1.26-1.36
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family				*	*		*
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Selfheal			**	*			
Asteraceae	Daisy Family				*		*	*
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle	*		*	*	*		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder				*			
Apiaceae	Carrot family			***	***	**	*	**
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	*	**	**	**	*	*	*
Poaceae (small)	Small grasses			**	*	**	**	*

* If 50%, counts have been doubled

Zone V

D.2.20 Samples from four trenches were examined from Zone 5. Trench 24 examines a later prehistoric palaeochannel sequence in Great Midley (Zone Va), the alignment of which may be a precursor of the Bulstake Stream and underlies the historical route of the Hinksey Causeway. Trenches 24 and 39 derive from prehistoric and historic sequences associated with the edge of current Bulstake Stream at King's Mead (Zone Vb). Trench 53 examines the fills of a ditched trackway of post-medieval date.

Trench 24 – Great Midley (Zone Va)

D.2.21 Trench 24 revealed a sequence associated with a probable former channel of the Bulstake Stream. Similar to Trench 4, the earliest sequence exposed was channel [2416] infilled with peat (2409), dated to the Early Bronze Age at 1880-1640 cal BC (Beta-481037), and overlain by minerogenic clay silt alluvium. This sequence was later truncated by channel [2415] which has produced a Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date from organic fill (2423) at 360-120 cal BC (Beta-480761). The sequence was capped by a further deposits of clay silt alluvium.

D.2.22 Two sediment profiles were examined from this trench. The first is through the peat and the overlying clay silt of the earlier channel [2416], and a second sequence through the later palaeochannel [2415] and overlying alluvium.

D.2.23 Peat (2409) produced a moderate sized flot, although much is composed of mineral particles and roots or indeterminate plant fragments relative to the highly organic material usually found in well preserved peat. Waterlogged seeds are quite sparsely distributed but overall numbers are quite high, and are dominated by sedge, spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp) and dock (*Rumex* sp). In addition, a small number of taxa of grassland and open ground are present, including stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.), silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*) and hawkbit (*Leontodon* sp.). Insect preservation is also good. The overlying fill (2413) is more sterile, mostly composed of fine roots and with a seed assemblage strongly dominated by rush (*Juncus* sp) and mint (*Mentha* sp). Few non-wetland plant taxa were found amongst the small number of other seeds. In contrast to peat (406) from Trench 4, the peat in Trench 24 does not contain any alder seeds which would be expected in a damp woodland on the floodplain, and contains fewer

wood fragments and more seeds of open ground. This suggests that conditions may have been more open on this part of the floodplain during the Early Bronze Age, although it is noted the date is a little later than in Trench 4.

D.2.24 Both of the samples examined from channel [2415], dated to the Middle Iron Age, have excellent preservation for both waterlogged plant remains and insects. Both samples contain abundant wood fragments and a similar range of taxa, being limited to a relatively small range of plants which are themselves abundant: mostly plants of damp or wet ground: sedge, mint, marshworts (*Apium* sp), dock, water-plantain and crowfoots. The assemblage is heavily biased towards the taxa that would have been growing in or around the stream, although some may be reworked from elsewhere by the movement of water in the channel. The overlying alluvium (2420) by contrast is almost sterile, producing a flot composed of roots with only a scattering of poorly preserved rush (*Juncus* sp) seeds.

Table D8: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 24

Context no		2413	2409	2420	2423	2423
Sample no		84	85	90	94	96
Depth (m BGL)		1.02-1.12	1.12-1.22	0.67-0.77	0.99-1.09	1.29-1.39
Context Description		Upper fill of [2416]	Lower fill of [2416]	Alluv.	Upper fill of [2415]	Upper fill of [2415]
Sediment Description		Silty clay	Peat	Silt clay	Organic silt	Organic silt
Period			EBA			MIA
Sample volume scanned*		100%	50%	100%	50%	50%
Potential for analysis		B/C	B	D	A	A
Potential for 14C dating		C	A	D	A	A
Potential for insects		B/C	B	D	A	A/B
Amorphous plant remains			****			
Wood fragments			***		****	*****
Roundwood			**			**
Moss remains					*	
Insect remains		***	****		****	****
Mites					*	*
Mollusc shells		*	*	*	*	***
Earthworm egg cases		*	*		*	
roots		*****	*****	****		****
Charred Remains						
Charcoal <2mm		*	*		*	
Waterlogged seeds						
Preservation		2 / 3	2	4	1 / 2	1 / 2
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground						
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed		**			
<i>Aphanes</i> sp.	Parsley-piert		*			
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle	*	*			
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort		**			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot		*			
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove	*				
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain	*	*			
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle		*		*	
Grassland plants						

Context no		2413	2409	2420	2423	2423
Sample no		84	85	90	94	96
Depth (m BGL)		1.02-1.12	1.12-1.22	0.67-0.77	0.99-1.09	1.29-1.39
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	Hawkbit		**			
Wet ground and aquatic plants						
<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	White Water-lily		*			
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	Celery-leaved Buttercup	*	*			
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	**	**		****	***
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	Water-cress				**	*
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	****	*		*****	****
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	Gypsywort		*			*
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.	Hemp-agrimony	*				
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort	*			****	****
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	*	****		****	**
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	Pondweed				*	
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> L.	Horned Pondweed		*		**	*
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	*****	*****	**		*
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes	**	****		*	*
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	**	*****		****	****
Plants from broad ecological groupings						
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/ Creeping/ Bulbous buttercup		**		*	
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Cinquefoil	*				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	*	**		****	*
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not	*				*
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Selfheal		**			
Asteraceae	Daisy Family					*
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle		**			
Apiaceae	Carrot family				**	**
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	*	**		**	
Poaceae (small)	Small grasses		*		*	

* If 50%, counts have been doubled

Trench 29 (Zone Vb)

D.2.25 Trench 29 focused on a sediment sequence along the southern edge of the Bulstake Stream. Five incremental samples were examined, from peaty deposits (2911) and (2912) and the overlying silty clay alluvium (2910, 2906, and 2908). Peat (2912) has been radiocarbon dated to 2200-2030 cal BC (Beta-480762), a similar date to the peat in Trench 4.

D.2.26 Lower fill (2912) has very good preservation of both waterlogged plant remains and insects. The large flot is dominated by wood, with frequent roundwood twigs. The seed assemblage is dominated by a small number of taxa, particularly sedge (*Carex* sp), but does include plants of a mixture of open, cultivated, wet and aquatic habitats. Preservation in (2911) is slightly poorer, with seeds less abundant, but the range of taxa present is very similar to (2912).

D.2.27 Many of the main taxa present in the peat are also present in the overlying alluvium, with preservation almost as good as the peat samples in the three alluvial samples examined. The main differences are the near absence of grasses (Poaceae) in the

alluvium, which are very common in the peat samples, and the increased importance of pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp) and horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*) in the alluvial samples. Seeds of rush (*Juncus* sp) also become increasingly abundant towards the top of the profile. Otherwise, seeds of wetland plants such as sedge, spike-rush and crowfoots continue to mix with open or disturbed taxa such as silverweed, nettle and greater plantain.

Table D9: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 29

Context no		2910	2906	2908	2911	2912
Sample no		1048	1049	1050	1051	1052
Depth (m BGL)		1.05-1.10	1.15-1.25	1.32-1.42	1.46-1.57	1.56-1.67
Context Description		Alluvium	Alluvium	Alluvium	Channel	Channel
Sediment Description		Silty clay	Silty clay	Silty clay	Peat	Peat
Date						EBA
Sample volume scanned*		100%	100%	100%	50%	25%
Potential for analysis		B/C	B	B/C	B/C	A/B
Potential for 14C dating		C	A	B	B/C	A
Potential for insects		C	B	B	A	A/B
Wood fragments		*	****	***	*****	*****
Roundwood			*	*		*****
Insect remains		**	****	****	*****	****
Mites					*	
Fly puparia					*	
Mollusc shells		***	***	***	**	*****
Earthworm egg cases		**	**	**	*	**
roots		*****		*****		
Charred Remains						
Charcoal >2mm		*	*	*		**
Charcoal <2mm		**	**	**		***
Waterlogged seeds						
Preservation		2 / 3	2	2 / 3	2 / 3	2
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground						
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppy					*
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed	*	*	*	*	
<i>Aphanes</i> sp.	Parsley-piert					*
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle	*	*		*	**
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i>	Redshank/ Pale Persicaria		*	*		
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort		*		*	*
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot	*				**
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove	**	*		**	*
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain	*	**	*	**	**
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle		*			
Wet ground and aquatic plants						
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	**	**	*	**	**

Context no		2910	2906	2908	2911	2912
Sample no		1048	1049	1050	1051	1052
Depth (m BGL)		1.05-1.10	1.15-1.25	1.32-1.42	1.46-1.57	1.56-1.67
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim.	Meadowsweet					*
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	Water-cress		*			
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	**	***	**	**	**
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	Gypsywort					*
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort		*		*	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	*	**	*	*	***
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	Pondweed	**	**			**
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> L.	Horned Pondweed	**	***	**		
<i>Iris</i> sp.	Iris				*	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	*****	****	****	****	
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes	*	**	*	*	**
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	***	****	***	**	*****
Plants from broad ecological groupings						
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/ Creeping/ Bulbous buttercup		**	*	**	**
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Bramble		*			
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Cinquefoil	*			*	
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	St John's-wort	*				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock		*	*		**
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshade		*			**
Asteraceae	Daisy Family				*	
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle				*	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	*		*	*	
Apiaceae	Carrot family	*	*			**
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses			*	***	***
Poaceae (small)	Small grasses		*		**	

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Trench 39 (Zone Vb)

D.2.28 A single sample was examined from an organic silt (3920) infilling palaeochannel [3924] in Trench 39, immediately to the north of the Bulstake Stream in Zone Vb. (3920) produced a radiocarbon date of 1020-1160 cal AD (Beta-481092). The plot is small, and contains a fairly restricted seed assemblage with a mixture of aquatic and damp ground taxa (white and yellow water-lily, mint, sedge and crowfoots) with some plants of disturbed ground (nettle, greater plantain, goosefoots). A small number of seeds of alder, a tree commonly found in damp habitats, are also present.

Table D10: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 39

Context no		3920
Sample no		1025
Depth (m BGL)		1.10-1.20
Period		Medieval
Feature Type		Channel
Sample volume scanned*		50%
Potential for analysis		B/C
Potential for 14C dating		B
Potential for insects		C
Amorphous plant remains		****
Wood fragments		****
Insect remains		**
Mollusc shells		**
Earthworm egg cases		*
Charred Remains		
Charcoal >2mm		*
Charcoal <2mm		**
Waterlogged seeds		
Preservation		2/3
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground		
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed	*
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle	**
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot	*
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Henbane	*
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain	*
Wet ground and aquatic plants		
<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	White Water-lily	*
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> (L.) Sm.	Yellow Water-lily	*
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	**
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Alder (seed)	*
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	**
<i>Bidens tripartita</i> L.	Trifid Bur-marigold	*
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L.	Arrowhead	**
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	**
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	*
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes	*
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	**
Plants from broad ecological groupings		
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous buttercup	*
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	*
Apiaceae	Carrot family	**
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	*

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Trench 53 (Zone Vc)

D.2.29 Trench 53 was excavated to investigate a possible trackway identified from Lidar data, thought to be associated with a nearby cropmark enclosure. The sequence revealed in section showed two flanking ditches [5357] and [5333], sealed by alluvium but subsequently recut and infilled with rubble. A radiocarbon date from the lower fill of ditch [5333] revealed it to be post-medieval in date.

D.2.30 Two samples were examined from two alluvial layers (5329) and (5330), sealing the earlier ditch [5333]. Both are very poor for both waterlogged seeds and insects, being composed almost entirely of fine roots. The upper fill (5337) of the post-medieval ditch [5333] is also very rooty, and although seeds are quite well preserved they are sparse and limited to a narrow range of taxa, with common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) most common. The lower fill has much better preservation, with abundant leaf fragments, but seeds are still relatively sparse. The seed assemblage is dominated by sedge, buttercup and nettle, with a seed of cultivated flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) also noted.

Table D11: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 53

Context no		5331	5337	5330	5329
Sample no		1070	1071	1072	1073
Depth (m BGL)		1.07-1.17	0.93-1.03	0.78-0.88	0.66-0.76
Period		Pmed			
Sample volume scanned*		25%	100%	100%	100%
Potential for analysis		B	C/D	D	D
Potential for 14C dating		B	B	C	D
Potential for insects		A/B	C/D	D	D
Wood fragments		***			
Roundwood		***	**	**	
Buds and bud scales		***			
Insect remains		****	**	*	
Mites		**			
Mollusc shells		*****	***	**	****
Earthworm egg cases		**	*		
roots		*****	*****	*****	*****
Charred Remains					
Charcoal >2mm		*	*		
Charcoal <2mm		**	**	*	*
Waterlogged seeds					
Preservation		1/2	3/4	4	4
Economic plants					
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Flax	*			
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground					
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle	**	**		
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i>	Redshank/Pale Persicaria	*			
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort	**	*		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot	*	*		

Context no		5331	5337	5330	5329
Sample no		1070	1071	1072	1073
Depth (m BGL)		1.07-1.17	0.93-1.03	0.78-0.88	0.66-0.76
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove	*			
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle	*			
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	Hemlock	*			
Grassland plants					
<i>Leontodon/Picris</i> sp.	Hawkbit/Hawkweed Oxtongue	*			
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.	Oxeye Daisy	*			
Wet ground and aquatic plants					
<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	White Water-lily	*			
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> (L.) Clairv	Ragged-Robin		*		
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	*			
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort	*			
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	*	*		
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	***			
Plants from broad ecological groupings					
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous buttercup	**	*		
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violet	*			
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	St John's-wort	*			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	*			
<i>Silene</i> sp.	Campion	*			
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family		*		
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle	*			
Apiaceae	Carrot family	*	*		

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Zone VI

D.2.31 Two palaeochannel sequences were investigated in Zone VI. The sequence from Trench 42 is of historical date and associated with artefactual material, whereas that from Trench 56 is of prehistoric date.

Trench 42 (Zone VI)

D.2.32 Three samples were examined from a palaeochannel in Trench 42. The channel has produced both Roman and Medieval pottery, along with a large concentration of animal bone. Radiocarbon samples from the base and top of the sequence produced dates of 90-240 cal AD and 1460-1630 cal AD respectively.

D.2.33 Preservation of both seeds and insects is good or excellent in all three samples, and the range of seeds present is fairly consistent throughout each. Each flot is of a moderate to large size, consisting mostly of wood fragments, including frequent roundwood, and some large pieces of plant stem. The waterlogged seeds include a relatively wide range of taxa. Plants of open or cultivated ground are common, particularly knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp) and

other arable weeds such as stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and poppy (*Papaver* sp). These are found alongside numerous seeds of wetland plants, especially rushes and sedge but also including ragged-robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*), meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) as well as aquatic plants including yellow water lily and pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp).

Table D12: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 42

Context no		4202	4203	4204
Sample no		1004	1005	1006
Depth (m BGL)		0.84-0.94	1.01-1.11	1.12-1.22
Sample volume scanned*		25%	50%	50%
Potential for analysis		A	A	B
Potential for 14C dating		A	A	A
Potential for insects		A	A	A
Wood fragments		*****		****
Roundwood		*****	**	***
Buds and bud scales		***	***	***
Thorns		**	*	
Moss remains		***		*
Grass/sedge/rush plant stem		**	*	
Insect remains		*****	*****	****
Mites		*		
Fly puparia				
Mollusc shells		*****		****
Earthworm egg cases				*
Charred Remains				
Charcoal >2mm			**	
Charcoal <2mm			****	**
Waterlogged seeds				
Preservation		1 / 2	1 / 2	2
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground				
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppy	*	*	**
<i>Vicia cf sativa</i> L.	Common Vetch	*		
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed		*	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle	*	**	**
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Small Nettle	*	*	*
<i>cf Linum catharticum</i> L.	Fairy Flax	*	*	**
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i> (L.) Al-Shehbaz	Swine-cress	*		
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i>	Redshank/Pale Persicaria	***	**	**
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass	**	**	*
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort	**	**	**
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot	**	*	*
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Henbane			*
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove		*	*
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain	*	*	*
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle	*		
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	Dandelion	*		*

Context no		4202	4203	4204
Sample no		1004	1005	1006
Depth (m BGL)		0.84-0.94	1.01-1.11	1.12-1.22
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking Chamomile	*	**	*
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	Hemlock			*
Grassland plants				
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp.	Eyebright/Bartsia			*
<i>Leontodon/Picris</i> sp.	Hawkbit/Hawkweed Oxtongue	**	*	**
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.	Oxeye Daisy		*	
Wet ground and aquatic plants				
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> (L.) Sm.	Yellow Water-lily	*		
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	Celery-leaved Buttercup			*
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	*	**	**
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L.	Common Meadow-rue		*	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim.	Meadowsweet	*	*	
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	Water-cress	*	*	
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> (L.) Clairv	Ragged-Robin	*		*
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	**	**	***
<i>Bidens tripartita</i> L.	Trifid Bur-marigold	*		
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort	*	*	*
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	*	*	**
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	Pondweed		**	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	**	****	*
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes	*		*
<i>Isolepis setacea</i> (L.) R. Br.	Bristle Club-rush			*
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	***	**	*
Plants from broad ecological groupings				
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous buttercup	*	*	*
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	*	**	*
<i>Silene</i> sp.	Campion	*	*	
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	*		
<i>Primula</i> sp.	Primrose		*	
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not		*	
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshade		*	
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	*	*	
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle		*	*
cf <i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	Nipplewort	*		
<i>Bellis perennis</i> L.	Daisy		**	*
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	*		*
Apiaceae	Carrot family	*	*	*
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	*	*	
Poaceae (small)	Small grasses	**		

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Trench 56 (Zone VI)

D.2.34 Trench 56 exposed a section through palaeochannel [5618], one of several shallower palaeochannels in the Long Meadow which cut through the fills of an earlier, much

wider channel. Three fills of the palaeochannel were examined, in order of depth: organic silt (5607), peaty silt (5608), and two samples from organic clay (5614).

D.2.35 The upper two fills, 5607 and 5608, contains material that is fairly degraded, with fine, fragmentary material, mostly woody, with abundant roots. Seeds are fairly sparse and preservation generally poor; the assemblages are dominated by mint, water-plantain, sedge and rushes. Some of the less abundant aquatic taxa hint at standing water: iris, water-cress, yellow water-lily, pondweed and arrowhead are all present in these two fills. There are also plants of rough ground including nettle and dock. Insects are sparse, but where present are well preserved.

D.2.36 Although two increments were examined from lower fill (5614), both were found to be similar to each other in composition. Both samples produced large flots with abundant chunky, solid pieces of wood and frequent roundwood. Seeds are relatively sparse, although often in a good state of preservation, and in both samples are strongly dominated by sedges (*Carex* sp). Both assemblages contain seeds of open, herbaceous taxa (such as nettle, stitchwort, and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp), alongside aquatic/waterside taxa. However, the lower sample differs in that it contains numerous seeds, plus a cone, of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Charcoal fragments are also fairly common, particularly in the lower part of the unit.

Table D13: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 56

Context no		5607	5608	5614	5614
Sample no		1086	1077	1078	1079
Depth (m BGL)		0.72-0.79	0.86-0.96	1.10-1.20	1.30-1.38
Context Description		Fill of [5618]	Fill of [5618]	Fill of [5618]	Fill of [5618]
Sediment Description		Org. silt	Peaty silt	Org. clay	Org. clay
Period			EN		
Sample volume scanned*		25%	50%	50%	25%
Potential for analysis		B/C	B/C	B/C	B
Potential for 14C dating		B/C	B	B	A
Potential for insects		B/C	B/C	C	A/B
Amorphous plant remains			*****		
Wood fragments		***	**	*****	*****
Roundwood		*	***	**	****
Buds and bud scales		*			***
Insect remains		***	****	**	****
Mites			**	*	
Mollusc shells		*	***	****	*****
Earthworm egg cases			**		
Roots		*****	*****	****	
Charred Remains					
Charcoal >2mm				*	**
Charcoal <2mm			**	**	***
Waterlogged seeds					
Preservation		3	3	2	2

Context no		5607	5608	5614	5614
Sample no		1086	1077	1078	1079
Depth (m BGL)		0.72-0.79	0.86-0.96	1.10-1.20	1.30-1.38
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground					
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed			**	*
<i>Aphanes</i> sp.	Parsley-piert			*	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle	**	*	**	***
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort				**
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot		*	*	**
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove			*	
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain	*			*
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle	*			
Grassland plants					
<i>Leontodon/Picris</i> sp.	Hawkbit/Hawkweed Oxtongue			*	
Wet ground and aquatic plants					
<i>Nuphar lutea</i> (L.) Sm.	Yellow Water-lily		*		
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	*	*	**	**
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L.	Common Meadow-rue	*			
<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.	Water-milfoil			*	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Alder (seed)				***
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Alder (cone)				*
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	Water-cress	**			
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> (L.) Clairv	Ragged-Robin				**
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	*****	**	**	**
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	Gypsywort				*
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.	Hemp-agrimony				**
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L.	Arrowhead		**	*	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	****		*	**
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	Pondweed		*		*
<i>Iris</i> sp.	Iris	*			
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	***	**		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes	*	**	*	*
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	***	**	****	*****
Plants from broad ecological groupings					
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous buttercup		*	**	**
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Bramble			*	*
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Cinquefoil	*		*	
<i>Brassica cf nigra</i> (L.) W.D.J.Koch	Black Mustard			*	*
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	****	**	**	**
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not		*	*	
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshade				*
<i>cf Teucrium</i> sp.	Germander			*	
Asteraceae	Daisy Family			*	**
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle			*	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder				**
Apiaceae	Carrot family		**	**	**
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	*			

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Zones VII and VIII

D.2.37 In Zones VII and VIII, peat deposits radiocarbon dated to the Saxon and medieval periods were encountered. It is possible these deposits may have formed, in part, by structures long the Old Abingdon Road and the Devil’s Backbone acting as a barrier to the drainage of water from this part of the floodplain, resulting in backing up of water in the channel systems. As little work has previously been undertaken on peats of historical date in this part of Oxford, samples were examined from one trench in Zone VII (Trench 72; Great Common) and two trenches in Zone VIII (Trench 113, Devil’s Backbone and Trench 127, Feast Meadow).

Trench 72 (Zone VII)

D.2.38 In Trench 72 a sequence was sampled from the peaty fill of shallow palaeochannel [7212] and the overlying alluvium. An organic silt from this palaeochannel had previously been examined from borehole OA103 (Meen 2017, Rutherford 2017); however, this produced a questionable modern radiocarbon date suggestive of sample contamination. A radiocarbon date from the base of the deposit in Trench 72 suggests the onset of peat formation occurred during the Early Saxon period at 430-620 cal AD (Beta-481033) and is therefore not contemporary with the adjacent cropmark enclosure which has been radiocarbon dated to the Roman period.

D.2.39 The upper two alluvial layers examined from the sequence, (7204) and (7205), are both a fairly sterile silty clay, although there was reasonable preservation of insects in (7205). Seeds are mostly aquatic or wetland taxa that tend to preferentially survive in poor preservation conditions, such as rush (*Juncus* sp) and water-plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*). The earliest alluvial layer, (7206) is both siltier and more organic than the later deposits, producing a woody flot with a dense concentration of well-preserved seeds. The most abundant seeds are from a small range of wetland and aquatic taxa: sedge, crowfoot, mint, water-plantain and marshwort, but seeds of open or rough ground are also present at lower frequency (nettle, grasses, docks). The peaty deposit that fills the palaeochannel [7212] contains an almost identical plant assemblage to the alluvium directly overlying it, suggesting there has been inmixing or that the alluvium contains eroded peat from nearby. Both contexts also contain frequent small charcoal fragments.

Table D14: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 72

Context no	7204	7205	7206	7207
Sample no	552	553	554	555
Context Description	Alluvium	Alluvium	Alluvium	Fill [7212]
Sediment Description	Silty clay	Silty clay	Clayey silt	Peaty silt
Depth (m BGL)	0.46-0.49	0.49-0.58	0.58-0.66	0.70-0.80
Date				ESaxon
Sample volume scanned*	100%	100%	50%	25%
Potential for analysis	D	C	A/B	A/B
Potential for 14C dating	D	C	A	A
Potential for insects	D	B/C	A/B	A

Context no		7204	7205	7206	7207
Sample no		552	553	554	555
Amorphous plant remains			***		
Wood fragments			**	*****	*****
Roundwood				**	**
Insect remains		***	****	*****	*****
Mites				**	**
Mollusc shells				***	***
Earthworm egg cases			*	***	***
roots		*****	***		
Charred Remains					
Charcoal <2mm			*	***	***
Waterlogged seeds					
Preservation		4	3	2	2
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground					
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppy		*		
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle			**	
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i>	Redshank/ Pale Persicaria		*		**
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort			*	*
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot			*	*
<i>Digitalis</i> sp.	Foxglove			*	
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain				*
Wet ground and aquatic plants					
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	*	**	*****	*****
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T. Aiton	Water-cress			*	**
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	Water-starwort			*	*
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint		**	*****	*****
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.	Gypsywort			*	*
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort	*	**	*****	*****
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	**	**	*****	*****
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i> L.	Horned Pondweed				*
<i>Iris</i> sp.	Iris				
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	**	***	**	**
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes		*	**	**
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	*		*****	*****
Plants from broad ecological groupings					
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/ Creeping/ Bulbous buttercup		*	*	*
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock			*	*
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not			*	
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshade			*	
Apiaceae	Carrot family			**	**
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	*		**	**
Poaceae (small)	Small grasses		*	*	

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Trench 113 – Devil’s Backbone (Zone VIII)

D.2.40 A single sample was examined from peat deposit (11305) in Trench 113, directly beneath an accumulation of limestone rubble that may have acted as a support for a structure or causeway leading from the village of South Hinksey. The sampled produced a medieval radiocarbon date of 1020-1160 cal AD (Beta-481038).

D.2.41 The flot from the peat sample is fairly large, composed of woody fragments, plant stem and roots. Although seeds are distributed relatively sparsely amongst the background material, the large size of flot means there are quite high numbers of seeds overall. Taxa of wet or damp ground are abundant, especially crowfoots, mint, water-plantain, rushes and sedges. Few taxa indicative of other habitats are present, although greater plantain (*Plantago major*), a plant that favours cultivated or rough ground, does occur frequently. Numerous seeds of cultivated flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) were also noted.

Table D15: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 113

Context no		11305
Sample no		541
Depth (m BGL)		0.80-0.90
Sediment Description		Peat
Period		Medieval
Sample volume scanned*		25%
Potential for analysis		B
Potential for scientific dating		A
Potential for insect assessment/analysis		A
Amorphous plant remains		
Wood fragments		*****
Roundwood		**
Buds and bud scales		*
Insect remains		*****
Mites		**
Earthworm egg cases		**
roots		*****
Charred Remains		
Charcoal <2mm		***
Waterlogged seeds		
Preservation		1 / 2
Economic plants		
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Flax	**
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground		
<i>Aphanes</i> sp.	Parsley-piert	*
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa</i>	Redshank/Pale Persicaria	**
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass	*
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchwort	*
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain	***
Wet ground and aquatic plants		
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	*****

Context no		11305
<i>Myriophyllum</i> sp.	Water-milfoil	*
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint	***
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort	*
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> L.	Arrowhead	*
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain	****
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	Pondweed	*
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	****
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes	**
<i>Isolepis setacea</i> (L.) R. Br.	Bristle Club-rush	*
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	****
Plants from broad ecological groupings		
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous buttercup	*
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	Cinquefoil	*
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	*
Apiaceae	Carrot family	****
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses	**
Poaceae (small)	Small grasses	*

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Trench 127 (Zone VIII)

D.2.42 The sedimentary sequence from Trench 127 incorporated the fills of palaeochannel [12714], comprising a basal clay channel fill (12706) and a peat (12709) which has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle to Late Saxon period at 990-780 cal AD. The channel fills are capped by alluvial clays (12704), (12708) and (12705).

D.2.43 Of the three alluvial clay layers that were examined from this sequence, the upper two (12704) and (12708) both produced small flots dominated by roots, with seeds of aquatic or damp ground taxa, mostly in low quantity or limited to those which tend to be preferentially preserved in conditions of partial waterlogging (predominately rush and water-plantain). In contrast, the earliest alluvial layer, (12705), shows good preservation and abundance for both seeds and insects. However, the range of seeds are mostly those present in (12708) but in much higher quantity, suggesting this is due to better preservation rather than reflecting a more diverse flora.

D.2.44 The peat that had formed within palaeochannel [12714] produced a flot mostly composed of plant stems, with occasional woody fragments. Seeds are sparser than in the overlying alluvial layer, mostly aquatics or wet ground taxa. A single seed of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) is present and charcoal fragments were fairly frequent. The underlying clay is fairly sterile, mostly made up of roots with occasional plant stem and some woody material. Although insect remains are sparse, they were well preserved where present.

D.2.45 The pollen examined from this sequence (Batchelor 2017) showed little variation between each increment, with frequent herbaceous open ground taxa, low arboreal values and possible cereal type pollen. Similarly, the seed assemblage does not clearly show a change in environment type through the profile, with similar taxa present in each. The variable concentration of seeds between contexts is more likely caused by

differing preservation conditions. However, the seed assemblage differs from the pollen in that the open ground taxa so prevalent in the pollen record hardly appear amongst the seed assemblages from any of the units. In channel deposits such as these, seeds of wet-ground taxa and aquatic such as sedge, spike-rush, mint and crowfoot which were growing in or around the deposit will generally be highly abundant, and can dilute the signal from the plants growing beyond the immediate deposit which may form a more significant part of the pollen assemblage.

Table D16: Waterlogged plant remains and invertebrates from Trench 127

Context no		12704	12708	12705	12709	12706
Sample no		1503	1504	1505	1506	1507
Depth (m BGL)		0.66-0.76	0.78-0.82	0.85-0.95	0.98-1.08	1.30-1.40
Context Description		Alluvium	Alluvium	Alluvium	Fill of [12714]	Fill of [12714]
Sediment Description		Clay	Clay	Clay	Peat	Clay
Feature Type					990-780calAD	
Sample volume scanned*		100%	100%	25%	50%	50%
Potential for analysis		D	C	A/B	B/C	C
Potential for 14C dating		D	C	A	B	C
Potential for insects		D	C	A	B/C	C
Amorphous plant remains				*****	*****	****
Wood fragments				*****	*	***
Roundwood				**	*	*
Insect remains		*	***	*****	***	**
Mites				**	**	
Earthworm egg cases				**		*
roots		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
Charred Remains						
Charcoal <2mm				**	***	**
Waterlogged seeds						
Preservation		4	3 / 4	2	2 / 3	3
Economic plants						
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Flax				*	
Plants of waste, cultivated or open ground						
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.	Silverweed			*		
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Small Nettle			*		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoot				*	
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	Greater Plantain				*	
Wet ground and aquatic plants						
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	Celery-leaved Buttercup			*		
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot		**	*****	**	**
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	Mint		**	*****	**	
<i>Apium</i> sp.	Marshwort			*	*	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i> L.	Water-plantain		***	*****	***	**

Context no		12704	12708	12705	12709	12706
<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	Pondweed					*
<i>Iris</i> sp.	Iris			*		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	***	***	****		**
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	Spike-rushes		**	**	*	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge		**	*****	*	
Plants from broad ecological groupings						
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock			*		
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not			*		
Apiaceae	Carrot family			*****	**	*
Poaceae (large)	Large grasses				*	

* If 50%, counts have been doubled, if 25% counts have been multiplied

Discussion

Early Neolithic

- D.2.46 The early Neolithic is represented by a single feature: palaeochannel [5618], which produced a radiocarbon date of 3520-3360 cal BC from its middle fill. The lower sample from the basal fill contained a number of alder seeds, plus a cone, of alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). Alder is a tree that prefers damp habitats, often being found alongside waterways, and its presence may suggest an alder carr type vegetation at an early prehistoric date in this part of the floodplain.
- D.2.47 The previously assessed waterlogged plant material from Long Meadow (OABH104a; Meen 2017) shows a similar pattern to the seed assemblages examined here. In the previous sequence, the upper units were dominated by seeds of sedge and a mixture of open, wetland and aquatic taxa, with lower units containing alder seeds and catkins. Similarly, the pollen record from borehole OABH104a shows a dominance of alder in the earliest levels, with a clear shift to dominance by sedge over time, interpreted as a shift from alder carr to an open, wet environment, possibly with hay meadows and cultivation (Rutherford 2017).
- D.2.48 However, at a higher level within the same fill, no remains of alder were observed. Plant material was otherwise similar to that in the base of the channel, with abundant wood remains, although the range of wetland taxa was slightly reduced at the expense of plants of open, grassy or disturbed ground. This perhaps reflects an opening up, and perhaps to some extent a drying out, of this part of the floodplain.
- D.2.49 Preservation in the basal organic clay is good or fair for waterlogged seeds, but for insects, preservation is considerably better in the lower sample compared to higher in the unit. In the upper two organic/peaty silt fills, seeds are sparse and often poorly preserved; insects show better preservation but again are sparse. All three fills of this early feature should contain sufficient plant material for further analysis to be worthwhile, although it is likely that the poorer preservation of the upper fills may result in a slightly biased, more limited range of taxa.

Early Bronze Age

- D.2.50 Peats radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age have been identified in three separate trenches: trench 4 (in zone I) and in trenches 24 and 29 (both in zone V). Peat (406) and (2912) produced closely matching radiocarbon dates of 2200-2230 cal BC and 2200-2030 cal BC respectively, whilst peat (2409) was dated slightly later at 1880-1640 cal BC.
- D.2.51 Peat (406) developed within palaeochannel [419] in the most northerly part of the investigation area, and contained alder, hemp-agrimony and open ground taxa such as buttercup and grasses. Contemporary material from the adjacent borehole OABH111 was found to contain a similar range of taxa (Meen, 2017), dominated by large wood pieces, but with a low concentration of seeds. As in the peat from Trench 4, seeds of alder were present, alongside mostly damp ground taxa and some more open taxa including daisies and buttercups.
- D.2.52 The peaty deposits found within zone I suggest that wet, swampy conditions were prevalent in the early prehistoric period. The presence of alder in both Trench 4 and OABH111 are suggestive of alder carr, a type of wet woodland in which alder and sedge predominate. The peat provides an insight into the early development of the floodplain, which has been studied elsewhere in the Upper Thames Valley at sites including at Oxey Mead, Yarnton (Greig 2004).
- D.2.53 The evidence from the Early Bronze Age peat in trench 4 contrasts with the near contemporary peats from Trench 29, and the slightly later material from Trench 24. Alder was present in neither of these deposits, being instead dominated by particularly sedge but also other wetland and aquatic taxa, and also an increased proportion of plants of open and disturbed ground, including grasses. However, pollen from Trench 24 does not show the same picture, with the earliest peats containing a dominance of arboreal pollen that is interpreted as predominantly alder carr with elements of sedge fen/reed swamp (Batchelor 2017), with a decline in tree pollen and switch to a sedges/grass dominated environment not recorded until much later in the sequence. This discrepancy may be the result of the different routes through which seeds and pollen are deposited, with seeds tending to represent more localised conditions; alder is wind pollinated and its pollen may disperse over greater distances than the relatively large seeds.
- D.2.54 Insects are well preserved in each of the Early Bronze Age peats deposits, and waterlogged seeds show good or fair preservation.

Iron Age

- D.2.55 Two palaeochannels were radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age: channel [415] in Zone I, with an Early/Middle Iron Age date of 490-260 cal BC, and channel [2415] in Zone Va, dated slightly later at 360-120 cal BC.
- D.2.56 Preservation from the upper fill (412) of palaeochannel [415] is poor, but improves in the lower fills of the channel. Both fills (413) and (414) have good insect preservation, although seeds are relatively sparse and are often partly decayed or damaged in fill (413). Seed preservation in (414) is reasonable, although again, overall numbers are fairly low. Seeds are generally of aquatic or wet ground taxa that would have been growing in or around the channel, alongside seeds of disturbed ground. Charcoal in

the lowermost fill points to nearby human activity in this period, although as the material was deposited in a channel, material may have been transported from further afield.

D.2.57 Both samples from channel [2415] have excellent preservation for both waterlogged plant remains and insects. The assemblage is heavily biased towards the wet/damp ground taxa that would have been growing in or around the stream, although again, some may be reworked from elsewhere by the movement of water in the channel.

Saxon/Medieval

D.2.58 Accumulations of peat dating to the Saxon and medieval periods were encountered in Zones VII and VIII. In Trench 113, an accumulation of peat found beneath rubble associated with a medieval causeway contained well preserved seeds and insects. The peat provides excellent conditions for preservation of organic material, and reflects the predominantly wetland taxa that would have been growing in or around it as it formed. Also notable is the occurrence of numerous seeds of cultivated flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), a crop grown for both oil and for fibre. The production of flax fibre (linen) requires the stems of the harvested flax plant to be soaked (retted) in water, a practice often carried out in ponds or streams. It may be significant that flax seeds occur close to a man-made structure, as this may have provided a convenient access point from which to undertake retting. Remains of flax have been found from several waterlogged contexts in the Oxford area and it is clear that retting was being undertaken in local streams: for example, flax capsules from a Saxon palaeochannel at St Aldates, and plant fibres and seeds of a similar age from the floodplain at Oxe Mead, Yarnton (Robinson 2003: 141).

D.2.59 By contrast, the Saxon peat that formed within palaeochannel [12714] in Trench 127 shows much poorer preservation, with a far lower proportion of wood fragments and much sparser seeds. There was a considerable mineral and root component to the flots. The single seed of flax presumably derives from the same activity that caused numerous flax seeds to be present in the slightly younger peat deposit (11305). Frequent small charcoal fragments are also indicative of nearby human activity.

D.2.60 A peaty silt from within palaeochannel [7212], in Trench 72, was the earliest of the Saxon peat deposits at 430-620 calAD. Preservation of seeds is good, with both seeds and insect remains abundant. This organic unit contains frequent small charcoal fragments, pointing to nearby human activity. A borehole sequence from elsewhere in the same channel was previously assessed for both waterlogged plant remains and for pollen (OABH103; Meen 2017, Rutherford 2017). However, in this sequence seeds were present in much lower numbers and there was less evidence for wood or other peaty remains. In contrast, the pollen from the sequence was well preserved, and suggested an open, herb rich environment (Rutherford 2017). While the aquatic and wetland taxa growing in or around the channel dominate the seed assemblage, the plants of open habitat that are so strong in the pollen record are diluted by the wetland taxa, although still present at low level.

D.2.61 Late Saxon/Medieval organic clays were sampled from the fills of palaeochannels in Trenches 15 and 39, adjacent to the Seacourt Stream and the Bulstake Stream

respectively. In trench 15, the upper fill of palaeochannel [1523] dated to 990-1150 cal AD, and had excellent preservation of both insects and seeds. Charcoal occurred frequently, and together with a waterlogged seed assemblage containing numerous arable weeds and plants of disturbed ground, this suggests human activity in the vicinity of the palaeochannel, possibly with arable cultivation or crop processing occurring nearby. The underlying fill is less organic and preservation slightly poorer, with plant remains sometimes fragmented, and, although a good range was observed, many taxa are present only in low quantity. Although specific arable weeds are absent from this increment, the presence of numerous charred wheat grains and a rachis fragment from a free-threshing wheat attests to the processing of crops in the vicinity; abundant charcoal fragments also suggest nearby human activity. Both pollen sequences analysed from Trench 15 provide corroborating evidence for cereal cultivation (Batchelor 2017).

D.2.62 In Trench 39, palaeochannel [3924] was dated to 1020-1160 calAD. In contrast to the organic silts from Trench 15 however, preservation is poorer of both waterlogged seeds and insects, with insect remains particularly sparse. However, although the seed assemblage is more limited, the types of vegetation represented offer a contrast to those of a similar date from Trench 15, with fewer signifiers of cultivation and the presence of some arboreal vegetation in the form of alder. Further analysis of both these deposits may therefore demonstrate contrasting activities and environments occurring in different areas of the floodplain at this time.

D.2.63 The palaeochannel from Trench 42 has excellent preservation in all sampled fills, with abundant waterlogged seeds and insects, although in the lower fill (4204) preservation of seeds is more variable making it difficult to identify some items. The flots are predominately wood based and all contain frequent roundwood, and fill (4203), in particular, contains frequent charcoal fragments. The charcoal, alongside seeds of arable weeds and other open or disturbed ground flora, points to nearby human activity. Cereal cultivation is also suggested by the pollen, with large Poaceae or *Cereale* type pollen recorded (Batchelor 2017).

Post-Medieval

D.2.64 Two features have been dated as Post-Medieval: the most recent cut of the old county boundary ditch in Zone IV is filled by sediments dated post-1700AD, and ditch [5333], which cuts into the alluvium in Zone Vc. As may be expected from relatively recent deposits, preservation of organic remains was good in both features.

D.2.65 The presence of white-water lily and shells from molluscs commonly found amongst dense aquatic plants suggest that the old county boundary would have contained standing water. Taxa of grassland – dandelion, hawkbit/hawkweed oxtongue, and grasses – in the middle fill suggest grassy or rough ground nearby. An open, damp floodplain meadow is probably represented, and further work may identify whether the flora of the meadow in previous centuries, and by inference the management practices used on the meadow, has parallels with the vegetation in this area today. This part of the present-day floodplain is a carefully managed meadow with M3 and M4 grassland communities.

D.2.66 The seeds preserved within the post-medieval sediments of ditch [5333] are limited to a fairly narrow range of taxa, with the lower fill showing the better preservation of the two. As with ditch [5333], the plant assemblage contains mostly plants of disturbed or damp ground, the type of plants which would be expected in ditches alongside a floodplain trackway, and which would contain water for at least part of the year.

Alluvium

D.2.67 Alluvial deposits were encountered in many of the excavated sections and can be used to distinguish periods of increased channel flow and over-bank flooding. Increased alluviation on the floodplain of the Upper Thames during the Iron Age has previously been linked to intensification of agriculture in the catchment (Robinson, 2003). Although no direct radiocarbon dates have been obtained from alluvium on the current scheme, the stratigraphic relationships of the alluvium with dated features provide a *terminus post quem* and shows that alluvial activity was occurring at numerous times through prehistory and up to the present day.

D.2.68 Alluvium sampled in Trench 53 seals post-medieval or later deposits, and are the youngest deposits examined. However, both layers are very poor for both waterlogged seeds and insects and have little potential to provide environmental information

D.2.69 Alluvium sealing Saxon or medieval features was sampled from several trenches. In Trench 15, the uppermost sampled layer of alluvium (1508) shows the poorer preservation, and insect preservation is variable. However, preservation is better in the lower alluvium (1509), particularly for insects, although seeds are still fairly scarce and generally limited to woody types. As alluvium, the deposit will contain a mixture of material washed in from elsewhere, resulting in a mixture of habitats being represented, the fragmentary wood material, and fairly poor preservation.

D.2.70 The upper layers of post-Saxon alluvium from Trench 72 were fairly sterile silty clays, although there was reasonable preservation of insects in (7205). Seeds were mostly aquatic or wetland taxa that tend to preferentially survive in poor preservation conditions. However, the oldest alluvial layer, (7206) had a higher organic content and contained a dense concentration of well-preserved seeds and insect remains. Wetland and aquatic taxa were most abundant, but seeds of open or rough ground were also present at lower frequency.

D.2.71 The alluvial clay layers from Trench 127 show a contrast in preservation between the two uppermost layers compared to the lowest layer. Whereas the upper layers contain seeds in low quantity, mostly those which tend to be preferentially preserved in conditions of partial waterlogging, the earliest alluvial layer, (12705), showed good preservation and abundance for both seeds and insects. However, the range of seeds are mostly those present in the upper layers but in much higher quantity, suggesting this is due to better preservation rather than reflecting a more diverse flora.

D.2.72 Alluvium was examined from two other trenches, in which the layers sealed prehistoric features and therefore may be considerably earlier than the other alluvial layers studied. In Trench 24 layer (2420) seals a Middle Iron Age palaeochannel, but the deposit is almost entirely sterile and the few poorly preserved seeds of rush contained within it can tell us little about the contemporary environment.

D.2.73 In Trench 29, the alluvium sealing a Bronze Age palaeochannel contained many of the same plant taxa as were present within the peaty channel fills themselves, with preservation almost as good in the alluvial samples. The absence of grasses and the increase in aquatic species, particularly the pondweeds, in the alluvium perhaps reflect the increasingly saturated local environment. However, many elements of the vegetation present as peat was forming, a mixture of plants of wet as well as more open or disturbed ground, persist within the alluvium, so the observed changes may well reflect very localised changes in sedimentary environment within the channel itself.

References

- D.2.74 Greig, J. 2004. Pollen from Yarnton Floodplain. In Hey, G. *Yarnton: Saxon and Medieval Settlement and Landscape. Result of excavations 1990-96*. Oxford Archaeology: Thames Valley Monograph No. 20. 369-379.
- D.2.75 Robinson, M. 2003. Saxon flax retting in river channels and the apparent lack of water pollution. In Murphy, P and Wiltshire, P. (eds). *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry*. Oxford: Oxbow. 141-142.

D.3 Land and Freshwater Mollusca

By Elizabeth Stafford

Introduction

D.3.1 Fourteen sample flots were submitted from the Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme for assessment of preservation of land and freshwater Mollusca. The samples were primarily processed from 1 litre of sediment for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains (Meen, this report). Following an initial scan, samples that contained a moderate amount of shell were examined in more detail, the results of which are presented below. The aim of the assessment was to comment on abundance and preservation of shell, as well as providing information on past environments of deposition.

Method

D.3.2 All flots processed for waterlogged plant remains were retained wet. For the purposes of this assessment whole shell and apical fragments of Mollusca were picked from the flots and air-dried. Identifications were made under a binocular microscope at magnifications of up to x40 with the aid of a modern reference collection. An estimate of abundance of each taxa was made on a sliding scale of + 1-3, ++ 4-12, +++ 13-25, ++++ 26-50, +++++ >50 and the results are presented in tabular format. Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005) and habitat information follows Boycott (1936); Ellis (1926); Evans (1972) and Kerney (1979, 1999).

D.3.3 For freshwater mollusc groups habitat preferences consist of the following:

- Flowing water species: require a clean stream with a current

- Ditch species: require clean slowly moving water often with abundant aquatic plants
- Catholic species: tolerate a wide range of conditions except the worst slums
- Slum species: those able to live in water subject to stagnation, drying up and large temperature variations

Results and discussion

D.3.4 All of the samples examined derive from floodplain sediment sequences, largely associated with palaeochannels from Zones Ib, IV, V, VI and VII. The sequences have been radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and historic period. Samples from dryland deposits did not generally preserve mollusc shell, apart from occasional specimens and modern intrusive elements in bulk samples collected for charred plant remains. The condition of the shell was generally moderate to poor in most of the samples. The shell was thin and fragile and frequently exhibited surface pitting and wear. Shell abundance is generally considered to be poor to moderate and only 4 of the 14 samples achieved numbers of identifiable individuals in excess of 100 per 1litre of sediment processed.

D.3.5 All of the samples produced assemblages almost entirely dominated by freshwater taxa. The most frequent taxa were flowing water species such as *Bithynia tentaculata*, *Valvata piscinalis*, *Ancylus fluviatilis* and *Theodoxus fluviatilis*, all of which have thick robust shells resistant to water erosion and leaching of carbonate. A range of ditch species were also present, in particular *Valvata cristata*, *Planorbis planorbis* and *Anisus vortex*. The most frequent catholic species were *Gyraulus acronicus*, *Gyraulus albus*, *Gyraulus crista* and *Bathyomphalus contortus*. Slum species were generally present in low numbers. The terrestrial component of all samples was very small and restricted to occasional specimens of *Vallonia pulchella* and *Carychium minimum*, common in damp floodplain grassland and the catholic species *Cochlicopa*. The obligate marsh snail *Succinea/Oxyloma* sp. was noted in only two samples, although shells of this species are quite thin and fragile.

Recommendations

D.3.6 The results of the evaluation suggest, on the whole, the sediments across the scheme are generally not wholly conducive for the preservation of mollusc shell. This is particularly so for the drier areas away from the floodplain. The shell from the palaeochannels are not in great condition and few of the assemblages contain sufficient quantity of material for full analysis in terms of percentage frequency histograms. However, for those contexts that do produce moderately abundant assemblages, they can provide important information to support the conclusions of other, better preserved palaeoenvironmental remains such as waterlogged plant remains, insects and pollen. Should the Scheme proceed to excavation it is recommended molluscs are examined from bulk and incremental samples collected for plant remains. Onsite sampling specifically for molluscs should be targeted only on individual sequences or features that are clearly observed as shell rich.

References

- D.3.7 Boycott, A E, 1936 The habits of freshwater mollusca in Britain, *Journal of animal ecology* 144, 129-30
- D.3.8 Ellis, A E, 1926 *British Snails: Guide to the Non-marine Gastropoda of Great Britain and Ireland, Pleistocene to Recent*, Oxford University Press, Oxford
- D.3.9 Evans, J G, 1972 *Land Snails in Archaeology*. Seminar Press, London and New York
- D.3.10 Kerney, M, 1999 *Atlas of land and freshwater molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books

Table D17: Land and freshwater Mollusca

Zone	Ib	Ib	IV	IV	Va	Vb	Vb	Vb	VI	VI	VI	VI	VII	VII
Trench	4	4	15	15	24	29	29	29	42	42	56	56	72	72
Context	414	406	1511	1512	2423	2910	2906	2908	4202	4204	5608	5614	7207	7206
Sample	10	12	26	65	94	1048	1049	1050	1004	1006	1077	1079	555	554
FRESHWATER														
Flowing water species														
<i>Theodoxus fluviatilis</i>	+++								+++	+				
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>	+++++	++	++	+	++	+		+	+++++	++++	+	+++++	++++	++
<i>Bithynia leachii</i>	+		++						+			+++		
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	+++			+	+	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+	++	+	
<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>		+								+	++	+		
Ditch species														
<i>Valvata cristata</i>	++	+	++		+++		++		++	+	+	+++	++	++
<i>Anisus vortex</i>	+++							+	++	++				
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	++		+				+	+	++	+			++	++
<i>Planorbis carinatus</i>										+				
Catholic species														
<i>Lymnaea</i> spp.					+	+	+	++				++		
<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>	+								+					
<i>Radix balthica</i>		+					+	+						
<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i>	++	+	++						++	+		++	+	
<i>Planorbarius corneus</i>													+	+
<i>Gyraulus crista</i>		+			++					+		++	+	
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>	++				+			+	++		+	+++		
<i>Gyraulus acronicus</i>	+++			+					+++	++++				+
Slum species														
<i>Galba truncatula</i>						++	++	+				+	+	
<i>Lymnaea palustris</i>		+											+	
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	+		+						+	+			++	+
TERESTRIAL TAXA														
<i>Carychium minimum</i>								+				+		
<i>Succinea/Oxyloma</i>		+					+							
<i>Vallonia pulcella</i>		+	+		+	+	+	+			+	+		
Zonitidae												+		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	+	+							+			+		
Estimated total	160	20	30	6	40	20	30	30	160	100	12	150	60	25
Bivalve	+++	+	+		+	++	++	++	+++	++++	+	++++	++	

D.4 Charred Plant Remains and Charcoal

By Sharon Cook and Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

D.4.1 The samples described here were taken from a range of archaeological features and deposits across the Scheme, primarily to assess the preservation and abundance of charred plant remains and charcoal and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The samples were also selected to maximise the opportunity for recovering material suitable for radiocarbon dating in cases where artefacts were not recovered or were unsuitable for phasing the features. In total 60 samples were examined for charred plant remains and charcoal.

Methodology

- D.4.2 The total volume (up to 40 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraf system) for the recovery of plant remains and any bones or artefacts that might be present. Flots were collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through a 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flots and residues were allowed to air dry in a heated room. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction after sorting for artefacts to check for hammer scale and any bones and artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- D.4.3 Dried flots were scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 to x20. Due to the small amount of charred plant remains within the samples, numbers within the tables are full number of items (cereal grain, cereal chaff, weed/ wild plants and other charred plant remains).
- D.4.4 As many of the bulk samples from archaeological features also contained an uncharred (waterlogged) component, for efficiency this material was recorded during this initial scan and supplements the information from the dedicated waterlogged plant remains samples reported upon by Meen (see below). Uncharred material has been recorded on a semi-quantitative: + = < 5 items, ++ = 5 - 25 items, +++ = 25 - 50 items, ++++ = 50-100 items, +++++ = >100 items.
- D.4.5 Identifications of seeds and cereal chaff were made with reference to published guides (eg Jacomet 2006 and Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the comparative seed collection held at OAS, but should again be considered preliminary. Nomenclature for the plant taxa follows Stace 2010.
- D.4.6 Charcoal was also assessed on the same semi-quantitative scale in terms of fragments >2mm and fragments <2mm. Any fragments less than 2mm are unsuitable for species identification. Further identification of charcoal has not been attempted for this assessment.

Results

Zone 1, Trench 7

D.4.7 A single 40 litre bulk sample from a tree-throw. Fill (709) produced a flot that is fairly rich in charcoal including twig wood, heartwood and bark, a fair proportion of which is potentially identifiable to species although generally of small size (2-4mm). A single fragment of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell is also present and has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age 2030-1890 cal BC (Beta-480758; 3600+/-30BP) There are a small number of amorphous clinkered fragments of indeterminate origin. Uncharred material includes roots and a small number of terrestrial molluscs.

Table D18: Plant remains from Zone I, bulk samples

Sample No		1
Context No		709
Cut No		707
Trench No		7
Feature Type		Tree Throw
Period		EBA
Zone		I
Sample Vol (L)		40
Flot Volume (ml)		80
Legumes, fruits and nuts		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel (nut shell)	1
Charcoal		
>4mm		+
2-4mm		+++
<2mm		++++

Zone II, Trench 10

D.4.8 Apart from roots and a few fairly robust uncharred seeds of elder (*Sambucus* sp.), nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and abundant terrestrial and freshwater molluscs, the flot from sample <77> contains only a small number of charred cereal grains including probable wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.) probable barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.). A few amorphous charred fragments may be formerly waterlogged fragments of charcoal. The feature is believed to be modern in date.

Table D19: Plant remains from Zone II, bulk samples

Sample No		77
Context No		1006
Cut No		1002
Trench No		10
Feature Type		Ditch Fill
Period		19th-20th C
Zone		II
Sample Vol (L)		10
Flot Volume (ml)		50
Charred cereal grain		
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	cf. wheat	1*
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	cf. barley	1*
Cerealia	indet. cereal	3*
Wild species		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks	1*
Other charred		

Sample No		77
Context No		1006
Indet.	seed/fruit	1*
Charcoal		
>4mm		-
2-4mm		-
<2mm		++
Uncharred seeds		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle	+++
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	docks	+
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots	+
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elder	+
unid (fragmented)		+

*fragment

Zone V, Trench 19

D.4.9 The flots from two samples from this trench, <71> from Medieval cobbled deposit (1906) and <72> from the Post Medieval alluvial layer (1902) which overlay (1904), contain virtually no charred material apart from a few small fragments of charcoal. However <72> includes fairly frequent molluscs, as well as a range of uncharred seeds, mostly of knotweeds or sedges (*Polygonaceae/Carex* type), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and buttercups (*Ranunculaceae*).

Zone V, Trench 20-22

D.4.10 Sample <69> from 14th-15th century layer (2005) overlying the causeway in trench 20 contains abundant fragments of snail shell but again few charred remains. Fragments of a clinkered material are probably anthracite and uncharred seeds and insect fragments may be of fairly recent origin. The flot from sample <52>, from undated tree-throw fill (2105), includes fairly abundant well-preserved charcoal, much of which is oak (*Quercus* sp.). No other charred plant remains were observed, but occasional terrestrial molluscs are present. Sample <53> from alluvial layer (2205) which contained Early Neolithic flint, produced a tiny flot largely of rooty fragments which includes no significant charred or uncharred plant remains.

Zone V, Trench 25

D.4.11 The flot from 18th-19th century ditch fill (2512) associated with the Hinksey causeway, is largely composed of a mixture of roots and woody fragments as well as occasional indeterminate fragments of charred plant material, a single charred grain probably of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and very occasional small (<2mm) fragments of charcoal. A range of uncharred seeds come from plants that typically are found today on damp and waste ground locally, and are consistent with a ditch-side flora. These include pinks or knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), chenopods (*Chenopodium* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus bulbosus/acris*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), sedge (*Carex* (3 sided)), mints (*Lamiaceae* including cf *Salvia* sp.), ragged robin (*Silene flos-cuculi*) and thistle (*Carduus* sp.) as well as other taxa that have not been identified at this time. The flot also includes an uncharred fruit stone probably of sloe (*Prunus* cf. *spinosa*).

Zone V, Trenches 30, 34 and 39

D.4.12 Sample <1023> (3006) contains small fragments of charcoal (<2mm) but no charred or uncharred seeds. The majority of the flot is composed of fibrous plant matter. The layer remains undated at this stage. Sample <1016> (3407) contains only an indeterminate charred cereal grain fragment and small fragments (<2mm) of charcoal. A few ostracods in the sample suggest a fluvially derived deposit. The flot from undated tree-throw fill (3910) is almost entirely composed of roots and other fibrous plant matter, no seeds (charred or uncharred) are present and there is very occasional small-sized charcoal.

Table D20: Plant remains from Zone V, bulk samples

Sample No		71	72	69	52	53	70	1023	1016	1028
Context No		1906	1902	2005	2105	2205	2512	3006	3407	3910
Cut No		n/a	n/a	n/a	2104	n/a	2511	n/a	n/a	3907
Trench No		19	19	20	21	22	25	30	34	39
Feature Type		Dep.	Layer	Layer	TT	Alluv.	Ditch	Layer	Dep.	TT
Period		Meso-EN	Post-med	14th-15th C	U/D	EN	18th-19th C	U/D	U/D	U/D
Zone		V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Sample Vol (L)		38	8	38	8	30	30	35	30	30
Flot Volume (ml)		150	20	100	110	10	125	75	10	40
Charred cereal										
<i>cf. Triticum sp.</i>	cf. wheat						1			
Cerealia	indet. cereal								1*	
Uncharred seeds										
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus/acris</i>	meadow/bulbous buttercup	*					++			
<i>Ranunculus sub gen Batrachium</i>	crowfoot	++								
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	blackthorn						+			
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	brambles	+								
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle	+								
<i>Persicaria sp.</i>	knotweed						++			
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	docks						+			
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	ragged robin						+			
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>	goosefoots						++			
Lamiaceae	dead-nettles						++			
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	water mint	++								
<i>Salvia sp.</i>	claries						++			
<i>Carduus sp.</i>	thistles						++			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	+								
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedges	++					++			
Poaceae	grass seeds	+								
unid intact							+++			
unid frag		++					+			

*fragment

Zone VI, Trenches 49 and 50

D.4.13 The flot from <1055> (4917) which dates to the Late Mesolithic, contains only amorphous degraded plant fibrous material and the flot from undated feature fill (5019) was similarly poor, comprising only degraded amorphous plant material together with a few small fragments of charcoal.

Zone VI, Trench 61

D.4.14 The samples from burnt deposit (6108) and burnt deposit (6110) which both date to the Late Iron Age, include burnt clay fragments in the case of the former but only rare and tiny fragments of charcoal and no other charred material. A few uncharred seeds, molluscs and insects are likely to be intrusive.

Table D21: Plant remains from Zone VI, bulk samples

Sample No		1055	1056	1107	1108
Context No		4917	5019	6108	6110
Feature Type		Layer	Natural Feature	Burnt Deposit	Burnt Deposit
Period		LMeso	U/D	LIA	LIA
Zone		VI	VI	VI	VI
Sample Vol (L)		40	15	23	8
Flot Volume (ml)		10	30	10	10
Charcoal					
>4mm					
2-4mm					
<2mm			++	+	+
Uncharred Seeds					
<i>Ranunculus bulbosis/acris</i>	meadow/bulbous buttercup			+	+
unid (fragmented)					+

Zone VII, Trench 64

D.4.15 Three undated samples (<556>, <557>, <562>) produced no charred remains. Permanent waterlogging was evident in layer (6403) which was an alluvial clay underlying causeway (6406). This deposit included abundant uncharred seeds from plants including bramble (*Rubus* sp.), nettles (*Urtica dioica*), buttercups (Ranunculaceae), water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgen *Batrachium*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and chenopod (*Chenopodium* sp.), indicative of damp and disturbed/waste ground. Snail shell fragments were also common. Damp or wet ground was also indicated by the waterlogged seeds in underlying peat layer (6404) which include a similar range of plants but also water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), mallow (*Malva* sp.) and celery (*Apium graveolens*).

Zone VII, Trench 68

D.4.16 Sample <516> from Bronze Age pit fill (6805), radiocarbon dated to 1210-1010 cal BC (Beta-481032; 2910+/-30BP), was clearly waterlogged. The flot, half of which was scanned, includes wood, nutshell (two fragments of which were radiocarbon dated),

insect fragments and seeds including bramble (*Rubus* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), all of which are potentially edible but may in this case derive from nearby and overhanging vegetation, possibly a hedgerow. Charcoal within this flot is fairly abundant clean and in good condition with some large and potentially identifiable fragments, mainly of diffuse-porous type. Sample <517> from undated tree throw (6812) has a flot almost entirely composed of modern roots and other uncharred material with occasional small land snails. The small quantity of charcoal present is highly comminuted but a single indeterminate charred cereal grain is also present.

Table 22: Plant remains from Zone VII (Trenches 64 and 68), bulk samples

Sample No		556	557	562	516	517
Context No		6402	6403	6404	6805	6812
Cut No		n/a	n/a	6407	6804	6811
Trench No		64	64	64	68	68
Feature Type		Layer	Layer	Peat	Pit	TT
Period		U/D	U/D	U/D	MLBA	U/D
Zone		VII	VII	VII	VII	VII
Sample Vol (L)		7	30	35	14	25
Flot Volume (ml)		0	150	75	200	50
Charred cereal grain						
Cerealia	indet. cereal					1*
Charcoal						
>4mm		-	-	-	+	-
2-4mm		-	-	-	++	-
<2mm		-	-	-	++++	++
Uncharred seeds						
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel (nutshell)				++	
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	plum-type (stone)				+	
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	common fumitory				+	
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus/acris</i>	meadow/bulbous buttercup		+	++	++	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sub gen <i>Batrachium</i>	crowfoot		+++	++++	++	
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	brambles		+	+	++	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle		++	+	++++	
<i>Malva</i> sp.	mallow			+		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots		+		++	
cf <i>Stachys arvensis</i>	field woundwort				+	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	gypsywort				+	
<i>Mentha aquatic</i>	water mint			+++		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elder				+	
Apiaceae	carrot family			+	+	
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	wild celery			+		
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges		+++	+		
Poaceae	grass seeds				++	
unid (intact)			+	+	++	
unid (fragmented)				++	++	

*fragment

Zone VII, Trenches 77-83

D.4.17 Several undated samples from Trench 77 contain no charred material. These include ditch fill samples <525> (7706) and <526> (7702) which include a few uncharred (waterlogged) seeds from plants likely to have been growing in or directly around the feature including rush (*Juncus* sp.), water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgen *Batrachium*)

and gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*). Molluscs are also present in these fills. Ditch fill (7712) lacks charred material and the only waterlogged remains were roots, suggesting that this feature did not contain standing water. Sample <527> from the fill of a hollow was similarly devoid of significant plant remains; a single charred cereal grain may be intrusive.

D.4.18 The flot from undated pit fill (7806) in Trench 78 includes only rare small charcoal fragments as well as uncharred roots and occasional snails. Ditch fill sample <529> from undated context (8003) includes only rare and small-sized charcoal fragments and a single fragment of indeterminate cereal grain. Similarly, a small quantity of small-sized charcoal as well as an indeterminate cereal grain were identified from ditch fill (8306) in trench 83, but this undated fill may have been at least semi-permanently waterlogged as evidenced by occasional uncharred seeds from buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and chenopods (*Chenopodium* sp.).

Table D23: Plant remains from Zone VII (Trenches 77, 78, 80 and 83), bulk samples

Sample No		525	526	527	528	520	529	532
Context No		7706	7702	7714	7712	7806	8003	8306
Cut No		7705	7700	7713	7711	7807	8005	8307
Trench No		77	77	77	77	78	80	83
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Hollow	Ditch	Pit Fill	Ditch	Ditch
Period		U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Zone		VII	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII
Sample Vol (L)		1	1	25	20	40	40	12
Flot Volume (ml)		30	30	60	5	25	40	30
Charred cereal grain								
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat			1				
Cerealia	indet. cereal						1*	1*
Charcoal								
>4mm								
2-4mm								
<2mm						++	++	+
Uncharred seeds								
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	common fumitory							+
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	hairy buttercup							+
<i>Ranunculus</i> sub gen <i>Batrachium</i>	crowfoot		++					+
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	brambles							+
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle							++
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots							+++
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	gypsywort		+					
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rushes	++						
<i>Schedonorus pratensis</i>	meadow fescue							+
unid (intact)			+++					

*fragment

Zone VII, Trench 86-88

D.4.19 Samples from trenches 86, 87 and 88 are currently undated. Sample <514> from pit fill (8609) includes mainly small-sized charcoal although occasional fragments are >4mm and potentially identifiable. Occasional uncharred seeds, snails and insect

fragments are probably intrusive. Samples <513> from tree throw fill (8615), <511> from fill (8725) at the terminus of ditch [8726] and <515> from the fill of natural hollow [8812] produced no charred remains.

Zone VII, Trench 99

D.4.20 Sample <500> from the Mid to Late Roman ditch fill (9906) was clearly waterlogged. No charred remains are present but the flot includes a range of waterlogged seeds from plants of waste and damp ground typical of ditch surroundings. These include nettle (*Urtica dioica*), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), sedge (*Carex cf. flacca*), and buttercup (cf. *Ranunculus* sp.).

Zone VII, Trench 107

D.4.21 Within the small, rooty flot from undated tree-throw fill (10706) are a few fragments of potentially identifiable charcoal (>4mm) although most fragments are small-sized (<2mm). No other charred remains are present.

Table D24: Plant remains from Zone VII (Trenches 86, 87, 88, 99 and 107), bulk samples

Sample No		513	514	511	515	500	538
Context No		8615	8609	8725	8813	9906	10706
Cut No		8614	8608	8726	8812	9907	10714
Trench No		86	86	87	88	99	107
Feature Type		Tree Throw	Pit Fill	Ditch Terminus	Hollow	Ditch Fill	Tree Throw
Period		U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	MLRom	U/D
Zone		VII	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII
Sample Vol (L)		35	10	40	40	11	32
Flot Volume (ml)		30	60	20	25	500	30
Charred seeds							
<i>Montia</i> sp.	blinks		1				
Poaceae	grass seed (small)		1*				
Charcoal							
>4mm		-	+	-	-	-	+
2-4mm		-	+	-	-	-	++
<2mm		-	++++	-	-	-	++++
Uncharred seeds							
<i>Ranunculus bulbosis/acris</i>	meadow/bulbous buttercup					+	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sub gen <i>Batrachium</i>	crowfoot					+++	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle					+++	
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	gypsywort					+	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedges					+	

*fragment

Zone VIII, Trenches 110-112

D.4.22 All samples from Trenches 110, 111 and 112 are currently undated. Pit fill sample <539> (11021) produced a small rooty flot with little identifiable material apart from a small number of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments. Ditch fill (11106) (sample <518>) was evidently waterlogged but the scanned portion of the flot contains only root and twig fragments. Pit fill sample <540> (11207) also produced a small rooty flot with little identifiable material apart from a few terrestrial molluscs.

Table D25: Charred plant remains from Zone VIII

Sample No	539	518	540
Context No	11021	11106	11207
Cut No	11007	11105	11209
Trench No	110	111	112
Feature Type	Pit Fill	Ditch Fill	Pit Fill
Period	U/D	U/D	U/D
Zone	VIII	VIII	VIII
Sample Vol (L)	25	8	35
Flot Volume (ml)	35	150	5
Charcoal			
>4mm	+	-	-
2-4mm	++	-	-
<2mm	+++	+	++

Zone IX, Trench 141

D.4.23 Layer (14105) <97>, which remains undated, included a small quantity of charcoal as well as charred lesser celandine (*Ficaria verna*) tubers and a few seeds including speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*), medick or clover (*Medicago/Trifolium* sp.) and rush (*Juncus* sp.). Lesser celandine has been found charred within prehistoric contexts where it is usually assumed to have been cooked for consumption as the normally poisonous tubers become palatable when cooked (Klooss *et al.* 2016, Hardy and Martens 2016). However, like onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), the charred tubers have also been found within contexts thought to derive from the burning of turf.

Table D26: Charred plant remains from Zone IX, bulk samples

Sample No		97
Context No		14105
Cut No		n/a
Trench No		141
Feature Type		Layer
Period		U/D
Zone		IX
Sample Vol (L)		7
Flot Volume (ml)		10
Wild species		
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i>	medick/clover	4*
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	ivy-leaved speedwell	1
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	1
Other		

Sample No		97
Context No		14105
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	lesser celandine tuber	9
Charcoal		
>4mm		-
2-4mm		-
<2mm		+

*fragmented

Zone XI, Trench 142

D.4.24 Samples <508-510> in trench 142, associated with flint scatters (14205 and 14209) included a small quantity of charcoal, some of which is potentially identifiable, as well as a few charred indeterminate cereal grains, one of which (from buried soil 14205) is probably wheat (*Triticum* sp.). A single small (<2mm) legume from (14209) is probably vetch.

Zone XI, Trench 144

D.4.25 Samples <505-507> associated with flint scatters (14403 and 14406) in trench 144 similarly included small quantities of charcoal, almost all of which is (<2mm), as well as a few indeterminate cereal grains and a single glume fragment. Given the potentially very early date of charred grain within samples <505> and <506> from colluvial layer (14403) in which Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flints have been recovered, a radiocarbon date was certainly warranted and it is unfortunate that these fragments proved to be of insufficient weight.

Table D27: Charred plant remains from Zone XI (Trenches 142 and 144), bulk samples

Sample No		508	509	510	505	506	507
Context No		14209	14205	14209	14403	14403	14406
Cut No		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trench No		142	142	142	144	144	144
Feature Type		FS	Layer	FS	FS	FS	Layer
Period		Preh.	Roman	PREH	Mes/EN	Mes/EN	U/D
Zone		XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Sample Vol (L)		40	40	40	40	36	38
Flot Volume (ml)		50	60	40	40	40	10
Cereal grain							
<i>cf. Triticum sp.</i>	cf. wheat		1				
Cerealia	indet. cereal (frags)	3*	9*	1*	1*	3*	
Chaff							
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt glume base				1		
Legumes, fruits and nuts							
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus sp.</i>	vetch/vetchling/tar e, etc <2mm			1*			
Wild species							
Poaceae	grass seed (small)	1					
Charcoal							
>4mm		-	-	-	-	-	-
2-4mm		-	+	+	-	++	-
<2mm		++	+++	+++	++	+++	++

*fragmented

Zone XI, Trench 149

D.4.26 Posthole fills <503> (14906) and <504> (14904) include small quantities of charcoal, mainly <2mm but with occasional fragments that may be identifiable to species. The only charred seed is an indeterminate cereal grain in (14904). A few uncharred seeds and the burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula* are likely to be intrusive.

D.4.27 A wider range of charred material was recovered from <502> from Mid – late Iron Age pit fill (14912) with over 20 charred grains identified, most of which were indeterminate but including oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) as well as four emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) glume bases and an oat awn. Several small legumes were also identified. Uncharred seeds within this sample may be intrusive, since the burrowing snail *Ceciloides acicula* is also present, as are fragments of anthracite.

Zone XI, Trenches 151-153

D.4.28 A small quantity of charcoal, some potentially identifiable was recovered from posthole (15110) as well as two indeterminate cereal grains. Early Prehistoric palaeosol (15215) was virtually devoid of charred remains, the flot from <537> including only an indeterminate cereal grain fragment and two small charcoal fragments. Sample <523> from undated spread (15304) includes occasional small (<2mm) fragments of charcoal small and rare charred grain including three of wheat, probably a free-threshing type (*Triticum aestivum/durum*).

Table D28: Charred plant remains from Zone XI (Trenches 149, 151, 152 and 153), bulk samples

Sample No		502	503	504	534	537	523
Context No		14912	14906	14904	15110	15215	15304
Cut No		14911	14905	14903	15109	n/a	n/a
Trench No		149	149	149	151	152	153
Feature Type		Pit Fill	Posthole Fill	Posthole Fill	Posthole Fill	Palaeo-sol	Spread
Period		M/LIA	U/D	U/D	LBA-EIA	EPREH	U/D
Zone		XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Sample Vol (L)		35	7	8	5	35	40
Flot Volume (ml)		15	25	15	5+10	5	30
Cereal grain							
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat	2					3
<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	oat/brome	1					
Cerealia	indet. cereal	20*		1*	3*	1*	1*
Chaff							
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt glume base	4					
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat awns	1*					
Legumes, fruits and nuts							
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	vetch/vetchling/tare, etc <2mm	7					
Wild species							
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	medicks	2					
Polygonaceae	knotweed family	2*	1*				
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoots	1*			1		
<i>Galium</i> sp.	bedstraws	2*	1	1*			
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rushes	5*					

Sample No		502	503	504	534	537	523
Context No		14912	14906	14904	15110	15215	15304
Poaceae	grass seed (small)	7*			1*		
Other							
Indet.	seed/fruit	5*					1
Charcoal							
>4mm		-	-	-	+	-	-
2-4mm		-	++	-	++	-	-
<2mm		+++	+++	++	+++	+	++

*fragmented

Zone XI, Trenches 155 -162

D.4.29 The flot from Middle Bronze Age cremation deposit (15504) is largely composed of roots and uncharred seeds and insects, but a small quantity of charcoal is present with a few fragments >4mm. Also present are a few poorly preserved charred cereal grains, two of which are probably wheat, and a fragment of a >4mm legume. Fragments of a vitrified material and *Cecilioides acicula* may be modern. Sample <535> from undated pit fill (15904) included a few identifiable fragments of charcoal in good condition and a possible tuber of lesser celandine. Uncharred seeds including elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and insect fragments are likely to be intrusive. Pit fill (16014) proved to be devoid of charred material but pit fill (16104) in trench 161 contained moderate quantities of small-sized charcoal as well as a range of uncharred seeds from taxa indicative of damp and disturbed ground including buttercups, chenopods, elder and thistle. The flots from samples <559-561> in trench 162 are largely composed of rooty material, with occasional small-sized charcoal and, from Iron Age roundhouse gully fills (16207) and (16209), rare examples of indeterminate cereal grain in poor condition. A single charred rush seed may have originated in bedding or flooring material.

Table D29: Plant remains from Zone XI (Trenches 155, 159, 160, 161 and 162), bulk samples

Sample No		536	535	533	524	559	560	561
Context No		15504	15904	16014	16104	16214	16207	16209
Cut No		15505	15903	n/a	16103	n/a	16206	16208
Trench No		155	159	160	161	162	162	162
Feature Type		Crem.	Pit	Pit	Pit	Layer	Gully	Gully
Period		MBA	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	MLIA	EPreh.
Sample Vol (L)		40	23	8	10	7	30	20
Flot Volume (ml)		100	75	30	10	5	5	5
Charred								
Cereal grain								
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	cf. wheat	2*						
Cerealia	indet. cereal (frags)	3*					2*	1*
Legumes, fruits								
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	vetch/vetchling/tare>4mm	1*						
Wild species								
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rushes							1
Other								
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	lesser celandine tuber		1					
Charcoal								
>4mm		+	+	-	-	-	-	-
2-4mm		++	+	-	+	-	-	-
<2mm		++++	+++	+++	++	+	+	+
Uncharred seeds								
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elder		*					*
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rush							*

Zone XII

D.4.30 Samples from this area were very unproductive: <61> from flint scatter (18514), although containing fairly abundant terrestrial molluscs otherwise includes only very occasional fragments of small-sized (<2mm) charcoal and sample <62> from ditch fill (19107) was virtually devoid of charred remains apart from occasional very small-sized charcoal (<2mm). Similarly, sample <63> from ditch fill (19407) included only occasional very small-sized charcoal (<2mm). Snails, straw and uncharred seeds in this sample may be of fairly recent origin.

Table D30: The charred plant remains from Zone XII, bulk samples

Sample No	61	62	63
Context No	18514	19107	19407
Cut No	n/a	19106	19406
Trench No	185	191	194
Feature Type	Flint Scatter	Ditch Fill	Ditch Fill
Period	Prehistoric	U/D	MED/PMED
Zone	XII	XII	XII
Sample Vol (L)	40	40	35
Flot Volume (ml)	20	10	20
Charcoal			
>4mm	-	-	-
2-4mm	-	-	-
<2mm	++	+	+

Discussion

D.4.31 Charred plant remains were generally sparse in deposits of all ages, but where present is in reasonably good condition. While any charred remains recovered from channel fills and alluvial deposits may be of limited significance, since charcoal in particular is resistant to decay and may be transported and redeposited in a fluvial environment, where concentrations of charcoal are discovered it is likely to be informative. One example where further charcoal identification may be appropriate is Bronze Age tree-throw [707], radiocarbon dated to 2030-1890 cal BC (Beta-480758; 3600+/-30 BP) where an accumulation of burnt material may relate to human activity. Occasional fragments of charred grain within a colluvial layer associated with Early Prehistoric flintwork in Zone XI may be intrusive, but if of a similar date to the flints would be significant as an indicator of early agriculture and landscape (Beckley and Radford 2012) and this should be borne in mind for any future sampling strategy. Early Neolithic cereal cultivation is known from Yarnton (Hey *et al.* 2016, 29-30). Charred grain, although sparse, was also found in a drip gully and a post-hole within Zone XI and have been radiocarbon dated to 1390-1130 cal BC (Beta-48075; 3020±30 BP) and 730-390 cal BC (Beta-481030; 2380±30 BP), and given the evidence for human settlement in this area, may be more abundant in currently unexcavated features. Any future sampling strategy for charred remains should include comprehensive coverage of prehistoric features, particularly those associated or in the vicinity of settlement.

D.4.32 Waterlogged plant remains are evidently preserved across the scheme in lower-lying areas and excellent preservation of wood and seeds has been demonstrated and is discussed further in the report on waterlogged plant remains. Prehistoric and later

features in Zones VI (Long Meadow) and VII (South Hinksey) have significant potential for the preservation of both charred and waterlogged plants which may relate to the use of those features, other human activity or the surrounding landscape (eg. sample <516> from Bronze Age pit fill (6805) includes evidence for nuts and fruits which may have been deliberately gathered).

D.4.33 Deposits of Roman, Saxon and medieval date have been unproductive as far as charred remains are concerned, but this is likely to be a function of the types of deposits sampled. Any future sampling strategy should target features associated with settlement activity, or deposits within features such as ditches and channels where dumps of charred material are present.

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D.5 Marine Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

- D.5.1 A very small quantity of marine shell was recovered by hand during the evaluation excavations.
- D.5.2 The shells are all valves of the European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L). They comprise a single complete left valve in good condition, weighing 26g, from fill of soakaway context (2509) which has also produced ceramics, clay pipe and glass dating to the 19th century, and three right valves weighing 29g, one complete and two partially complete, from buried topsoil layer (19906) in Trench 19.

Recommendations

- D.5.3 Given the small quantity and likely post-medieval – modern date of the shells they are of little research value and can be discarded.

APPENDIX E: RADIOCARBON DATING

- E.1.1 Twenty-eight samples of wood, plant fragments, seeds, bulk organic sediment and bone were processed by Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA (lab. code Beta) for AMS radiometric dating. The samples were selected to include material from archaeological features where present, but also key sediment sequences along the scheme.
- E.1.2 All dates have been calibrated using datasets published by Bronk Ramsey, (2009) and the computer program INTCAL13 (Reimer *et.al* 2013), with the end points rounded out to 10 years. The calibrated date ranges cited in the tables, as in the text, are those for 95.4% (2σ) confidence.
- E.1.3 A combined plot of the radiocarbon dates (see below) shows a good chronology spanning the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval periods. This also plot includes the dates from the previous borehole work. The earliest date potentially associated with human activity is from an uncharred nutshell from a pit/treehole in Trench 7, dated to the Early Bronze Age at 2030-1890 cal BC (Beta-480758). However, flints found in Zones V, VII, XI and XII, demonstrate human activity in the area during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic period, for which assessment of organic channel deposits has also been carried out. Human activity is present throughout the Bronze Age in the higher and subsequently dryland areas to the south of the scheme, but also in the lower-lying channel belt identified through the Long Meadow in Zone VI. Relict channels, associated with the Seacourt-Hinksey Streams provide well-preserved sequences for robust multiproxy archives of the paleoenvironment in the Bronze Age. Human activity continues throughout the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, Medieval periods in the dryer high ground areas to the south of the scheme, with sequences from relict channels across the scheme providing supporting paleoenvironmental archives.

References

- E.1.4 Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.
- Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4)

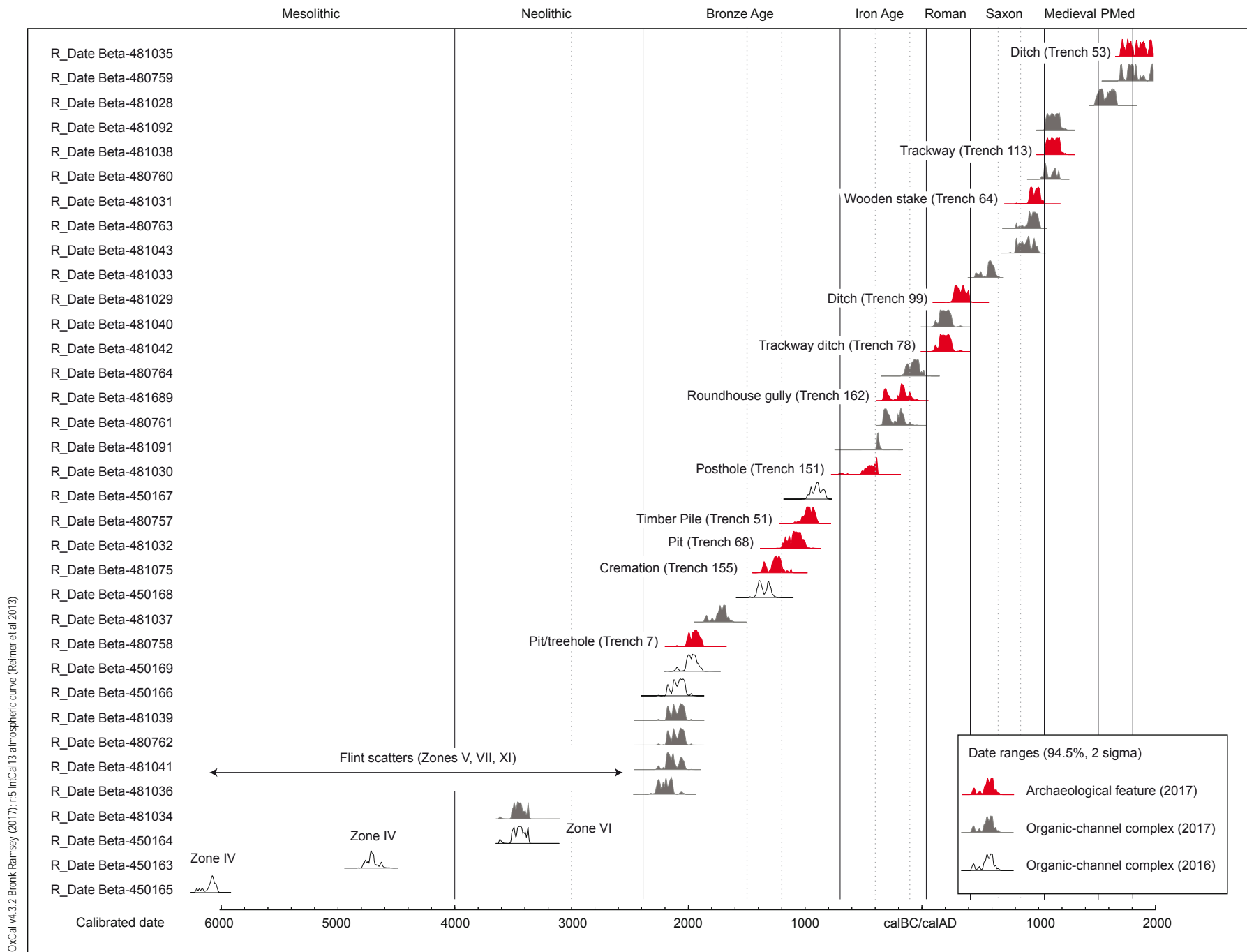


Fig.E1: Radiocarbon dates, Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -24.5$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481689**

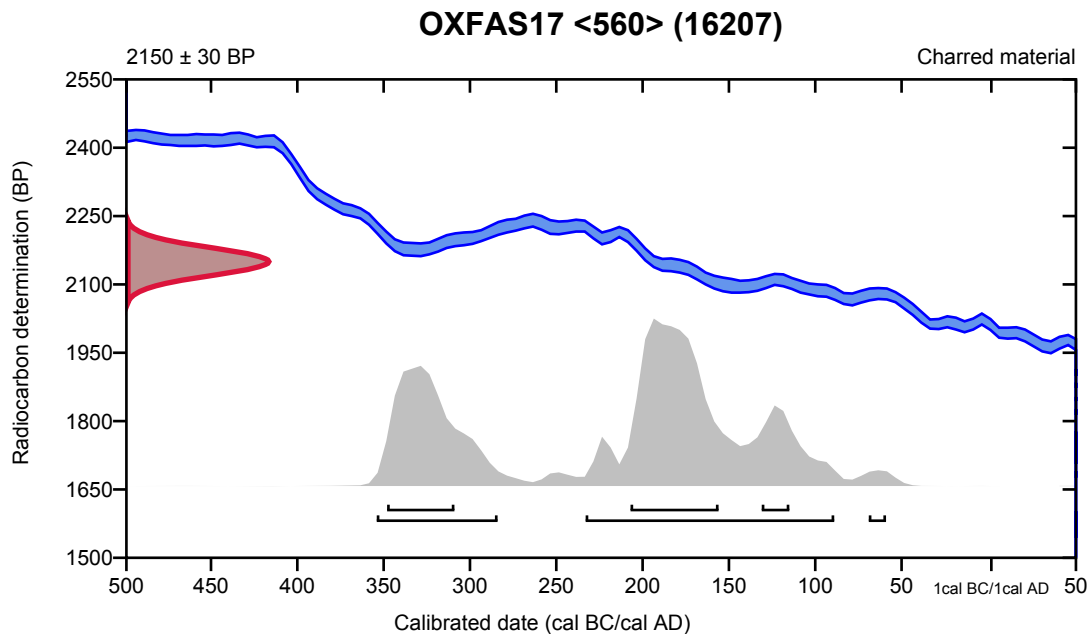
Conventional radiocarbon age **2150 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(64.3%)	235 - 91 cal BC	(2184 - 2040 cal BP)
(30.2%)	356 - 286 cal BC	(2305 - 2235 cal BP)
(1%)	71 - 61 cal BC	(2020 - 2010 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(38.9%)	209 - 158 cal BC	(2158 - 2107 cal BP)
(22.3%)	350 - 311 cal BC	(2299 - 2260 cal BP)
(7%)	133 - 117 cal BC	(2082 - 2066 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.5$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481028**

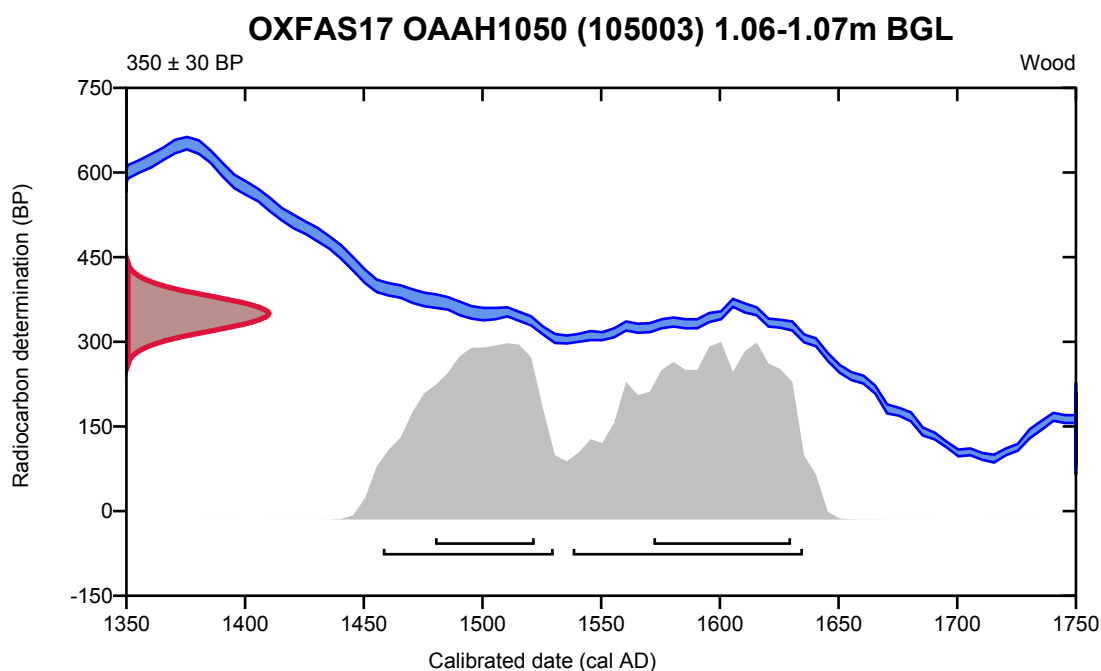
Conventional radiocarbon age **350 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(54.1%)	1538 - 1635 cal AD	(412 - 315 cal BP)
(41.3%)	1458 - 1530 cal AD	(492 - 420 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(38.8%)	1572 - 1630 cal AD	(378 - 320 cal BP)
(29.4%)	1480 - 1522 cal AD	(470 - 428 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon* 55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -26.8$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481029**

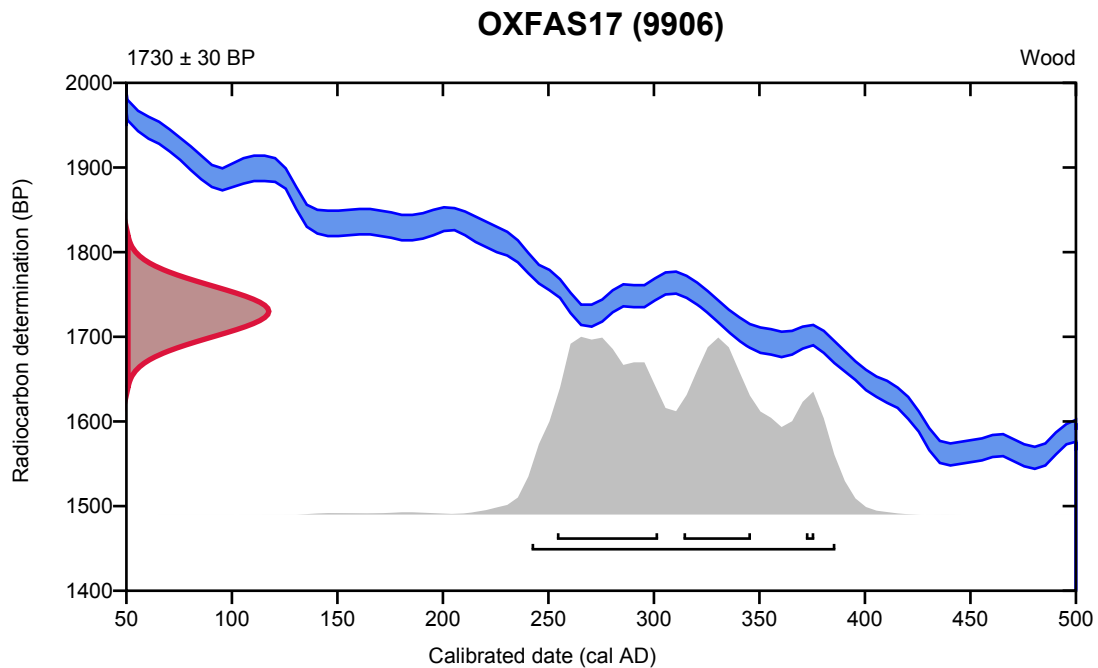
Conventional radiocarbon age **1730 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 242 - 386 cal AD (1708 - 1564 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(41%)	254 - 302 cal AD	(1696 - 1648 cal BP)
(25%)	314 - 346 cal AD	(1636 - 1604 cal BP)
(2.2%)	372 - 376 cal AD	(1578 - 1574 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -23.1$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481030**

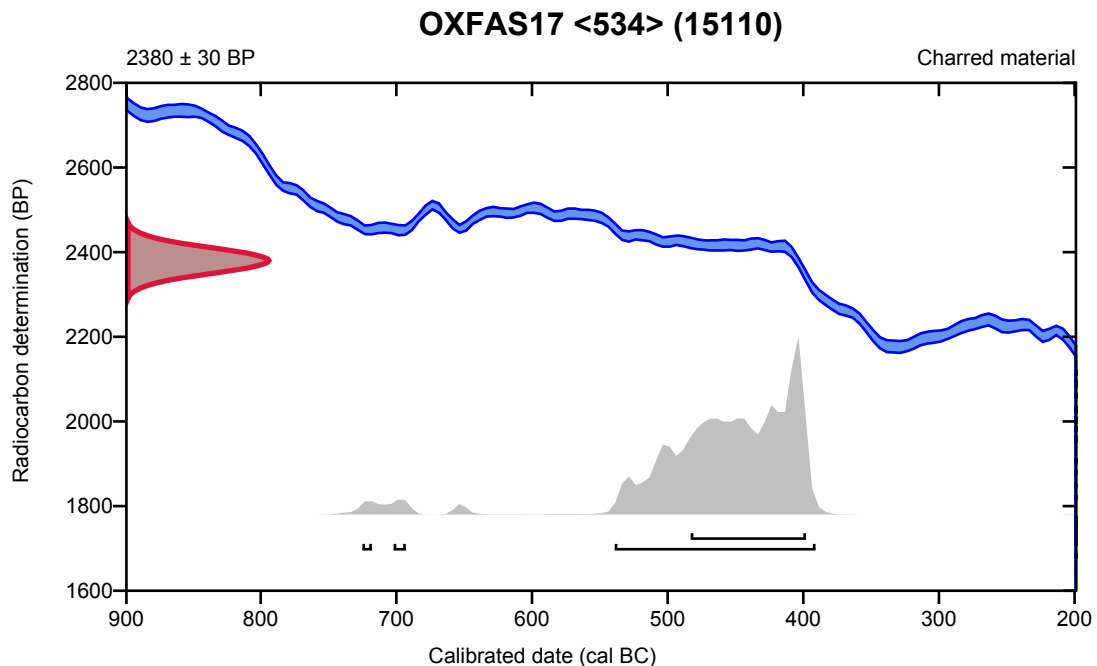
Conventional radiocarbon age **2380 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(93.6%)	541 - 393 cal BC	(2490 - 2342 cal BP)
(1%)	704 - 695 cal BC	(2653 - 2644 cal BP)
(0.7%)	727 - 720 cal BC	(2676 - 2669 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	485 - 400 cal BC	(2434 - 2349 cal BP)
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Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -28.8$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481031**

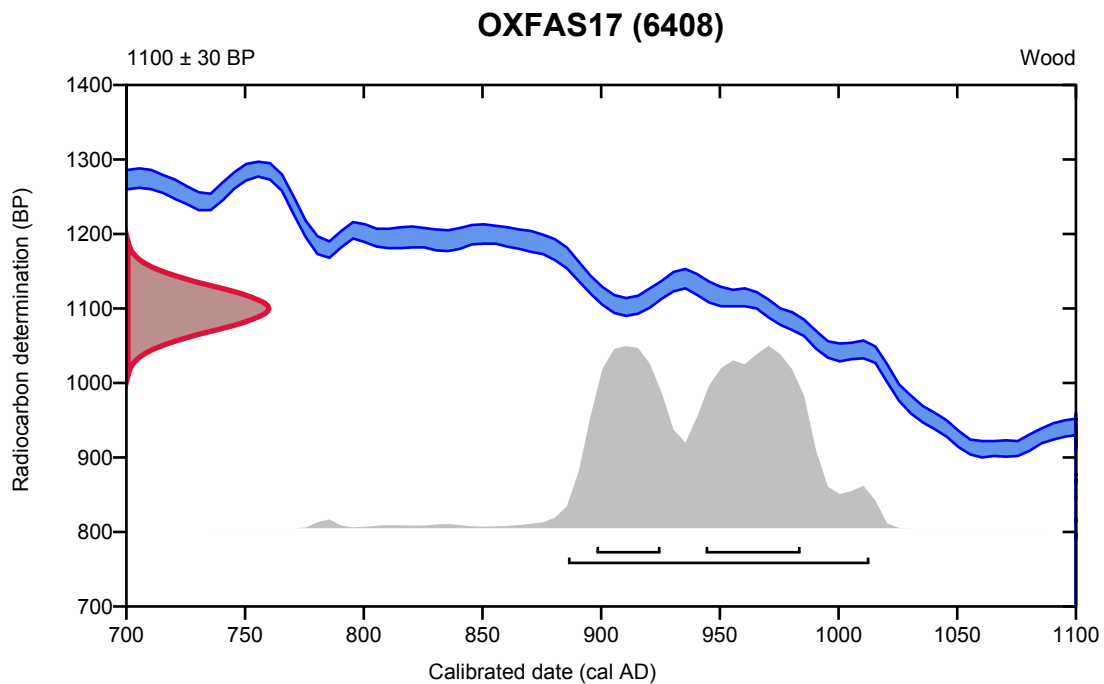
Conventional radiocarbon age **1100 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 886 - 1013 cal AD (1064 - 937 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(40.4%) 944 - 984 cal AD (1006 - 966 cal BP)
(27.8%) 898 - 925 cal AD (1052 - 1025 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -22.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481032**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2910 \pm 30 BP**

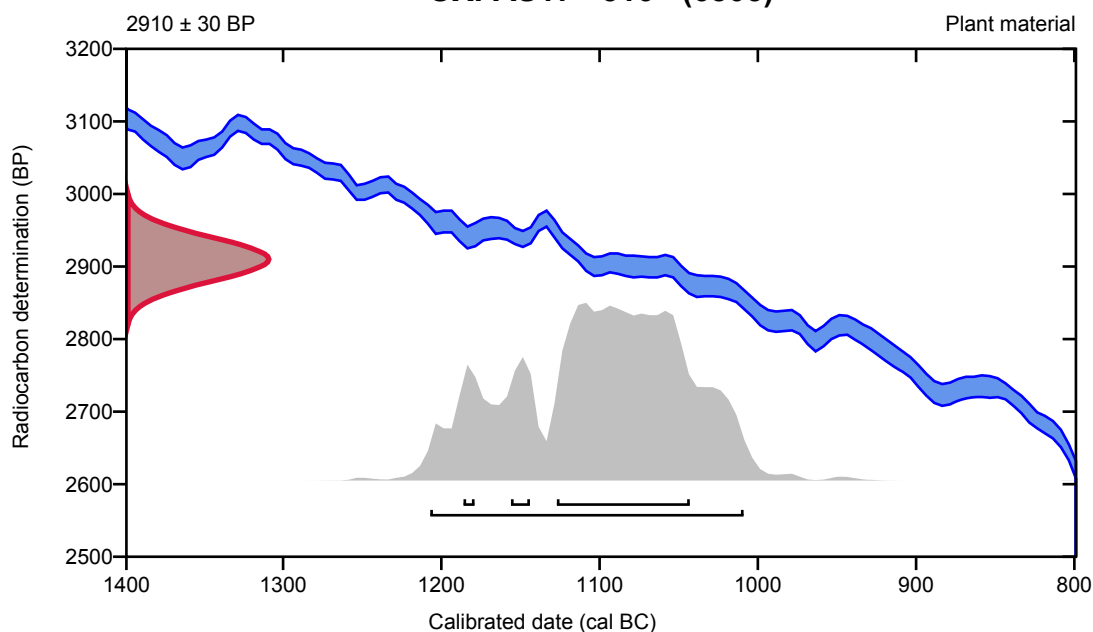
95.4% probability

(95.4%) 1209 - 1011 cal BC (3158 - 2960 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(58.9%) 1129 - 1045 cal BC (3078 - 2994 cal BP)
(6%) 1158 - 1146 cal BC (3107 - 3095 cal BP)
(3.3%) 1188 - 1181 cal BC (3137 - 3130 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <516> (6805)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -28.2$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481033**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1510 \pm 30 BP**

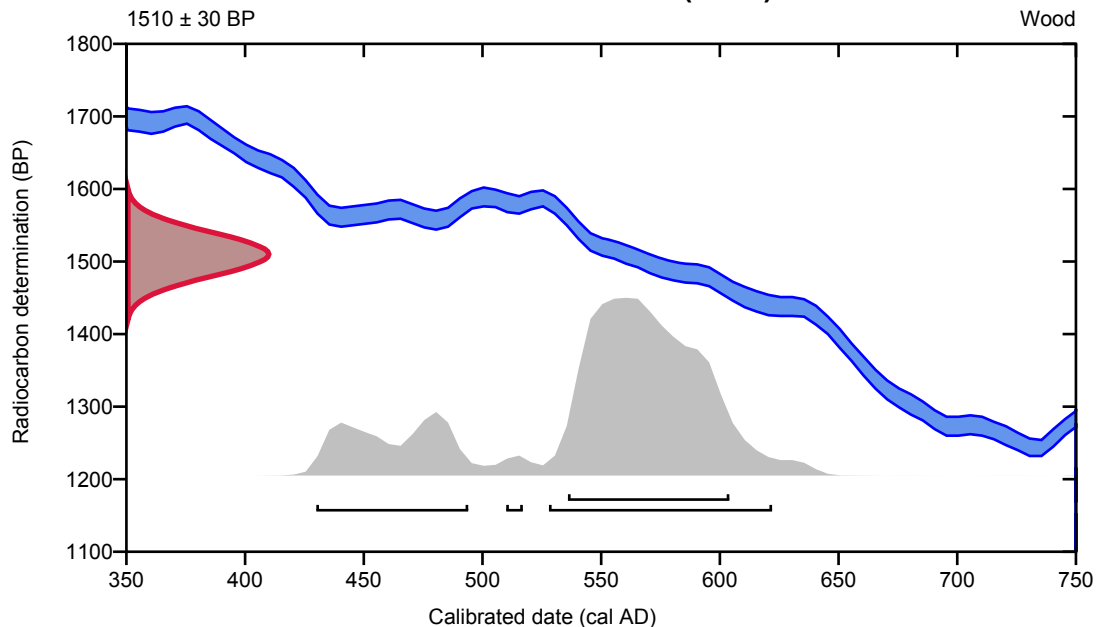
95.4% probability

(74.8%)	528 - 622 cal AD	(1422 - 1328 cal BP)
(19.7%)	430 - 494 cal AD	(1520 - 1456 cal BP)
(0.9%)	510 - 517 cal AD	(1440 - 1433 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	536 - 604 cal AD	(1414 - 1346 cal BP)
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OXFAS17 <555> (7207)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -27.7$ ‰)

Laboratory number **Beta-481034**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4660 ± 30 BP**

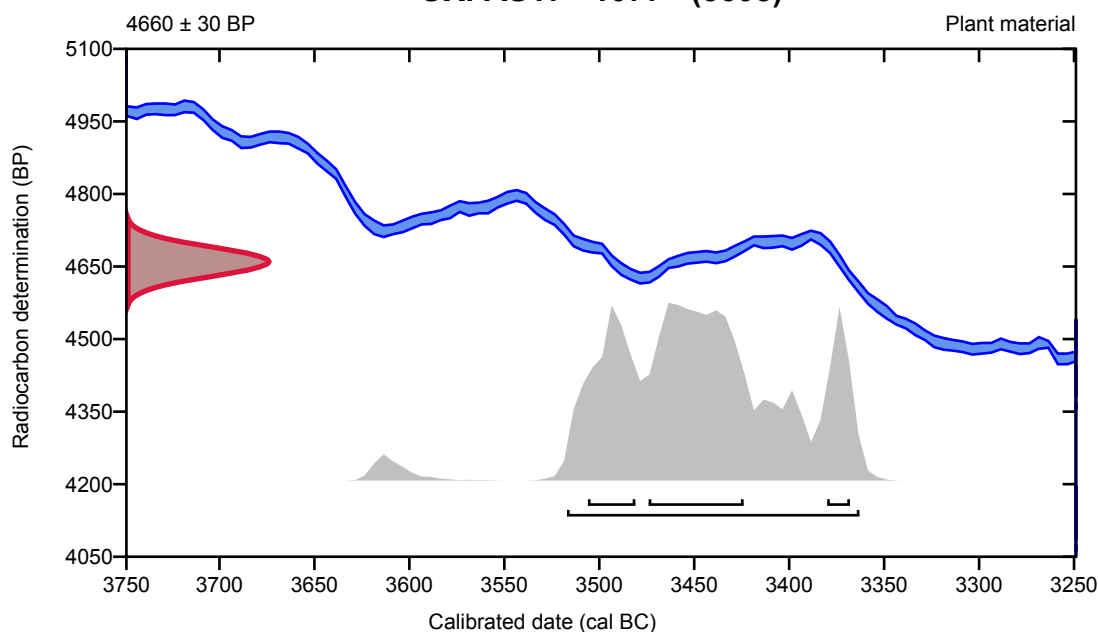
95.4% probability

(95.4%) 3519 - 3365 cal BC (5468 - 5314 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(41.4%) 3476 - 3426 cal BC (5425 - 5375 cal BP)
 (18.3%) 3508 - 3483 cal BC (5457 - 5432 cal BP)
 (8.5%) 3382 - 3370 cal BC (5331 - 5319 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <1077> (5608)



Database used
 INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -27.3$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481035**

Conventional radiocarbon age **140 ± 30 BP**

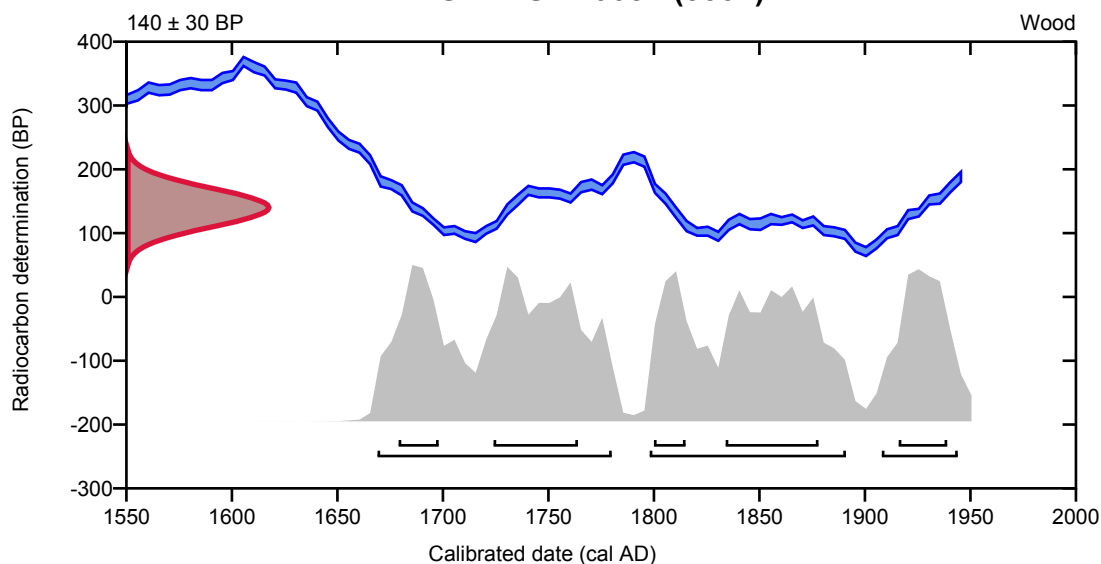
95.4% probability

(43.1%)	1669 - 1780 cal AD	(281 - 170 cal BP)
(36.8%)	1798 - 1891 cal AD	(152 - 59 cal BP)
(15.5%)	1908 - 1944 cal AD	(42 - 6 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(19.8%)	1834 - 1878 cal AD	(116 - 72 cal BP)
(19.5%)	1724 - 1764 cal AD	(226 - 186 cal BP)
(12%)	1916 - 1939 cal AD	(34 - 11 cal BP)
(9.6%)	1679 - 1698 cal AD	(271 - 252 cal BP)
(7.3%)	1800 - 1815 cal AD	(150 - 135 cal BP)

OXFAS <1068> (5331)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.8$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481036**

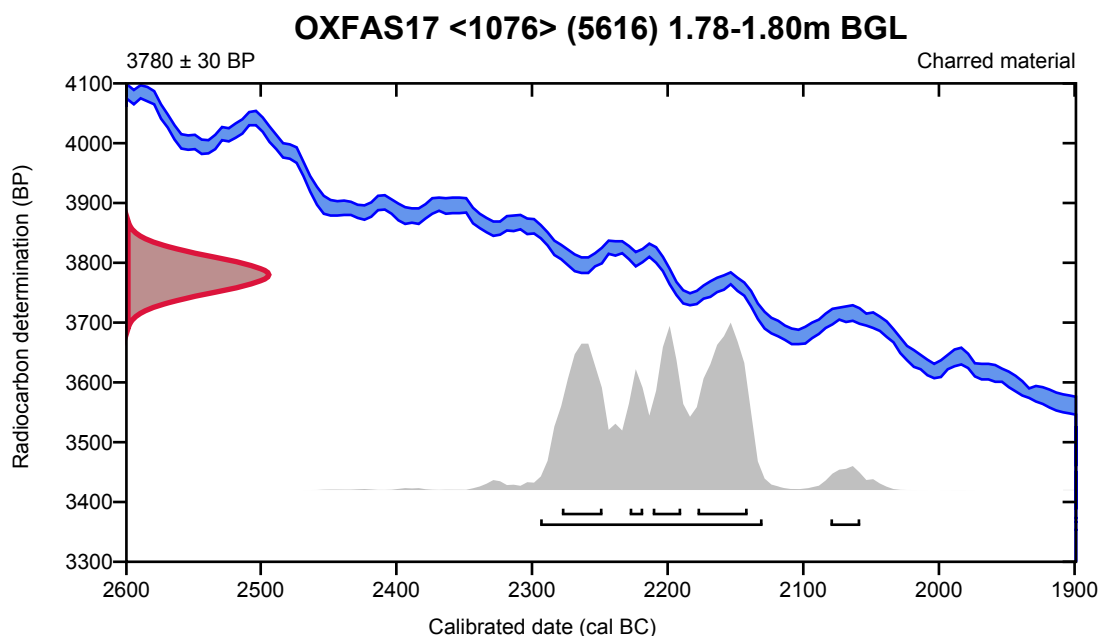
Conventional radiocarbon age **3780 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(92.9%)	2296 - 2132 cal BC	(4245 - 4081 cal BP)
(2.5%)	2082 - 2060 cal BC	(4031 - 4009 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(27.2%)	2180 - 2143 cal BC	(4129 - 4092 cal BP)
(20.3%)	2280 - 2250 cal BC	(4229 - 4199 cal BP)
(14.6%)	2213 - 2192 cal BC	(4162 - 4141 cal BP)
(6.1%)	2230 - 2220 cal BC	(4179 - 4169 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -22.1$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481037**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3430 \pm 30 BP**

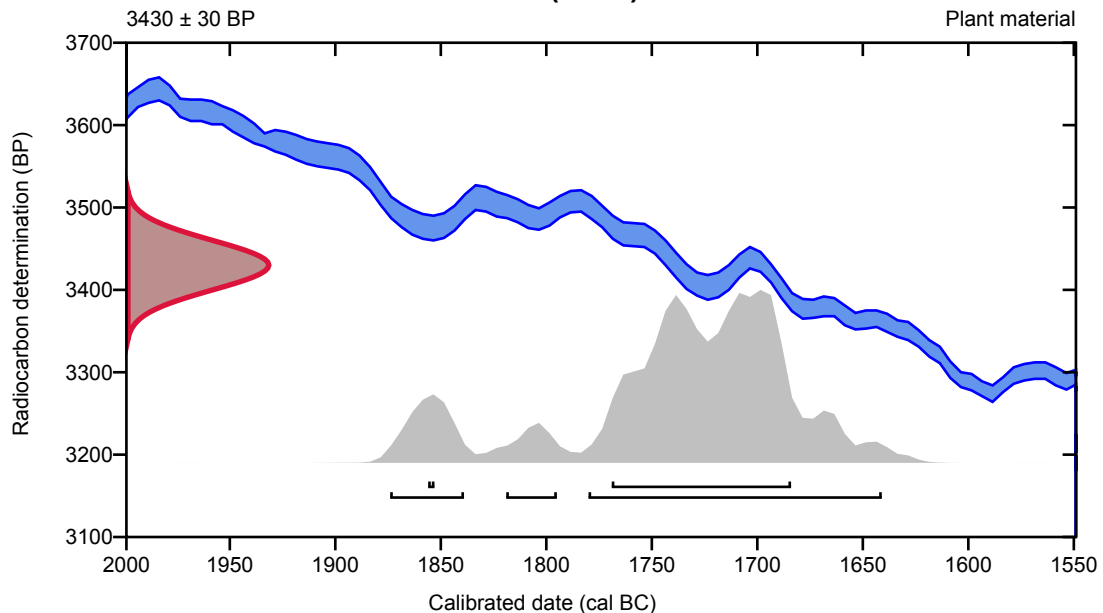
95.4% probability

(80.8%)	1782 - 1643 cal BC	(3731 - 3592 cal BP)
(10.2%)	1876 - 1841 cal BC	(3825 - 3790 cal BP)
(4.4%)	1821 - 1797 cal BC	(3770 - 3746 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(67.2%)	1771 - 1686 cal BC	(3720 - 3635 cal BP)
(1%)	1858 - 1855 cal BC	(3807 - 3804 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <82> (2409) 1.14-1.15m BGL



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -26.8$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481038**

Conventional radiocarbon age **930 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 1025 - 1165 cal AD (925 - 785 cal BP)

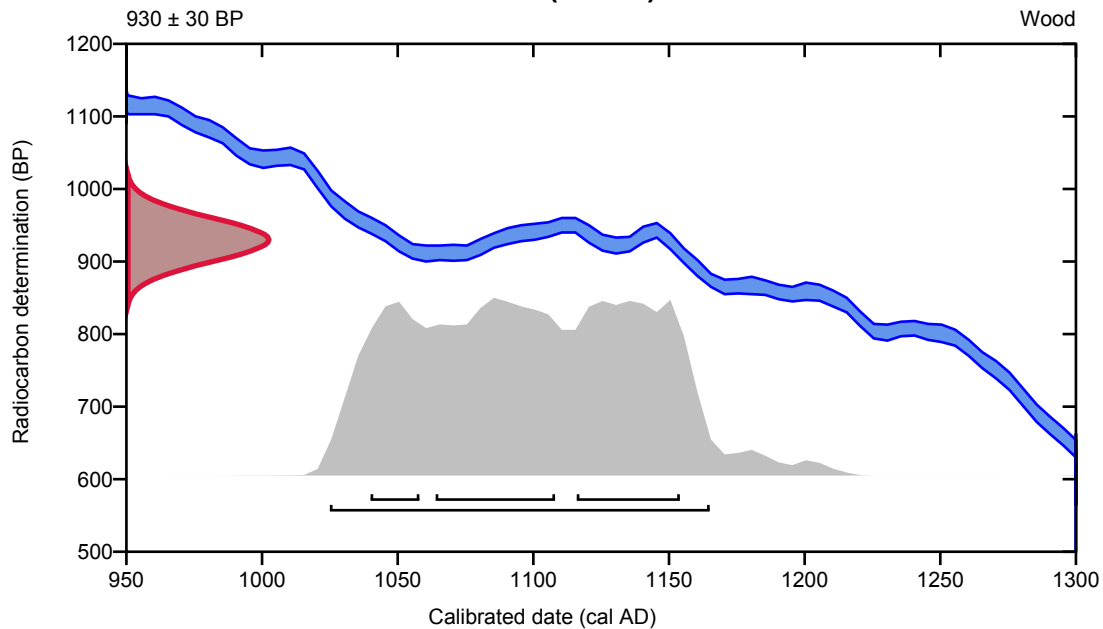
68.2% probability

(28.5%) 1064 - 1108 cal AD (886 - 842 cal BP)

(27.2%) 1116 - 1154 cal AD (834 - 796 cal BP)

(12.6%) 1040 - 1058 cal AD (910 - 892 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <545> (11305) 0.97-0.98m BGS



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -31.2$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481039**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3720 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 2201 - 2031 cal BC (4150 - 3980 cal BP)

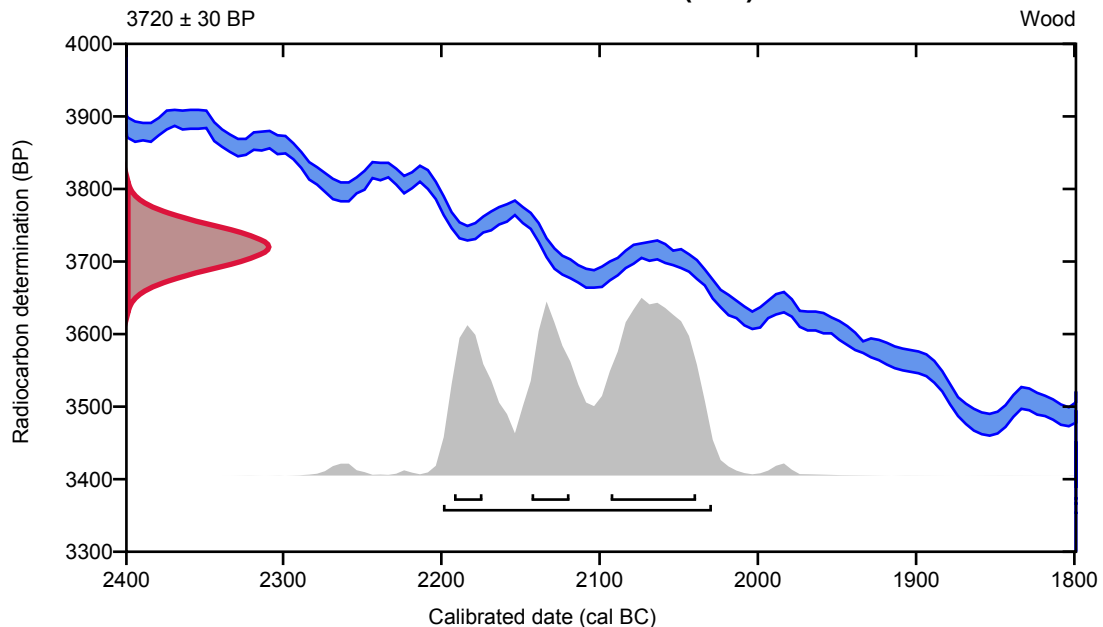
68.2% probability

(39.9%) 2095 - 2041 cal BC (4044 - 3990 cal BP)

(16.5%) 2145 - 2121 cal BC (4094 - 4070 cal BP)

(11.8%) 2194 - 2176 cal BC (4143 - 4125 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <12> (406)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon* 55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -27.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481040**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1840 ± 30 BP**

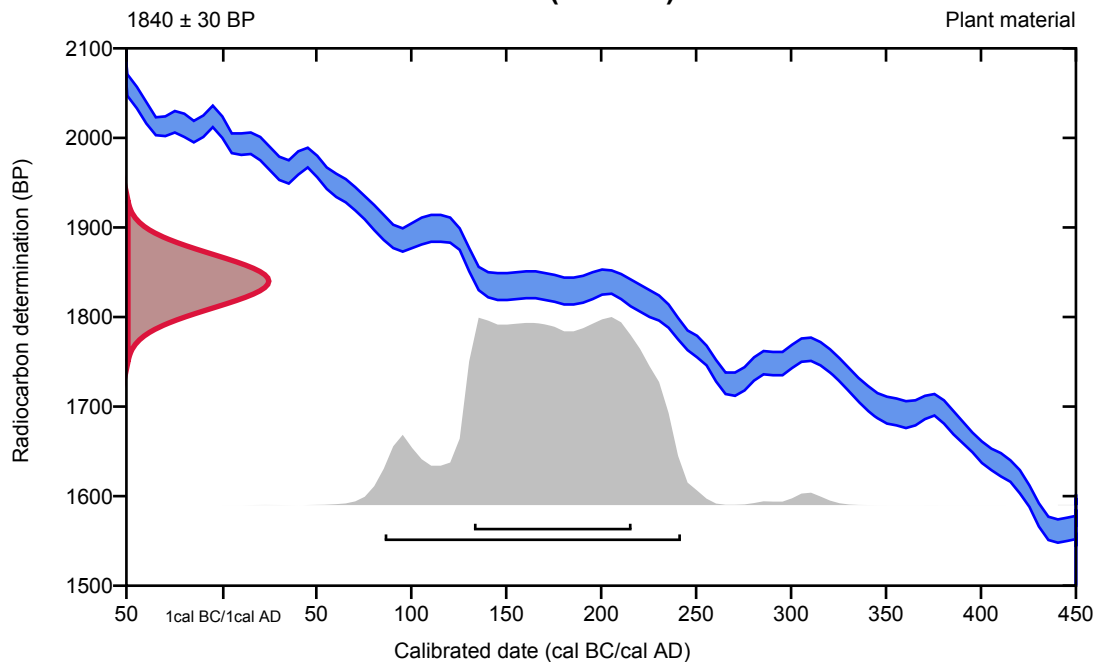
95.4% probability

(95.4%) 86 - 242 cal AD (1864 - 1708 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%) 133 - 216 cal AD (1817 - 1734 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <1050> (105004) 1.58-1.62m BGL



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -28.1$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481041**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3740 \pm 30 BP**

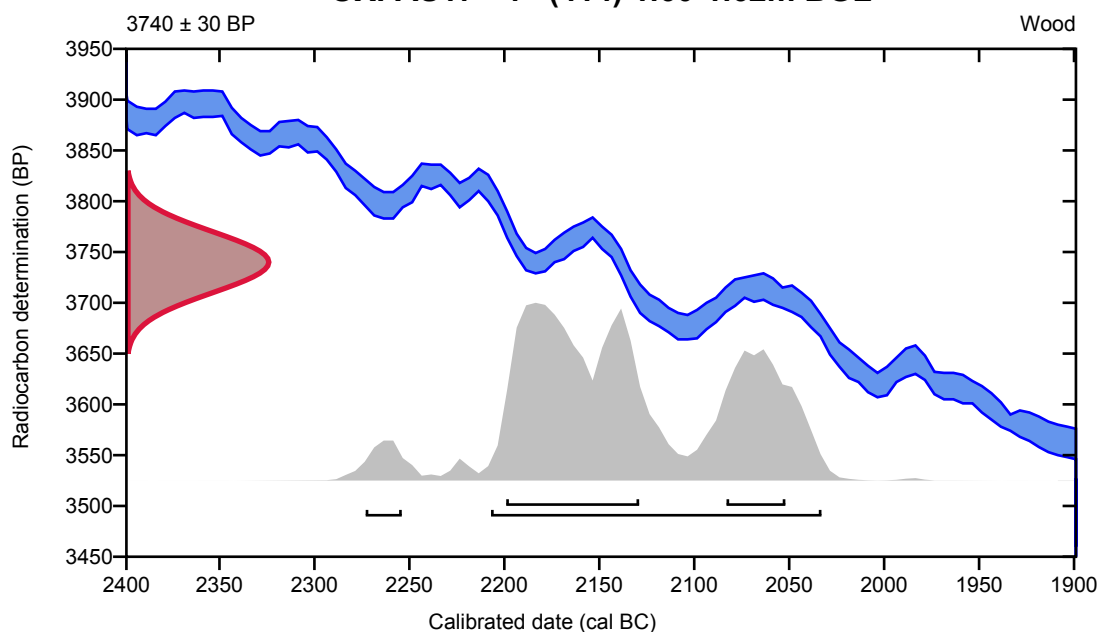
95.4% probability

(92.1%)	2209 - 2035 cal BC	(4158 - 3984 cal BP)
(3.3%)	2275 - 2256 cal BC	(4224 - 4205 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(50.3%)	2201 - 2131 cal BC	(4150 - 4080 cal BP)
(17.9%)	2085 - 2054 cal BC	(4034 - 4003 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <4> (414) 1.60-1.62m BGL



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -27.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481042**

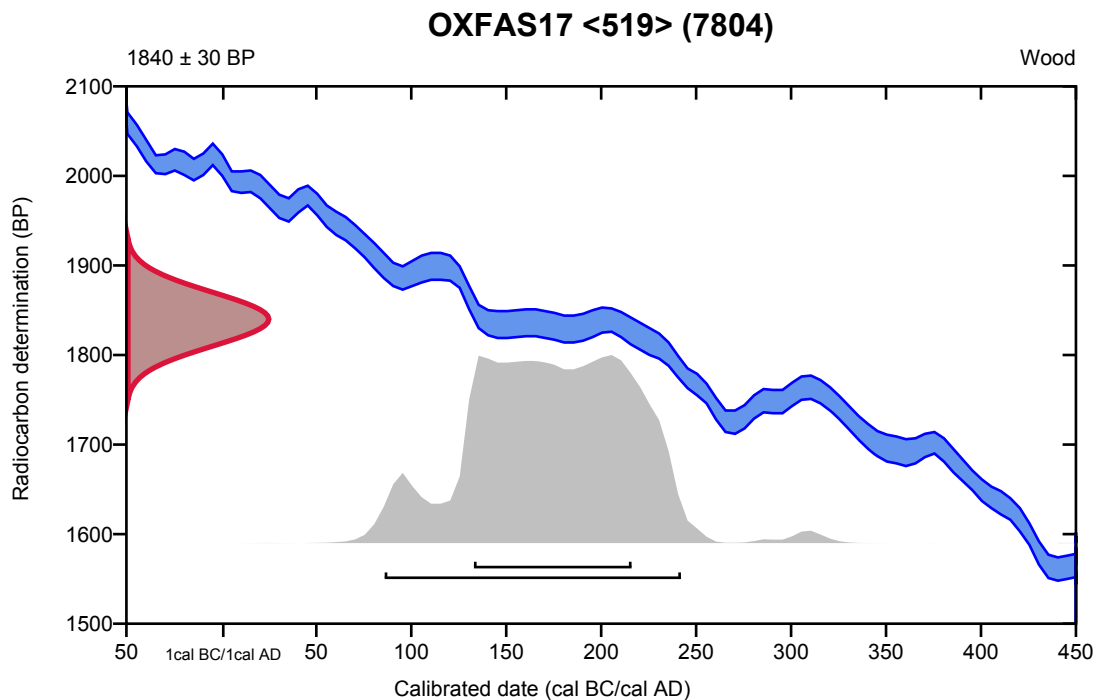
Conventional radiocarbon age **1840 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 86 - 242 cal AD (1864 - 1708 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%) 133 - 216 cal AD (1817 - 1734 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -24.7$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481043**

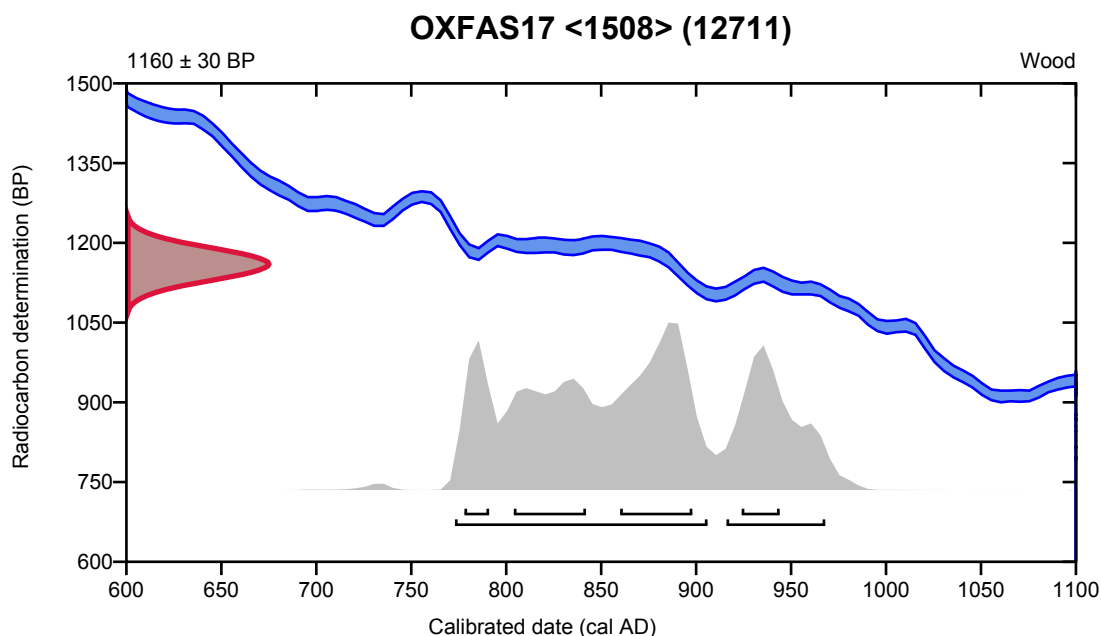
Conventional radiocarbon age **1160 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(71.8%)	773 - 906 cal AD	(1177 - 1044 cal BP)
(23.6%)	916 - 968 cal AD	(1034 - 982 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(26.1%)	860 - 898 cal AD	(1090 - 1052 cal BP)
(20.4%)	804 - 842 cal AD	(1146 - 1108 cal BP)
(12.7%)	924 - 944 cal AD	(1026 - 1006 cal BP)
(9.1%)	778 - 791 cal AD	(1172 - 1159 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -19.2$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480756**

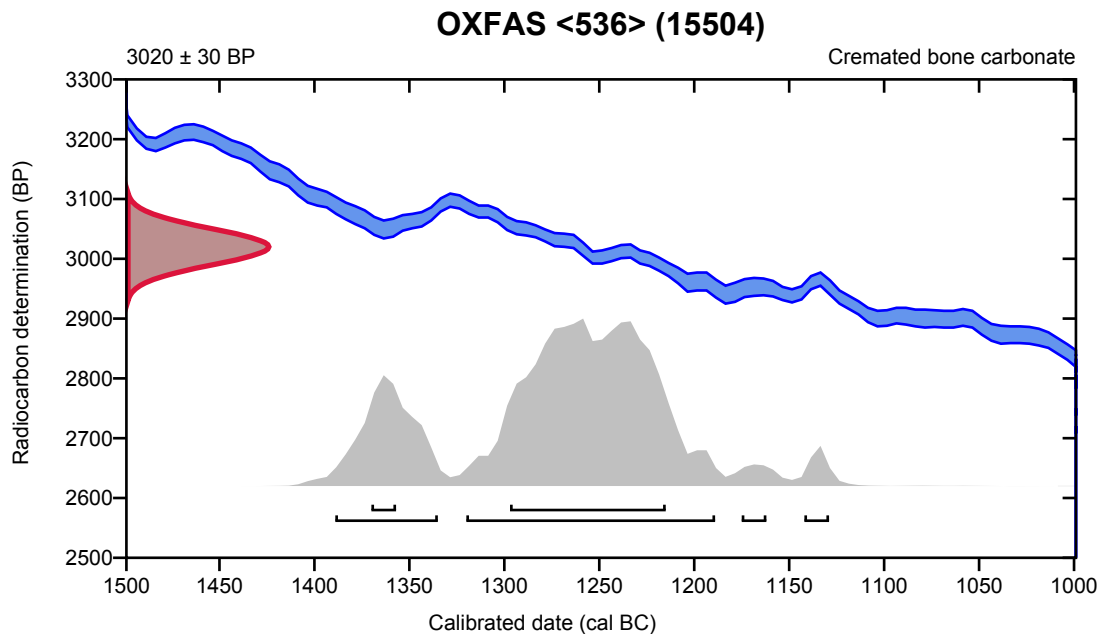
Conventional radiocarbon age **3020 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(73.1%)	1322 - 1191 cal BC	(3271 - 3140 cal BP)
(18.9%)	1391 - 1337 cal BC	(3340 - 3286 cal BP)
(2%)	1144 - 1131 cal BC	(3093 - 3080 cal BP)
(1.4%)	1177 - 1164 cal BC	(3126 - 3113 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(61.2%)	1299 - 1217 cal BC	(3248 - 3166 cal BP)
(7%)	1372 - 1359 cal BC	(3321 - 3308 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480757**

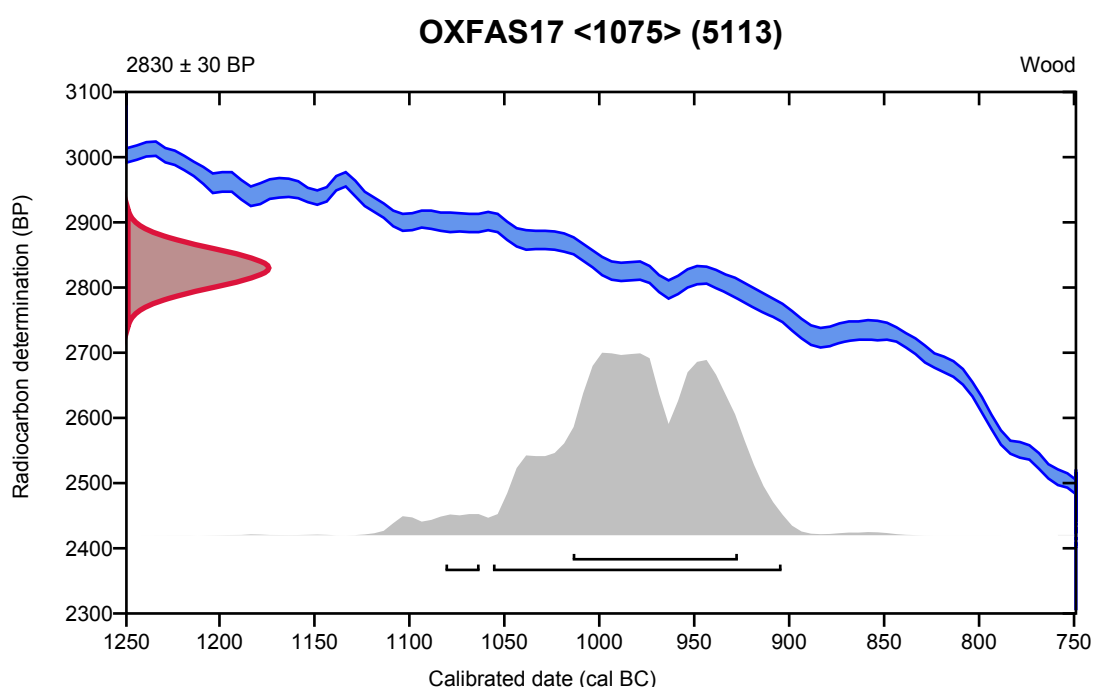
Conventional radiocarbon age **2830 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(93.6%)	1058 - 906 cal BC	(3007 - 2855 cal BP)
(1.8%)	1083 - 1065 cal BC	(3032 - 3014 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	1016 - 929 cal BC	(2965 - 2878 cal BP)
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Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon* 55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -28.4$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480758**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3600 \pm 30 BP**

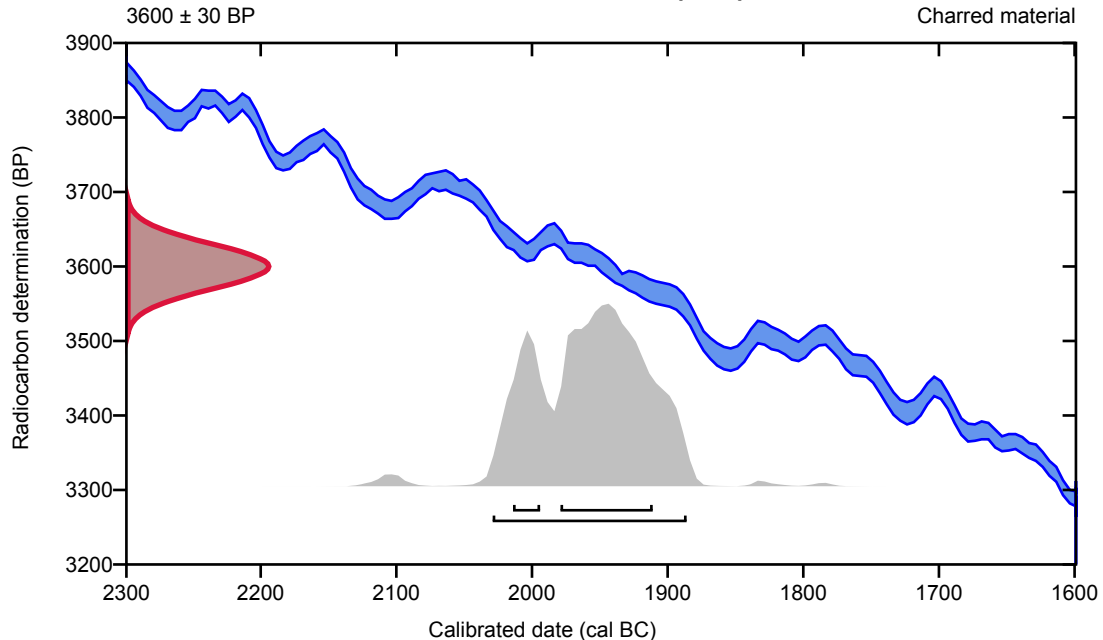
95.4% probability

(95.4%) 2031 - 1888 cal BC (3980 - 3837 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(54.2%) 1981 - 1913 cal BC (3930 - 3862 cal BP)
(14%) 2016 - 1996 cal BC (3965 - 3945 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <1> (709)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon* 55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -28.7 \text{ o/oo}$)

Laboratory number **Beta-480759**

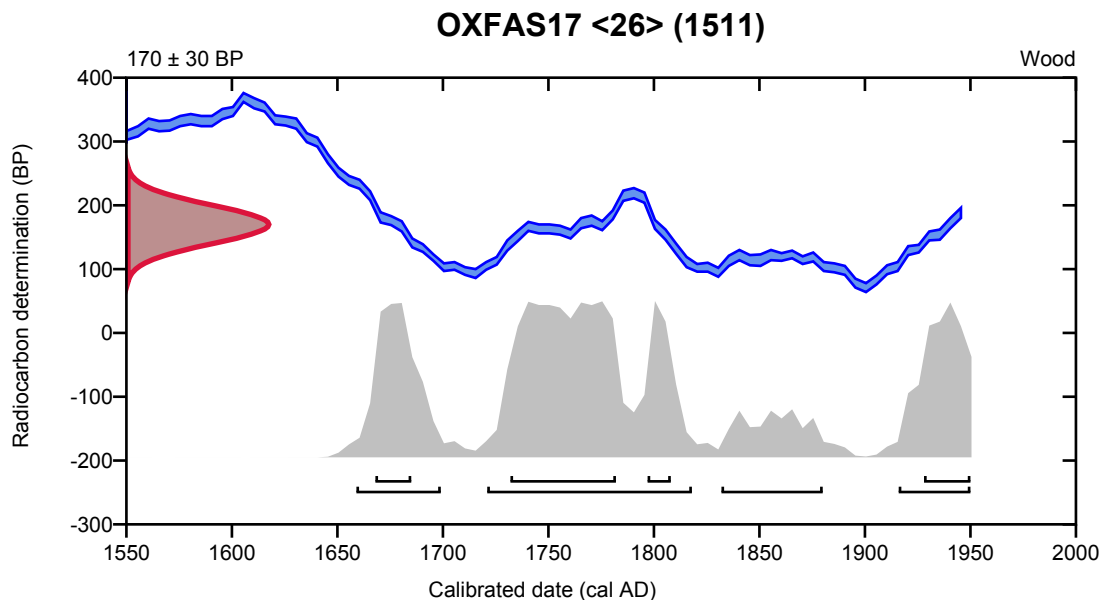
Conventional radiocarbon age **170 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(51.6%)	1721 - 1818 cal AD	(229 - 132 cal BP)
(17.9%)	1916 - Post cal AD 1950	(34 - Post cal BP 0)
(17.7%)	1659 - 1699 cal AD	(291 - 251 cal BP)
(8.2%)	1832 - 1880 cal AD	(118 - 70 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(35.4%)	1732 - 1782 cal AD	(218 - 168 cal BP)
(14.2%)	1928 - Post cal AD 1950	(22 - Post cal BP 0)
(11.7%)	1668 - 1685 cal AD	(282 - 265 cal BP)
(7%)	1797 - 1808 cal AD	(153 - 142 cal BP)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.4$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480760**

Conventional radiocarbon age **980 \pm 30 BP**

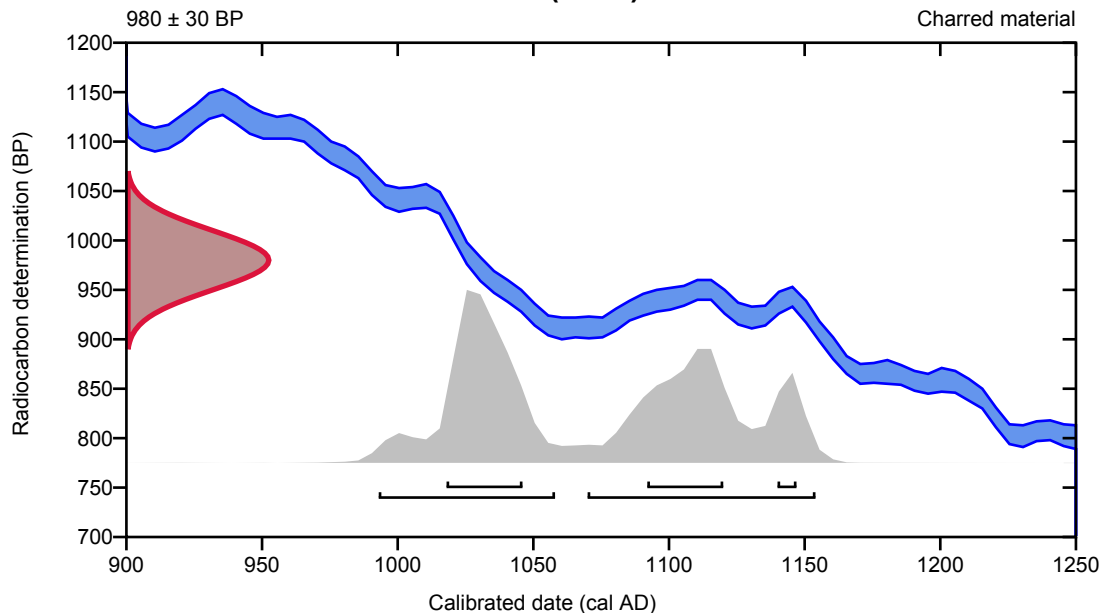
95.4% probability

(49.4%)	1070 - 1154 cal AD	(880 - 796 cal BP)
(46%)	993 - 1058 cal AD	(957 - 892 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(36.6%)	1018 - 1046 cal AD	(932 - 904 cal BP)
(26%)	1092 - 1120 cal AD	(858 - 830 cal BP)
(5.6%)	1140 - 1147 cal AD	(810 - 803 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <18> (1515) 1.68-1.69m BGL



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -26.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480761**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2170 \pm 30 BP**

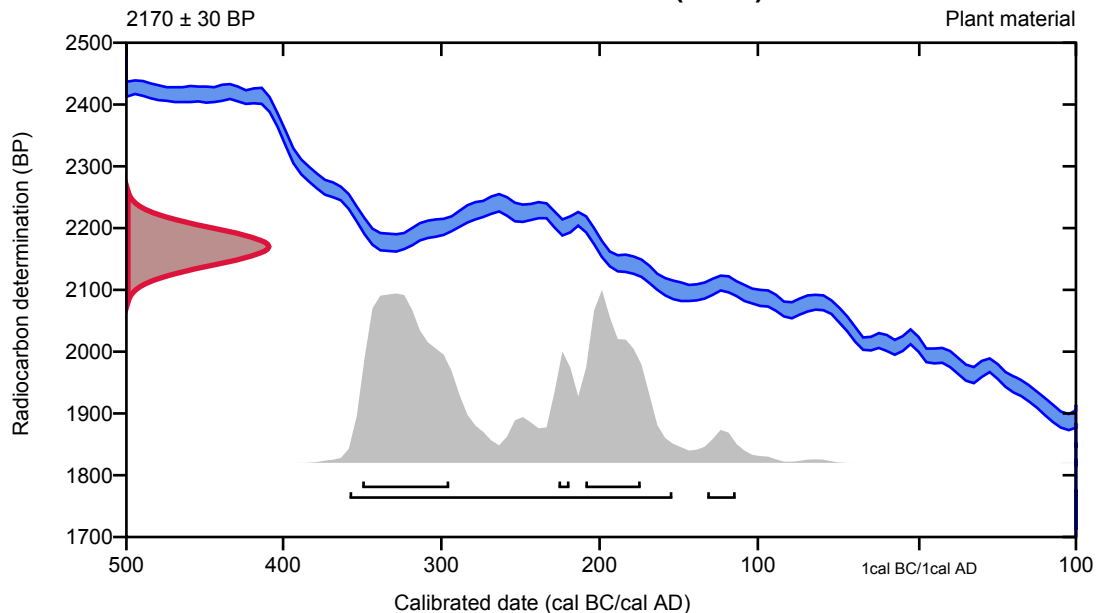
95.4% probability

(92.9%)	360 - 156 cal BC	(2309 - 2105 cal BP)
(2.5%)	134 - 116 cal BC	(2083 - 2065 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(40.2%)	352 - 297 cal BC	(2301 - 2246 cal BP)
(24.3%)	211 - 176 cal BC	(2160 - 2125 cal BP)
(3.7%)	228 - 221 cal BC	(2177 - 2170 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <96> (2423)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -28.6$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480762**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3720 \pm 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 2201 - 2031 cal BC (4150 - 3980 cal BP)

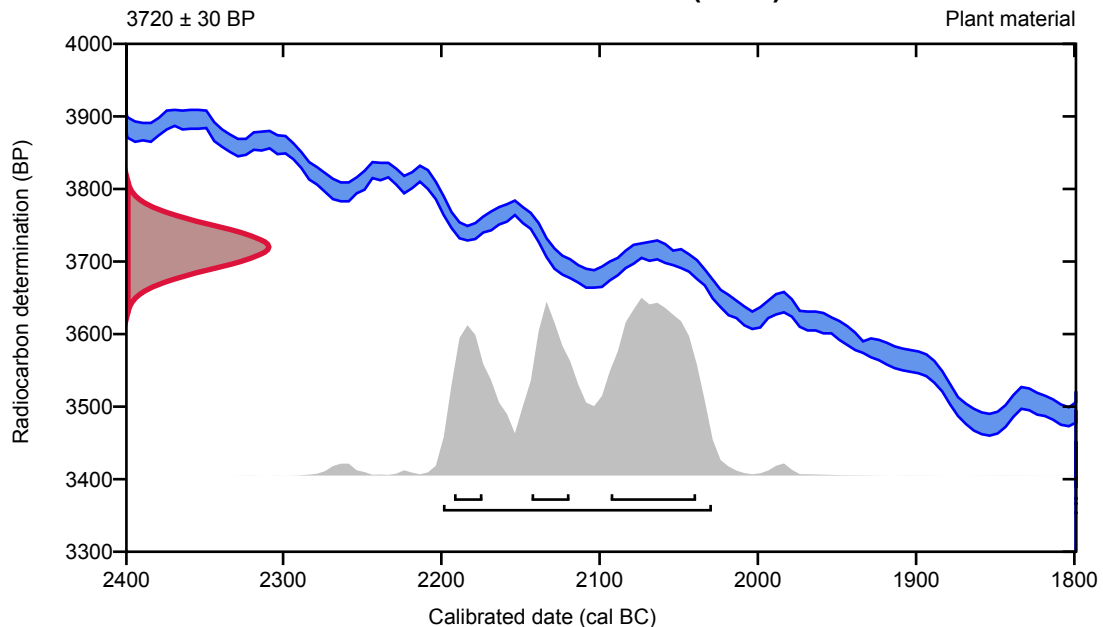
68.2% probability

(39.9%) 2095 - 2041 cal BC (4044 - 3990 cal BP)

(16.5%) 2145 - 2121 cal BC (4094 - 4070 cal BP)

(11.8%) 2194 - 2176 cal BC (4143 - 4125 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <1052> (2912)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -27.0$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480763**

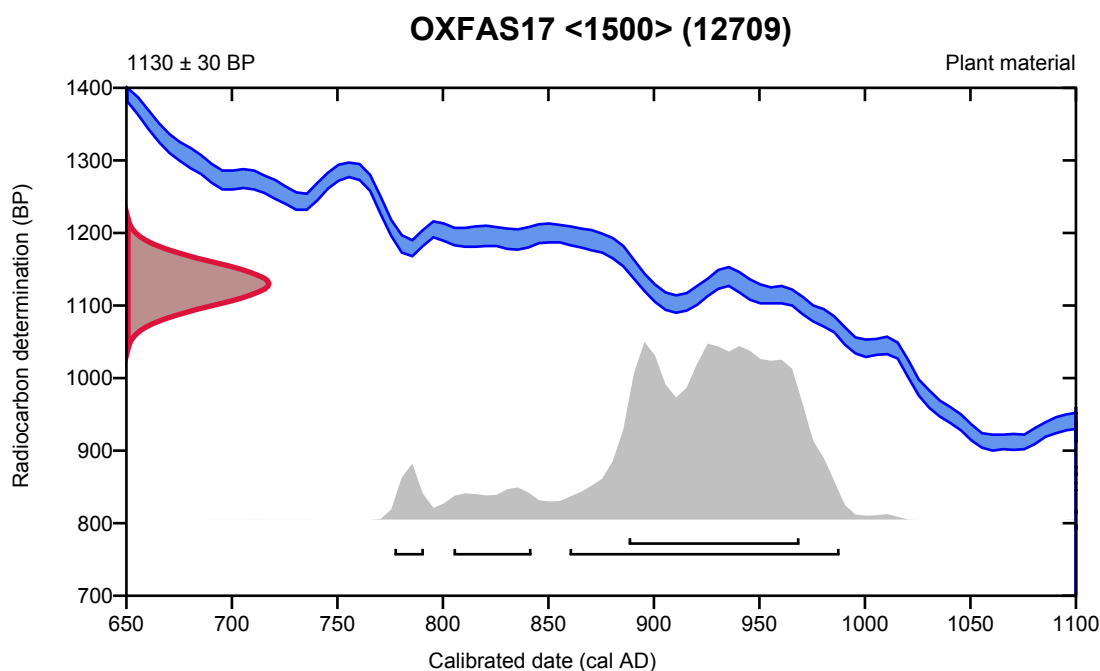
Conventional radiocarbon age **1130 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(86.6%)	860 - 988 cal AD	(1090 - 962 cal BP)
(5.6%)	805 - 842 cal AD	(1145 - 1108 cal BP)
(3.2%)	777 - 791 cal AD	(1173 - 1159 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	888 - 969 cal AD	(1062 - 981 cal BP)
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Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}C = -27.3$ o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-480764**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2070 \pm 30 BP**

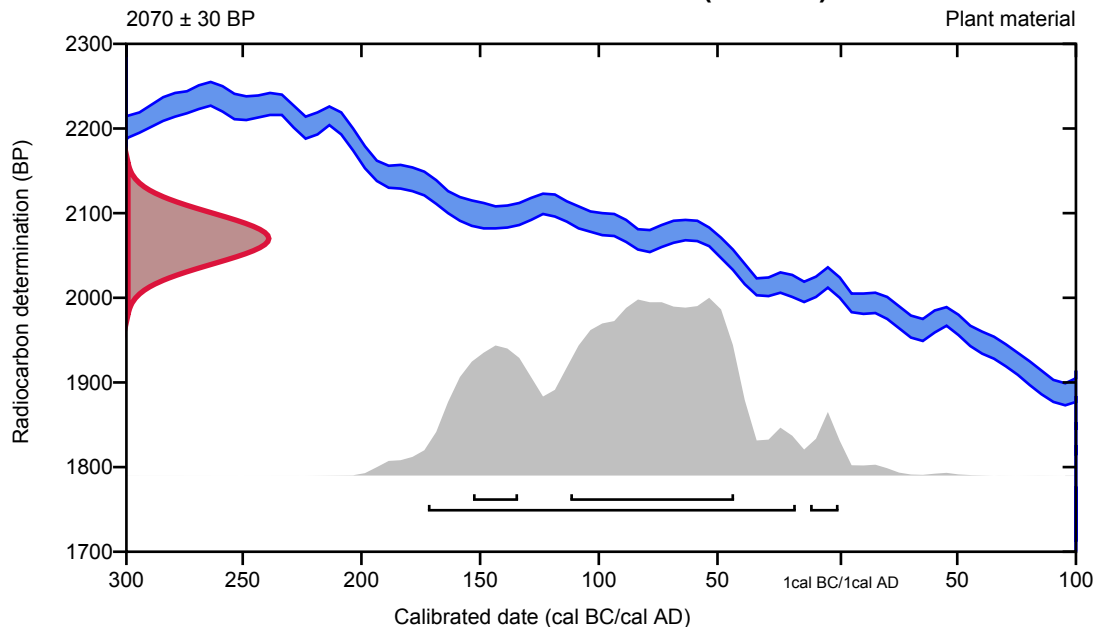
95.4% probability

(92.6%)	174 - 19 cal BC	(2123 - 1968 cal BP)
(2.8%)	13 - 0 cal BC	(1962 - 1950 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(56%)	114 - 45 cal BC	(2063 - 1994 cal BP)
(12.2%)	155 - 136 cal BC	(2104 - 2085 cal BP)

OXFAS17 OAAH1004 (100401)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -28.9 \text{ o/oo}$)

Laboratory number **Beta-481091**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2330 \pm 30 BP**

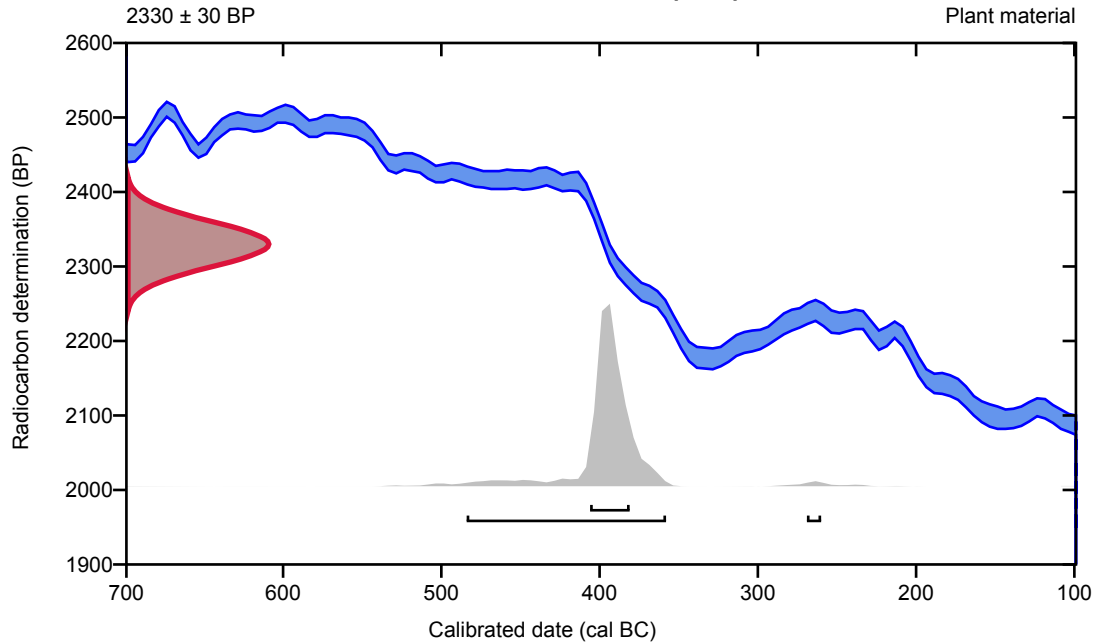
95.4% probability

(94.5%)	486 - 360 cal BC	(2435 - 2309 cal BP)
(0.9%)	271 - 262 cal BC	(2220 - 2211 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	408 - 383 cal BC	(2357 - 2332 cal BP)
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OXFAS17 <9> (413)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, *Radiocarbon* 55(4).

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -29.0 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481092**

Conventional radiocarbon age **930 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 1025 - 1165 cal AD (925 - 785 cal BP)

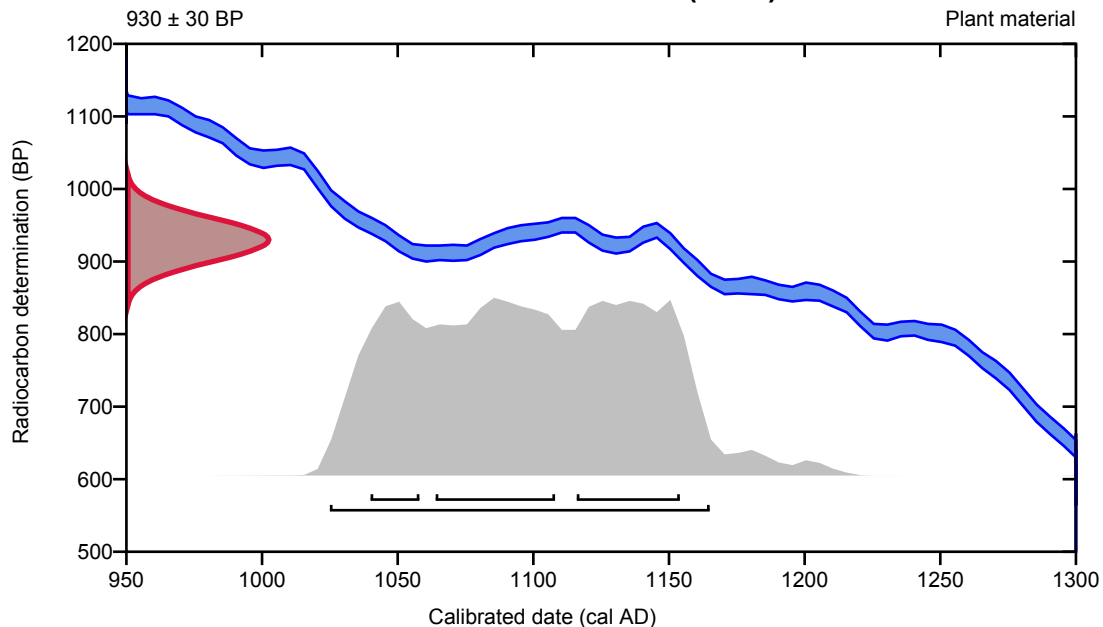
68.2% probability

(28.5%) 1064 - 1108 cal AD (886 - 842 cal BP)

(27.2%) 1116 - 1154 cal AD (834 - 796 cal BP)

(12.6%) 1040 - 1058 cal AD (910 - 892 cal BP)

OXFAS17 <1025> (3920)



Database used
INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, *Radiocarbon*55(4).



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