



Earth Trust Community Excavation 2024 Assessment Report

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2024 Assessment Report

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Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as a Post-Excavation Assessment Report for community excavations at the Earth Trust, Little Wittenham, Oxfordshire and DigVentures' global community. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive account of the excavation undertaken in 2024 at the Earth Trust, Little Wittenham, with specialist assessment of finds and samples, and recommendations for further investigations and analysis. It is supported by an archive of drawn, photographic and digital data, and includes recommendations for further analysis.

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Project summary

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The project is managed for DigVentures by Brendon Wilkins, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins in the role of Project Executive. The project will be managed by Maiya Pina-Dacier, Senior Director of Engagement, along with Stephanie Duensing, Director of Operations. Nat Jackson, Senior Project Officer was Site Director, with assistance from Freddie Wannop and Nick Swift in the field, with Ginny Cole managing the social media content and bookings.

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Executive summary

DigVentures was invited by the Earth Trust to undertake a community-based crowdfunded archaeological research project at the Earth Trust (hereafter 'the Site'). This follows previous excavations carried out by DigVentures between 2018 and 2021. This report details results, assessment of potential and recommendations from further work at the site, encompassing ongoing excavation and assessment to be followed by final analysis and publication.

Fieldwork took place between the 27th May and 10th June 2024, predominantly investigating a large Roman building discovered during the 2018-21 excavations. This assessment report provides the results of this first season of fieldwork, giving baseline information to contribute to the future management, research and presentation of the site, creating multiple educational and participatory learning experiences for community participants.

Results summary

Fieldwork was undertaken in the early summer of 2024, to address a series of research questions which focused on a large Roman building discovered during the 2018-21 excavations (Jackson 2024). Trench 1 targeted the western limit of the building, measured 15m x 8m and was oriented north-south. Trench 2 was located to the north east of Trench 1 in an area which had previously not been investigated with the hope of discovering the northern limit of the building. It measured 10m x 8m and was positioned east-west (see Figure 4).

Trench 1 revealed walls and column bases associated with the building, alongside earlier pits, postholes and ditches. There was a total of six pits, nine ditches and thirteen postholes within the trench. The earliest features excavated included a large ring ditch running through the middle of the trench, which contained numerous fragments of Early Iron Age pottery. All the pits dated to the Iron Age; two were Early Iron Age, three dated to the Middle Iron Age, and one was Late Iron Age. The Middle Iron Age pits produced some of the more interesting artefacts, including two bone needles and an iron buckle. Excavations revealed the full length of the building's western wall, measuring 15m, and the northern wall extended across the 8m width of the trench. It was revealed that there were two parallel rows of column bases, four of which were seen in the trench. This has resulted in the interpretation of the building being that of an aisled barn likely for large-scale agricultural storage.

The excavations in Trench 2 revealed a less dense area of archaeology, consisting mostly of postholes. An early Roman ditch was seen bisecting the trench diagonally, running from the southwest corner to the northeast, consisting of two intercutting features which likely represent multiple phases of the same feature. The earliest feature in the Trench (and the earliest excavated in 2024) was a pit from the late Bronze Age, which contained three sherds of pottery and a single fragment of animal bone. The fill of the feature was noticeably lighter than all others within the trench. A total of 21 postholes were revealed; these were clustered in two areas in the southeast and southwest of the trench. It is unclear whether these features form any structure or fence, and the density of postholes is likely due to the many different phases of activity occurring throughout the occupation of the site.

The project attracted a diverse community of people from the local area as well as further afield. The Earth Trust Community Excavation offered different activity streams for participants, and evaluation data was collected for both in-person participants and virtual audience members. In total, 156 individuals joined the archaeological team in the trenches. A virtual tour and digital crowdfunding contribution levels engaged a further 109 individuals. The



project succeeded in attracting a new audience for archaeology, with 36% of the in-person participants and 28% of the virtual audience, having never taken part in archaeology activities before.



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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The community excavations at Earth Trust are proposed as the first season in a multi-staged research project, encompassing participatory excavation and followed by assessment, analysis and publication. Field investigations are scheduled to take place between the 27th May and 10th June 2024, which forms the first Execution Stage of this project.
- 1.1.2 The overarching aim of this work is to build on the previous archaeological works that have taken place over the past twenty years, including archaeological evaluation and excavation delivered as part of the development of the site (Jackson 2024a). This new work will further characterise the scale, depth and density of the extant archaeological remains on the site, from prehistory through to the modern day. Dating evidence will be obtained, and an interactive digital archive of the excavation will be produced. Both the physical and digital archive will be made accessible for future research, and the project has an embedded public engagement programme including community-based excavation. The principal driver for this research project is to enhance baseline information to inform the future management of the Site, including interpretation and presentation of the Site's regionally and nationally significant archaeology to the public.
- 1.1.3 The project is being managed according to Historic England's MoRPHE project model (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment). This document defines that process, and is divided into two parts: 'Part 1: Description of the Project' provides the project context, including a brief summary of proposed methodology, key sources and activities required to support the delivery of the proposal outcomes. 'Part 2: Resources and Programming' identifies responsibilities of individual project staff members, outlines completion dates for specific tasks, with all costs itemised for transparency.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location

- 2.1.1 The site is located at NGR SU 56290 92570, and is part of the Earth Trust Centre, which is situated to the southwest of the Wittenham Clumps, off Little Wittenham Road, in the parish of Little Wittenham, Oxfordshire (Figure 1). The Earth Trust Centre occupies the west end of a gently shelving plateau south of the more westerly of the Clumps at around 90m AOD, and the ground drops away more steeply to the west and south. The area of the site has been continuously cultivated for generations (Rhodes 1948), with historic mapping and aerial photography evidence indicating that this began before the 19th century, and possibly into the medieval period (Allen et al. 2010, Plate 1.9; 1843 Tithe Map) (Figure 2). The geology is shown as Upper Greensand – sandstone and siltstone (BGS 2024).



2.2 History and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The site sits to the west and in the shadow of Wittenham Clumps; a cluster of beech trees planted in the 18th century on the twin hills of Round Hill and Castle Hill. The landscape around Wittenham Clumps has remained largely unchanged over the past 200 years, as evidenced in historic maps of the area (Figure 2). The lower of the two hills, Castle Hill, is the location of an Iron Age Hill fort (List Entry No. 100632), although now it is thought to have Late Bronze Age origins. A large ditch enclosing Castle Hill was discovered during excavations in the early 2000s by Oxford Archaeology and local volunteers as part of an HLF-funded project (Allen et al, 2010).
- 2.2.2 Across the river Thames to the north of Castle Hill is the Late Iron Age oppidum of Dyke Hills (List Entry No. 1006364), partially destroyed in the late 19th century (Welch C. 2014). Two large parallel banks form the northern limit of an enclosed site, the west and south bounded by the Thames and the east by the Thame. The cropmarks of an extensive neolithic cursus, and other prehistoric ring ditches and enclosures, spread out in the fields south of Dorchester-on-Thames (List Entry No. 1006344). Another oppidum is located on the southern side of the modern town of Abingdon-on-Thames (Allen 1991) on the Thames.
- 2.2.3 Further Iron Age and Roman settlements have been excavated at Barton Court Farm (Miles 1984) and Thrupp House Farm (Everett and Eeles 1999) in Abingdon-on-Thames, and Mount Farm, Dorchester-on-Thames (Lambrick 2010). The Roman town at Dorchester-on-Thames (List Entry No. 1006331) is just over two kilometres away from the site to the northwest. One of only two walled Roman settlements in Oxfordshire, it has been excavated multiple times over the past century, most recently by Oxford University in a series of works carried out between 2007 and 2014 (<https://www.arch.ox.ac.uk/dorchester-thames>). To the north of Dorchester-on-Thames, other Roman sites have been identified; two kiln sites, one in Berinsfield, near Mount Farm (Harden 1936), and one slightly further north in Marsh Baldon (List Entry No. 1006337). A Roman cemetery at Church Piece, east of Dorchester-on-Thames, is known from lead and stone coffins discovered from the late 18th century onwards (List Entry No. 1003243).
- 2.2.4 The concentration of activity here may be down to the location. The twin peaks of Wittenham Clumps and the meeting of the Thames and the Thame may have initially set the area apart (Loveday 1999). This juncture led to a long history of people moving in and around the landscape, with prehistoric monuments rubbing shoulders with defensive complexes and domestic settlements. When combined, this indicates the presence of a large population here throughout prehistory (Baker 2002).
- 2.2.5 In Long Wittenham and Little Wittenham, archaeological work has revealed more of this busy pastoral landscape. An evaluation was carried out in fields to the east of Didcot Road (Thacker 2019, Cotswold Archaeology 2023), adjacent to the Anglo-Saxon Great Hall complex (List Entry No. 1468510). Here, they discovered a Roman trackway and field system, a Roman waterhole, as well as further Early Medieval activity. The earlier Late Iron Age and Roman activity is characterised as a 'planned landscape'. Another evaluation took place to the north of Little Wittenham in 2017 (Dodd 2018). Here, there were numerous Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age features.



In the meander of the Thames, an evaluation and excavations took place preceding the River of Life II project (Duensing 2022). Nothing was discovered during this programme of excavation by the banks of the river due to the high water table eroding away any signs of archaeology. In the fields directly south of the river and north of Long Wittenham is the settlement site at Northfield Farm (List Entry No. 1002925). Excavations were carried out here in the late 1960s (Gray 1977). An attempt to phase the cropmarks was published in *Oxoniensia*, giving four broad chronological periods from the Late Neolithic through to the Roman period (Baker 2002).

- 2.2.6 In the more immediate proximity of Earth Trust, formal excavations first took place at Wittenham Clumps on the area downslope of Round Hill by Rhodes (1948) (SMR Number: 3161); however, the earliest known work was carried out by a local amateur, Harry Watts, in the 1920s (Allen et al 2010, 9-10). Watts' small-scale excavations on the top of Castle Hill in amongst the trees consisted of some 15 trenches, likely small interventions, where he found fragments of pottery, animal bone, charcoal and burnt Human remains. Earlier in the 19th century, other human remains had been discovered to the north and west of Castle Hill, as seen on the earliest Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 2). A number of archaeological findspots are known in and around the hillfort (information from the Oxfordshire HER). These include Anglo-Saxon Pottery (SMR Number: 9001) and a Roman bracelet (SMR Number: 11605) found immediately within the hillfort, and Iron Age pottery (SMR Number: 27616), a Roman bracelet (SMR Number: 3163) and a Roman awl (SMR Number: 3164) found immediately outside it. These artefacts discovered around the site were discussed in a note in the *Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire Archaeological Journal* in 1901 (Cozens 1901). In this note, there is mention of large stones which had 'evidently been used for building' (Cozens 1901), along with various coins of Trajan, Gratian, and Arcadius, and a small bronze key found in the area. The field where the large stones were discovered has been identified as a field to the south of Hill Farm (the first footnote in Rhodes 1948).
- 2.2.7 Fieldwalking was carried out in advance of the construction of a gas pipeline that crosses the field (Brooks 1992), and this suggested the presence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity (SMR Number: 26095), later Iron Age prehistoric activity (SMR Number: 3160) and Roman settlement (SMR Number: 17392) immediately south and east of the Earth Trust Centre. In 1995, a geophysical survey of 2 ha. east and south-east of the Earth Trust Centre revealed a north – south aligned boundary cut by a triple-ditched enclosure (SMR Number: 16818), with internal pits (Price 1995), although geophysical survey along the line of the gas pipeline failed to identify any significant anomalies (Lingard and Wilson 1995, 2). In 1999, fieldwalking organised by the Northmoor Trust (now the Earth Trust) east of the centre gave similar indications of human activity spanning from prehistory to the Roman era. Further fieldwalking took place immediately to the southwest and south of the Earth Trust Centre in 2002-3 recovered a widespread scatter of worked flint. This suggests a focus of earlier prehistoric activity west of the Earth Trust Centre. An Early Neolithic pit was excavated at the western edge of the present Visitor's Car Park, confirming activity there (Allen et al. 2010, 109). The 2002-3 fieldwalking also confirmed the presence of later prehistoric and Roman pottery close to the Earth Trust Centre on the south and east, but also included a concentration of Roman ceramic building material south-east of the Earth Trust Staff Car Park (SMR Number: 26223). It was thought that this might represent the remains of a Roman building or other structure.

2.2.8 A number of incomplete cropmarks (SMR Numbers: 15360, 15361, 15362) (Figure 3) are recorded south of the Earth Trust Centre in the HER. These and the marks recorded by Price's geophysical survey have now been confirmed and expanded by the more recent geophysical surveys (Allen et al. 2010, figures 5.2 and 5.4). Aerial photographs taken by Stuart Ainsworth of Time Team during 2003 also showed further cropmarks correlating with the geophysical survey results (Allen et al. 2010, plate 5.2). Geophysical survey data showed several small circular, sub-rectangular and trapezoidal enclosures (SMR Number: 28679), the first characteristic of Iron Age roundhouse enclosures, together with a dense spread of pits. It is possible that the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Pottery found by Dr H. Watts in 1937 from a near ploughed out rampart (SMR Number: 3154) relate to these features. West of the Earth Trust, Saxon and Roman remains including an iron lamp stand, brass key and large cut stones were identified in late 19th and early 20th century excavations while excavating for the foundations of a barn (SMR Number: 3158).

2.3 Previous archaeological investigation at the site

2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out in 2015 by Oxford Archaeology. In light of the known archaeological background immediately around the Earth Trust Centre, investigation in this area was kept to a minimum. The principal additions to the previously known archaeological background from the watching brief and evaluation (Strutt and Allen 2015) are summarised below.

2.3.2 The southern limit of the dense archaeological activity suggested by the geophysical survey was broadly confirmed by archaeological evaluation trenches (Strutt and Allen 2015). A single Roman pit was found to the south of the Roman trackway seen in the evaluation. No other archaeological features were positively identified to the south of that until Sires Hill, the southernmost field bordering where a boundary ditch of early post-medieval date was recorded. The evaluation trenches located across dense geophysical anomalies targeted features interpreted as archaeological and successfully located most of these, providing a reasonable degree of confidence in the geophysical survey results (Strutt and Allen 2015).

2.3.3 The evaluation trenches also recorded the presence of small pits and postholes, which had been too small to locate by normal geophysical survey. The postholes were concentrated within circular or penannular ditches, supporting the interpretation that the ditches surrounded a series of Iron Age roundhouses and other structures (Strutt and Allen 2015). No trace of a Roman masonry building was found to the south-east of the Earth Trust Centre, where fieldwalking had indicated a concentration of Roman tile. The absence of a stone structure suggested several possibilities. There may have been a wooden building roofed with tile, or a smaller structure (such as a corn-drier) which had been missed by evaluations trenches, or that the tile represented an area of disposal for ceramic building materials.

2.3.4 Roman activity seemed to be concentrated in the second and third centuries AD, as indicated by previous fieldwalking and excavation. Some activity from the first and fourth centuries was also noted. Two extensive Roman inhumation burials were discovered, both near the edge of the area of dense activity - one in the south-west (Strutt and Allen 2015, fig. 3 Trench 14 and plate 4) and the other in the south (ibid.,

fig. 3 Trench 17 and plate 8). Together with a later Roman burial found west of the Earth Trust Centre in 2005, these discoveries suggest a pattern of scattered peripheral burials during this period, a common feature of rural Roman settlements.

- 2.3.5 In July 2018, a watching brief was conducted during the demolition of the scout hut. The scout hut, along with several trees and shrubs, were removed to make way for the development of the Skills and Learning Building. During the watching brief, no archaeological remains were disturbed. In October 2018, the footprint of the former scout hut and nearby area was subject to an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation. The footprint trench was allocated Trench 1. It was roughly rectangular in shape and approximately 30m long and 15m wide, and was machine-excavated down to the first archaeological horizon. The trench was then hand-excavated, with archaeological features clarified, excavated and recorded. Between November and December 2019, a total of eight trenches were opened. These eight trenches were split into four main areas. Trenches 2 and 3 were grouped as Area A, Trench 8 as Area B, Trenches 5 and 6 were Area C, and Trenches 4 and 9, Area D. Area A was located closest to the hills of Wittenham Clumps, on the east of the site, Area B was to the north west of site, Area C was in the west of the site and Area D was in the centre (Jackson 2024).
- 2.3.6 The excavations carried out from 2018 to 2021 have increased our understanding of the extent and nature of archaeology at the site, building upon past research and adding more detail to the picture (Jackson 2024a). Glimpses of Bronze Age activity were recorded across the site, although the centre of that settlement remains elusive, perhaps to the south of site and to the west of Castle Hill. The Iron Age activity was far clearer; the occupation of the site reached its zenith in the Middle Iron Age, but was certainly an important centre in the Early Iron Age. The site was a focus of industry in the early 1st millennium BC, the smithy seen in the centre of site is categorically dated to this period. Other than the smithy, the Early Iron Age was characterised by a series of large ring ditches, the function of which is underdetermined by the evidence, but it seems likely that they were livestock enclosures rather than ditches demarcating areas of habitation.
- 2.3.7 A large enclosure ditch was initially constructed in the Early Iron Age and continued to be used into the Middle Iron Age. This enclosed the earliest settlement around the hill fort at Castle Hill. The settlement then spread west and north in the Middle Iron Age, with numerous features from this phase discovered in the north and west of site. The site likely contracted in the Late Iron Age, with focus shifting away from the hill fort and over the Thames towards the oppida at Dyke Hills. However, people were still living and dying at the site, as a burial recovered in the far west of site dated to this period. The Roman period is characterised by a trackway and enclosure ditches seen throughout the site. Burials were excavated in three areas of the site and were mostly late Roman in date. A building dating to the 3rd century AD was discovered in the centre of the site, to the north of the trackway and within one of the enclosures. Activity on the site diminished entirely in the 5th century, the latest datable features being two burials from the late 4th to early 6th century.
- 2.3.8 The 2018-21 excavation recovered an extensive assemblage totalling over 15,000 artefacts, of which more than 8,000 fragments were animal bone. Within this, a mix of

cattle, pig, sheep/goat, and equids were recorded, as well as some interesting highlights. A number of dog skeletons from the Iron Age and Roman phases, including a decapitated dog in a middle Iron Age pit, and some very small dogs from the Roman phase, one of which was only c.20cm long. The second largest assemblage was the pottery, with the earliest vessels dating from the late Bronze Age and the latest being residual post-medieval sherds. Registered finds discovered during these investigations included a late third-century AD coin hoard, three combs, and copper alloy objects including brooches, pins and a toilet spoon. One of the more notable finds was a complete early Iron Age tuyère, indicating the presence of a smithy on site. The assemblage reinforces the significance of the site on both a regional and national scale.

3 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project model

- 3.1.1 The overarching aim of this excavation season was to define and characterise the physical extent of the site through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management. This project model is framed as overarching aims and key questions/objectives that provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks set out in Project Design (Jackson 2024b).

3.2 Aim 1 – Further characterise the results of the 2018-2021 excavations, specifically regarding the Roman villa, refining the chronology and phasing of the building with a programme of trenching.

- 3.2.1 Following on from the extensive excavations carried out at the site during 2018-2021, and the discovery of a Roman villa, this aim was achieved through targeted trenches to further address the following questions:

- Q1. Can we confirm the function of the building as a villa?
- Q2. Can we establish the western and northern limits of the villa building within the limits of the excavation?
- Q3. Can we refine the previously established chronology and phasing of the site with regard to the villa and the underlying Iron Age archaeology?

3.3 Aim 2 – Understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site

- 3.3.1 This aim was achieved with an assessment of the samples recovered during investigations carried out as part of Aim 2, using appropriate palaeoenvironmental and archaeological techniques to establish preservation and significance and address the following questions:

- Q4: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site?
- Q5: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried?



- Q6: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about farming regimes, specialised food processing, industrial or military activities that may have taken place at the site?
- Q7: Can we increase our understanding of the relationships to the local environment during the multi-period occupation of the Site?

3.4 Aim 3 - Making recommendations, analysis and publication

3.4.1 This aim required all data from Aims 1-3 to be collated and assessed in light of any further information recovered from a desk-based assessment of previous archival material. An Updated Project Design will be produced with management recommendations to research, conserve or enhance the heritage significance of the Site.

- Q8: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this work with previous remote sensing tell us about the site and its setting?
- Q9: Considering the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the Site and its different areas?
- Q10: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at Earth Trust based on Aims 1-3 and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.

3.5 Aim 4 – Creating opportunities for people and communities

3.5.1 This aim is integral to the success of the project and sits with equal importance alongside our research aims. The field school programme offered a range of opportunities for local community members, students, school children and visitors to the area to get involved and learn about the archaeology of the Wittenham Clumps landscape within which the Earth's Trust is situated. Participation opportunities included excavation, finds processing, photogrammetry, and guided visits of the trenches.

3.5.2 Over the course of the project, our targets for engagement were to:

- train community participants in excavation and post-excavation tasks
- engage children and young people with our education sessions including school visits, DigCamps, and DigClubs
- broadcast online content across multiple social media channels collated on our dig timeline
- deliver a programme of public events, including site tours, both in-person and as an online virtual site tour with Q&A sessions with the project team, reaching an expected 120 individuals and a global online community

3.5.3 Participants were invited to join the 2024 excavations and were trained in archaeological skills, co-producing the archaeological archive using DigVentures' digital recording system, DiggIt. Reports produced following the excavations are hosted on the website, providing a research resource for anyone interested in the region's prehistoric archaeology.



4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological excavation

- 4.1.1 Excavations took place between the 27th May and 10th June 2024, to address the questions associated with the research aims in Section 3 above. This entailed a programme of targeted excavation, outlined in the Updated Project Design (Jackson 2024b) and comprised of two trenches designed to assess the nature, character and survival of any below ground archaeological remains that could further contextualise the Romano-British and Iron Age archaeology previously excavated at the site.
- 4.1.2 Turf and topsoil were removed by hand, and all trenches were then cleaned, planned and photographed prior to further excavation. Full written, drawn and photographic records will be made of each trench and test pit, even where no archaeological remains are identified. A plan at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100) will be prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features, and the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20, or 1:10 for complex features). Drawings will be made in pencil (6H) on permanent drafting film and archived in a suitable depository.
- 4.1.3 Each trench or test pit will be recorded using the digital recording system used by DigVentures, DiggIt. Digital photography will be used for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated, and the Site as a whole. A detailed explanation of the methodology used during the excavation can be found in the project design (Jackson 2024b).

4.2 Paleoenvironmental sampling

- 4.2.1 All deposits with good palaeoenvironmental potential were sampled; context-specific bulk samples were taken as appropriate under advisement from the project specialists and in accordance with the selection and categorisation criteria detailed in appendix 1 of the project design (Jackson 2024b). All aspects of the collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental archaeology component of the evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods*, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations* (1995).

4.3 Artefacts and ecofacts

- 4.3.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014), and the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014), excepting where they were superseded by statements made below. Archaeological material was handled and sorted following advice in Watkinson et al. (2025). All artefacts from excavated



contexts were washed, counted, weighed, and identified. Finds recovered were assessed by appropriately qualified specialists, who examined the finds to provide an identification, date, and provenance of the material, and to also evaluate the significance of the assemblage.

Animal Bone

Hannah Russ

- 4.3.2 The animal bone was identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996). Fetal and perinate sheep/goat remains were identified based on Ahmed (2008) and Martín and García-González (2015). Quantification for mammal remains used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) for birds. A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded.
- 4.3.3 During assessment, 26 fragments of human bone and one possible human bone fragment were identified within the animal bone assemblage. These were separated from the non-human animal bone but are included in this assessment reporting.
- 4.3.4 At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains or to measure any elements. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) and equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule) distinctions were also not considered. Fragments of bones that could be identified to element but not any specific species were grouped as far as possible using size categories at class level (e.g., mammal, bird etc.).
- 4.3.5 Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.
- 4.3.6 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2014; 2021), and with reference to a project design for the excavations (Jackson 2024), a site narrative (Jackson 2025), and the Research Framework for the Solent-Thames sub-region (Accessed February 2025).

Pottery and CBM

David Griffiths

- 4.3.7 All pottery was examined visually (by eye) and sorted into broad ware groups, including prehistoric handmade, Late Iron Age to early Romano-British hand built/slow-wheel finished, and Romano-British fine wares and coarse wares. Identification was based on colour, hardness, fracture, and inclusion composition, as outlined in Tomber and Dore (1998, 6-8). The material was recorded and assessed in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016; ClfA 2024). The ware groups were further refined by class (e.g. reduced and oxidised wares) and, where possible, preliminary fabric codes were assigned (see Appendix 1). This assessment was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists documents Standard



and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2014), and Toolkit for Specialist Reporting (2021), and with reference to a project design for the excavations (Jackson 2024), a site narrative (Jackson 2025), and the Research Framework for the Solent-Thames sub-region (accessed March 2025). Reference is made to previous research on prehistoric and Romano-British pottery from Wittenham Clumps (Edwards 2010 (prehistoric); Booth 2010 (Late Iron Age and Romano-British); Griffiths 2023a (prehistoric) and 2023b (Late Iron Age and Romano-British); and Young's (2000) extensive study of Roman pottery of the Oxford region.

- 4.3.8 Each ware and class of pottery was quantified by count, weight, and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs, based on percentage of rim preserved). Pottery sherds with diagnostic features, which aid identification to vessel form, were noted and recommended for illustration, as necessary; featured vessels are identified using a reference 'ID' code in the text based on the relevant entry row in Appendix 1. A full archive record of all material is provided in Appendix 1 (associated Excel spreadsheet).
- 4.3.9 Building material considered in this report was recovered from multiple contexts across two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2). Assessment of all building materials includes quantification by count and weight, identification, and date range, where possible, and discussion of the findings in their regional and chronological context.
- 4.3.10 The data were grouped by trench and context, and a basic catalogue of all material is provided in Appendix D. Ceramic building material (hereafter CBM) was assessed following the Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group 2002), Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) and Toolkit for Specialist Reporting (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021). In addition, the material was considered with reference to a project design for the excavations (Jackson 2024), a site narrative (Jackson 2025), and the Research Framework for the Solent-Thames sub-region (accessed May 2025). Reference is made to previous research on these types of materials at Wittenham Clumps (e.g. Allen 2010; Griffiths 2023). Classification of all CBM follows McComish (2015) and Brodrigg (1987, specifically for Roman period) and was based on manufacturing technique and complete dimensions and the presence of original surfaces. All material was visually assessed by eye and sorted into broad categories as presented in Table 6. A basic catalogue of material is provided in Table 8, Appendix C.

Lithics

Frederick Foulds

- 4.3.11 Recording took place on 15 February 2025. The data includes only hand-collected artefacts. Recording and reporting were carried out in accordance with existing guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001; English Heritage 2008; ClfA 2014; ClfA 2021). Where reference to specific guidance within the literature on stone tools has been made, this is stated in the data field list below. All material was inspected by eye with the aid of a hand lens where necessary and data was recorded in a Microsoft Access database created specifically to record lithic artefacts. Data is provided as both a



database and Excel spreadsheet. Throughout the report, references to specific lithics are made using a combination of site code and a unique identification number prefixed with 'L', which corresponds to the accompanying database. Bags have been marked to indicate which artefacts they contain. Where natural fragments had been bagged alongside worked material, the natural material or artefacts have been re-bagged to allow it to be easily identified for discard. The report was prepared with reference to a context sheet and finds register, as well as the project design documentation (Jackson 2024). Metadata associated with the lithics catalogue and the catalogue itself can be found in Appendix E.

Registered finds and metalwork

Elizabeth Foulds

- 4.3.12 The specialist finds recording and reporting was completed in accordance with the national finds standards and guidance (EH 2008; ClfA 2014, 2021a). The finds were recorded on 19 February 2025 in a Microsoft Access database. Where possible, all objects were identified by material and object type using the FISH Thesaurus for materials, archaeological objects and periods and the ClfA Toolkit for Recording Archaeological Materials as appropriate (ClfA 2021b; FISH 2023a, 2023b). All objects and fragments were described, counted, weighed and recorded, and the full data can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. Finds were identified using appropriate comparative excavation reports, finds syntheses, and typologies, as noted throughout the report. The iron was not X-rayed in advance of recording identifications should be considered provisional until X-rayed and reviewed by a specialist. Measurements of these finds were taken directly from the object.
- 4.3.13 The report was prepared with support from the Solent-Thames Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014), the project design (Jackson 2024), the site context list, and trench overview plans. Throughout this report, reference to specific fragments is made using the Small Find (SF) number or the database number (ID). These numbers correspond with the appropriate field in the accompanying spreadsheet.

Industrial Waste / Slag

Gerry McDonnell

- 4.3.14 The slags were visually examined, and the classification is based on morphology with additional data obtained from Hand-Held X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis. The instrument used was a Bruker S1 Turbosdr hand-held XRF instrument operating at 40kV. A beam of x-rays is generated in the instrument and focussed on the sample. The x-rays interact with the elements present in the sample resulting in the emission of secondary x-rays which are characteristic (in terms of their energy and wavelength) of the elements present in the sample. The energies of the secondary x-rays are measured, and a spectrum generated showing a level of background noise with peaks of the elements present superimposed on the background noise. Samples were analysed for 30 live seconds; the spectrum is stored. All elements heavier than potassium (K, Z=19), can be detected. The 'interior' and 'exterior' face of each sample was analysed. This will demonstrate whether non-ferrous elements are present in/on both surfaces. The technique is non-destructive.



- 4.3.15 The debris associated with metalworking or submitted in the understanding that they are associated with metalworking, can be divided into two broad groups; residues diagnostic of a particular metallurgical process or non-diagnostic residues that may have derived from any pyrotechnological process (McDonnell 2001). The diagnostic ferrous debris can be attributed to a particular ironworking process; these comprise ores and the ironworking slags, i.e., the macro, hand recovered smelting and smithing slags and the micro-residues such as hammerscale and slag fragments recovered from sieving programmes. The second group are the diagnostic non-ferrous metalworking debris, e.g., crucibles and moulds. Thirdly, there are the non-diagnostic slags, which could have been generated by a number of different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g., hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association.

4.4 Health and safety

- 4.4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, and The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (1996), and DigVentures Health and Safety Policy.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Nat Jackson

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In June 2024, community excavations took place at the Earth Trust centre, Little Wittenham. These excavations followed on from excavations carried out between 2018 and 2021 and were directly informed by that work. Two trenches were opened to the north of a previously opened area (Area D, Trench 4/9), investigating the limits of a large building identified and excavated during the 2018-21 excavations. Trench 1 measured 15m x 8m and was oriented north-south, and Trench 2 was 10m x 8m and positioned east-west (see Figure 4). Both trenches were opened by machine and excavated down to the archaeological horizon. The topsoil in Trench (1001) was between 0.26 and 0.30m thick, and in Trench 2 (2001) was an average of 0.45m thick. A subsoil was also present in Trench 2 (2002) and averaged 0.16m thick. The natural underlying geology was common between the trenches (1002) and (2003) and was a light yellow-brown chalky marl with silty clay patches.

5.2 Trench 1 (Figures 5 – 15)

- 5.2.1 The aim of Trench 1 was to investigate the western limit of a building identified in previous excavations. Once the trench was opened, walls and column bases were seen along with earlier ring ditches, pits and postholes. There was a total of six pits, nine ditches, and thirteen postholes in the trench. The full western wall of the building measuring 15m was seen, and the northern wall extended across the 8m width of the



trench. It was revealed that there were two parallel rows of column bases, and four were seen in the trench.

- 5.2.2 The earliest features stratigraphically were a pit F106 in the north west of the trench and a large ring ditch F117 in the middle. Both the pit and the ring ditch date to the early Iron Age. Ring ditch F117 was seen across the width of the trench with the internal area to the south. It was 1.44m wide, 0.41m deep, and contained a single fill of mid orange-brown clayey silt. A moderate amount of pottery (n=42) and animal bone (n=48) was recovered from the fill. This ring ditch was truncated by another ring ditch F127, a gully F118, and by the Roman building, F119, F120, and F121.
- 5.2.3 Another possible Early Iron Age ditch is F113, a linear ditch in the north of the trench. This ditch truncated pit F106 and was truncated by the northern wall of the Roman building F115, and ring ditches F109 and F114. It ran for 8.30m east to west within the trench, the full width of the ditch was not seen due to truncation. The measurable width was at least 0.48m, and the maximum depth was 0.30m. Four interventions were placed through the ditch [1019], [1039], [1107] and [1132]. The ditch was seen to have a single fill (1020), (1133), (1108), and (1040), which was an orange-brown clayey-silt. Only a small quantity of finds were recovered from the ditch: 18 sherds of pottery and 41 pieces of animal bone.
- 5.2.4 A further seven ditches were excavated. Four were definite ring ditches/gullies, F104, F105, F109 and F127. Two were linear ditches; F110, east-west aligned in the centre of the trench, and F114, north-south aligned in the northeast of the trench. A small north-south aligned ditch, F118, was also seen in the middle of the trench. The ring ditches/gullies are all likely to be Middle Iron Age. Ring ditch F109, located in the north of the trench, measured 7.7m in diameter, between 0.30-0.60m wide, and was a maximum of 0.42m deep. F109 cut ditches F110, F113 and F114, and pit F106. It was cut by ring gullies F104 and F105, and the building wall F115. Throughout all five interventions into the feature, only a single orange-brown clayey silt fill was observed. Finds were recovered from all interventions, including an iron penannular brooch, registered find SF5 from (1103). Industrial waste was recovered from (1044) and CBM from (1103). All interventions contained small amounts of animal bone and pottery.
- 5.2.5 Ring ditch F127 was seen in the south of the trench, whilst it's not possible to see the full diameter of the feature, using what is visible as a basis for extrapolation it could be up to 12m in diameter. Seven interventions were placed into the ring ditch, most investigating relationships, but two [1025] and [1029] revealed full profiles of the feature. These showed that the ditch had a regular, shallow u-shaped profile and was between 0.59-0.65m wide with a maximum depth of 0.19m. The feature cut ring ditch F117, and was cut by gully F118, and column base F128. The ditch contained a single fill of orange-brown clayey silt. The contexts in each intervention were (1026), (1030), (1055), (1079), (1114), (1126) and (1134). Animal bone and pottery were recovered from contexts (1026), (1030), (1055), (1079), and (1114), CBM from (1026) and (1114), and shell from (1026).
- 5.2.6 Two ring gullies, F104 and F105, were only seen partially running from the northwest corner of the trench for 3m. Both terminated inside the trench, which would indicate that the entrance was on the southeastern side of the of the ring gullies, and this would



conform with perceived thought about roundhouse entrances. Ring gully F104 was more substantial than F105. Ring gully F104 had a maximum width of 0.40m and maximum depth of 0.18m. Ring gully F105 had a maximum width of 0.21m and a maximum depth of 0.06m. Finds were recovered from both gullies, animal bone, pottery and flint from F104 and animal bone and pottery from F105.

- 5.2.7 Ditch F110 was east to west aligned, running the full 8m width of the trench. It was truncated by the wall of Roman building F115, ring ditch F109, and posthole F111. The ditch was a maximum of 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep. Ditch F110 contained a single fill of orange-brown clayey silt. Animal bone, pottery, CBM and flint were recovered from the ditch.
- 5.2.8 Only a very short length (2.1m) of north-south aligned ditch F114 was seen. It was truncated away by wall F115 to the north and ditch F109 to the south. It was a maximum of 0.53m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single orange-brown clayey silt fill. A small amount of animal bone, pottery, CBM and flint were recovered from fill (1085) in this ditch.
- 5.2.9 A small, narrow gully F118 was seen cutting most features in the centre of the trench. It was initially thought to be a plough scar, however posthole F116 truncated the northern end of the feature, thus indicating it was of antiquity rather than a modern agricultural feature. It was 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep. Within the fill pieces of animal bone, pottery and industrial waste were found, including a piece of worked bone SF4.
- 5.2.10 Six substantial pits were excavated in Trench 1, F101, F102, F103 and F106 in the north, and F130 and F131 in the southwest corner. All were similar in form and character with straight sides and flat bases, indicating they date to the Iron Age.
- 5.2.11 Pits F101, F102 and F103 were a cluster extending from the northern baulk. Stratigraphically, the earliest pit was F103, and the latest was F101. Pit F101 was also the largest of the three pits, measuring 1.8m long, 1.7m wide and 0.64m deep. The pit contained two fills. The basal fill (1053) was brownish-grey sandy clay and was 0.08m thick, and the upper fill (1046) was a dark grey-brown clayey silt, measuring 0.56m thick. Three fragments of animal bone and three pieces of pottery were recovered from the basal fill (1053). The finds recovered from the upper fill (1046) include animal bone, CBM and pottery. Pit F102 cut pit F103 and gully F104, and was cut by pit F101. It was at least 0.80m long, 0.55m wide and was 0.40m deep. It contained a single fill (1006), a dark black-brown clayey-silt. This pit was finds rich, containing 155 fragments of animal bone, 65 sherds of pottery, 48 pieces of CBM, four fragments of industrial waste, and one piece of possible worked stone. There were also three registered finds recovered from this pit, SF1, SF2 and SF6. These were a double ended bone needle (SF1), a fragment of bone-working waste (SF2) and a fragment of copper alloy (SF6). The earliest pit in this cluster was F103. It was 1m in length, at least 0.74m wide and 0.16m deep. The fill of this pit was very similar to the fills in both other pits, a dark grey-brown clayey silt, with similar finds of pottery, animal bone and CBM.
- 5.2.12 Pit F106 was in the northwest of the trench, truncated by the corner of the building. It was also truncated by ring ditch F109 and ditch F113. The pit was at least 0.45m wide, 1.2m long and 0.42m deep and contained four fills. The cut [1092] was shallow and



concave with a rounded base. The lowest fill (1145) was a firm yellow-brown sandy silt which may have been slumping or redeposited natural in the base. It was 0.20m thick, and no finds were recovered from it. Above this was (1104), a loose dark brown clayey silt. This has been interpreted as the basal fill formed after the initial slumping had occurred. Fill (1104) was 0.10m thick, and 22 sherds of pottery and 12 fragments of animal bone were excavated from this fill. A secondary fill (1144) of possible slumping or redeposited natural was seen above (1104). This was a grey-brown clayey silt with no finds and was 0.12m thick. The upper fill (1093) was a brownish-grey clayey silt, measuring 0.20m thick. This fill likely represents the final silting up of the feature post-abandonment. A moderate quantity of animal bone and a small amount of pot were recovered from the fill.

- 5.2.13 The largest pit in the trench was F131. It was in the southwest corner and was only revealed once wall F121 and column base F132 were excavated. The pit had a diameter of 1.88m and was 0.97m deep. The cut [1096] had straight vertical sides and a flat base. Two fills were seen in the feature. The basal fill (1097) was a dark brown clayey silt and was 0.25m thick. The upper fill (1098) was a dark grey-brown sandy clay and was 0.72m thick. Pottery, animal bone and a near-complete base of a vessel were recovered from the basal fill (1097). The upper fill (1098) contained animal bone, pottery, CBM and flint. Adjacent to and likely cut by F131 was pit F130. This pit was also truncated by wall F121, and a posthole F129. The cut of the pit [1060/1062] had straight sides and a flat bottom and measured 1.16m in diameter and 0.62m deep. Pit F130 contained two fills. The basal fill (1101) was a blackish-brown clayey silt and was 0.26m thick. Fragments of animal bone, pottery and CBM were found in this deposit. The upper fill (1063/1061) was 0.36m thick and was an orange-brown clayey silt. There was a large piece of slag in the top of this pit, fragmented into three pieces after excavation. A moderate quantity of animal bone and pottery was also recovered from this fill.
- 5.2.14 A possible later Iron Age fence line was seen across the trench aligned northeast to southwest. This consisted of postholes F112, F116, F123 and F129. These were all similar in character and form and were evenly spaced apart. They were between 0.30m and 0.45m in diameter and 0.29-0.5m deep. Finds were recovered from all four postholes. An additional posthole F134 may have been a part of the fence line however, it was a lot more ephemeral and its relationship to the other postholes was difficult to determine. Within posthole F134 there were the partially articulated remains of a small sheep. A further eight postholes were seen throughout the trench, but no patterns could be drawn between them.
- 5.2.15 The latest features in the trench were walls F115 and F121, and column bases F119, F120, F128 and F132. These were all filled with a limestone/chalk rubble material. A gap in the wall was seen just north of F120, but this seems too narrow to be an entrance. The walls form part of a large aisled structure, probably an aisled barn or farmhouse. It was discovered in previous excavations and one of the aims of this excavation was to discover the western and northern limits of the structure. The building can now be confirmed at 15m wide and at least 30m long. A possible grinding stone or pestle was found in column base F128. Pottery and animal bone was discovered throughout the foundation rubble. What remains of the walls and column bases in the trench are likely the rubble fills within the foundation cut of the structure.



It had previously been thought to be the remains left from the large-scale robbing of the building however this season of excavation has changed that interpretation. The west wall was 0.66m wide and the north wall was 0.90m wide. The column bases varied in depth probably due to the firmness of the underlying ground. If they were placed over earlier features, such as column base F132 placed over pit F131, they were deeper. If they were not situated over earlier features, they were shallow. The deepest was F128 at 0.47m, and the shallowest, F119, was 0.16m deep.

5.3 Trench 2 (Figures 16 – 21)

- 5.3.1 After opening the trench, the predominant features observed were postholes, of which 21 were excavated. Two pits F218 and F219 were identified in the east of the trench. Three ditches were revealed, two of them (F201 and F202) intercut each other and ran diagonally across the trench from southwest to northeast. A third ditch (F203) was seen in the north east corner and was roughly east-west aligned. A single irregular ephemeral gully, F206, was identified running south from the northern baulk to the middle of the trench. A possible pit or ditch terminus, F215, was located in the southwest corner of the trench.
- 5.3.2 Two of ditches, F201 and F202, were late Iron Age / early Roman, dated by the pottery excavated. Ditch F201 was seen for 9.40m within the trench and varied in width. The ditch was at its widest towards the south, measuring 0.92m wide towards the south and as it extended into the northern baulk it was only 0.40m wide. The depth of the ditch was also variable. At its deepest, it was 0.25m deep, and again in the northernmost slot, it was only 0.09m deep. The narrowing and shallowing of the ditch to the north indicates that it may be terminating just outside the limit of excavation, or it was more heavily truncated away here through later activity. Of the five interventions placed into F201, three, [2039], [2056] and [2054] had a single fill, and two, [2064] and [2069], had an upper and basal fill. Finds recovered from this ditch only came from a single fill (2065) from an intervention in the centre of the trench and included CBM, pottery, animal bone and a single piece of flint.
- 5.3.3 Ditch F202 was truncated by and ultimately truncated away by F201. There is a possibility that it is not a separate feature and is a recut of F201. In the two interventions [2032] and [2034] where this ditch was observed it had a single fill (2033) and (2035). The fill was a grey-brown clayey-silt and within it pottery, animal bone and CBM was recovered.
- 5.3.4 Ditch F203 was only very partially seen in the northeast corner of the trench. It was 0.94m wide and 0.38m deep and was seen for 1.14m in length within the trench. The feature may have been a boundary or enclosure ditch. The cut [2073] was steep-sided and V-shaped and contained a single very dark grey-brown sandy-silt (2074). Finds from this ditch include animal bone, pottery, CBM and flint.
- 5.3.5 Gully F206 was north-south aligned and seen running for 3.93m from the middle of the northern baulk and terminating in the centre of the trench. The gully was 0.20m wide and 0.05m deep. The cut [2043] was irregular and shallow, and it contained a single fill (2044) of light grey-brown silty sand. Two very small fragments of animal bone were found in the gully.



- 5.3.6 The 21 postholes were seen throughout the trench, with two clusters. One cluster in the southeast (F222, F223, F224, F225, F226, F227 and F228), and one in the southwest (F210, F211, F212, F213 and F214). The form of the postholes can be broadly grouped into three types. The first were small, shallow postholes: F212, F220, F222, F226 and F228. These were between 0.23m and 0.40m in diameter and 0.08m-0.21m in depth. The second group were larger, straight sided and flat-bottomed postholes: F210, F213, F214, F221, F223 and F225. These were between 0.35m and 0.58m in diameter and 0.25m-0.36m deep. The final group were large scoop-like postholes: F204, F205, F211, F216, F217, F224 and F227. These were generally ovoid in plan, and measured between 0.42-0.68m long, 0.39-0.53m wide, and 0.11-0.22m deep. Whilst these postholes can be grouped by form, it is not possible to infer any function or structure from them. It is more likely that the density of postholes is due to many different phases of activity throughout the occupation of the site. This can be seen in the intercutting of postholes F207, F208 and F209, not included in the grouping as their full forms are not seen. Some postholes contained finds, typically single fragments of animal bone or pottery. However, a piece of flint was found in F214, and a piece of CBM was recovered from F227.
- 5.3.7 Two pits, F218 and F219, were seen in the trench. These were adjacent to each other and in the eastern half of the trench. Pits F218 and F219 were small storage pits. Pit F219 was 0.78m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.17m. Pit F218 was slightly smaller than F219, measuring 0.63m in diameter and 0.15m deep. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from F219, and a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of animal bone were found in F218.
- 5.3.8 In the southwest corner of the trench, a possible pit or ditch terminus F215 was seen protruding from the baulk. It was not a typical Iron Age straight sided and flat-bottomed pit. The cut [2008] was steep-sided and concave with a rounded base. The feature contained an upper (2075) and basal (2009) fill, both dark brownish-grey clayey silts, with the basal fill having larger stone inclusions. Human remains, pottery and animal bone were recovered from the basal fill.

6 HUMAN REMAINS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 During the assessment of the animal bone, 26 fragments of human bone and one possible human bone fragment were identified (Appendix B, Table 3). These were assessed separately, and the results are presented below. The human remains were recovered from both Trench 1 and Trench 2 and were disarticulated.

6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 All of the human remains were consistent with representing perinate babies. In Trench 1, perinate human remains were recovered from (1095, n=1) and (1100, n=16); these are thought to belong to the same individual with the single bone, a proximal humerus, from context (1095) disturbed from the rest of the remains in context (1100), both contexts associated with the foundations of a Roman villa wall. The remains from context (1100) represented the lower half of the skeleton, with both femurs and tibiae,



one fibula and rib and vertebrae fragments recovered. All of these remains were consistent with a perinate age at death; no attempt was made to determine if the baby had survived birth for any period; one femur was suitably complete for measurement, and this should be done during the analysis phase of work to see if a more precise age can be estimated. In Trench 2, perinate human remains from context (2009) fill of a pit or ditch terminus [2008] included seven refitting fragments of parietal bone and two vertebra fragments. A long bone shaft fragment that was consistent in size and texture for human perinate was recovered from context (2035), fill of Ditch [2034]. This specimen could not be confirmed as human and should be included in an analysis of the human remains to confirm this suggested identification. Ditch Terminus [2008] and Ditch [2034] are located close to each other in the southeast corner of Trench 2; it is possible that these remains are associated with a single individual. There are no repeated elements or any immediately observable difference in the age at death between the remains from Trench 1 and Trench 2, but the location of the features suggests that, in total, the human remains represent two perinate individuals.

7 ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The excavations at the Earth Trust yielded an assemblage of 2872 artefacts and ecofacts, over half were animal bone and shell (1655 fragments; Appendix B). The pottery assemblage is the next largest, 805 sherds were recovered, including 665 prehistoric pieces, 37 from the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period and 100 Roman fragments (Appendix C). The building material consisted of 265 fragments of ceramic building material, 2 pieces of painted wall plaster, 3 fragments of mortar, 64 pieces of briquetage and 14 pieces of fired clay (Appendix D). Other materials recovered include 24 lithics (Appendix E); 10 fragments of industrial waste (Appendix G), 8 iron objects, 2 copper alloy objects, 3 bone artefacts and 2 stone objects (Appendix F).
- 7.1.2 A total of 14 environmental samples were collected, measuring 185 litres, 150 litres were sent for processing and sorting. As of writing this report the samples have not been assessed, once this has happened it will be integrated into this report.
- 7.1.3 The finds recovered from the excavations have greatly increased the understanding of the character of the site and provided preliminary dates to the occupation of the site and subsequent activity occurring there. The finds assemblage has been assessed by the appropriate specialists, and several finds have been conserved. The results are discussed below.

7.2 Animal Bone and Shell

Hannah Russ

Introduction

- 7.2.1 Animal bone and the remains of marine and terrestrial molluscs (1,655 fragments weighing 6.44kg) were recovered via hand collection during the excavations. This section includes quantification of the animal bone and mollusc shell assemblages,



identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation for any further work, if required.

Results

- 7.2.2 Bone (1,642 fragments weighing 6.38kg), marine mollusc shell (eight fragments weighing 58g) and terrestrial mollusc shell (five fragments weighing 3.6g), were recovered via hand collection during archaeological excavation at the Earth Trust Centre, Little Wittenham, Tables 3 and 4.
- 7.2.3 The animal bone represented a range of mammals, two birds and an amphibian. Mammal remains included equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule), domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus domesticus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*) and dog (cf. *Canis familiaris*). Additional mammal remains were identified within size categories, forming 67.4% of the animal bone assemblage by count (n=1107).
- 7.2.4 Two associated bone groups (ABGs) were recovered from Trench 1, one unstratified and another from context (1121), fill of Posthole [1120]. Both comprised the remains of partial sheep/goats. ABG1 (unstratified) was a sheep/goat that died around 6 months of age and comprised both mandibles, and left humerus, radius, femur and tibia. None of the remains attributed to ABG1 had any cut- or chop-marks to suggest it had been butchered. ABG2 (1121) included 37 fragments of bone representing at least 16 skeletal elements, again representing a sheep/goat, this time one less than 18 months of age at death. The elements included cervical vertebrae of the neck, including the axis bone, those of the lower hind limbs from the mid-tibia down, a fragment of distal femur and four caudal (tail) vertebrae. Cut marks were observed on the cervical vertebrae and one tibia. This posthole [1120] was half sectioned, as such the missing elements could survive in situ within the unexcavated part of the feature.
- 7.2.5 Bird remains included a distal humerus of a golden plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) from Trench 1 context (1101) and a long bone shaft fragment of a medium-sized bird from context (1046), Table 3.
- 7.2.6 A single amphibian bone from Trench 1, context (1046) was a humerus of a frog or toad (*Anura*), Table 3.
- 7.2.7 Animal bone was recovered from 73 contexts across the two trenches, 55 in Trench 1 and 18 in Trench 2. The features and deposits that contained animal bone included ditches, pits, ring gullies and wall foundation cuts of Early Iron Age to Roman period dates as well as those without any dating at the time of writing.
- 7.2.8 Eight fragments of marine shell, all from Trench 1, represented European oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), Table 4.
- 7.2.9 Five fragments of terrestrial snail shell were recovered from Trench 1, Table 4. Four fragments from context (1106) represented two brown-lipped snails (*Cepaea* cf. *nemoralis*) and two juveniles of a *Helicidae* family species. One unstratified terrestrial snail shell was a Kentish snail (*Monacha cantiana*). The terrestrial mollusc remains do not provide any information for understanding past environments at the site and are not discussed further in this report.



Taphonomic assessment

- 7.2.10 Bone surface preservation varied throughout the recorded assemblage from 'very good' (1) to 'very poor' (5) on a scale of 1 to 5 from 'very good' (1) to 'very poor' (5). Most specimens had 'good' (2) or 'moderate' (3) surface preservation, forming 92.8% of the animal bone assemblage by count (n=1523). Fragmentation was moderate throughout the assemblage with some complete bones and teeth recovered. Overall, the assemblage was in moderate to good condition. Twenty-one fragments of burnt bone were recovered across the two trenches, seventeen from Trench 1 and four from Trench 2. Aside from one cattle, one pig and two sheep/goat, all of the burnt specimens represented unidentified medium or large sized mammals. The presence of burnt animal bone within archaeological contexts can be the result of numerous different activities. A common pathway for burnt animal bone to be deposited in pits and ditches is through the discard of kitchen or dining waste within domestic fires as a means of food waste/bone disposal. When the fires are cleared out the burnt bones is then discarded with the ashes into rubbish pits.
- 7.2.11 Four specimens displayed skeletal abnormality possibly resulting from disease, injury or age. A left pig mandible from context 1012 had a rotated P4 tooth that had worn a notch into the adjacent M1, which was almost worn to the root. A fragment of equid mandible from context 1044 had a bulbous shape to the condylar process. In Trench 2, a cattle maxilla had an M3 with a significant hook/spur, while a cattle sacrum from context 2033 had a foramen through sacral vertebra 4.
- 7.2.12 Twenty-seven specimens displayed evidence for carcass processing in the form of cut and/or chop marks: these included remains of equid, cattle, pig, and sheep/goat, Table 3. The cut and chop marks observed of cattle, pig and sheep/goat remains are consistent with those expected resulting from the various stages of butchery or kitchen or dining based processing of meat. The cattle scapula from context 1089 with cutmarks, also had the spine removed and had a hole in the blade typical of those made for hanging shoulders of beef. Evidence for the consumption of equid/horse meat is not absent from Roman period sites in Britain, but this practice does not appear to have been common place, and as such it is unusual to see cut marks on equid remains, especially when these appear on elements that don't suggest that they could be associated with bone working. It is possible that the cut marks on equid bones at the Earth Trust Centre are associated with skinning equids for leather, located on a radial carpal, which would be a typical location for the removal of the skin from the forelimb, and mandible, which may have occurred when skinning around the head. An equid scapula fragment from context 1006 had wear and polish to one end of the scapular spine as if it had been used as some sort of tool.
- 7.2.13 Seventy-eight specimens displayed evidence for carnivore gnawing, 67 from Trench 1 and 11 from Trench 2. The gnawing evidence suggests that carnivores, likely domestic dogs but also possibly wild foxes and/or cats, had regular access to bones discarded after butchery and/or meat consumption, and provide further evidence for the presence of carnivores at the site, which is also demonstrated by the recovery of seven dog bones from Trench 1. A pig metacarpal 3 from Trench 1, context 1046, was the only bone in the assemblage to display evidence for rodent gnawing.

- 7.2.14 Fourteen specimens were suitably complete to allow measurement for size estimation. These included the remains of cattle and sheep/goat and an equid radius. Bone epiphyseal fusion was recorded for one or both epiphyses of 110 specimens. Fourteen mandibles, nine sheep/goat and five pig, and ten loose teeth of equid (n=1), cattle (n=2), pig (n=1) and sheep/goat (n=6) were suitable for estimating age at death. Two maxillary canine teeth represented one male and one female pig; none of the other animal remains were suitable for estimating sex.

7.3 Pottery

David Griffiths

Introduction

- 7.3.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British period pottery was recovered via hand collection during the excavations. In total, 802 sherds weighing c. 7.7 kgs were recovered, including 665 sherds of prehistoric, 37 sherds of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British, and 100 sherds of Romano-British pottery (Table 6; Table 8). This section includes identification and quantification of the pottery assemblage, preliminary dating, an assessment of significance, and recommendation for any further work, if required.

Results

- 7.3.2 The prehistoric handmade pottery recorded includes material that could date from as early as the Late Bronze Age, through the Iron Age and into the early Romano-British period (e.g. the 1st century AD); however, there were no sherds that were definitely Late Bronze Age in date. The bulk of the pottery assemblage dated to the Iron Age, including material dating to the Early Iron Age (i.e. red-coated vessels) and the Middle Iron Age (i.e. quartz-tempered fabrics in D0 and D1 rounded forms); some sherds assigned 'Iron Age' chronologies may date to the Late Iron Age (i.e. burnished body sherds). There was a relatively small but significant group of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British pottery, which were mostly hand-formed vessels finished on a slow potter's wheel (see below). The Romano-British period pottery assemblage was relatively small, 100 sherds, and included imported fine wares (samian ware and Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware) in very small quantities, and mortaria (two sherds); however, the bulk of this material represented coarse wares (Table 6; Table 8).

Prehistoric pottery

- 7.3.3 Date ranges for Late Bronze Age to Iron Age follow those defined by Edwards (2010, 47-56):
- Late Bronze Age: 1200-800BC
 - Early Iron Age: 800-300BC
 - Middle Iron Age: 300-100BC
 - Late Iron Age: 100 BC-AD43
- 7.3.4 Detailed analyses of pottery from the various previous interventions at Wittenham Clumps has been undertaken by Edwards (2010) and Griffiths (2023). The clays used for making most of the prehistoric pottery recovered indicate a gravel clay source and



contained small quantities of pebbles, iron-rich fragments, and sand (Edwards 2010, 48). In addition to naturally occurring inclusions, other material was added as tempers, including crushed quartzite (common in fabrics of the late Bronze Age), flint, and fine-grained sandstone (Edwards 2010, 48). All vessels of this period were formed by hand and fired in bonfires or pits (Gibson 2011, 41-45). Vessels forms were present in this assemblage were mostly jars and bowls in a variety of shapes (Table 8), and it was likely that their primary functions were for storage and cooking (some sherds/vessels showed evidence of sooting on their outer surfaces. There were a variety of techniques used to treat and decorate the surfaces of the pottery recovered, ranging from smoothing to burnishing, sometimes to a high, glossy finish, with red-coated vessels finished to a particularly high gloss (Table 8).

- 7.3.5 In total, 665 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 6219.2g were recovered, representing 82.9% of the total assemblage by sherd count and 80.8% by weight (Table 6; Table 8). Most of this material was undiagnostic body sherds dating broadly to the Iron Age, with some potentially dating as early as the Late Bronze Age.

Late Bronze Age to Iron Age

- 7.3.6 In total, 44 sherds weighing 223.2g potentially date as early as the Late Bronze Age (Table 8); however, these were undiagnostic body sherds with an average sherd weight of c. 5.0g, made with clays and tempers common throughout the period (fabric groups 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 15, 17 and 21 (Edwards 2010, 47, table 3.3)), making any precise dating difficult.

Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age

- 7.3.7 In total, 50 sherds weighing 269.2g represented vessels made from the Early to Middle Iron Age (Table 8). Some sherds bore red/brown-coated outer surfaces relatively common in the region during this period, and previously found at Little Whitteham (Edwards 2010, 49, table 3.5; Griffiths 2023a). While most were body sherds, a number of rim sherds were recovered where it was possible to identify vessel form, these included slack-shouldered jars (form B1), T-shaped jars/bowls (form A3), and bowls with long flared rims and angular bodies (form C2). Fabric groups present were 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 16.

Middle to Iron Age

- 7.3.8 In total, 70 sherds weighing 1032.7g dated to the Middle Iron Age (Appendix 1). Vessel forms identified were mostly rounded bowls and jars in forms D0 and D1 (Edwards 2010, 49, table 3.5). In addition, a small body sherd of a possible strainer (6g; ID2148) was recovered, with evidence for a pierced hole. Fabric groups present were 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Iron Age

- 7.3.9 In total, 501 sherds weighing 4694.1g were recovered in fabrics and forms seen throughout the Iron Age (Table 8). Vessel fabrics included fabric groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 21 and 22 (Edwards 2010, 47, table 3.3). The bulk of this group were



body sherds; however, where it was possible to identify vessel forms through diagnostic features (i.e. rims), the forms present were mostly bowls and jars.

Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period

- 7.3.10 In total, 37 sherds of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period date weighing 540.4g were recovered, forming 4.6% of the assemblage by count and 7.0% by weight (Table 1; Table 8). This was a small but significant group within the assemblage, with the pottery vessels hand built but finished on a slow potters' wheel, a continental technique used in the region from the decades prior to the Roman conquest in AD43. Thirty-five sherds of this group were found in Ditch 202 (fills 2033 and 2035), along with other Late Iron Age handmade vessels.

Romano-British period

- 7.3.11 In total, 100 sherds weighing 938.6g were recovered, forming 12.5% of the assemblage by count and 12.2% by weight (Table 6; Table 8). Thirty-four sherds were unstratified or from subsoil deposits.

Fine wares

- 7.3.12 In total, 11 sherds weighing 39.0g of fine wares were recovered (Table 6; Table 8) these were generally in poor condition and small, with an average sherd weight of 3.5g. Imported material included samian wares from southern Gaul (one sherd, mid-1st to early 2nd century AD), central Gaul (one sherd, 2nd century AD), and eastern Gaul (one bowl sherd, c. AD120 to 260), and a single sherd of a Central Gaulish black-slipped ware beaker (mid- to late 2nd century AD). Romano-British fine wares included two sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware beakers (mid- 2nd to 4th century AD), three body sherds of Oxfordshire red/brown slipped ware (c. AD250 to 400), and two sherds of an unsourced oxidised ware beaker of uncertain date.

Mortaria

- 7.3.13 In total, two sherds weighing 89.2g of mortaria were recovered (Table 1; Appendix 1), both of which were in Oxfordshire white ware fabrics and date from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Coarse wares

- 7.3.14 In total, 87 sherds weighing 810.4g of coarse wares were recovered (Table 1; Table 8). The bulk of these were reduced wares (53 sherds), with smaller quantities of oxidised wares (24 sherds), black-burnished wares (4 sherds), white wares (3 sherds), shell-tempered wares (2 sherds), and white-slipped ware (1 sherd). The reduced wares included a range of likely local and/or regional fine, medium, and coarse tempered fabrics, with vessel forms consisting of predominantly jars (Young forms R19, R20, and R24) common throughout the period; the rim of a lid was also recovered. Oxidised wares were mostly fine and medium tempered fabrics; most were body sherds except for the rim of a bowl (ID2601). Black-burnished ware fabrics included two sherds from south-east Dorset (fabric DOR BB 1, Tomber and Dore 1998, 127) and two sherds of unsourced black-burnished ware-type fabric. Vessel forms included a small jar or



beaker (ID2582), a plain-rimmed dish (ID2586, late 2nd to 3rd century AD), and a jar with an everted rim (ID2142, late 3rd to 4th century AD). Three sherds in white ware fabrics were recovered, two of which were part of a bowl or dish (ID2563). Two body sherds in shell-tempered wares were recovered, both of uncertain date. Finally, a single body sherd of white-slipped ware was also found.

Pottery by trench and feature

- 7.3.15 The pottery assemblage was recovered from a range of features across two trenches (538 sherds from Trench 1, 226 sherds from Trench 7, and 38 sherds from unstratified deposits). The features included ditches and gullies, pits, postholes, column base and wall foundations, layers and a deposit; the bulk of the material was recovered from ditches, gullies and pits (Table 7). A list of spot dates by trench, feature and context number is provided in Table 7, below. A small number of features contained pottery that could date to the Early Iron Age (ditch F117, pit F103, and posthole F126). Ditches F109, F110, and F117, and pit F130, contained pottery of Early to Middle Iron Age in date. Most of the features contained material dating broadly to the Iron Age and Middle Iron Age; further stratigraphic and pottery analysis, combined with dating by other material classes and/or scientific methods, may refine the chronologies for some of these features and deposits.
- 7.3.16 A group of deposits from features were well dated to Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period, a time of great change in the region and one not well represented in the assemblages recovered during previous excavations. The vessel types included handmade and hand built/slow-wheel finished vessels. Two fills (2033) and (2035) from ditch F202 were of particular interest, with relatively large groups of pottery in good condition, with large proportions of, and near-complete vessels; the pottery remains from (2033) have a relatively high average sherd weight of 17.6g.
- 7.3.17 The features that can be securely dated to the Romano-British period by pottery only were few, including column base foundations F128 and F132, layer F121, posthole F227, and wall foundations F115; (1008), (1010), and (1106), and unstratified deposits (Table 7). The Romano-British pottery assemblage was small, some 100 sherds, and it was only possible to refine the dates further than 1st to 4th century AD for three features (column base foundation F128 (2nd to 4th century AD), layer F121 (2nd to 4th century AD), and wall F115 (1106) (mid- 3rd to 4th century AD).

7.4 Building Material

David Griffiths

Introduction

- 7.4.1 In total, 366 fragments weighing c. 4.4 kgs of various materials were recovered, including: 265 fragments of ceramic building materials, 2 fragments of painted wall plaster, and 3 fragments of mortar; other materials included 64 fragments of briquetage and/or possible briquetage/slabs, 14 fragments of fired clay, 15 fragments of stone, and 3 sherds of pottery (Table 9; Table 12). This section includes quantification of the assemblage recovered with preliminary identification, where



possible, dating, an assessment of significance, and recommendation(s) for any further work, if required.

Results

- 7.4.2 The assemblage was generally in good condition and unabraded, with limited evidence of post-depositional disturbance. The material consisted mostly of ceramic building materials (predominantly Roman period in date), briquetage (ceramic vessels used in salt making), and fired clay. Other materials included 15 fragments of stone (some heat affected) and 3 sherds of pottery.

Ceramic building materials (CBM)

- 7.4.3 In total, 265 fragments weighing 4107.3g were recovered, which included Roman to modern period material, recovered from a range of features across the two trenches (Tables 9, 10, 11 and 12).

Roman

- 7.4.4 In total, 118 fragments of Roman period roof tile (tegulae and imbrices) and brick fragments were recovered, along with 24 fragments which were undiagnostic, but with fabric composition consistent with Roman CBM (Tables 11 and 12). Three fragments of coarse flat block-like items were recovered, similar to those found during previous investigations at Wittenham Clumps (at Castle Hill, see Allen et al. 2010; see also Griffiths 2023) and may be of Iron Age or Roman date. In addition, two fragments of painted wall plaster (ID70) were recovered from the foundation fill of column post base F120 (1012) in Trench 1; the fragments were mostly formed of lime; one surface was plastered smooth with a red-brown painted background, and possible overlying additional decoration. Painted wall plaster has previously been found at the settlement (Allen 2010, xxi). The CBM present is consistent with the range of items and fabrics recovered during previous excavations.

Medieval and possible medieval

- 7.4.5 In total, five fragments of medieval and possible medieval roof tile were recovered (Tables 11 and 12). A single fragment (ID2) of a peg tile was recovered from an unstratified layer.

Medieval to post-medieval

- 7.4.6 In total, five fragments of medieval to post-medieval tile were recovered (Tables 11 and 12).

Post-medieval to modern

- 7.4.7 One brick and two tile fragments were recovered dating from the post-medieval to modern periods (Tables 11 and 12).



Unknown date

- 7.4.8 In total, 112 fragments were recovered where it was not possible to identify period of production. The types present included 78 fragments of undiagnostic CBM, 13 fragments of tile, 4 fragments of brick, and 3 fragments of mortar (Tables 11 and 12). The mortar was lime-rich with large inclusions. Further analysis, especially if secure stratigraphic phases are subsequently identified for the deposits where this material is found, may help place some of this material within a chronological framework.

Briquetage

- 7.4.9 In total, 64 fragments of briquetage and/or briquetage/slab were recovered (Tables 11 and 12). These types of containers or troughs/vats were used for salt making during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Recognised briquetage types include circular, and square or rectangular with straight sides (Poole 2012, 4-7): the material from the 2024 excavations at the Earth Trust Centre included straight body and rim sherds, representing the square or rectangular form(s). Most of the briquetage and/or briquetage/slab were recovered from two pits, Pit F102 (45 fragments) and Pit 131 (18 fragments); a single small fragment (0.5g) was recovered from Pit F103 (Table 12). The rim and body briquetage found in Pit F102 were relatively thin-walled, between 7 and 9mm, while fragments from Pit F131 were thicker, approximately 19mm. This variation in wall thickness suggests that the briquetage from Pit F131 may be of a different type (or sub-type) to those from Pit F102. In Poole's study of salt making in the Thames Estuary, Essex (2012, 4-7), she identifies a range of vessel forms, including cylindrical, flared, curved bowls, and troughs with straight sides, and flat body sherds. Small quantities of briquetage have previously been found in close proximity to the site (Poole 2010, 167).

Fired clay

- 7.4.10 In total, 14 fragments of fired clay were recovered; 11 fragments were found in Trench 1 (pits, ditches, and column base foundations) and 3 fragments in Trench 2 (ditch) (Tables 1 and 3; Appendix 1). Only two fragments were vitrified, the remainder were non-descript and it was not possible to identify if any of the fired clay were parts of domestic hearths or structures/features for high-temperature industrial processes.

Stone

In total, 15 fragments of stone were recovered from multiple features across the site. Most were small and all were unworked, however, some bore evidence of being subjected to high temperatures (Tables 11 and 12). These items were considered natural in the assemblage and not considered further in this assessment.

Pottery

- 7.4.11 In total, three sherds of pottery were recovered (Table 9; Table 12). These items were noted in the appendix but are not considered further in this report.



Material by trench and feature type

- 7.4.12 The bulk of the material was found in features in Trench 1 (233 fragments), mostly from wall foundations fills, pits, and ditches; 36 fragments were from topsoil. Twenty-two fragments were found in features in Trench 2, ditches and postholes; twelve fragments were from subsoil. The remainder, 88 fragments, were unstratified (Tables 10 and 12).

7.5 Lithics

Frederick Foulds

Introduction

- 7.5.1 This section provides an assessment of lithics (n=20, weighing 120.31g) and burnt fragments (n=4, weighing 50.78g) recovered via hand collection during the excavations. Extensive archaeological remains, dating from the Iron Age to the medieval period are known from the surrounding area (Jackson 2024a). The site itself has been a focus of excavation since the 1920s, which has revealed archaeological evidence for multiple periods, ranging from Neolithic to Anglo-Saxon. A widespread scatter of worked flint was identified via fieldwalking in 2002–2003 to the west, indicating early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. The metadata for all lithic material discussed in this section can be found in Table 13, Appendix E.

Results

- 7.5.2 The material submitted for assessment comprised 24 lithics which were recovered via hand collection. This material was recovered from both trenches opened as part of the excavation work. Of the recovered lithics, 11 were identified as humanly worked and consisted primarily of flakes and debitage. Only a single retouched artefact, a probable single angle burin, was identified. A quantity of burnt flint was recovered, totalling four fragments and weighing 50.78g. The burnt fragments were found to display no evidence of working and are considered to be burnt natural fragments. The remaining nine pieces were natural, mostly comprising potlid removals resulting from frost fracturing. This natural material will not be discussed further in this report. The composition of the assemblage is presented in Table 14.

Raw material and condition

Worked assemblage

- 7.5.3 The raw material used to produce the worked assemblage consists of flint and chert. The flint is primarily grey or black in colour (n=6; 54.5%), although two pieces were a honey coloured (yellow-brown; 18.2%). The colour of the remaining pieces could not be determined due to patination and staining. The chert was brown in colour, with a visibly different cryptocrystalline structure, at times displaying a gloss patina.
- 7.5.4 Patina was present on two of the worked artefacts, presenting as a strong, white discolouration of the surface. On one artefact, this covered the entirety of the flint surface, making identification of the original colour impossible. A single artefact also



displayed a strong orange/brown stain, most likely resulting from ferrous oxides; again, the original colour of the flint could not be determined.

- 7.5.5 Cortical retention was limited and most of the artefacts are from secondary or tertiary reduction stages. Only a single artefact displayed greater than 25% residual cortex (approaching 90%) and could be classified as resulting from primary or early secondary stage working.
- 7.5.6 The immediate geology for the site area is the Upper Greensand Formation, with Wittenham Clumps also evidencing the Glauconitic Marl Member and West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (BGS 2025). The chert most likely derives from the Upper Greensand, which is known to bear this raw material. No information for the superficial deposits is recorded for the immediate site area; the nearest recorded information is for the Northmoor Sand and Gravel Member, Upper Facet, a former river terrace of the Thames (BGS 2025). This bears flint, the proportion of which within the gravels increases below the confluence with the River Ock near Abingdon, which is located to the west of the site. The flint is therefore likely to have been sourced from derived superficial deposits or from local fluvial sources as opposed to the underlying bedrock geology. This hypothesis is in part supported by the presence of natural flints within the excavated material, many of which appear rolled. The raw material is thus considered to have been locally sourced.

Burnt fragments

- 7.5.7 All of the burnt fragments were flint. Original colouration was difficult to determine due to discolouration of the surfaces, usually resulting in a red/pinkish or white patina. Where original colour could be observed, this was black or grey. Cortex was generally absent, either removal by thermal fragmentation or abraded and removed by rolling and natural fracture.

Technological assessment

Flakes

- 7.5.8 A total of eight flakes were recovered during the excavations, six coming from Trench 1, which was the most prolific trench in terms of lithics. Two of these were recovered from the topsoil (1001). The others are associated with archaeological features relating to the later activity on the site. A single flake was recovered from fill (1014) of column base [1013]; two flakes were recovered from ditch fills, one from ditch [1035] and the other from ditch [1064]; the remaining flake was found within fill (1098) of pit [1097]. A mixture of hard and soft hammer technique is in evidence, though the striking platforms are predominantly flat and unprepared; only one flake displays evidence of platform preparation in the form of abrasion to the platform edge. Flake terminations indicate the presence of mis-strikes, with half of them displaying hinge fracture terminations. These flawed terminations appear on both soft and hard hammer struck flakes. The flake from ditch [1035] displays a small amount of possible retouch along one lateral edge, though this is minimal in its extent and may simply indicate continuous edge damage. It is, however, suggestive that this piece was utilised.



- 7.5.9 Only two flakes were recovered from Trench 2. These were recovered from fill (2048) of posthole (2047) and fill (2074) of ditch [2073]. Again, they display a mix of soft and hard hammer working, with one displaying a hinge fracture termination. Notably, both flakes display complex platforms suggestive of some platform preparation being applied prior to their removal.

Debitage

- 7.5.10 Both Trench 1 and 2 each produced a single piece ofdebitage. In Trench 1, this was recovered from ditch fill (1085) and represents a relatively fresh, white patinated midsection fragment from a flake. Trench 2 also produced a flake fragment, recovered from the subsoil. It represents the distal end of a flake, the proximal being snapped and missing. It retains 90% cortex on its dorsal surface and thus likely results from early-stage core working.

Retouched tools

- 7.5.11 A single fragment from a blade was recovered from fill (1004) of gully [1003]. The proximal end has snapped and is missing; otherwise the artefact is in fresh condition. The distal end displays retouch in the form of a possible burination scar that extends along one lateral edge. The opposing lateral edge also displays a small degree of continuous edge damage, which is suggestive of utilisation. If this blade was used as a burin, it should be considered a single angle burin, a form observed in both Mesolithic and Neolithic assemblages. Burins were generally produced via truncation of the distal or proximal end, or via the use of a natural break. This is not the case here, however, and the scar extends from the natural termination of the blade. While this is not unheard of, the possibility remains that this scar may result from natural damage. However, the presence of edge damage resulting from possible utilisation coupled with the fact that the possible burination scar would be unlikely to be caused by post depositional damage, especially given the artefact's fresh condition, tends to support its identification as a formal retouched tool.

Burnt fragments

- 7.5.12 Four burnt fragments were recovered during the excavations: three from Trench 1 and a single fragment from subsoil (2002) in Trench 2. In Trench 1, burnt fragments were recovered from fill (1083) of ditch [1082], fill (1098) of pit [1097], and fill (1110) of posthole [1109]. Of the contexts that the burnt fragments were recovered from, only pit [1097] contained further evidence of burning in the form of charcoal flecks. All of the fragments were assessed for evidence of human modification; none displayed any evidence of working. Flake scars present were found in all cases to result from thermal fragmentation resulting from potlid removals. The burnt material should therefore be considered natural.

Worked assemblage composition

- 7.5.13 The worked assemblage was identified by type and its composition is provided in Table 13. It mainly comprises flakes, with somedebitage, and a possible single angle burin, which would suggest prehistoric activity, most probably dating to the Neolithic based on previously recovered material from within the vicinity of the site.



Technological assessment

Flakes

- 7.5.14 A total of eight flakes were recovered during the excavations, six coming from Trench 1, which was the most prolific trench in terms of lithics. Two of these were recovered from the topsoil (1001). The others are associated with archaeological features relating to the later activity on the site. A single flake was recovered from fill (1014) of column base [1013]; two flakes were recovered from ditch fills, one from ditch [1035] and the other from ditch [1064]; the remaining flake was found within fill (1098) of pit [1097]. A mixture of hard and soft hammer technique is in evidence, though the striking platforms are predominantly flat and unprepared; only one flake displays evidence of platform preparation in the form of abrasion to the platform edge. Flake terminations indicate the presence of mis-strikes, with half of them displaying hinge fracture terminations. These flawed terminations appear on both soft and hard hammer struck flakes. The flake from ditch [1035] displays a small amount of possible retouch along one lateral edge, though this is minimal in its extent and may simply indicate continuous edge damage. It is, however, suggestive that this piece was utilised.
- 7.5.15 Only two flakes were recovered from Trench 2. These were recovered from fill (2048) of posthole (2047) and fill (2074) of ditch [2073]. Again, they display a mix of soft and hard hammer working, with one displaying a hinge fracture termination. Notably, both flakes display complex platforms suggestive of some platform preparation being applied prior to their removal.

Debitage

- 7.5.16 Both Trench 1 and 2 each produced a single piece of debitage. In Trench 1, this was recovered from ditch fill (1085) and represents a relatively fresh, white patinated midsection fragment from a flake. Trench 2 also produced a flake fragment, recovered from the subsoil. It represents the distal end of a flake, the proximal being snapped and missing. It retains 90% cortex on its dorsal surface and thus likely results from early-stage core working.

Retouched tools

- 7.5.17 A single fragment from a blade was recovered from fill (1004) of gully [1003]. The proximal end has snapped and is missing; otherwise the artefact is in fresh condition. The distal end displays retouch in the form of a possible burination scar that extends along one lateral edge. The opposing lateral edge also displays a small degree of continuous edge damage, which is suggestive of utilisation. If this blade was used as a burin, it should be considered a single angle burin, a form observed in both Mesolithic and Neolithic assemblages. Burins were generally produced via truncation of the distal or proximal end, or via the use of a natural break. This is not the case here, however, and the scar extends from the natural termination of the blade. While this is not unheard of, the possibility remains that this scar may result from natural damage. However, the presence of edge damage resulting from possible utilisation coupled with the fact that the possible burination scar would be unlikely to be caused by post depositional damage, especially given the artefact's fresh condition, tends to support its identification as a formal retouched tool.



Burnt fragments

- 7.5.18 Four burnt fragments were recovered during the excavations: three from Trench 1 and a single fragment from subsoil (2002) in Trench 2. In Trench 1, burnt fragments were recovered from fill (1083) of ditch [1082], fill (1098) of pit [1097], and fill (1110) of posthole [1109]. Of the contexts that the burnt fragments were recovered from, only pit [1097] contained further evidence of burning in the form of charcoal flecks. All of the fragments were assessed for evidence of human modification; none displayed any evidence of working. Flake scars present were found in all cases to result from thermal fragmentation resulting from potlid removals. The burnt material should therefore be considered natural.

7.6 Registered Finds and Metalwork

Elizabeth Foulds

Introduction

- 7.6.1 The assemblage consists of 15 fragments (391.47g) and includes a broad range of materials and object types, including tools, structural evidence, and dress related objects (Table 17). Registered finds are those were assigned an SF number on site. Several of the objects are likely to reflect Middle Iron Age activity at the site. This section includes identification of all artefacts where possible, discussion of findings, an assessment of significance, and recommendations for further work. A full catalogue of material discussed here can be found in Appendix F, Table 19. Selected registered finds can be seen in Figure 22.

Results

- 7.6.2 Most of the assemblage is made up of metal artefacts, while there are a small number of finds of other materials. In general, the assemblage is in good condition with three finds considered to be in fair condition (20%) and a further three in poor condition (20%). Objects in fair and poor condition are made from metal with heavy states of corrosion and fragmentation.
- 7.6.3 The assemblage is primarily made up of structural objects (i.e., nails) and various types of tools. At least one of the tools is related to textile craft, while others are not craft specific and may relate to several types of activities. There is one brooch in the assemblage, which is the only object of dress from the 2024 excavation season. While many of the finds cannot be closely dated, the brooch and a bone needle are probably Middle Iron Age in date. Several of the other finds would not be out of place in assemblages of this date.

Finds by material

Iron

- 7.6.4 There are eight fragments of iron in the assemblage, which makes up the largest proportion by material type. The majority are in good condition, while two are in fair condition and a further two are in poor condition. A high degree of corrosion is not



unusual on iron objects from Iron Age and Roman period contexts but where it is heavy it can hamper identification without the use of X-ray plates. In a few cases, identification must be treated as provisional until further work can be carried out (see recommendations).

- 7.6.5 There is a single iron object related to dress, which is a near complete penannular brooch (SF5) in good condition. It consists of a complete loop with one of the terminals, but the second terminal and the pin are now missing. The corrosion obscures the remaining terminal and it is not possible to determine the form and whether there is any decoration. Penannular brooches were used in the Iron Age, Roman, and early medieval periods and were made from copper alloy, iron, or silver. There are more penannular brooches made of iron from the Iron Age and the early medieval periods (Booth 2014, 87) but the type and date of SF5 cannot be narrowed down further without X-ray and possibly conservation, which may make this clearer (see recommendations). A similar brooch was found during excavations at Castle Hill, which had rolled terminals and was considered to be from the Late Iron Age to Roman period (Scott 2010, 69, no. 2, pl. 3.6). Although the terminals on SF5 are not currently clear, it is not likely to be similar to the Castle Hill brooch. There are not many well dated early penannular brooches, but known examples suggest that the earliest date from the 3rd century BCE (Booth 2014).

- 7.6.6 There are five fragments from nails or possibly related to nails. Of these, there are two definite nails, which retain their head and are similar to Manning's (1985, 134) Type 1b nails (IDs 12, 14). ID 13 may be an additional nail, although it is substantially larger than the others, but there is also potential that it could be a tool with a head, such as a punch. This object is heavily corroded and would need to be X-rayed to confirm the identification (see recommendations). Nails can be difficult to date but the earliest are likely to be Late Iron Age, as seen at Bagendon oppidum, Gloucestershire (Clifford 1961) but increase significantly in quantity in the Roman period.

Copper alloy

- 7.6.7 Two objects are made from copper alloy. One, SF6, is a heavily corroded curved sheet fragment, which may have a design on one of the surfaces but would need to be X-rayed to confirm this (see recommendations). The second object is a lump that cannot be identified further (ID 8). It is possible that X-ray may aid with identification but given the small size, this may not reveal any features.

Bone

- 7.6.8 Three worked bone objects are included in the assemblage, all of which are in good condition. Of particular note is the complete double-pointed needle (SF1). An oval shaped eye sits approximately half-way down the shaft. One end had been neatly worked and has a neatly formed point and is highly polished (likely as a result of use), while the second point is less neatly formed and retains some of the concave features of the animal long bone. This is an Iron Age needle type known from other sites in Britain, including from excavations at Danebury hillfort, Hampshire and at Maiden Castle hillfort, Dorset and are also known from non-hillfort sites, as at Gravelly Guy, Oxfordshire (Wheeler 1943, 307; Sellwood 1984; Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 359; Wait 2004, 388, no. 433). As Sellwood (1984, 382) pointed out, the double-ended needle



could perform stitching actions but also makes it possible to easily pass the needle back and forth when the needle is on the reverse side.

- 7.6.9 A second needle may be represented by SF4, which consists of the pointed end only. It does bear similarities with SF1 but it could also be a fragment from a pin. It could be of Iron Age or Roman period date.
- 7.6.10 The third bone object, SF2, is a sliver of bone with evidence that it had been worked. It appears that an attempt was made to drill through the thickness of the fragment, perhaps as the start of another needle. Judging from the fragmentation at that end, it may have been discarded when the attempt at drilling failed and fractured the sliver beyond recovery.

Stone

- 7.6.11 There are two stone objects that were found during the excavations. SF3 is a complete and almost cubical in shape. Originally, it was probably a spheroid cobble that had been used as a rubber or grinder, which has resulted in a more cubical shape. The surface patina has been heavily removed on one face and moderately removed on three other faces. The second object is a sub-rectangular stone that was perhaps used as a whetstone or a narrow abrader. It has heavier wear along one of the long narrow faces and light wear on one of the short ends and perhaps some wear on one of the wide faces. There is also smoothing where a chip has been removed at one corner. Stone tools such as these are difficult to date closely but would not be unusual in an Iron Age assemblage.

Finds by trench

- 7.6.12 The majority of the finds came from the excavations in Trench 1, while only one object discussed in this report came from Trench 2 (Table 16).

Trench 1

- 7.6.13 An interesting deposit was contained within Pit [1005] (F102). The finds from this pit include the complete bone needle (SF1), the discarded needle (SF2), the rectangular whetstone or abrader (ID 7), and a curved copper-alloy sheet fragment (SF6). The association between the complete bone needle and what may have been a discarded needle, may hint at its intended function. This may have been an intentional deposit. The third needle or pin fragment (SF4) came from the fill of ditch/gully [1070] (F118).
- 7.6.14 The near complete brooch (SF5) came from the fill of Ditch/Gully [1102] (F109), which was suggested to be Iron Age, or at least pre-dating the villa. The possible Middle Iron Age date (3rd century BCE) of the brooch may support the earlier date of the feature.
- 7.6.15 The near complete nail (ID 12) and the almost cubical stone tool (SF3) were found together in the fill of column base [1033] (F128). While the nail is more likely to be Roman, the stone tool is probably prehistoric and was potentially disturbed when the column base was cut into what may have been an Iron Age roundhouse drip gully or ditch (F127). Another nail and the possible nail or tool (IDs 13–14) came from the fill



of the villa foundation wall [1007] (F115), although the wall may have been robbed out at a later date.

Trench 2

- 7.6.16 Only one object discussed in this report came from the second trench. The small lump of copper alloy (ID 8) was recovered from the fill of a posthole (F214).

7.7 Industrial waste

Gerry McDonnell

Introduction

- 7.7.1 This assessment report describes the material classified as slag from site. Previous excavations at the Centre had provided evidence for an Iron Age smithy, including an exceptional bellows protector for the hearth (McDonnell 2022). The previous excavations had produced a range of diagnostic and non-diagnostic residues. The solid geology of the site is the Cretaceous Upper Greensand with Quaternary superficial deposits overlying the solid geology to the north. The significance of the material is discussed, and recommendations made for further work. A full catalogue of the residues discussed can be found in Table 20, Appendix G.

Results

- 7.7.2 The assemblage is small and contains iron smithing slag and non-diagnostic residues. Table 18 lists the count and weight of the slag types present on the site, no magnetic fractions, e.g. containing hammer scale were recovered from the sieving programme. There were four pieces of smithing slag, all from the same context (1071), two of which had been very fluid; HH-XRF analyses showed there was no manganese present, which does not confirm, but supports the classification as smithing slag. There were six fragments of Iron Age Grey and a single fragment of fired clay.

8 PUBLIC IMPACT

Anna van Nostrand

- 8.1.1 This section details the social impact of the Earth Trust community excavation public programming for virtual and in-person visitors and project participants over the course of June 2024. DigVentures defines social impact as a measure of the positive and negative primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the programme, whether directly or indirectly, intended or unintended, over and above what would have happened in the absence of the project initiative. Results were analysed using a bespoke social impact methodology, drawing on DigVentures' Theory of Change and Standards of Evidence framework (Wilkins 2019, 77; Wilkins 2019, 30).
- 8.1.2 Public engagement was integral to the project design of the Earth Trust excavation. The project was designed to 'offer a range of opportunities for local community members, students, school children and visitors to the area to get involved and learn



about the archaeology of the Wittenham Clumps landscape within which the Earth's Trust is situated. (Jackson, 2024)

8.2 Public programming

8.2.1 A carefully designed programme of public participation was planned for the course of the two-week-long project (28th May until 9th June 2024), creating different levels of engagement for adults and young people. Participation and training of venturers in the trench and the finds room were serviced to National Occupational Standards:

- Excavation for adults and teenagers (13th – 25th August) – 62 participants
- 4 'DigCamps' for children (aged 6-11) and parents (28th, 29th May) – 62 participants
- Two 'DigClubs' for older children aged 12-16 (30th, 31st May) – 32 participants
- Virtual site tour (7th June) – 104 bookings, 35 live attendees, and 797 recording views in the first two weeks
- Digital engagement strategy for 12 digital crowdfunding contributors and the wider community

8.3 Digital engagement strategy

8.3.1 DigVentures' own digital engagement strategy for the excavation was designed to keep its core audience up to date, provide opportunities to get a detailed look at what was happening on site, and to amplify its social footprint. This strategy included regular progress updates by email, amplification of selected highlights on social media, and a 'live blog' on the Dig Timeline which sits on the main project page: <https://digventures.com/projects/earth-trust/timeline/>. The Dig Timeline was viewed 1,094 times over the course of the field season by 463 unique users. This demonstrates that many of the visitors were returning to check for updates showing they had a lasting interest in the project.

8.3.2 Also available on the project website is the recording of the virtual site tour. The virtual tour received 104 bookings with 16 participants watching live and the remaining bookings opting to receive the recording to watch in their own time. The recording was watched 797 times in the first two weeks of being online: <https://youtube.com/live/EymZiHyzzQY?feature=share>

8.3.3 DigVentures shared a total of 11 posts across Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, making a combined total of 44,240 impressions during the dig. The three best performing posts across all channels were:



Subject	Image	Link	Facebook		Twitter		Instagram	
			Engagements	Reach	Engagements	Reach	Engagements	Reach
Archaeology Guessing Game		https://www.facebook.com/477463277747689/posts/844005724426774	133	8.7k	97	2.0k	261	3.4k
Roman Pottery		https://www.facebook.com/477463277747689/posts/844634501030563	172	4.1k	265	6.0k	190	3.4k
Spot the Roman Villa		https://www.facebook.com/477463277747689/posts/843372631156750	177	9.0k	145	2.2k	180	1.8k

8.3.4 Whilst these results demonstrate a public appetite for the Earth Trust community excavation, any evaluation of social impact needs to go beyond a list of output numbers of participants and visitors (Gould 2016). DigVentures has developed a bespoke evaluation methodology for measuring the social impact of public archaeology programmes and this is discussed in specific relation to this project further below.

8.4 Evaluation methodology

8.4.1 The Earth Trust community excavation community was separated into two broad categories: in-person project participants and virtual audience members who joined the project through a formal booking process. DigVentures have developed a methodology for measuring the social impact of archaeology programmes for both in-person participants and virtual audience members, pictured as a Theory of Change detailing outputs, outcomes and impacts (see Figure 26Error! Reference source not found.). In this framework, social impact can be conceived as the difference that activities make to people's lives over and above what would have happened in the absence of that initiative. Outputs are a measurable unit of product or service, such as a community excavation; outcomes are an observable change for individuals or

communities, such as acquiring skills or knowledge. Impact is therefore the effect on outcomes attributable to the output, measured against two metrics: scale, or breadth of people reached; and depth, or the importance of this impact on their lives.

8.4.2 The credibility of a Theory of Change rests on the level of certainty that organisational activities are the cause of this change. In order for this certainty to be achieved, the correct data must be collected to isolate the impact to the intervention. The DV Theory of Change is therefore linked to a Standards of Evidence framework designed to articulate and highlight the causal links between activity and change. These tools are then used to create a bespoke, project specific evaluation table linking activities, outputs, outcomes and evidence base (Figure 27)

8.4.3 In support of this overarching methodology, two slightly different data collection strategies were undertaken for both in-person participants and virtual audience members; Both were interviewed before their respective experience by completing a questionnaire upon booking (100% completion rate, or 156 in total), but in-person participants also received a post experience question (53% completion rate, or 83 in total). For participants in Dig Camp and Dig Club who are minors, data collected consists of age and the post-experience question. The age and professional background of participants was derived through digital analytics. At this stage, the report only focuses on output numbers and socio-economic distribution of the community. The final evaluation report will include a more in-depth analysis designed to reveal 'whether or not people will have learnt about heritage, developed skills, changed their attitudes and/or behaviour, and had an enjoyable experience'. The output numbers for excavation participants and virtual audience members are discussed below.

8.5 Social impact – in-person participants

8.5.1 To ensure that a wide range of people will be involved in archaeology, different groups of people were invited to actively participate in the excavation and take part in recording and finds processing. To help decrease perceived barriers to participation, adults and teenagers who crowdfunded the project, could take part for any length of time starting from a single day and culminating in the full two weeks, depending on their contribution level. Two-hour DigCamp sessions were offered to families with children under 12 to give them a taste of the work happening in the trench and longer half-day sessions were available for young people aged 12-16 and their parents, all of which followed DigVentures' ClfA-endorsed Field School curriculum.

8.5.2 DigVentures' archaeological curriculum is designed to ensure that anyone joining receives structured learning and can develop their skills incrementally. All our field training is designed in line with National Occupational Standards (NOS) and all participants are encouraged to record their progress in learning new skills. This means participants were able to use tools such as the CPD Skill Passport to track their progress.

8.5.3 The age of participants ranged from children aged 6 to people in their mid 70s, with Figure 23 showing that 41% of participants, or 62 in total were aged under 35. This mainly reflects the high number of DigCamp and DigClub sessions making archaeology accessible to this younger age group. Respondents further represented



a variety of part or full-time occupations (51%, or 53 in total), retirees (12%, or 22 in total) and Carers, homemakers or volunteers (3% or 4 in total). Another 40% of participants, were students. The 53 children who participated in DigCamps and DigClubs, were students of compulsory educational age and 10 participants were students at college or university. The low number of participants who were in unemployment (1% or one individual) is likely because the excavation was crowdfunded, and participation opportunities were neither free of charge nor easily affordable without regular income.

8.5.4 Examples of professions included accountant, butcher, civil servant, dentist, event organiser, finance manager, graphic designer, historian, IT specialist, librarian, management consultant, nuclear scientist, pharmacist, project manager, science teacher, therapist, and web manager. Taking this into consideration, almost all age groups and different socio-economic backgrounds were represented in the data. This illustrates that despite the crowd-funding aspect, the project allowed participation for people with different occupations, as well as young people, which is a marked improvement on existing community archaeology provision compared with the typically retired, over 65 local civic society groups (Wilkins 2020, 33).

8.5.5 Participants joined the project from all over the United Kingdom and abroad. 15% of participants, or 15 in total, live outside the UK and joined the excavation from Croatia, France, Ireland, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, and the United States. (see Figure 23).

8.5.6 In addition to widening the demographic and socioeconomic range of participation (when compared to existing community archaeology provision), the project attracted a considerably sized new audience for archaeology, with 36% (n=37) of participants having never taken part in archaeology activities before and a further 24% (n=25) having only previously had the opportunity to participate through DigVentures (see Figure 23)

8.6 Social impact – virtual audience

8.6.1 A virtual component was added to the project to reach a wider audience for the Earth Trust community excavation. A live tour was organised for people to learn about the archaeology of Earth Trust (104 bookings) and people who wanted to support the crowdfunding campaign but couldn't or didn't want to participate in the dig, could contribute financially to become a digital supporter and be kept up to date with developments on site (12 contributors). When booking the online tour or becoming a virtual crowdfunding supporter, people were asked to complete a short questionnaire to allow us to understand the socio-economic background of audience members.

8.6.2 The people who supported the project online preferred the pronouns she/her 58% or 67 in total, with the remaining respondents preferring he/him 22% (n=25). A lower number of younger people participated virtually with 5% (n=6) of participants being under the age of 35. This reflects the fact that the online activities were not specifically targeted towards children like the DigCamp and DigClubs were in the in-person excavation. The virtual audience members represented a variety of part or full-time occupations (42%, or 49 in total), retirees (36%, or 42 in total), carers, homemakers and volunteers (5%, or 6 in total), Students (4% or 5 in total) and one person in



unemployment (1%) (see Figure 24). Examples of professions included accountant, butcher, customer service, dentist, finance manager, IT specialist, librarian, marketing manager, physician, science teacher, therapist, and writer. This illustrates that the virtual components were preferred by several people with lower income and favoured by people of older age who might be more willing to follow the excavation from the comfort of their own home.

- 8.6.3 While the virtual component removed geographical barriers of access and made the experience more inclusive, a higher percentage of online participants stated that they lived in the UK 59% (n=68). However the virtual component did attract participants from as far away as Afghanistan and Australia which is likely due to ease of online access. (see Figure 24). 28% of the virtual audience members were new to archaeology with 32 individuals stating that they had never participated in archaeology before and a further 26% (n=30) only having had the opportunity to participate in archaeology through DigVentures (see Figure 24).

9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Nat Jackson with contributions from all specialists

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The excavations in 2024 targeted the western end of a large Roman building and any underlying earlier features. It also investigated an area to the north of the building with the aim of finding the northern limit. The aims of the fieldwork (Section 3) included confirming the function (Q1), the limits (Q2) and the chronology (Q3) of the building and underlying features. This section will address these questions, bringing together relevant points from the specialist reports alongside a wider discussion of the excavations as a whole.

9.2 Chronology (Q3)

- 9.2.1 The phasing presented below is broad and tentative; further analysis of the pottery will provide a tighter chronology, however for the purposes of this report it is possible to state that the earliest evidence of occupation was in the Neolithic and the site was continually occupied from the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Roman period. This corresponds with the phasing of the site during the previous excavations (Allen et al. 2010, Jackson 2024). A phased plan of both trenches can be seen in Figures 6 and 17. At this stage it was only possible to give broad phasing to features in Trench 2, whilst the material recovered from Trench 1 allowed a more nuanced phasing to take place.

Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age (4000-1200 BC)

- 9.2.2 The earliest material recovered from the excavations were the lithics, which represented an ephemeral background of prehistoric flint-working activity in the vicinity of the site. The material was generally undiagnostic in terms of dating but would fit with prehistoric reduction strategies dating to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. Given that Neolithic activity has been discovered within the local area, it is tentatively



suggested that the assemblage may date to the same period. However, further lithic evidence is required, including further diagnostic artefacts, prior to any firm conclusions about dating being made.

Late Bronze Age (1200-800 BC)

- 9.2.3 The earliest feature excavated dates to the late Bronze Age; a single pit F218, within Trench 2. This was dated from three sherds of handmade pottery recovered from the fill of the feature. The late Bronze Age is not well represented throughout the previous excavations as only a handful of pits and postholes were discovered from this period (Jackson 2024). The sporadic evidence discovered shows that there was a late Bronze Age presence at the site however the centre of the settlement is yet to be discovered.

Iron Age (800 BC – 43 AD)

- 9.2.4 The majority of the features date to the Iron Age. These were ring ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Pottery from the Middle and Late Iron Age is well represented, with a particularly significant group of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period material from ditch F202 (see Section 6.3.10 above). The pottery from this period offers some insights into the material culture of those living at the site during a time of dramatic changes to life in southern England.
- 9.2.5 The prehistoric pottery assemblage provides evidence for the material culture used by people living at the site as well as how those individuals used and disposed of pottery vessels at the site. A small group of material tentatively indicates a crucial period of transition for the use of pottery in the region from the Late Iron Age and into the early Roman period. Further analysis of some parts of the assemblage would be beneficial, especially when considered alongside the extensive research that has already taken place at the site. The material culture offers potential evidence to hypothesize about the nature and function of activity in this particular area.

Roman (43-410 AD)

- 9.2.6 The Roman phase of occupation was characterised by the building uncovered in Trench 1. This structure has been dated to the later Roman period, likely 3rd – 4th century AD. Residual fragments of earlier 1st and 2nd century pottery were recovered from within the foundation deposits meaning the building must be either contemporary with or later than this. The Roman pottery assemblage was small and fragmented in character and offered limited further information about the site. The bulk of the ceramic building material was Romano-British in date, it was a relatively small assemblage and highly fragmented.

9.3 Settlement (Q1 and Q2)

- 9.3.1 No late Bronze Age structures were discovered, however the presence of residual pottery and occasional pits across the site found in both this excavation and the 2018-21 excavations indicate a settlement is located nearby. Evidence of late Bronze Age occupation was found during excavations in the 1970s (Hingley 1980) and the discovery of an enclosure at the top of Castle Hill (Allen et. al. 2010) would also suggest a settlement was close. The solitary pit discovered during the 2024



excavations fits in with this pattern of sporadic evidence across site and reinforces the idea that there was a settlement somewhere in the vicinity.

- 9.3.2 The Iron Age settlement is much better represented in these excavations. Preliminary phasing has assigned ten features broadly to the Iron Age, and two to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period in Trench 2. Whilst most of these features are postholes and would indicate settlement, it is not possible to give a function to them (see section 5.3.5 above). These postholes could form any number of structures, from windbreaks to haystacks, as Barry Cunliffe states 'The average Iron Age homestead must have presented a complex and cluttered appearance which the archaeological evidence allows us only to glimpse' (Cunliffe, 2005 pp274).
- 9.3.3 Human remains were recovered from the basal fill of a pit or ditch terminus, F215, and a single long bone shaft from ditch F201. Human remains in pits is not uncommon for the Iron Age in southern Britain (Tracey 2012) and have been previously discovered in the environs of Wittenham Clumps (Hacking and Boston in Allen et al. 2010). Two pits dug during the 2018-21 excavations had neonatal burials placed in them and 5% of all the Iron Age pits excavated contained disarticulated human remains (Jackson 2024).
- 9.3.4 A large Early Iron Age ring ditch was identified in Trench 1. This ring ditch was very similar to those dug in the 2018-21 (Jackson 2024) and is likely an enclosure ditch. Three other Early Iron Age features were identified in Trench 1, two pits and a posthole. The material recovered from these features is what would be expected from domestic waste and included animal bone and pottery. At least one fragment of the animal bone showed signs of being butchered.
- 9.3.5 Four ring ditches have been phased to the Middle Iron Age settlement within Trench 1. This would indicate a further four roundhouses within the settlement, raising the total known from the previous 2018-21 excavations up to a minimum of 14.
- 9.3.6 In amongst the ring ditches in Trench 1 were numerous storage pits. A cluster of pits by the northern limit of the trench was particularly finds rich, including pottery, animal bone, industrial waste and building material. Two worked bone items (SF1 and SF4) were also recovered from one of these pits, F101; these were both needles, one of which was broken. The animal bone included not only the usual domesticates; cattle, sheep/goats and pigs, but also a frog/toad humerus. The latter would suggest a freshwater environment was nearby. A substantial quantity of briquetage was recovered from these two pits, and another, F131, in the south of the trench. The briquetage and possible briquetage was notable and may indicate salt processing at the site. However, this is a tentative interpretation, and the material requires further analysis and research (see recommendations 10.4.5-6).
- 9.3.7 The Roman settlement is dominated by a later 3rd-4th century structure that was the target of this excavation. The width of the structure is now confirmed to be 15m, and it is at least 32m in length. Walls were seen extending into the western baulk indicating the structure continues in that direction. It is recommended that further excavation should target this and identify the full extent of the structure to the west. The other notable feature identified was a second row of post pads running parallel to the previously known row. This has helped to identify the structure as an aisled barn or



farmhouse rather than a winged corridor villa as had previously been suggested (Jackson 2024). This style of structure is common in Britain and rare on the continent (Rivet, 1970). They are seen throughout the Roman occupation but become more widespread with the rise of the villa estates during the fourth century when Britain becomes an important exporter of grain to feed the armies of the Rhine.

- 9.3.8 The building material recovered included tile (tegulae and imbrices), and two fragments of painted wall plaster. The latter is interesting as whilst this is only a very small amount it would indicate that there were decorated walls within the building.
- 9.3.9 Human remains were recovered from the foundation material in the southeastern corner of the building. These were perinate remains and may represent a child that was still born, died during child birth or shortly afterwards. Another infant burial was recovered during the 2018-21 excavations in the southeastern corner of the building. The presence of infant burials around the building is not an unusual discovery as infant mortality is known to be high in the Roman period.

9.4 Public Impact (Aim 4)

- 9.4.1 As a community focussed project, public engagement was integral to the research aims and success of the excavation. Several participation opportunities for local community members, visitors to the area and people from further away, provided a chance to experience the archaeology of the Earth Trust Community Excavation. In total, 156 individuals joined the archaeological team in the trenches. A virtual tour and digital crowdfunding contribution levels engaged a further 109 individuals. The project succeeded in attracting a new audience for archaeology, with 36% of the in-person participants and 28% of the virtual audience, having never taken part in archaeology activities before.
- 9.4.2 The project attracted a diverse community of people from the local area as well as further afield. The Earth Trust Community Excavation offered different activity streams for different groups of people and evidence was collected for in-person participants and virtual audience members. Training activities were also independently accredited through ClfA. The insights gained from this evaluation have established a clear community need and demand for more archaeological work in partnership with Earth Trust and further evaluation will analyse the deeper motivations and impact of the public engagement programme.

9.5 Conclusions

- 9.5.1 The 2024 fieldwork at the Earth Trust has successfully built on the earlier 2018-21 excavations, furthering our understanding of the Roman building and the Iron Age settlement. The building can now be confidently interpreted as a 3rd to 4th century aisled barn or farmhouse, and the substantial post-pads indicate the structure had two floors. The ground level is likely an area for farm storage and animal shelter, and the people would have lived on the upper floor.
- 9.5.2 Knowledge of the Iron Age settlement has grown with these excavations. A further four roundhouses have been identified, alongside a large early enclosure ditch, storage pits and postholes. The discovery of briquetage possibly related to salt



production brings a previously unknown industry to the site. Alongside the known metalworking and farming that was carried out in the Iron Age here, it is possible to gain a picture of not only their settlement but the working lives as well.

- 9.5.3 Whilst this excavation only targeted a small section of the site it has shown just how dense the archaeology is here, and how with every excavation that takes place new discoveries are made and more knowledge is gained.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1.1 The following are recommendations for future work which could be carried out. These involve future excavation and further analysis of the recovered archive.

10.2 Excavation

- 10.2.1 It is recommended that the full extent of the building footprint is excavated to be certain of the nature of the structure. It is also recommended that the area to the west of Trench 1 be investigated to target walls known to be extending into that area and explore the possibility of the entrance to the building being in this area. Further excavation of earlier features may reveal more of the Late Iron Age transitional period of which not much has been discovered previously.

10.3 Human remains

- 10.3.1 The human remains should be analysed by an osteologist to see if a more precise age at death can be estimated and to understand the remains within their regional and chronological context.

10.4 Artefacts

Animal Bone

- 10.4.1 Further work could be undertaken to provide a more detailed understanding of human subsistence, animal roles, and the nature of the natural environment during the Iron Age and Roman periods at the site. Further excavation at the site is planned, and a full analysis of the combined animal bone assemblage suitable for wider analysis should be undertaken when this current programme of excavations has been completed for inclusion in final reporting and publication. The animal bone should be retained in case of further excavation at the site, at which point it should be re-considered alongside any further remains that are recovered.

Pottery

- 10.4.2 The size of the pottery assemblage, and the very long date range of the material, offers some potential for further analysis, and is appropriate for statistical analyses, especially the prehistoric to early Romano-British material, as such further analysis of material from secure stratified contexts is recommended.



- 10.4.3 While this was a medium-sized assemblage, further analysis offers the potential to enhance our understanding of Iron Age rural settlements and the transition to a Roman period villa estate. The potential, when considered alongside the large pottery assemblages and other artefacts recovered from the site during previous, offers significant potential. This evidence may then be considered and compared with regional sites of the period, the results would add to the understanding of the social and economic activity of the occupants of this settlement, and enhance our understanding of their daily lives over a prolonged period of time (perhaps 1600 years), and through a period of major social, political, and economic changes with the Roman occupation of Britain beginning in AD43.
- 10.4.4 Prehistoric and Romano-British period archaeological evidence is abundant in Oxfordshire, with an extensive number of sites and a wide-range of site types; further analysis of parts of this assemblage should be considered within this regional and chronological framework. The material presented here has the potential for comparative studies with other sites in the region including previous work at Wittenham Clumps and Castle Hill (e.g. Allen et al. 2010; Griffiths 2023), Ashville Trading Estate (Parrington 1978), Gravelly Guy (Lambrick and Allen 2005), Farmoor (Lambrick and Robinson 1979), Watkins Farm (early Roman period only, Allen 1990), Appleford (Booth and Simmonds 2008), Barton Court Farm (Miles 1984), Abingdon Road (Kennedy and Massey 2016), Watkins Farm (Allen 1990), and Abingdon (e.g. Miles 1984; Allen 1991, 1993, 1994; Brady et al. 2007). The pottery sherds are mostly in fair to good condition, however, there is evidence for post-depositional damage.

Building Materials

- 10.4.5 This was a relatively small assemblage, with a limited range of material consistent with what has been found during other recent excavations (e.g. Griffiths 2023). Some components of this assemblage require further analysis: the painted wall plaster and briquetage/possible briquetage.
- Analysis of the painted wall plaster fragments is recommended, with a focus on plaster composition and analysis of paint pigments.
 - The presence of briquetage was notable and further analysis of the fabric and form of the vessels or troughs may indicate where they were made and specific function. In addition, the features from which the possible briquetage was recovered (Pits 102, 103, and 131) should be stratigraphically phased and dated to inform if the vessels were Iron Age or Romano-British in date.
- 10.4.6 As part of any future analysis, the assemblage should be considered with regards to stratigraphic relationships, other artefacts recovered, site phasing and chronology. Focus should be on material from secure Iron Age and Roman period features. The material considered here, when combined with assemblages from previous excavations (Griffiths 2023), will form a significant group of material with potential for further analyses, once the current programme of excavations is completed (Jackson 2024).



Lithics

- 10.4.7 The worked artefacts should be retained for inclusion with the project archive. The natural can be discarded as appropriate. The burnt fragments are natural in origin and serve only to indicate the presence of burning events within or near to the site prior to their incorporation in the archaeological features. They may be discarded or retained as the client requires.

Registered finds and metalwork

- 10.4.8 All metalwork artefacts should be x-rayed in order to further facilitate identification and interpretation beyond those given in this report. X-rays would also aid illustration of the material. Revealing the detail of the surviving brooch terminal on brooch SF5, may aid in identification and dating, as well as comparison with other examples. The stone objects would benefit from a geologic identification by an experienced specialist. Due to the significance of the assemblage, especially those objects of Iron Age date, an analysis report should aim to complete the following:

- Further research and identification of significant artefacts;
- Further information regarding the date of two features will be of interest: Ditch Feature 109 and Pit Feature 102. Detailed phasing information will be of particular importance for interpreting the finds from these contexts, either from pottery data or radiocarbon dates.
- Further work on the finds from Pit Feature 102 and consideration as an intentional deposit;
- Production of finds catalogue for analysis report;
- Discussion of the assemblage with comparative research to produce refined dates for diagnostic artefacts;
- Contextual analysis of artefacts at the site;
- Local and regional contextual discussion with particular reference to earlier excavations in the immediate vicinity and within the local region.

10.5 Illustrations

- 10.5.1 For the pottery illustration of individual vessel types from only stratigraphically secure deposits is recommended, as they are potentially chronologically significant. All vessels with diagnostic features of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British date require illustration (three vessels).

- 10.5.2 Registered finds that are suggested for illustration are as follows:

- SF 1 bone needle: illustrate to show form, including cross-sections. Show areas with high polish.
- SF 2 bone working waste (possible discarded needle): illustrate or possibly photograph.
- SF 3 stone rubber: illustrate all six sides, show the different wear patterns on each face.
- SF 5 iron brooch: illustrate following X-ray and/or conservation work. Show cross-section of metal if possible and any wear if visible after conservation.



- SF 6 copper-alloy object: decision to be made after X-ray and/or conservation work and review by specialist.
- ID 7 stone whetstone/abrader: illustrate, show wear present on at least four faces.
- ID 13 iron nail/tool: decision to be made after X-ray and/or conservation work and review by specialist.

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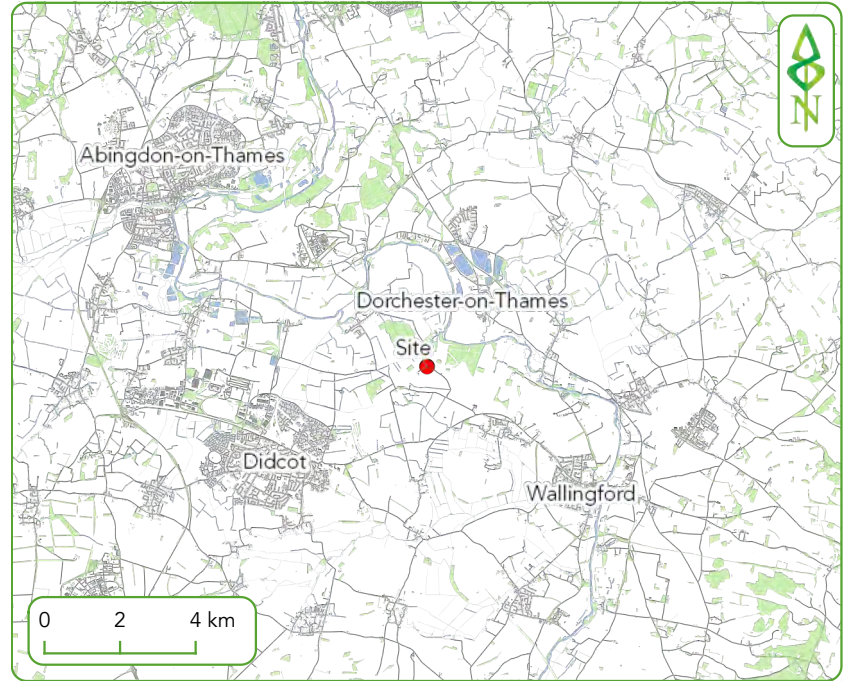


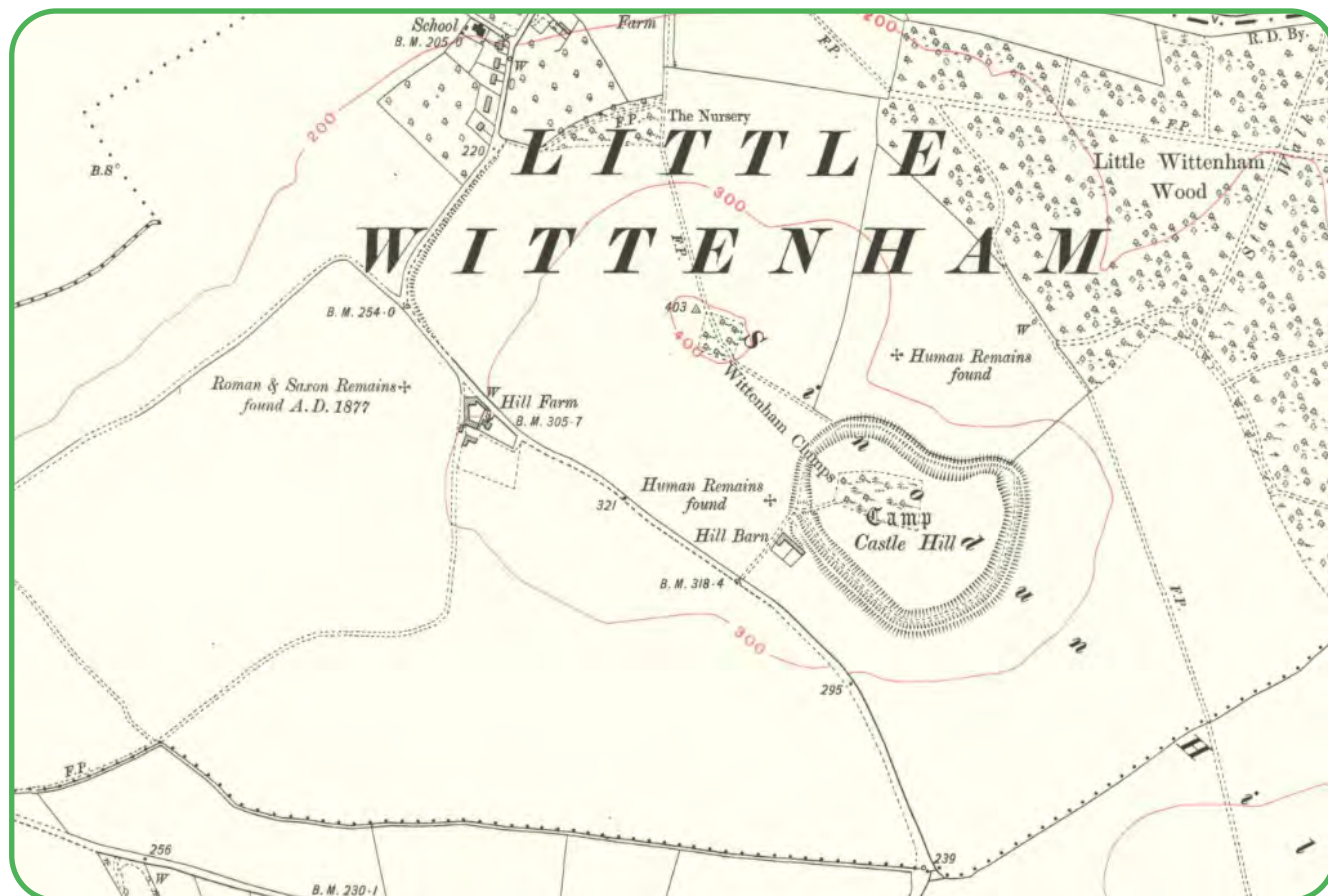
Figure 1. Site location



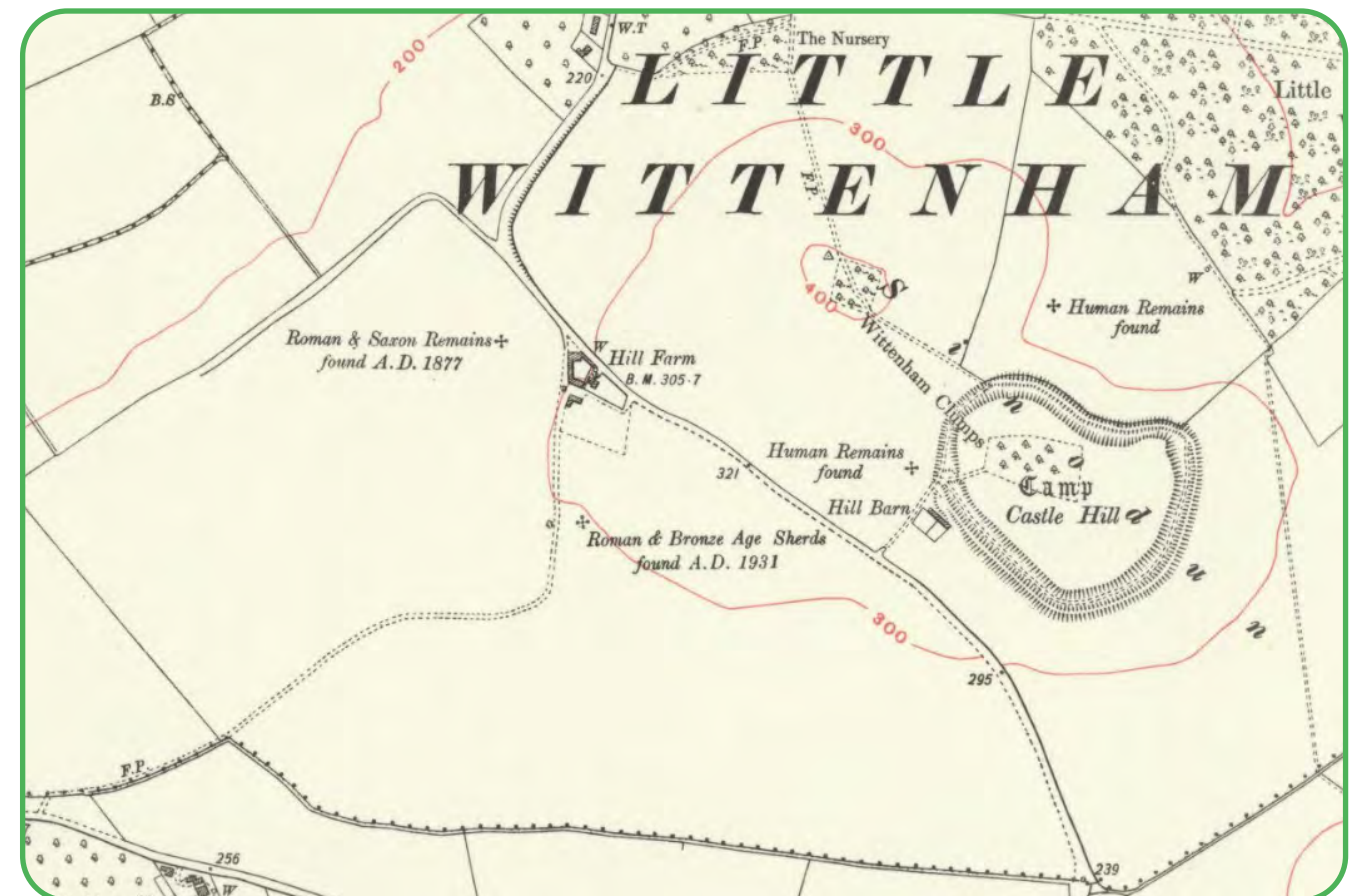
1. 1883



2. 1900



3. 1914



4. 1933

Figure 2. Ordnance survey maps of Wittenham Clumps (taken from National Library of Scotland website)



0km 1.25km 2.5km
1:25000 Scale on A4

Figure 3. Crop marks in the area around Wittenham Clumps (screenshot taken from the Historic England crop mark survey online)

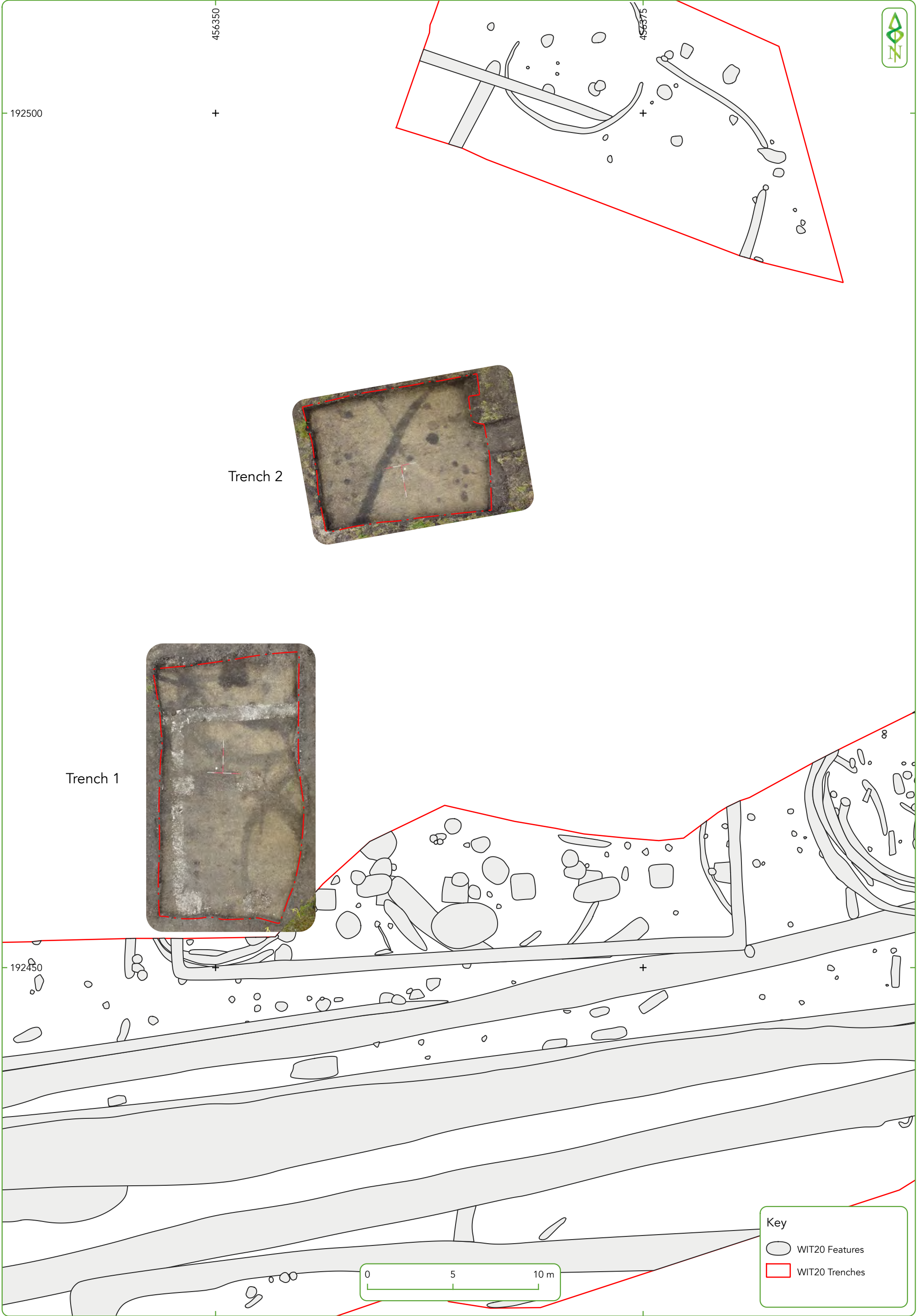
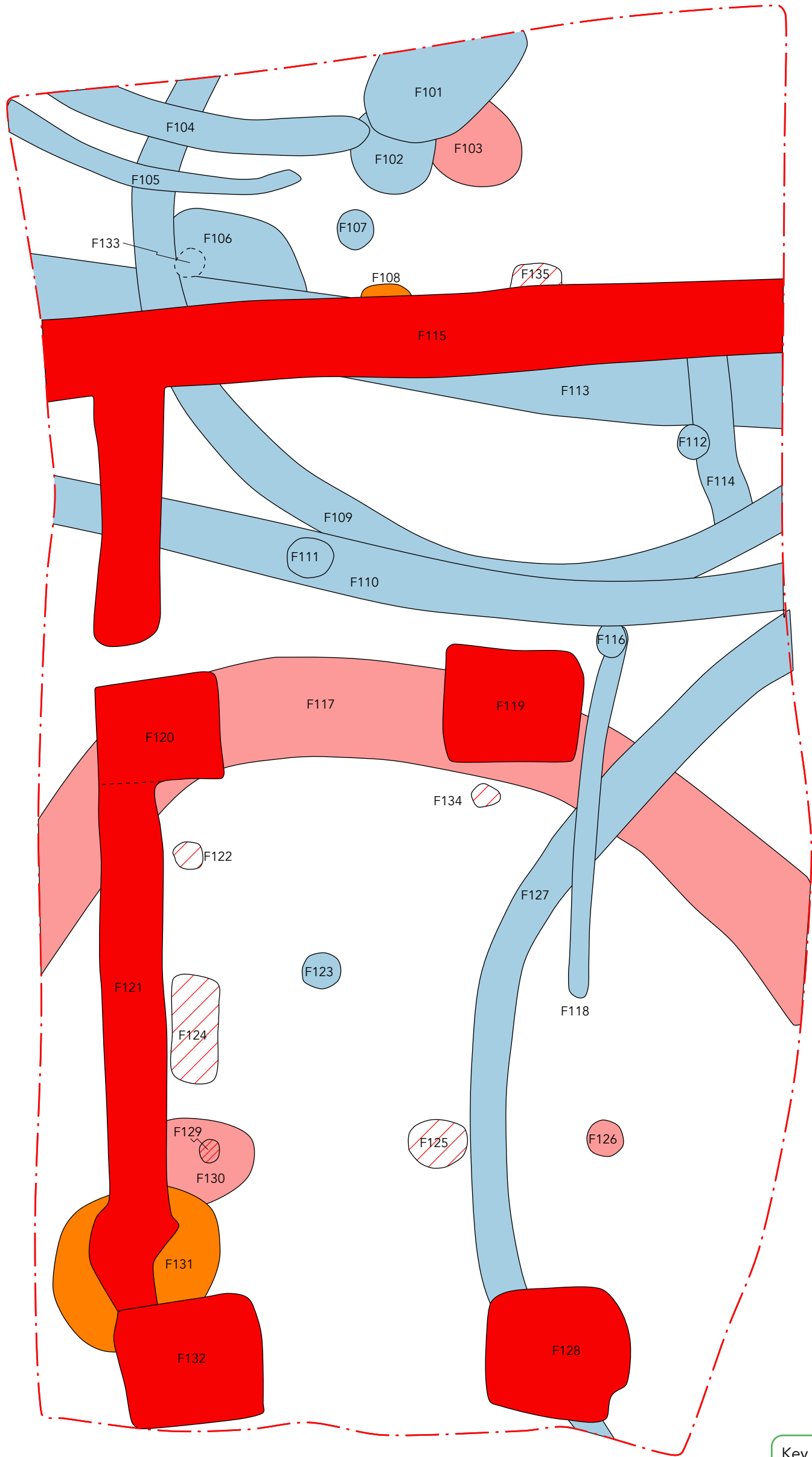


Figure 4. Pre-excavation plan showing the trench locations in relation to the previous excavations



Figure 5. Trench 1 Orthographic photo plan with section lines



Key

Limit of Excavation

Early Iron Age

Middle Iron Age

Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Late Roman

Unknown

Figure 6. Trench 1 Phased plan

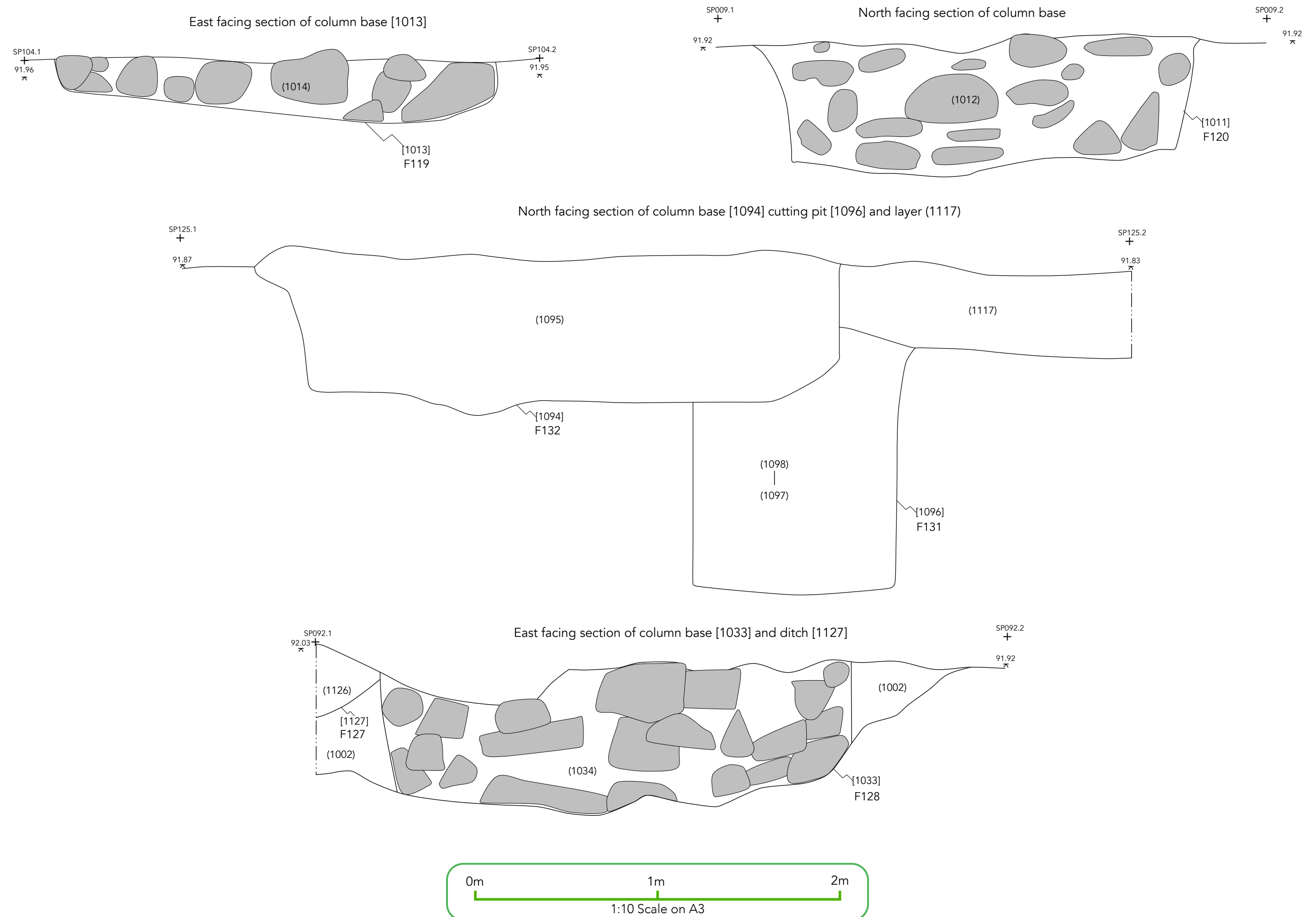


Figure 7. Trench 1 Sections - Column bases

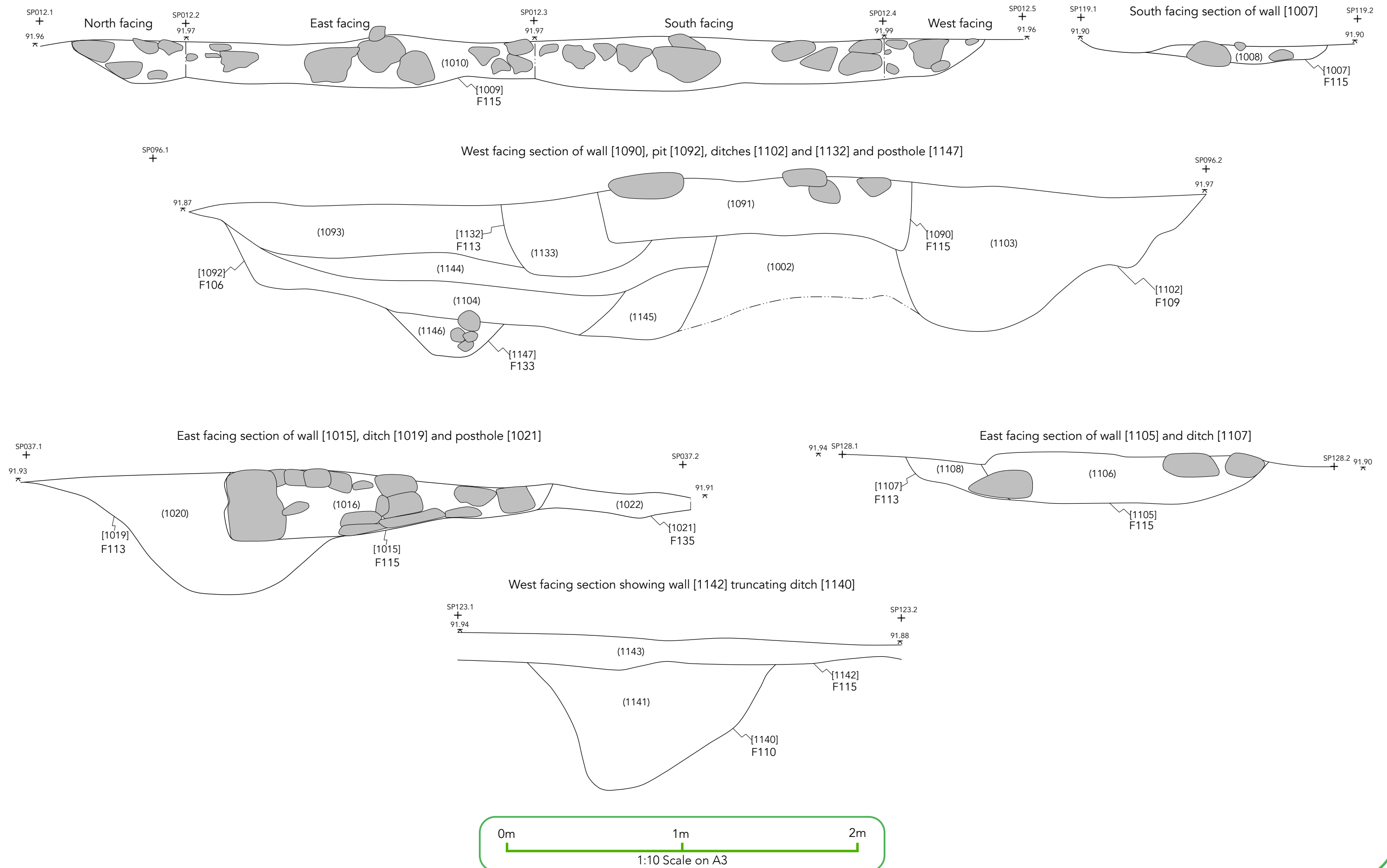


Figure 8. Trench 1 Sections - Wall F115

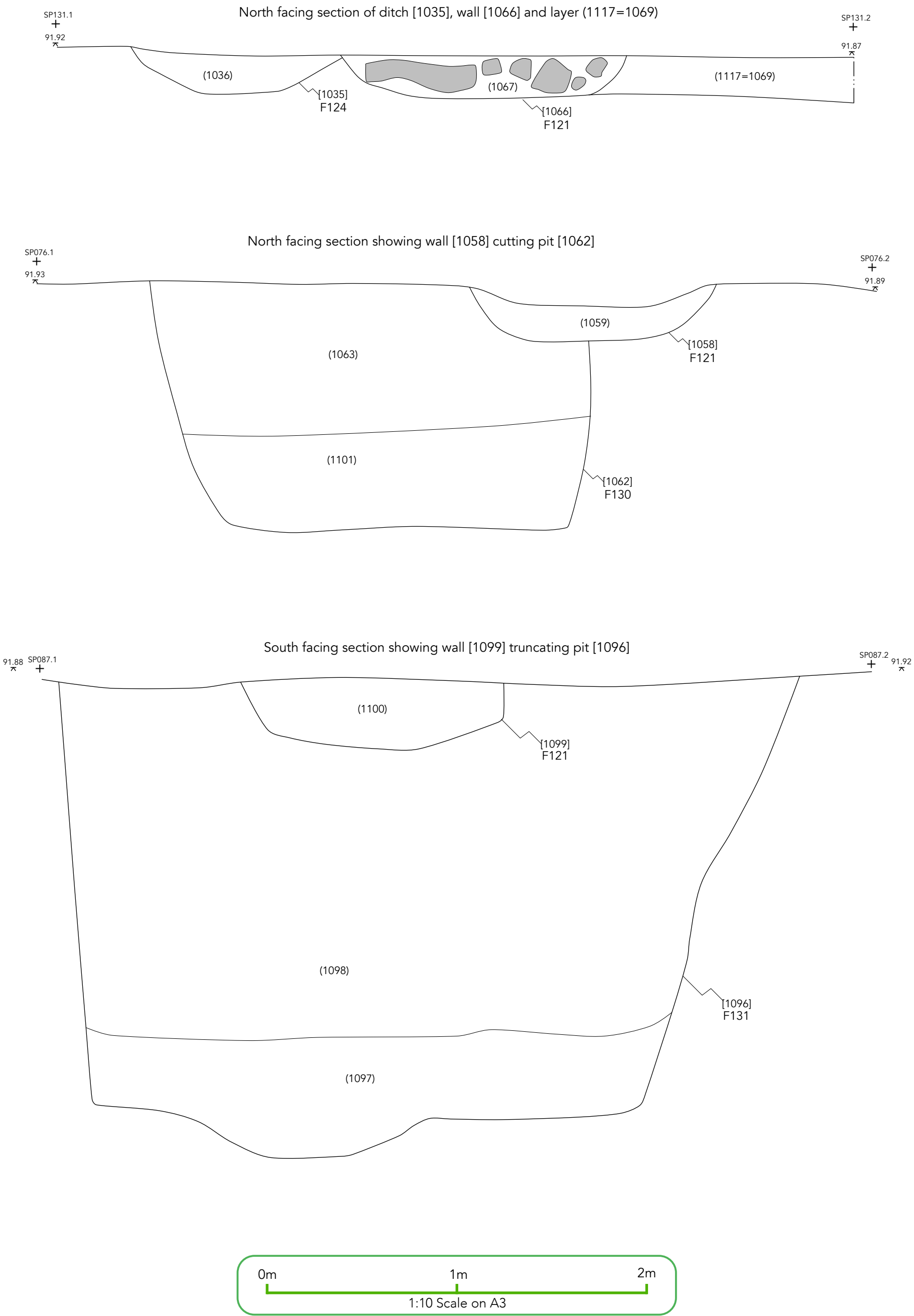


Figure 9. Trench 1 Sections - Wall F121 and pits F130 and F131

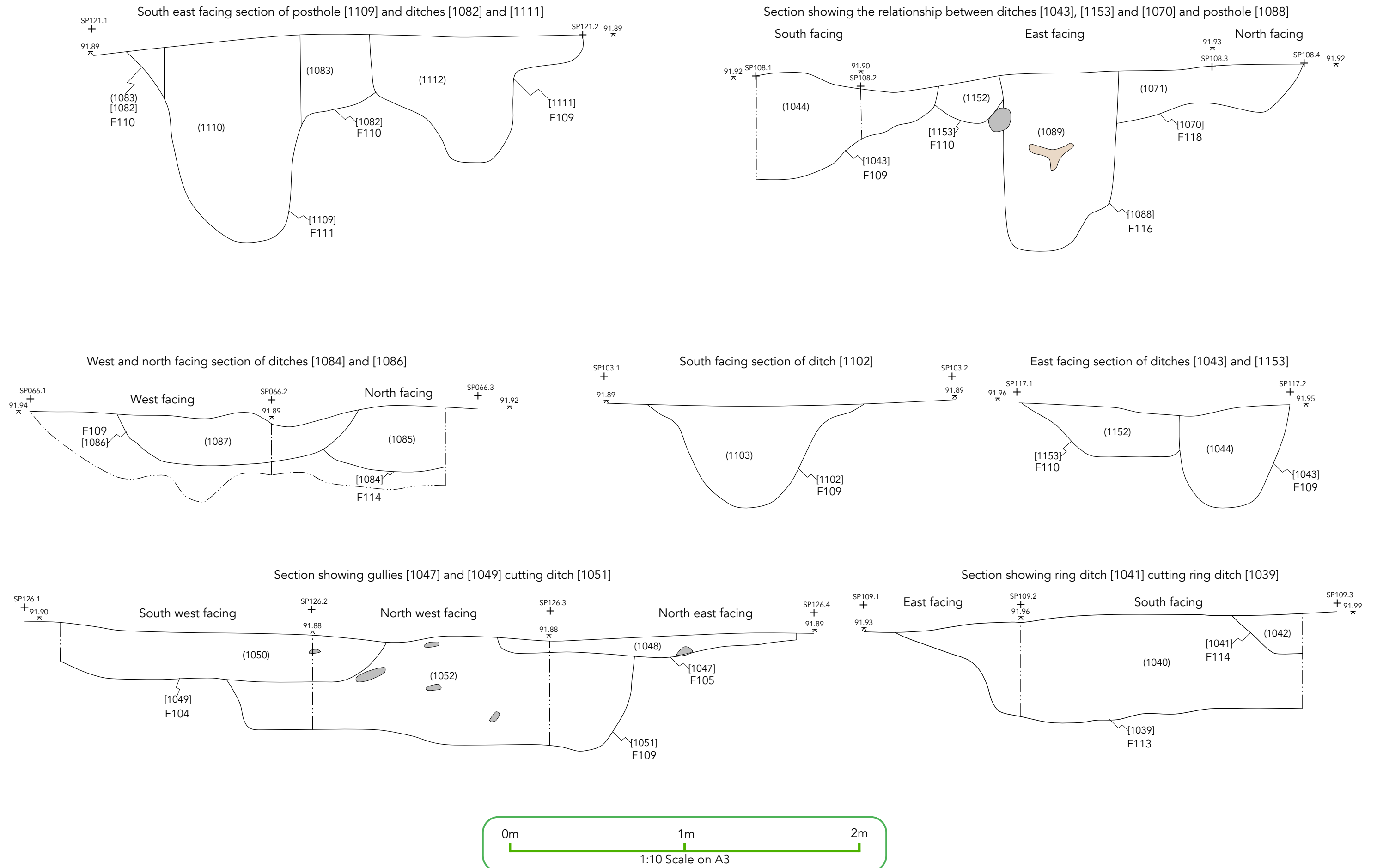


Figure 10. Trench 1 Sections - Ditches F109 and F110, gullies F104, F105, F113, F114 and F118, and postholes F111 and F116

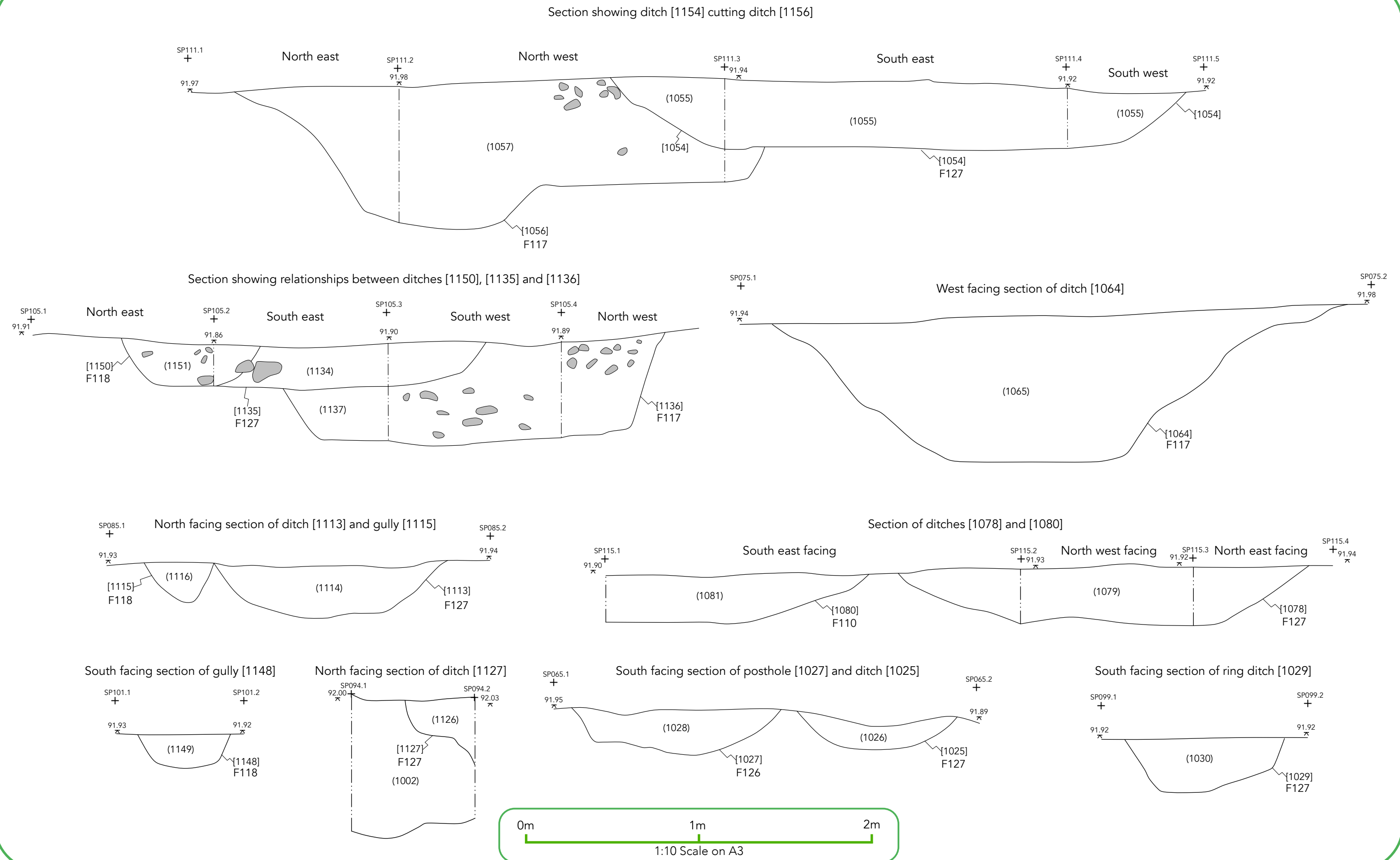


Figure 11. Trench 1 Sections - Ditches F110, F117, and F127, gully F118 and pit F126



Figure 12. Trench 1 Sections - Pits F101 and F102 and gully F104

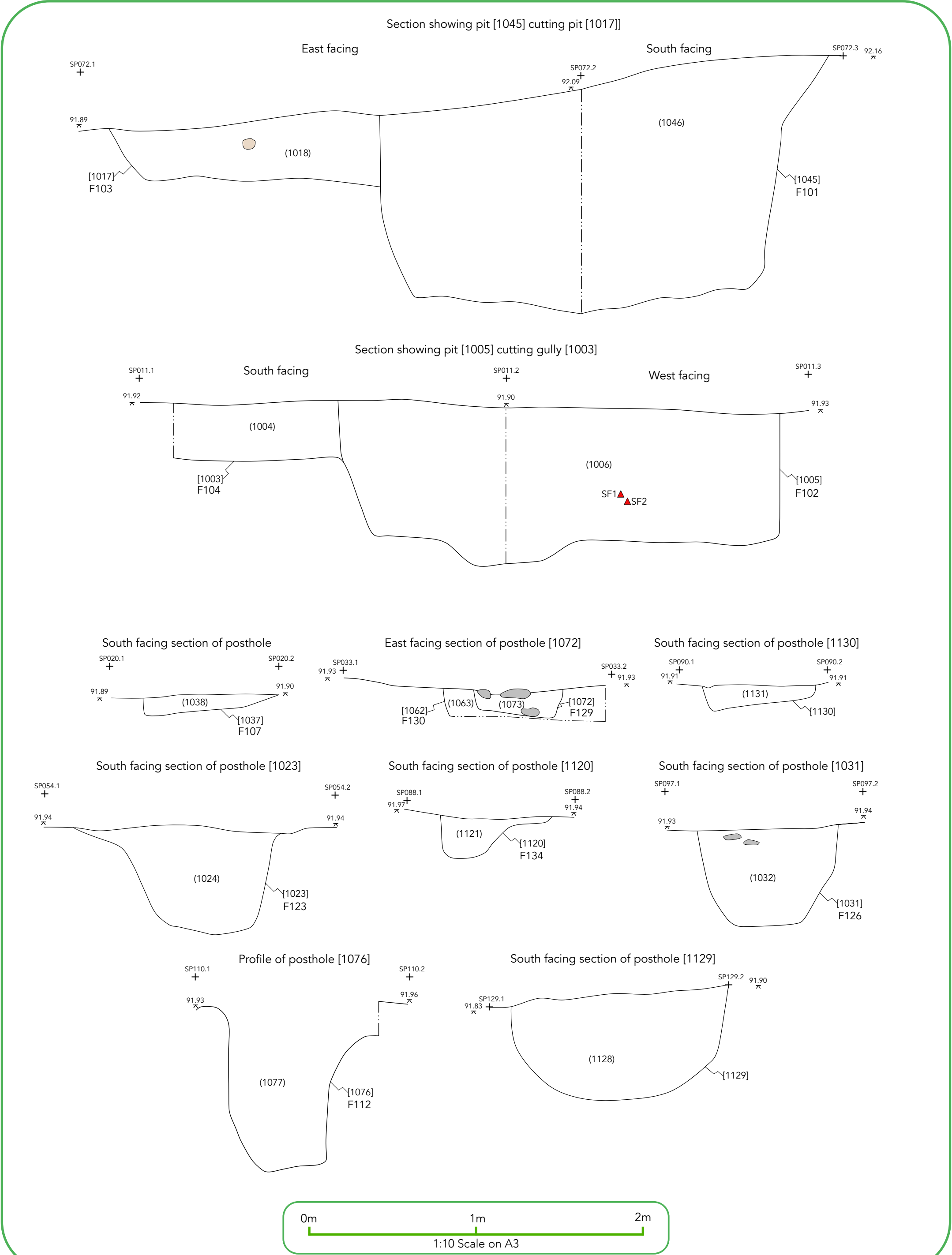


Figure 13. Trench 1 Sections - Top pits F101, F102 and F103 and gully F104; Bottom - Postholes



Pre-excavation photograph of Trench 1, looking east, 2x2m scale



Post excavation photograph of post pad F119, looking west, 1m scale



Record photograph of post-pad F120, looking south, 1m scale



Record shot showing the Roman building, F115, truncating earlier Iron Age features, pit F106, and ditches F109 and F113, looking east, 1m scale



Record photograph of pits F101, F102, and F103, looking north, 1m scale



Record photograph of ditch F117, looking east, 1m scale

Figure 14. Trench 1 Record photographs



Post excavation photograph showing wall F121 meeting post-pad F132, and both truncating pit F132. Human remains were recovered from this intervention. Looking south, 1m scale



Record photo of wall F121 truncating pit F132, 1m scale, looking north



Post excavation photograph of post-pad F128, looking west, 1m scale



Record shot of ditches F113 and F114, and posthole F112, looking north, 0.5m scale



Record photograph showing wall F115 truncating ditch F110, looking east, 1m scale

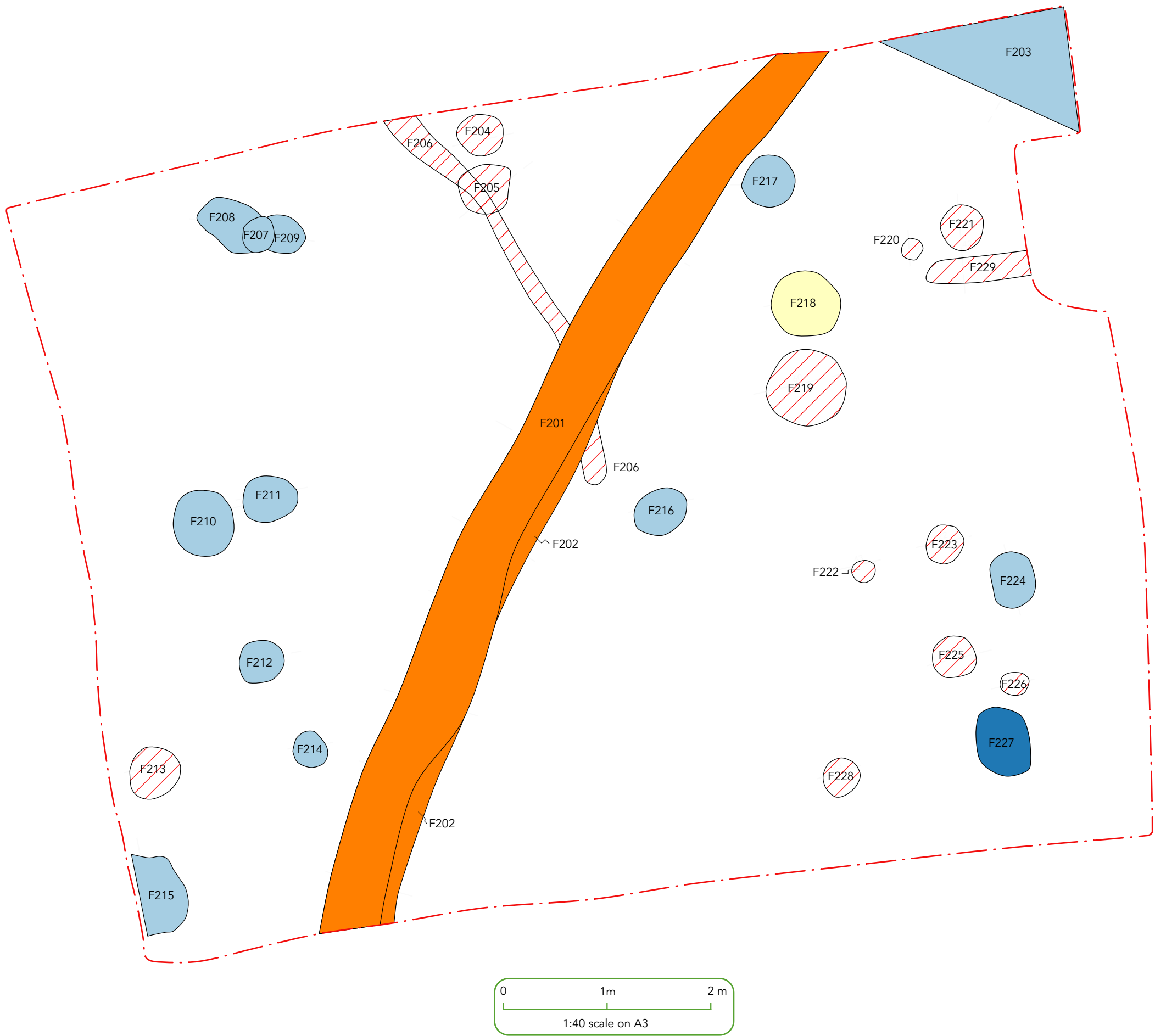


Post-excavation photograph of Trench 1, looking south, 2x2m scale

Figure 15. Trench 1 Record photographs



Figure 16. Trench 2 Orthorectified plan with sections



Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Late Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Late Iron Age / Early Roman
- Roman
- Unknown

Figure 17. Trench 2 Phased plan

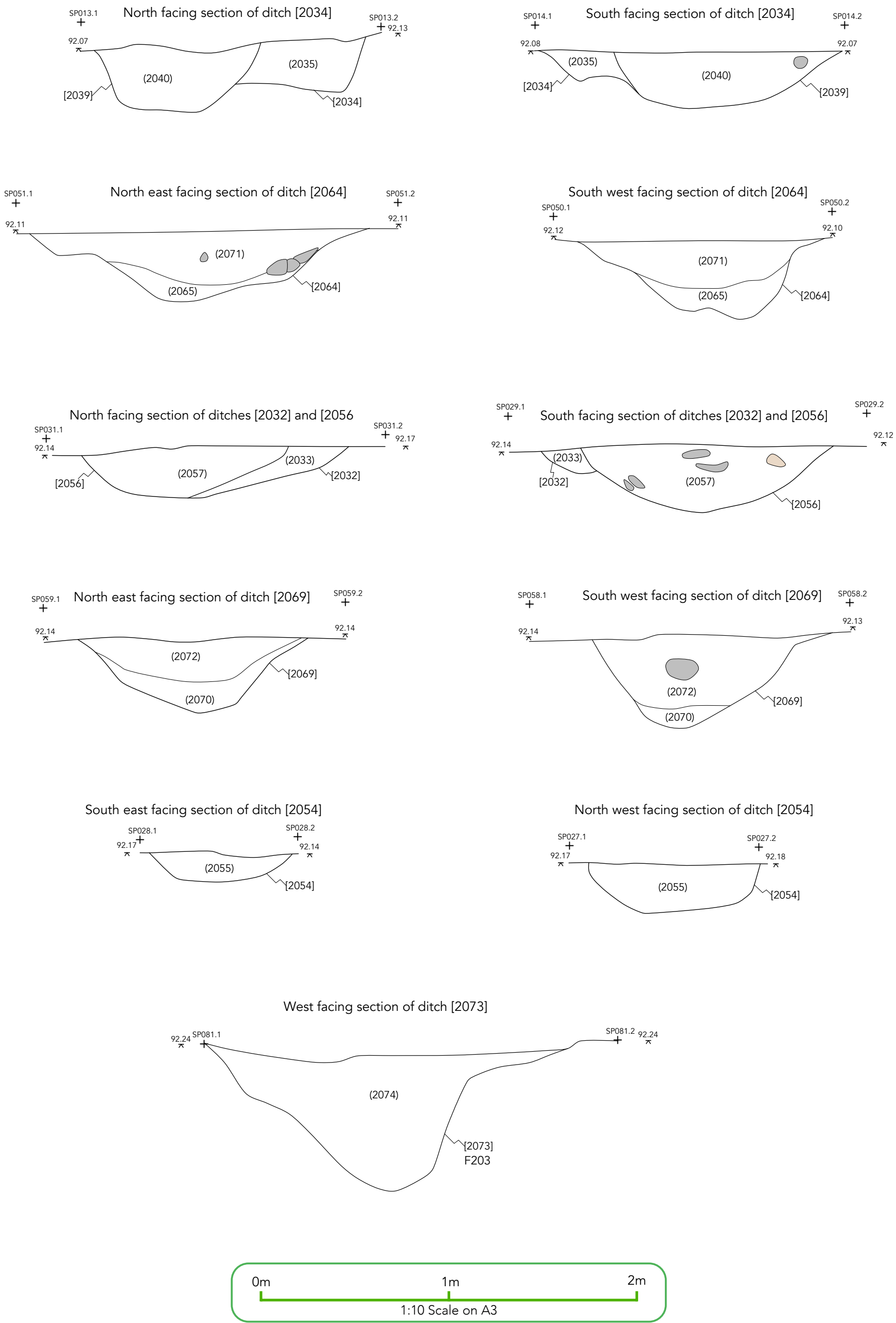


Figure 18. Trench 2 sections - Ditches F201, F202 and F203

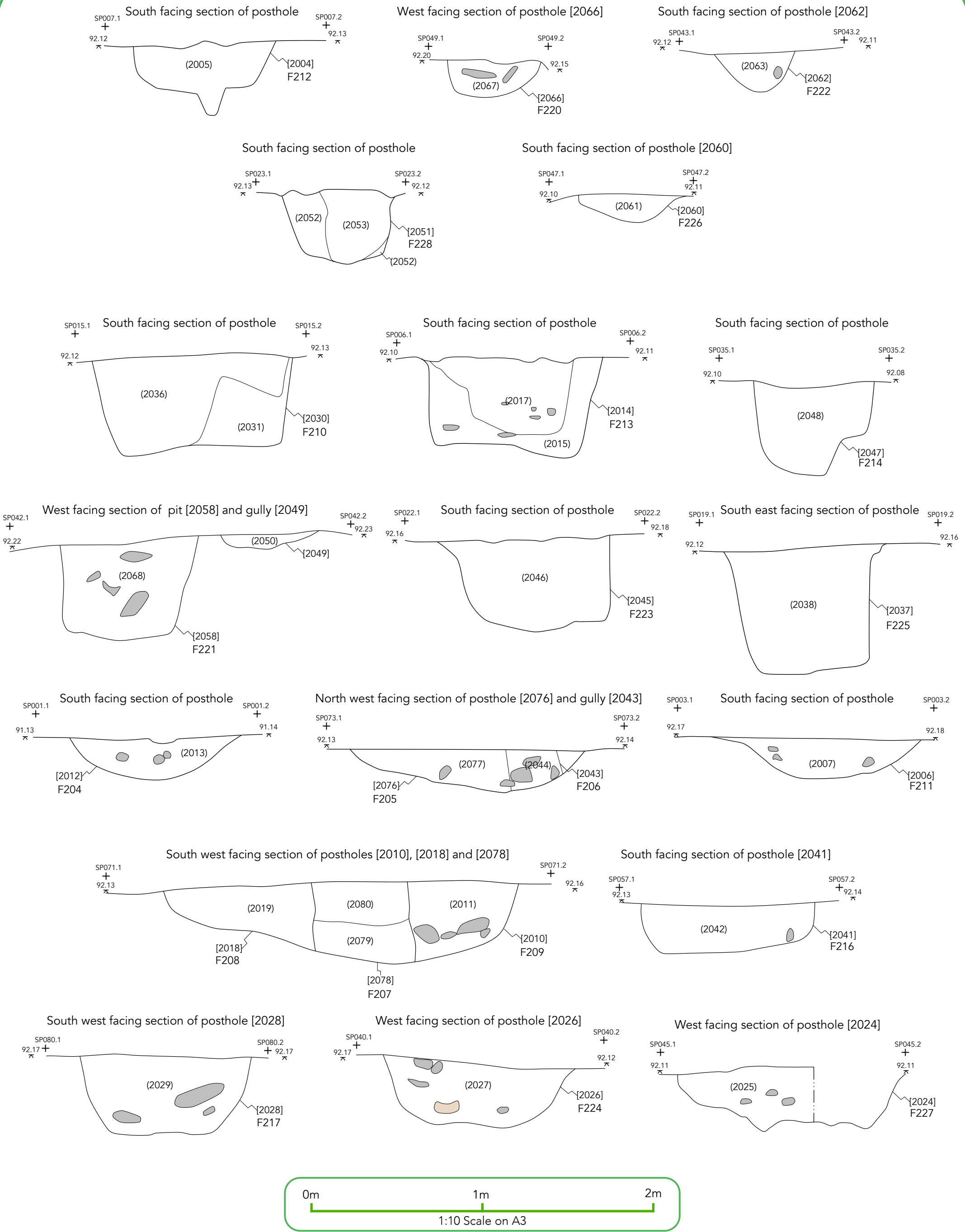


Figure 19. Trench 2 sections - postholes

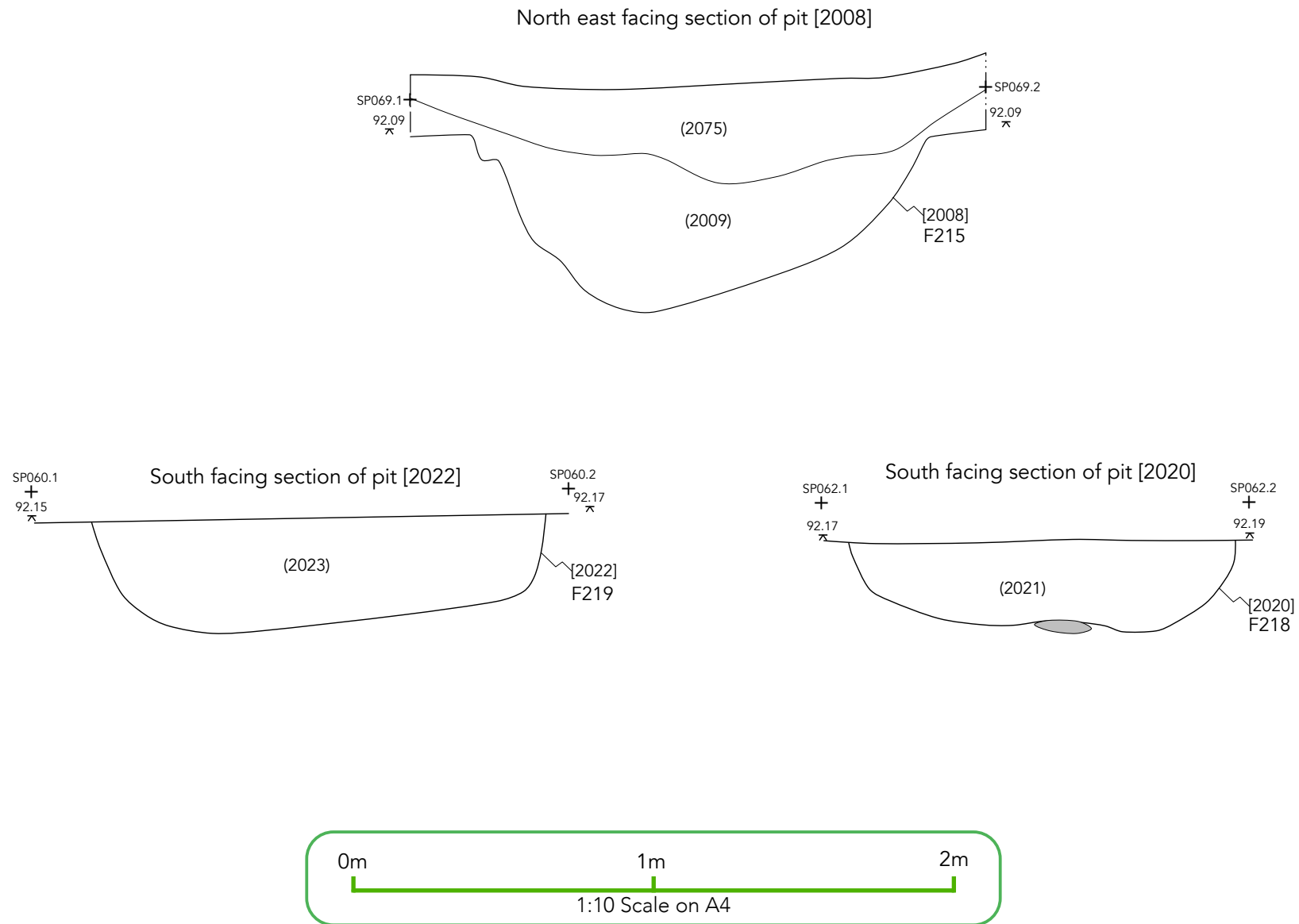


Figure 20. Trench 2 sections - Pits F215, F218 and F219



Pre-excavation photograph of Trench 2, looking north, 2x2m scale



Record photograph of a Late Bronze Age pit, F218, looking north, 0.5m scale



Mid-excavation photograph showing early Roman pottery in-situ within ditch F201, looking north, 0.2m scale



Post excavation photographs of postholes F210 and F211



Post excavation photograph of postholes in the eastern half of Trench 2, looking north, 1m scale.



Post excavation photograph of Trench 2, looking east, 2x2m scale.



1. SF1 (1006) - Bone needle; 2. SF2 (1006) - Bone working waste?; 3. SF4 (1071) - Broken bone needle; 4. SF5 (1103) Iron pennanular brooch; 5. SF3 (1034) Stone rubber / pestle

Figure 22. Registered finds

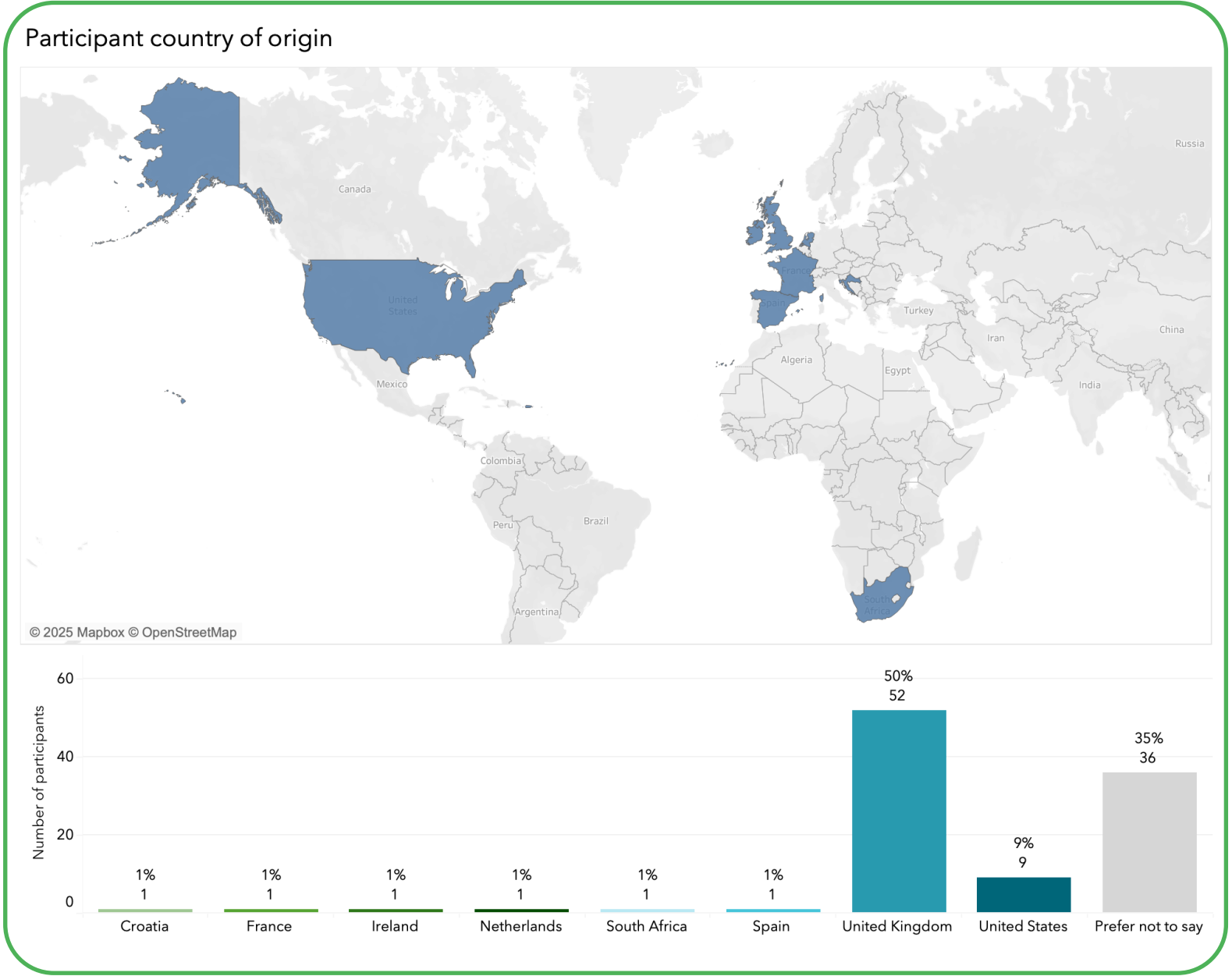
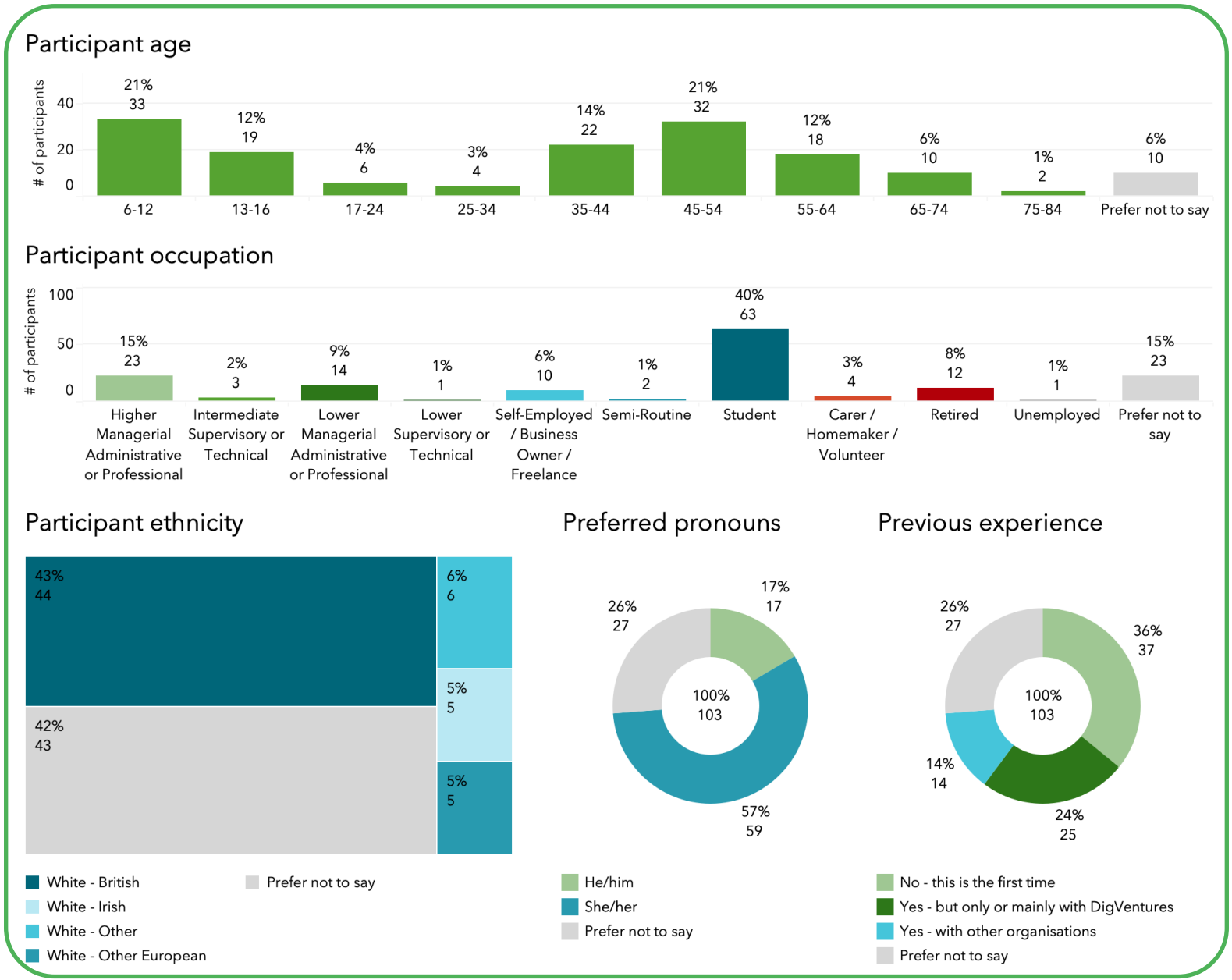


Figure 23. In person socio-economic (top) and location (bottom) data

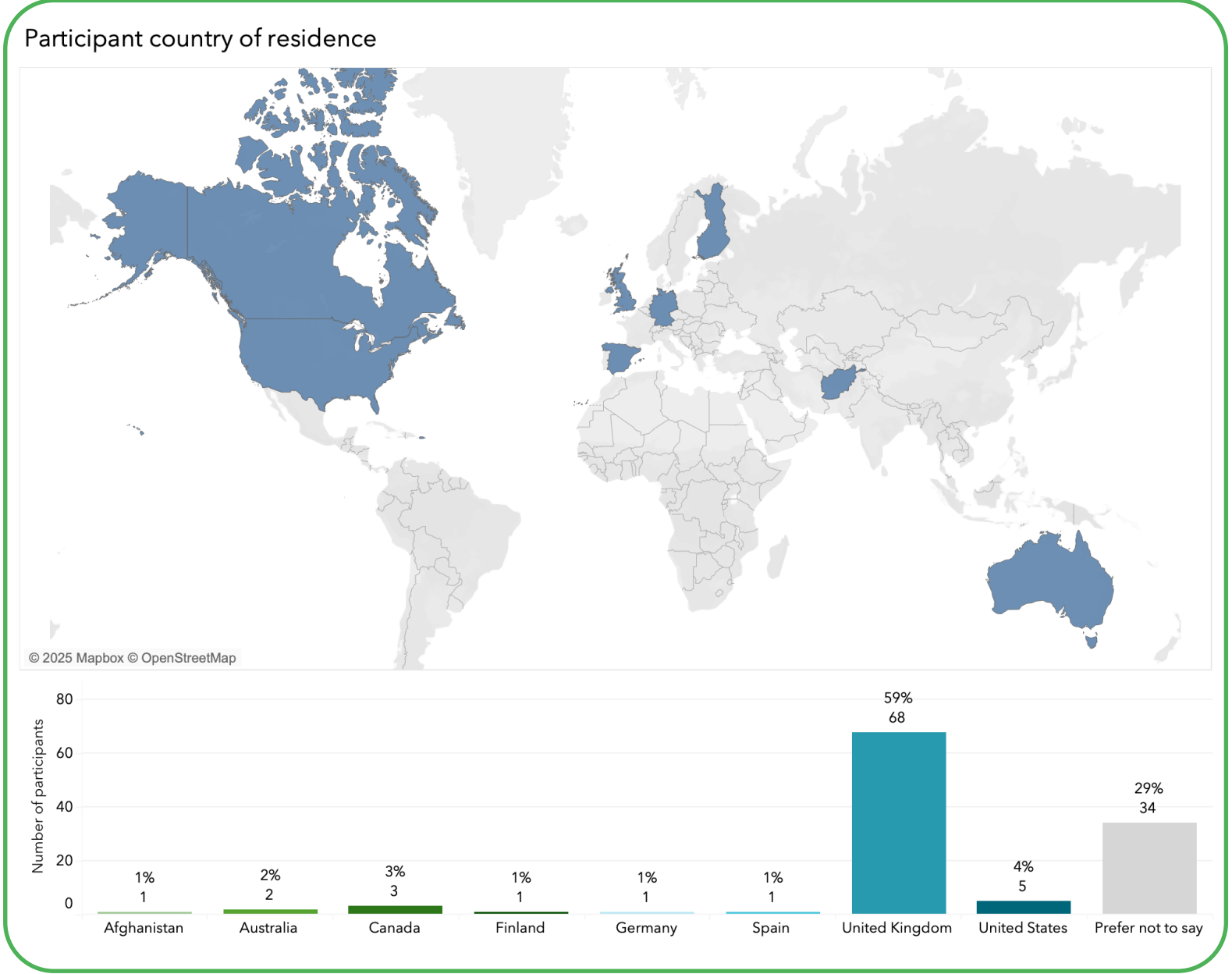
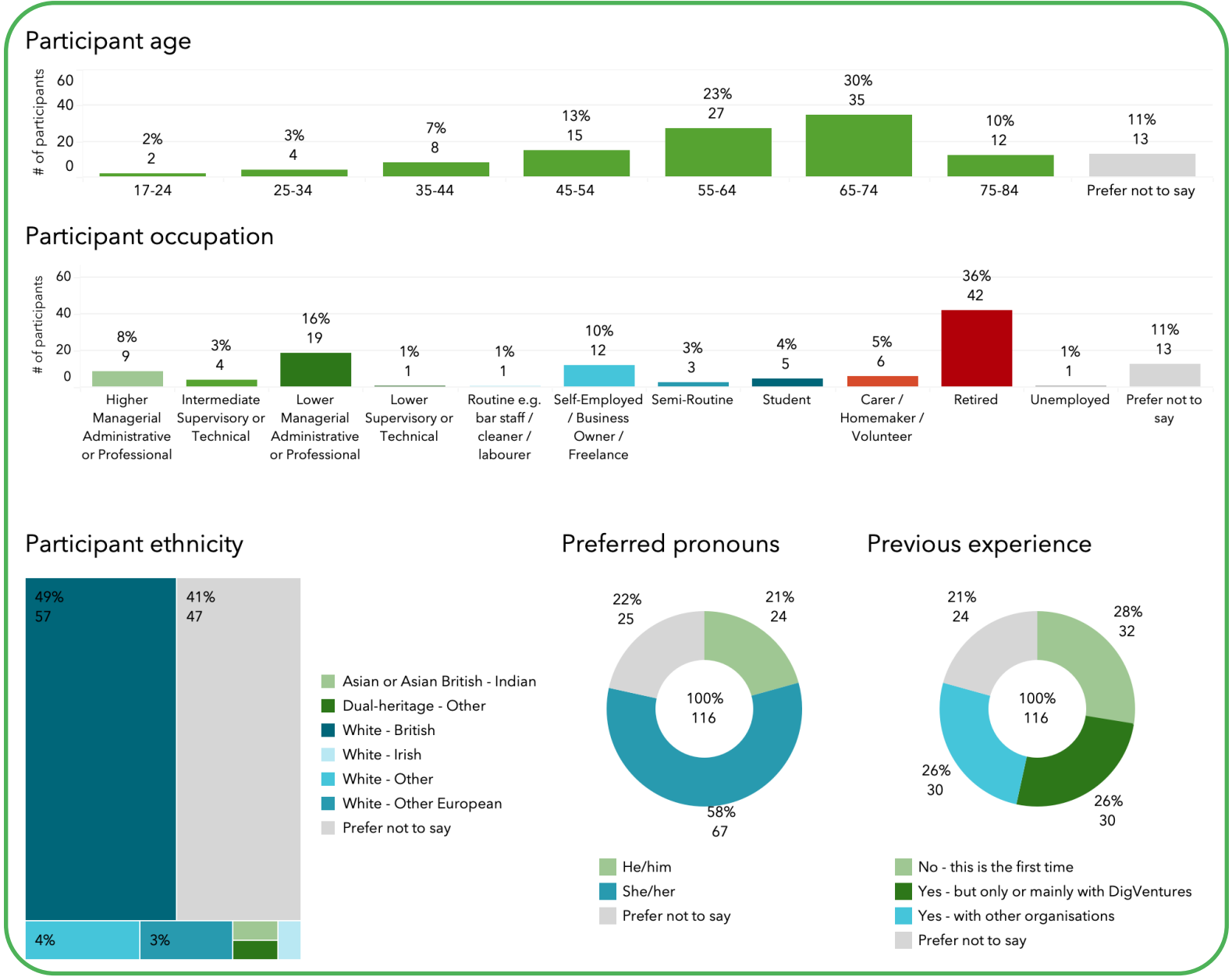


Figure 24. Digital participants - socio-economic (top) and location (bottom) data



An end of day debrief, letting everyone know what has been achieved that day



Site from the sky



Teaching venturers how to use the GPS



Recording a section



Venturers working away in Trench 1



Some of the younger volunteers cleaning a posthole in Trench 1



Figure 26. OUR THEORY of CHANGE - Measuring impact for both intrinsic outcome for archaeology and instrumental benefits for people and communities

	EXPECTATION	SUGGESTED METHOD	OUTCOMES FOR HERITAGE	OUTCOMES FOR PEOPLE	OUTCOMES FOR COMMUNITIES
Level One	Providing an academically rigorous framework, whilst ensuring that impact measurement is appropriate to the stage of development of a variety of different products, services and programmes. A low threshold, appropriate to very early stage innovations, which may still be at the idea stage. Involving little more than a clear articulation of why the intervention is needed, what it will aim to achieve why this is better than what currently happens. Project owners will be able to give an account of impact, providing a logical reason why their intervention could have an impact and why that would be an improvement on the current situation.	Steps needed to ensure correct evidence is collected to determine whether or not a venture is making a positive difference A clear rationale to show why the product/service could have an impact, and why that would be an improvement on the current situation. Articulated as a theory of change and logic model, linking activities, outputs, outcomes to hypothesized impact.	Intrinsic benefits relating to the research dividend and evidence baseline required for successful management of archaeological sites and landscapes A fully illustrated Project Design, signed off by statutory stakeholder, outlining key archaeological research questions, roles, procedures, stages and outputs.	Instrumental benefits for participants and platform users, enabling the voluntary sector to scale in a sustainable and ethically responsible fashion A training or activity plan, linking activities to outputs, outcomes and impact, and an explanation of how the outcome could be measured.	Wider social impacts received by those who may not be direct participants, but benefit through increased amenity value, tourism and local distinctiveness. A training, activity, audience development and/or heritage resource management plan, linking activities to outputs, outcomes and impact, and an explanation of how the outcome could be measured.
Level Two	At Level 2 projects will be gathering data that shows some change amongst those receiving or using the intervention. At this stage, data can begin to show that there is a change in the measure of the outcome among the recipients of the product or service, but this may not be sufficient to provide evidence of direct causality.	Pre and post-survey evaluation; cohort/panel study; and regular interval surveying.	Assessment Report; Management Report, base-lined against previous investigations	Evaluation survey for participants to quantify demographics, socio-economic characteristics and spatial data, followed up with a pre and post-survey qualitative evaluation using a separate questionnaire methodology to determine any changes as a consequence of taking part	Evaluation survey for site visitors to quantify audience demographics, socio-economic characteristics and spatial data, followed up with a qualitative study using a separate questionnaire methodology to determine any changes that took place as a consequence of the visit
Level Three	At Level 3 projects will be able to demonstrate that they are causing the hypothesized impact, by showing less impact amongst those who don't receive the product/ service.	Robust methods using a control group, or evaluating a random selection of participants, begin to isolate the impact of the product/ service. All products/services at Level 3 will be well documented, with necessary skills, training (and other delivery requirements) outlined clearly, to enable effective replication in alternative places, situation, contexts etc.	Analytical report, synthesizing specialist reports with previous work locally, regionally and nationally, to determine significance, importance and potential of the site.	Meta-analysis of evaluation results with those derived from projects delivering similar community-based activities, including archaeological/ heritage and other unrelated arts/ citizen science projects.	Meta-analysis of evaluation results with those derived from projects delivering similar community-based activities - including both archaeological/heritage and other unrelated arts/citizen science projects.
Level Four	At Level 4 projects can explain why and how the intervention is having the impact observed and evidenced so far, supported by an independent evaluation to validate the findings. This will also assess the extent to which the intervention can deliver impact at a reasonable cost, and whether it can be replicated and purchased in multiple locations.	Robust independent evaluation that investigates and validates the nature of the impact; this might include endorsement via commercial standards or industry kitemarks, underpinned by a documented standardisation of delivery and processes, data on costs of production and acceptable price point for customers.	Quality assured by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) under the Registered Organisation scheme, and involving independent site inspections and documentary audit.	External audit of quality of training programmes and activities by CIfA, The Archaeological Training Forum, Register of Professional Archaeologists, Skills Passport and National Occupational Standards.	External audit of community programming and impact by specialist consultancy, undertaken independently of project team.
Level Five	At Level 5, projects will be able to demonstrate that the intervention could be operated up by someone else, somewhere else and scaled up, whilst continuing to have positive and direct impact on the outcome, and whilst remaining a financially viable proposition. For a service, this will establish whether it can be delivered by different staff in different locations.	Evidence will be derived from multiple evaluations of the product/ service in different settings (at least two evaluations; one of which will be independent) to demonstrate that the product/service can be used in different settings (which could be in different settings geographically and/or with different types of product/service users). Appropriate methods at this level will include multiple replication evaluations; future scenario analysis; or fidelity evaluation.	An excavation manual, underpinned by a broader operations manual and 'culture deck', detailing how the DigVentures project model should be applied in differing contexts.	A syllabus and training manual, underpinned by a broader operations manual and outline spectrum of engagement, detailing the participant's journey from digital supporter to experienced field digger.	An audience engagement and communications plan, underpinned by a broader operations manual and tailored 'culture deck', detailing how the intervention should be applied with clear and measurable benchmarks.

Figure 27. Standards of Evidence

Appendices

Appendix A: Context descriptions

Table 1. Trench 1 context descriptions

Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1001	Topsoil; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to large angular to sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Deposit	Topsoil	15	8	0.26 to 0.30		
1002	Natural; Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: chalky marl and silty clay.	Deposit	Natural	15	8			
1003	Cut of Gully; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut	Potential ring gully of Iron Age roundhouse, cut by a pit likely also iron age.	> 0.58	0.46	0.18	104	
1004	Fill of Gully; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of gully, probably filled naturally over time	> 0.58	0.46	0.18	104	
1005	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Cut of pit. Likely used as storage before falling out of use and being used for refuse.	> 0.80	> 0.55	0.4	102	
1006	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of pit, likely refuse after pit fell out of use for storage.	> 0.80	> 0.55	0.4	102	
1007	Cut of Wall; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	Cut.possible robber trench or foundation of dwarf walls supporting a timber structure.	> 0.76	0.74	0.01 to 0.05		
1008	Fill of Wall; Colour: light grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent medium to very large very angular to sub-angular chalk/limestone?, evenly distributed.	Fill	Possible robber trench or dwarf wall foundation of building. Possible dating evidence may be gained from piece of pottery.	> 0.76	0.74	0.01 to 0.05	115	
1009	Cut of Wall Corner; Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Corner of the Villa. Both linears of the wall likely constructed as one structure. Long side of villa extends past LOE to the West.	> 1.50 to 1.76	0.87 to 0.76	to 0.16	115	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1010	Fill of Wall Corner; Colour: whitish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: moderately sorted silty cobble.	Fill	Rubble fill of the foundations of the villa. Chalky material with some mortar.	> 1.50 to 1.76	0.87 to 0.76	0.16	115	
1011	Cut of Column Base; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, rectangular. Shape in profile: irregular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Cut of a column post base. Incorporated into the outer wall of the villa. Possibly robbed out on the northern side where it meets the wall.	1.22	1.19	0.35	120	
1012	Fill of Column Base; Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: moderately sorted silty cobble.	Fill	Foundation fill of column post base. Fill consists of chalk rubble with some mortar.	1.22	1.19	0.35	120	
1013	Cut of Column Base; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, rectangular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Cut of column post base within the internal of the villa.	1.5	1.2	0.16	119	
1014	Fill of Column Base; Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: moderately sorted silty cobble.	Fill	Chalky rubble fill of internal column base	1.5	1.2	0.16	119	
1015	Cut of Wall; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven, sloping towards S. Sides: 1) S: vertical, straight 2) N: shallow, straight.	Cut	Cut of the Roman Villa. Part of the Northern wall. Sloping to the south likely due to being constructed on a ditch and subsequently slumping.	0.91	> 0.49	0.21	115	
1016	Fill of Wall; Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: moderately sorted clayey cobble.	Fill	Either rubble fill or foundation fill of Roman Villa. Chalky stone was very easy to break which may suggest rubble from the robbing out of the wall.	0.91	> 0.49	0.21	115	
1017	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1018). Cut of Iron Age pit. Likely used for storage as it is similar to other pits found on site that are dated to the Iron Age. Cut by pit [1045].	1	> 0.74	0.16	103	
1018	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1017]. Fill of pit likely from refuse after disuse of pit for storage.	1	> 0.74	0.16	103	
1019	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: imperceptible. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Ditch cut by later villa. Likely Iron-Age due to being cut by villa.	0.9	> 0.48	0.31	113	
1020	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of ditch. Likely filled in after disuse. Probably filled in before the Roman Period as the villa was built on top of it.	0.9	> 0.48	0.31	113	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1021	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	Likely a posthole rather than a pit. Cut by the later villa wall which suggests a prehistoric date likely Iron Age.	0.4	0.27	0.07	135	
1022	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Fill	Fill of posthole. Likely prehistoric as it is cut by villa wall. No obvious alignments.	0.4	0.27	0.07	135	
1023	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	Cut of posthole in the southern half of trench 1, filled by (1024).	0.45	0.45	0.31	123	
1024	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of a posthole [1023] in southern half of tr1	0.45	0.45	0.31	123	
1025	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1026). Cut of likely Iron Age drip gully. Part of the same gully as [1029] it runs under the column base in the SE corner of trench.	> 1.10	0.65	0.19	127	
1026	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1025]. Likely natural fill after disuse of drip gully. The relationship is unclear with pit/posthole [1027]. Likely the same natural fill as (1030) in drip gully [1029].	> 1.10	0.65	0.19	127	
1027	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, sub-oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1028). Possible small pit or posthole. Larger and more shallow than postholes [1023] and [1031] which are nearest to the feature. This suggests they are likely not part of the same structure. Relationship unclear with ditch [1025].	0.64	0.5	0.11	125	
1028	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1027]. Likely natural fill after disuse of posthole. Limited finds suggest a posthole rather than a small pit.	0.64	0.5	0.11	125	
1029	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Cut of gully filled by (1030). Possibly a drip gully of a roundhouse as it appears to be circular (extends past LOE). Size of the ditch also supports this.	> 0.97	0.59	0.16	127	
1030	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of ditch [1029]. Likely natural fill of drip gully after disuse. Most likely Iron Age due to it running under one of the column bases of the villa.	> 0.97	0.59	0.16	127	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1031	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1031). Cut of posthole. Provisional period is unclear due to lack of relationships and alignments. Possibly aligned to posthole [1138] which appears Roman or later however one piece of likely Iron age pot found at the bottom of the fill suggests an earlier date.	0.4	0.4	0.29	126	
1032	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1031]. Likely natural fill after disuse. One piece of likely Iron Age pot suggests a prehistoric date rather than a Roman or later date.	0.4	0.4	0.29	126	
1033	Cut of Column Base; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-square. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight. Notes: sub-square cut for a column base, filled with chalk blocks to form the foundation.	Cut	Square foundation cut for a column base of the Roman villa building. Cuts a ditch at the southern side (shown in plan and section drawings). No evidence that it was truncated or robbed out.	1.65	1.59	0.47	128	
1034	Fill of Column Base; Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silt. Inclusions: frequent very large sub-angular spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Notes: chalk rubble forms 95%+ of the fill. most of the chalk inclusions are 200mm +.	Fill	Fill of column base, made of chalk rubble with silty fill. It is squared in plan, and 0.47m deep. Some dating evidence was found, including pottery shreds and SF3 (Pestle). One of a row of column bases extending along the southern length of the villa building. It is part of the same structure as the other villa walls and column bases.	1.65	1.59	0.47	128	
1035	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1036). Possible ditch that appears to run underneath the SW villa wall. Unclear what relationship it has with other features but likely Iron Age.	> 0.50	0.52	0.1	124	
1036	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1035]. Likely natural fill after disuse of feature.	> 0.50	0.52	0.1	124	
1037	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1037). Shallow cut of posthole lined with clay. Possibly aligned with posthole [1147] however [1037] is much more shallow. Date of feature unclear.	0.46	0.38	0.05	107	
1038	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Fill	Fill of [1037]. Possibly natural fill or deliberate clay lining of the posthole for waterproofing.	0.46	0.38	0.05	107	
1039	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1040). Cut of ditch. Earlier than the villa as it runs underneath the wall, likely Iron age	> 0.80	> 0.33	0.31	113	
1040	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1039]. Fill of ditch likely natural after disuse. Filled prior to construction of villa.	> 0.80	> 0.33	0.31	113	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1041	Cut of Gully; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1042). Cut of gully with an unclear date. Cuts ditch [1049] which is likely Iron Age	> 0.96	> 0.26	0.11	114	
1042	Fill of Gully; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of gully [1041]. Likely natural fill.	> 0.96	> 0.26	0.11	114	
1043	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Cut of small ditch or gully running alongside [1152]	> 1.00	0.3	0.3	109	
1044	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Notes: hard to tell if it cuts or is cut by [1153].	Fill	Small ditch or gully running parallel to [1153]. Hard to tell if it cuts or is cut by [1153]	> 1.00	0.3	0.3	109	
1045	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1046) and (1053). Cut of Iron Age pit. Likely used for storage. Cuts the earlier pit of [1017].	1.7	> 1.80	0.64	101	
1046	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-rounded to rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Upper fill of pit [1045]. Likely from refuse after disuse of pit for storage.	1.7	> 1.80	0.56	101	
1047	Cut of Gully; Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1048). Cut of gully. Possibly Iron Age however could be a plough scar. Cuts ditch [1051].	> 0.74	0.39	0.06	105	
1048	Fill of Gully; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1047]. Likely natural fill of gully/plough scar.	> 0.74	0.39	0.06	105	
1049	Cut of Gully; Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1050). Cut of possible drip gully. Cut by likely Iron Age pit [1006] which supports an earlier Iron Age date. Cuts possible ring ditch [1052].	> 0.75	0.37	0.12	104	
1050	Fill of Gully; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1049]. Likely natural fill over time after disuse of gully.	> 0.75	0.37	0.12	104	
1051	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1052). Cut of possible ring ditch. Likely Iron Age due to being cut by two gullies one of which is currently by Iron Age pits.	> 0.64	> 0.28	0.31	109	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1052	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular to rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1051]. Likely natural fill after disuse of ditch.	> 0.64	> 0.28	0.31	109	
1053	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Lower fill of [1045]. Likely fill from refuse after disuse of pit for storage.	1.7	> 1.80	0.08	101	
1054	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Fill of [1054]. Cut of probable drip gully. Cuts the earlier Iron Age ditch [1056]. Likely the same gully as [1025] and [1029].	> 1.10	> 0.36	0.14	127	
1055	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1054]. Natural fill of drip gully after disuse. Likely the same as the other slots of the gully of (1026) and (1030).	> 1.10	> 0.36	0.14	127	
1056	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1057). Cut of an enclosure ditch. Likely Iron Age as it runs under two column bases and the Western villa wall. Likely same ditch as [1064].	> 0.96	0.92	0.38	117	
1057	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1056]. Likely natural fill of ditch after disuse. Filled prior to the building of the villa.	> 0.96	0.92	0.38	117	
1058	Cut of Wall; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1059). Cut of the villa wall on the W side.	> 0.76	0.63	0.14	121	
1059	Fill of Wall; Colour: mid whitish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1058]. Either rubble fill of foundations of the villa wall or the remains of when the wall was robbed out.	> 0.76	0.63	0.14	121	
1060	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped.	Cut	Filled by (1061). Small ditch or gully that was visible from the surface but was not clear in section. Likely to cut the pit [1062] but be cut by the posthole [1138].	> 0.72			130	
1061	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1060]. Same as (1063)	> 0.72			130	
1062	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, sub-rectangular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1063) and (1101). Cut of likely Iran Age pit due to the villa being built over it. Possibly used for storage then for refuse after disuse.	1.16	> 0.66	0.62	130	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1063	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Upper fill of pit [1062]. Either fill from refuse or natural over time. Filled in before the villa was constructed as it cuts above the pit.	1.16	> 0.66	0.36	130	
1064	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: irregular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, convex.	Cut	Filled by (1065). Likely enclosure ditch from the Iron Age as it runs underneath two column bases and a wall of the villa. Wider and deeper than the other ditches in the trench suggest an enclosure rather than a ring gully.	1.44	> 1.00	0.41	117	
1065	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of ditch [1064]. Likely natural fill after the ditch went into disuse. Probably filled in prior to the Roman Period due to the villa being built over the ditch.	1.44	> 1.00	0.41	117	
1066	Cut of Wall; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1067). Cut of western wall of villa. Same as 1118	> 0.58	> 0.45	0.1	121	
1067	Fill of Wall; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to large angular to rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1066]. Rubble fill of either foundation or robbing out of the villa wall. Same as 1119	> 0.58	> 0.45	0.1	121	
1068	Cut of Spread;	Cut	VOID					
1069	Fill of Spread; Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Darker layer on the West side of the west villa wall. Same as 1117	> 0.58	> 0.45	0.1		
1070	Cut of Gully; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1070). Cut of gully or small ditch. Possibly late Iron Age as it appears to cut most of the other ditches in the section and is located under the column base of the villa.	> 1.05	> 0.20	0.1	118	
1071	Fill of Gully; Colour: light grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-angular spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of small ditch or gully	> 1.05	> 0.20	0.1	118	
1072	Cut of Posthole;	Cut	VOID - same as [1138]					
1073	Fill of Posthole;	Fill	VOID - same as (1139)					
1074	Cut of Column Base;	Cut	VOID					



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1075	Fill of Column Base;	Fill	VOID					
1076	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, convex.	Cut	Filled by (1077). Cut of posthole. Cuts both [1039] and [1041]. Possible alignment to posthole [1088].	0.35	0.35	0.44	112	
1077	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1076]. Likely natural fill after disuse.	0.35	0.35	0.44	112	
1078	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1079). Cut of possible Iron Age drip gully.	> 0.55	> 0.32	0.15	127	
1079	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1078]. Fill of ditch likely natural after disuse.	> 0.55	> 0.32	0.15	127	
1080	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1081). Cut of ditch. Possibly continues as ditch [1153].	0.89	> 0.44	0.14	110	
1081	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1080]. Fill of ditch likely natural after disuse.	0.89	> 0.44	0.14	110	
1082	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1083). Cut of ditch. Potentially an enclosure ditch it runs parallel to [1111] in this slot but appears to continue straight whilst [1111] curves to the N. Runs under the Roman Villa W wall so likely Iron Age.	> 0.61	0.51	0.18	110	
1083	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1082]. Likely natural fill of Iron Age ditch possibly from disuse. Filled before the villa as it runs underneath.	> 0.61	0.51	0.18	110	
1084	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave. Notes: likely continuation of [1043].	Cut	Cut of Iron Age ring gully. Likely same as [1043]	0.76	> 0.53	0.22	109	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1085	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal chalk.	Fill	Fill of ditch, probable Iron Age ring gully. Continuation of [1043]?	0.76	> 0.53	0.22	114	
1086	Cut of Gully; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: curvi-linear.	Cut	Cut of gully [1086] Investigation included excavating possible stake holes which have since been identified as rooting	> 0.60	0.33	0.13	114	
1087	Fill of Gully; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: rare small rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Gully cutting ditch [1084]	> 0.60	0.33	0.13	109	
1088	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Fill of posthole	0.3	0.3	0.5	116	
1089	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: small sub-rounded spheroidal chalk, concentrated towards surface.	Fill	Posthole cut through ditch [1070]	0.3	0.3	0.5	116	
1090	Cut of Wall; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight. Notes: nw corner of villa building.	Cut	Construction cut for vwall in north west corner of villa building.	> 1.20	0.86	0.21	115	
1091	Fill of Wall; Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent very large sub-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Notes: fill of wall comprising chalk rubble (95%+) of pieces 200mm+.	Fill	Construction cut of wall in north west corner of villa building.	> 1.20	0.86	0.21	115	
1092	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	Sub circular pit with multiple fills. Cut by ditch [1132] and wall [1090].	> 0.45	1.2	0.42	106	
1093	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Notes: upper fill of pit.	Fill	Upper fill of pit	> 0.45	1.02	0.2	106	
1094	Cut of Column base; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-rectangular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1095). Cut of column base on the exterior wall of the W end of the villa. Butts against wall [1094]. Likely built at the same time as they form the same structure. Cuts and earlier Iron Age pit.	1.61	> 1.39	0.39	132	
1095	Fill of Column base; Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: moderately sorted silty cobble.	Fill	Fill of [1094]. Similar to the fill of the wall (1100) it is either the foundations fill of the villa or the remains of the robbing out of the villa. Cuts the earlier Iron age pit [1096].	1.61	> 1.39	0.39	132	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1096	Cut of Pit; Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1097) and (1098). Cut of a large Iron Age pit. The straight sides and flat base with a circular shape in plan are characteristic of an Iron Age pit. Probably used as storage then for refuse after disuse. Cut by the later wall and column base of the Roman Villa.	1.86	> 1.00	0.97	131	
1097	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark bluish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [1096]. Likely to be from refuse after the pit was no longer used for storage as there is a larger amount of burning evident likely from a fire/hearth.	1.86	> 1.00	0.25	131	
1098	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) moderate medium sub-rounded platy chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of elongate charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of pit [1096]. Upper fill of the iron age pit. Likely filling over time from refuse or natural causes.	1.86	> 1.00	0.72	131	
1099	Cut of Wall; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1100). Wall of the Roman Villa that appears to butt up against the Southwestern most column base of the villa [1094].	0.56	> 0.46	0.15	121	
1100	Fill of Wall; Colour: light whitish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: moderately sorted silty cobble.	Fill	Fill of [1099]. Either the foundations of the villa wall or the remains of the villa after being robbed out. Chalky stones do not appear worked and very limited amounts of mortar which don't suggest a stable foundation.	0.56	> 0.46	0.15	121	
1101	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid blackish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Lower fill of [1062]. Likely fill from refuse after pit was no longer used for storage.	1.16	> 0.66	0.26	130	
1102	Cut of Ditch; Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Cut of ditch	> 0.30	0.84	0.42	109	
1103	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-rounded platy chalk, concentrated towards surface.	Fill	Fill of ditch	> 0.30	0.84	0.42	109	
1104	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: small rounded platy chalk, evenly distributed. Notes: basal or primary fill of pit. markedly different in colour and composition to other fills.	Fill	Basal or primary fill of pit.	> 0.45	0.68	0.1	106	
1105	Cut of Wall; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1106). Cut of the North wall of the villa.	> 1.00	0.84	0.14	115	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1106	Fill of Wall; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to large angular to rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1105]. Likely either rubble fill from foundations of the villa or remains of when it was robbed out.	> 1.00	0.84	0.14	115	
1107	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1108). Cut of ditch likely from the Iron Age as it runs underneath the North wall of the villa.	> 1.00	0.48	0.19	113	
1108	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt.	Fill	Fill of [1107]. Likely natural fill of ditch. Filled in before the villa was constructed.	> 1.00	0.48	0.19	113	
1109	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, convex.	Cut	Filled by (1110). Cut of posthole that appears a later feature than ditch [1082] which it is cut into. Possible alignment with posthole [1088].	0.39	0.31	0.5	111	
1110	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1109]. Natural fill of posthole. May be close in date to the fill (1083) as it is very similar and was hard to distinguish	0.39	0.31	0.5	111	
1111	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, convex.	Cut	Filled by (1112). Cut of possible drip gully or enclosure ditch. Likely Iron Age as it appears to run underneath the NW corner of the Roman Villa.	> 0.49	0.46	0.34	109	
1112	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular to well-rounded platy stone, concentrated towards base.	Fill	Fill of [1111]. Likely natural fill over time as the feature fell into disuse. Probably filled in before the Roman Period as the villa was built on top of it.	> 0.49	0.46	0.34	109	
1113	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: irregular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1114). Cut of probable drip gully. Likely Iron Age and part of the same gully as [1025] and [1029]. Cut by the later gully of [1115].	> 0.64	0.59	0.39	127	
1114	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-angular to well-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1113]. Likely natural fill of drip gully. Only cut by later gully [1115] which may be a plough scar.	> 0.64	0.59	0.39	127	
1115	Cut of Gully; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1116). Potential plough scar that cuts possible Iron Age ditch [1113].	> 0.35	0.22	0.09	118	
1116	Fill of Gully; Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Fill	Natural fill of gully or plough scar [1115].	> 0.35	0.22	0.09	118	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1117	Fill of Layer; Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Layer of dark fill that is only visible on the W side of the villa wall and continues past LOE of the trench.	> 7.00	0.46	0.09		
1118	Cut of Layer; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	Cut of the west wall of the villa. Filled by (1119).	> 7.00	0.64	0.08	121	
1119	Fill of Layer; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to large angular to rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1118]. Likely either rubble fill of the foundations or remains of the robbing out of the wall.	> 7.00	0.64	0.08	121	
1120	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, sub-oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, convex.	Cut	Filled by (1121). Cut of small posthole. Unclear what period this belongs to as there is no clear relationship or alignment with other features.	0.31	0.25	0.12	134	
1121	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt.	Fill	Natural fill of [1120]. Articulated remains of part of a small mammal found at the top of the posthole fill.	0.31	0.25	0.12	134	
1122	Cut of Wall;	Cut	Same as 1142					
1123	Fill of Wall; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill					115	
1124	Cut of Ditch;	Cut	Same as 1140					
1125	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Same as 1141				110	
1126	Fill of Column Base; Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy silt. Notes: a small part of a ditch is visible in the edge of the feature.	Fill	Possible ditch being cut by cut of Roman column base [1033]. Only visible in section of one corner.	> 0.20	> 0.20	0.3	127	
1127	Cut of Column Base; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: unknown - not enough visible. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave. Notes: not enough of feature visible to determine shape or size as it is at loe.	Cut	Possible ditch or other feature cut by [1033]	> 0.20	> 0.20	0.3	127	
1128	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded platy stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1129]. Fill of posthole likely natural after disuse.	0.58	0.34	0.19	108	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1129	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1128). Cut of posthole. Cut by the N wall of the villa which suggests either an early Roman date or Iron Age.	0.58	0.34	0.19	108	
1130	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1131). Cut of posthole. Unclear of the date due to lack of funds. Relationship with other features is unclear but may have some alignment with postholes [1138] and [1120].	0.3	0.26	0.06	122	
1131	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt.	Fill	Fill of [1130]. Likely natural fill after disuse.	0.3	0.26	0.06	122	
1132	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave. Notes: possible continuation of gully that runs e-w along north wall of villa.	Cut	Cut of small ditch or gully	> 1.00	0.35	0.23	113	
1133	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: small sub-rounded spheroidal chalk, concentrated towards top.	Fill	Fill of small ditch or gully cut by wall [1090]	> 1.00	0.35	0.23	113	
1134	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1135]. Likely natural fill.	> 0.44	0.21	0.11	127	
1135	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1134). Cut of gully. Possibly Iron Age but no finds make it difficult to determine. Cuts the earlier ditch of [1136].	> 0.44	0.21	0.11	127	
1136	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1137). Cut of likely Iron Age ditch. Cut by later gully [1135].	> 0.76	> 0.30	0.28	117	
1137	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1136]. Likely natural fill of the ditch.	> 0.76	> 0.30	0.28	117	
1138	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1139). Posthole that appears to cut through ditch [1060]. Date is unclear as it only cuts the ditch which is also unclear. Possibly Roman as it was filled with the same chalky fill as the wall and column bases.	0.22	0.19	0.13	129	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1139	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent large sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1138]. Likely Roman rubble fill after posthole fell into disuse.	0.22	0.19	0.13	129	
1140	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, convex.	Cut	Filled by (1141). Cut of ditch. Earlier than wall [1142] which cut above. Likely continuation of ditch [1082].	0.81	> 0.56	0.35	110	
1141	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1140]. Likely natural fill of ditch. Filled in before wall of villa was constructed.	0.81	> 0.56	0.35	110	
1142	Cut of Wall; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Base: uneven.	Cut	Filled by [1043]. Cut of W end wall of the villa. The profile is not visible due to the intervention running parallel to the wall.	0.9	0.66	0.08	115	
1143	Fill of Wall; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of [1142]. Either rubble foundation fill of the villa or the remains of the wall after being robbed out.	0.9	0.66	0.08	115	
1144	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed.	Fill	Secondary fill of pit, possible slumping or redeposited natural.	0.45	0.75	0.12	106	
1145	Fill of Pit; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent small to medium sub-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Notes: possible slumping or redeposited natural.	Fill	Possible slumping or redeposited natural	> 0.45	0.28	0.2	106	
1146	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: moderate large well-rounded spheroidal stone, concentrated towards south sode. Notes: stone inclusions could be packing material as appear vertically stacked.	Fill	Posthole with possible packing material	> 0.32	0.32	0.16	133	
1147	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	Cut of posthole	> 0.32	0.32	0.16	133	
1148	Cut of Gully; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	Filled by (1149). Cut of the terminus of a gully. Possibly late Iron Age due to cutting through likely Iron Age ditch [1113]. Potentially a plow scar.	> 0.42	0.22	0.09	118	
1149	Fill of Gully; Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt.	Fill	Natural fill of [1148]. Unclear what period it is from.	> 0.42	0.22	0.09	118	



Trench 1	Dimensions:	15m x 8m						
	Orientation:	N-S						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate the western extent of the building						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
1150	Cut of Gully; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Filled by (1151). Only seen in section. Either gully or plough scar.	> 0.20	> 0.12	0.06	118	
1151	Fill of Gully; Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt.	Fill	Fill of [1150]. Likely natural.	> 0.20	> 0.12	0.06	118	
1152	Fill of Gully; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded spheroidal stone, concentrated towards middle. Notes: hard to tell if it is cut by [1043] or cuts [1043].	Fill	Fill of small ditch or gully running parallel to [1043]. Hard to tell if it cuts or is cut by it.	> 1.00	0.15	0.15	110	
1153	Cut of Gully; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	Small ditch or gully running alongside [1043]. Hard to tell if it cuts or is cut by [1043]	> 1.00	0.15	0.15	110	

Table 2. Trench 2 context descriptions

Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
2001	Topsoil; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded elongate stone - flint.	Deposit	Topsoil across the area			0.44 (avg.)		
2002	Subsoil; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty loam. Inclusions: moderate small to large stones.	Deposit	Subsoil			0.16 (avg.)		
2003	Natural; Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: chalky marl and silty clay.	Deposit	Natural					
2004	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave. Notes: this may relate to postholes [2006] & [2047], and pit [2030].	Cut	This is the remaing bottom part of a posthole; it appears that the post was removed and then the hole was backfilled at a later date. Filled with (2004)	0.46	0.4	0.2	212	



Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m					
	Orientation:	E-W					
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at					
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature
2005	Fill of Posthole; Colour: very dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of a posthole [2004] in trench 2, function currently unknown.	0.46	0.4	0.2	212
2006	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	Neat post hole, filled with (2007)	0.6	0.44	0.12	211
2007	Fill of Posthole; Colour: very dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of posthole [2008] in tr2, function currently unknown	0.6	0.44	0.12	211
2008	Cut of Ditch; Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Appears to be the terminus of a ditch, only a small length of the ditch is seen in the trench, protruding from the western baulk in the south west corner of trench 2	> 0.39	0.43	0.29	215
2009	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded elongate limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Lower fill in ditch terminus [2008]	> 0.39	0.43	0.25	215
2010	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Cut was formed intentionally. Clearly defined edges. Likely a posthole. In line with other postholes in the area. A later interpretation is that it cuts through [2018] and it is cut by [2078].	0.4	0.36	0.23	209
2011	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded spheroidal flint, concentrated towards base.	Fill	This is a posthole that is cut by the later posthole of [2078]. Both seem to have been backfilled at broadly the same time. There may be a relationship with the pit/posthole of [2018] which is adjacent to it, but this cannot be seen accurately within the section.	0.4	0.36	0.23	209
2012	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Cut of posthole, filled with (2013)	0.42	0.39	0.11	204
2013	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty sand. Inclusions: 1) small sub-angular spheroidal limestone, concentrated towards centre, more to top 2) rare small rounded spheroidal pebbles, concentrated towards centre.	Fill	Fill of posthole [2012]	0.42	0.39	0.11	204
2014	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular, circular. Shape in profile: irregular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	A presumed post hole that appears to have two fills. As a post hole, it is overly large so it might be a small pit. Contains two fills, (2015) and (2017)	0.5	0.6	0.25	213



Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
2015	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill in posthole [2014], probably packing material that would have been put in posthole around post, very similar to natural, so likely redeposited	0.5	0.6	0.07	213	
2017	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded elongate limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Central fill in posthole [2014]	0.5	0.6	0.18	213	
2018	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-oval. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Initially interpreted as a posthole though, on further inspection, might be a gully? This was later cut by [2078] and [2010]	0.85	0.55	0.15	208	
2019	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: 1) small very angular spheroidal limestone material, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium to large sub-rounded spheroidal pebbles, concentrated towards se.	Fill	Fill of posthole cut by two other postholes [2010] and [2078]	> 0.85	0.55	0.15	208	
2020	Cut of Pit; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	This appears to be a small pit; it may be a posthole but the flat bottom and larger than average (across trench 2) diameter suggest a pit.	0.63	0.63	0.15 to 0.10	218	
2021	Fill of Pit; Colour: very dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	The darker fill and lack of larger packing stones suggests that this was a small storage pit.	0.63	0.63	0.15 to 0.10	218	
2022	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	This appears to be a small pit; it may be a posthole but the flat bottom and large diameter suggest a pit. In addition, the fill was noticeably darker in this feature than the surrounding postholes.	0.78	0.78	0.17 to 0.12	219	
2023	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	The darker fill and lack of larger packing stones suggests that this was a small storage pit.	0.78	0.78	0.17 to 0.12	219	
2024	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: irregular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Appears to have been a post hole for one or possibly two posts.	0.68	0.53	0.18	227	
2025	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium sub-rounded elongate limestone and flint, evenly distributed.	Fill	Basic fill intentionally added after hole was no longer in use.	0.68	0.53	0.18	227	
2026	Cut of Pit; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Looks more like a small pit than a post hole. Has steep sides and an odd elongated shape.	0.56	0.42	0.18	224	



Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
2027	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium sub-rounded elongate limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Basic fill after the hole was used. Appears to have been intentionally filled.	0.56	0.42	0.18	224	
2028	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	Although recorded as a posthole, upon further excavation, this now looks like a small straight-sided pit.	0.5	0.5	0.22	217	
2029	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed 2) occasional large to very large rounded spheroidal pebbles, concentrated towards sides of posthole.	Fill	This appears an Iron age posthole. There are some large stones/pebbles at each side of the posthole, which may indicate a level of packing material.	0.5	0.5	0.22	217	
2030	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	Neat, even, sharp edges. Closer to a pit than a post hole.	0.6	0.66	0.26	210	
2031	Fill of Posthole; Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: medium pebbly sand. Inclusions: small to medium sub-angular spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Lower fill in posthole [2030], likely remnant post packing, similar to natural, poss redeposited	0.6	0.66	0.1	210	
2032	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: dipping, concave.	Cut	Third slot from the south of ditch traversing the trench	> 1.00	0.42	0.17	202	
2033	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: 1) small sub-angular spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded spheroidal pebbles, concentrated towards top and E.	Fill	Fill of ditch [2032], contained fragments of poss black burnished ware, maybe near complete vessel	> 1.00	0.42	0.17	202	
2034	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave. Notes: [2034] is a ditch that in this section appears to be cut by ditch [2039]. however, these two ditches intertwine throughout the overall ditch, and appear to merge somewhere within ditch slot [2069].	Cut	This appears to be an early Romano-British drainage ditch. It looks like it is been re-cut at a later date by [2039].	> 1.00	1	0.12	202	
2035	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of a ditch [2034], possible early Roman drainage ditch	> 1.00	1	0.12	202	
2036	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium clayey sand.	Fill	Upper fill in posthole [2030]	0.6	0.66	0.16	210	
2037	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	This appears to be a posthole. It does not appear to be directly linked to any of the other postholes (e.g part of a round house) visible in trench 2.	0.5	0.44	0.13 to 0.11	225	



Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
2038	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This appears to be a single fill of the posthole. The colouration does appear to make it contemporaneous with most of the other posthole fills in trench 2.	0.5	0.44	0.13 to 0.11	225	
2039	Cut of Ditch; Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	This appears to be a slightly later re-cut of the original wider ditch [2034]/(2035)	> 1.00	1	0.22	201	
2040	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of a ditch [2039] in trench 2, likely early Roman drainage ditch	> 1.00	1	0.22	201	
2041	Cut of Pit; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Unclear whether a posthole or small pit due to glad nature of the bottom.	0.52	0.45	0.12	216	
2042	Fill of Pit; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks of angular charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill	Single fill of the posthole [2041].	0.52	0.45	0.12	216	
2043	Cut of Gully; Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	A shallow gully cut by a post hole [2076]. It is unclear if this is the very bottom of a man-made ditch, or (more likely) naturally occurring.	> 0.80	0.2	0.05	206	
2044	Fill of Gully; Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: coarse silty sand. Inclusions: moderate small angular spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This gully fill is identical to that of posthole fill (2077), so it is likely to have been backfilled at the same time as posthole [2076], (2077).	> 0.80	0.2	0.05	206	
2045	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: vertical, straight.	Cut	This appears to be a deep posthole. It is surrounded by a sequence of other postholes but it is not readily apparent if it directly relates to any of them.	0.5	0.4	0.27 to 0.21	223	
2046	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This appears to be a primary fill of [2045], which was likely added some time after feature had the post/contents removed, and was abandoned.	0.5	0.4	0.27 to 0.21	223	
2047	Cut of Posthole; Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) E: dipping, straight 2) W: steep, concave.	Cut	The cut is an intentionally formed post hole. There is no evidence of natural erosion. There is no evidence of packing material in the cut. There is no evidence of any original material left in the hole. The post hole is located within a system of postholes, possibly part of the same structure. It has not been altered.	0.36	0.23	0.27	214	



Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
2048	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded to rounded stone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Looking at the post hole it looks like it was all filled in at the same time possibly when the post was removed.	0.36	0.23	0.27	214	
2049	Cut of Gully; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	This appears to be the terminus of a shallow gully. The gully runs under the baulk of the trench in an easterly direction, and appears to be cut on its northern edge by posthole [2058].	> 0.98	0.34	0.07		
2050	Fill of Gully; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This appears to be a shallow gully. However, it is unclear if this is natural or not.	> 0.98	0.34	0.07		
2051	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: vertical, concave.	Cut	This appears to be a posthole. However, there are two fills within it; one is derived from the natural, and the other is a darker one. Both appear vertical. It could be that the original post was removed, and the posthole was re-purposed to accept a smaller post.	0.37	0.38	0.23 to 0.16	228	
2052	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This fill appears to be derived from the natural and may have been used to pack a smaller post than the posthole was originally made for.	0.37	0.38	0.23 to 0.02	228	
2053	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay.	Fill	This appears to be a later fill than (2052), and its shape in profile suggests that it filled the hole of a smaller posthole.	0.23	0.22	0.18	228	
2054	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	Slot 5 at N edge of trench. It appears as if ditch continues outside the trench	> 1.00	0.4	0.09	201	
2055	Fill of Ditch; Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent medium to large sub-angular spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of a ditch [2054], probably silted up after ditch has fallen out of use	> 1.00	0.4	0.09	201	
2056	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: dipping, concave.	Cut	This appears to be a slightly later re-cut of the original wider ditch [2032]/(2033)	> 1.00	0.2	0.17	201	
2057	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: medium pebbly sand. Inclusions: small sub-angular spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Fill of ditch [2056]	> 1.00	0.2	0.17	201	
2058	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	This appears to be a posthole; it is particularly interesting as the fill is composed mostly of large limestone chunks.	0.5	0.44	0.28	221	
2060	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: shallow, concave.	Cut	This appears to be the shallow remains of a posthole.	0.28	0.28	0.07 to 0.03	226	



Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
2061	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to small sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Fill	This fill is the same dark colour as the surrounding posthole fills in trench two.	0.28	0.28	0.07 to 0.03	226	
2062	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	This is a shallow posthole. Same as 2066	0.22	0.21	0.05	220	
2063	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Fill	This fill is almost unique in trench two, as it consists entirely of a very sandy silt. Same as 2067	0.22	0.21	0.05	220	
2064	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: dipping, concave.	Cut	Second slot from south in ditch traversing trench 2	> 1.00	0.7	0.2	201	
2065	Fill of Ditch; Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium pebbly sand. Inclusions: small sub-angular spheroidal limestone, concentrated towards se side.	Fill		> 1.00	0.7	0.09	201	
2066	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Cut	This appears to be a small posthole. However, its particularly stoney fill is similar to that of the nearby [2058]/(2068)	0.26	0.24	0.11	220	
2067	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent medium to large sub-angular to sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Fill	This appears to be a small posthole. However, its particularly stoney fill is similar to that of the nearby [2058]/(2068)	0.26	0.24	0.11	220	
2068	Fill of Posthole; Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to sub-rounded elongate limestone, concentrated towards large chunks in the centre.	Fill	This is the fill of posthole [2058]. The fill noticeably contains large limestone pieces toeward the centre of the fill. This is similar to posthole [2066]/(2067) which is located 0.20m away to the east.	0.5	0.44	0.28	221	
2069	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	This is part of the large ditch that crosses trench 2 from North to South. It is noticeably deeper than the surrounding ditch slots.	> 1.00	0.6	0.25	201	
2070	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-rounded elongate limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This is the primary fill of ditch [2069]; it appears to be derived from erosion of the sides of the ditch and is most likely naturally occurring.	> 1.00	0.6	0.1	201	
2071	Fill of Ditch; Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium clayey sand.	Fill		> 1.00	0.7	0.11	201	



Trench 2	Dimensions:	10m x 7.5m						
	Orientation:	E-W						
	Reason for trench:	Investigate an area to the north of the building which had previously not been looked at						
Context	Description	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Feature	
2072	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small sub-rounded elongate limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This is the secondary/upper fill of ditch slot [2069]. The colour is contemporaneous with the other upper fills of the entire ditch that crosses trench 2 north to south.	> 1.00	0.6	0.15	201	
2073	Cut of Ditch; Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: deep v-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: steep, straight.	Cut	This appears to be a Romano-British v-shaped ditch. Only a small section of it has been caught within the trench boundary.	> 1.14	1	0.38	203	
2074	Fill of Ditch; Colour: very dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: 1) flecks to medium sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill	This fill also appears to be of Romano-British origin; some early Romano-British pottery shards were found within, as well as some bone fragments. The fill is noticeably darker and more organic than any of the other fills in trench 2.	> 1.14	1	0.38	203	
2075	Fill of Ditch; Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded elongate limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Upper fill in ditch terminus [2008]	> 0.39	0.43	0.04	215	
2076	Cut of Gully; Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	Post hole cutting through gully [2043]	0.8	0.5	0.16	205	
2077	Fill of Gully; Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: moderately sorted sandy cobble. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed.	Fill	This fill of posthole [2076] has a high percentage of limestone inclusions, and may have been used to backfill the posthole soon after it was cut.	0.8	0.5	0.16	205	
2078	Cut of Posthole; Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut	A posthole with two fills cutting through [2010].	0.2	0.4	0.19	207	
2079	Fill of Posthole; Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: medium silty sand. Inclusions: frequent medium angular elongate iimestone, sandstone, evenly distributed.	Fill	Lower fill of posthole [2078]	0.4	0.2	0.08	207	
2080	Fill of Posthole; Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [2078]	0.4	0.2	0.12	207	
2081	VOID	Cut						
2082	VOID	Fill						



Appendix B: Animal Bone and Shell

Table 3. Summary of vertebrate remains from site, count.

Trench	Context	Mammals						Ungulate		Mammal				Birds		Frog/toad	Human	Total
		Equid	Cattle	Cattle/red deer	Pig	Sheep/goat	Dog	Large	Unsize	Large	Medium/large	Medium	Small	Golden plover	Medium bird			
1	1001	1	7		2	33	1	1		19	16	34						114
	1004										1	1						2
	1006	2	3		2	28				13	39	39						126
	1008										1							1
	1010		2							2	12							16
	1012				2					3		2						7
	1014					2						6						8
	1016									3		1						4
	1018	1	1			10				3	17	21						53
	1020		1			4				1	3	5						14
	1026		2		1						1	1						5
	1030	1	1							4	5	3						14
	1034		1							1		1						3
	1038				1			1										2
	1040		1			3				3	3	1						11
	1044	1	7			4				3	7	15						37
	1046	1	2		6	6				6		28			1	1		51
	1048		3								3	3						9
	1050					1						4						5
	1052				1	7					1	24						33
	1053	2									1							3
	1055									1	4	12						17
	1057		3		3	7	1			3	20	10						47
	1059									2								2
	1061									27		1						28
	1063		9		1	7				10	1	26						54
	1065		5		5	10	1			8	56	12						97
	1071				1	2				1								4
	1077									2	1	1						4
	1079					8				2		5						15
	1081											6						6
	1083	1	1			4				7	5	23						41
	1085					2				9								11
	1089		2						1	1								4
	1091											2						2



Trench	Context	Mammals						Ungulate		Mammal				Birds		Frog/toad	Human	Total
		Equid	Cattle	Cattle/red deer	Pig	Sheep/goat	Dog	Large	Unsize	Large	Medium/large	Medium	Small	Golden plover	Medium bird			
	1093		1		2	7	3			3		35						51
	1095					3				2		10					1	16
	1097		2			1				3		1						7
	1098		3		5	17				15	21	9						70
	1100		1			1						2					16	20
	1101		2			10				3	4	7		1				27
	1103	8	5		2	3				1	8	5						32
	1104		1			1				1	2	7						12
	1106				1	1				6		4						12
	1108					4	1					11						16
	1110										2							2
	1112											1						1
	1114		1		1	1					6							9
	1116	1			1	1					7	2						12
	1117		2		1	7				2	15	4						31
	1119	1			1	1				1	4							8
	1121					37												37
	1137					6						1						7
	1141				1	5				5	10	2						23
	U/S		8		2	15		1		12	7	9						54
2	2002		3	1		3				9	13	23						52
	2005									2		1						3
	2007										1							1
	2009		3		1	3					9	7					9	32
	2011					5						6						11
	2015									1								1
	2021											1						1
	2024											1						1
	2027					16						1						17
	2033		19		2	4				8	33	5	1					72
	2035		2		1	4				19	8	19					1?	54
	2038				1	1				1								3
	2042					4				2		1	1					8
	2044											2						2
	2048		5			1				3		1						10
	2065				1	1				6	7	7						22
	2070		1	1		8				2	3	3						18
	2074		3			5		1		1	14	13						37
Total		20	113	2	48	314	7	4	1	242	371	488	2	1	1	1	27	1642



Table 4. Summary of mollusc remains from site, count.

Context	Marine	Terrestrial			Total
	European oyster	Grove/brown-lipped snail	Kentish snail	Helicid	
1001	1				1
1026	1				1
1034	2				2
1106	2	2		2	6
U/S	2		1		3
Total	8	2	1	2	13

Table 5. Evidence for carcass processing at site

Trench	Context	Taxon	Element	Cut	Chop
1	1006	Cattle	Calcaneum		1
		Sheep/goat	Humerus	1	1
		Large mammal	Long bone shaft	1	
	1010	Large mammal	Long bone shaft	2	
	1018	Medium mammal	Rib	1	
	1044	Equid	Mandible	1	
	1046	Cattle	Tibia	1	
		Pig	Mandible	1	
	1057	Cattle	Metatarsal	1	
	1083	Equid	Carpal (radial)	1	
	1089	Cattle	Scapula	1	
		Ungulate	Scapula	1	
	1095	Sheep/goat	Radius	1	
	1098	Cattle	Tarsal C+4		1
	1104	Cattle	Femur		1
	1121	Sheep/goat	Cervical vertebra	2	
			Tibia	1	
2	2002	Medium/large mammal	Unidentified	1	
	2033	Cattle	Skull	1	
		Pig	Atlas	1	
	2035	Large mammal	Skull	3	
U/S		Cattle	Humerus	1	
Total				23	4

Appendix C: Pottery

Table 6: All pottery by period, ware and class, by count and weight.

Period	Ware and class	Count	% of count	Weight	% of weight
Late Bronze Age to Iron age	Handmade	665	82.9%	6219.2	80.8%
	Handmade	665.0	82.9%	6219.2	80.8%
Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Handmade/Coarse ware	37.0	4.6%	540.4	7.0%
	Handmade/Coarse ware	37.0	4.6%	540.4	7.0%
Romano-British	Fine wares	11	1.4%	39	0.5%
	South Gaulish samian ware	1.0	0.1%	0.2	0.0%
	Central Gaulish samian ware	1.0	0.1%	0.7	0.0%
	East Gaulish samian ware	1.0	0.1%	2.0	0.0%
	Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware	1.0	0.1%	1.2	0.0%
	Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware	2.0	0.2%	9.9	0.1%
	Oxfordshire Red/Brown-slipped ware	3.0	0.4%	23.4	0.3%
	Oxidised ware	2.0	0.2%	1.6	0.0%
	Mortaria	2	0.2%	89.2	1.2%
	Oxfordshire White ware	2.0	0.2%	89.2	1.2%
	Coarse wares	87	10.8%	810.4	10.5%
	Black-burnished ware	4.0	0.5%	21.5	0.3%
	Reduced ware	53.0	6.6%	554.9	7.2%
	Oxidised ware	24.0	3.0%	186.9	2.4%
	White ware	3.0	0.4%	8.2	0.1%
	White-slipped ware	1.0	0.1%	10.7	0.1%
	Shell-tempered ware	2.0	0.2%	28.2	0.4%
Grand Total		802	100.0%	7698.2	100.0%

Table 7: Pottery by feature and context, spot date, and count, weight (g).

Trench	Feature	Context	Spot date	Count	Weight (g)	Ave. sherd weight (g)
1	Column base 119	1014	Iron Age	3	21.5	7.2
	Column base 120	1012	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	3	16.4	5.5
	Column base 128	1034	2nd to 4th century AD	5	14.6	2.9
	Column base 132	1095	Romano-British	9	17.8	2.0
	Deposit	1001	Iron Age to Romano-British	47	355.8	7.6
	Ditch 109	1044	Middle Iron Age	15	225.3	15.0
	Ditch 109	1052	Middle Iron Age	10	64.4	6.4
	Ditch 109	1103	Iron Age	17	127.1	7.5
	Ditch 109	1112	Early to Middle Iron Age	4	65.3	16.3
	Ditch 110	1081	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	7	51.1	7.3
	Ditch 110	1083	Iron Age	14	43.5	3.1
	Ditch 110	1141	Early to Middle Iron Age	7	46.2	6.6
	Ditch 113	1020	Iron Age	4	18.1	4.5



Trench	Feature	Context	Spot date	Count	Weight (g)	Ave. sherd weight (g)
	Ditch 113	1040	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	5	52.8	10.6
	Ditch 113	1108	Iron Age	8	26.3	3.3
	Ditch 114	1085	Iron Age	2	2.8	1.4
	Ditch 117	1057	Early to Middle Iron Age	41	221.9	5.4
	Ditch 117	1065	Early Iron Age?	23	194.2	8.4
	Ditch 117	1137	Iron Age	18	210.2	11.7
	Ditch 127	1026	Middle Iron Age with 1 sherd of Romano-British	4	17.1	4.3
	Ditch 127	1030	Iron Age	1	5.4	5.4
	Ditch 127	1055	Iron Age	3	20	6.7
	Ditch 127	1114	Iron Age	9	37.1	4.1
	Ditch 131	1097	Iron Age	3	165.2	55.1
	Gully 104	1004	Iron Age to Romano-British	3	7.8	2.6
	Gully 104	1050	Iron Age	5	16.6	3.3
	Gully 105	1048	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	3	55.4	18.5



Trench	Feature	Context	Spot date	Count	Weight (g)	Ave. sherd weight (g)
	Gully 109	1087	Middle Iron Age	6	35.6	5.9
	Gully 118	1071	Iron Age	5	24.6	4.9
	Gully 118	1116	Iron Age	2	5.3	2.7
	Layer 1117	1117	Mid- to Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	8	77.6	9.7
	Layer 121	1119	2nd to 4th century AD	1	35.8	35.8
	Pit 101	1046	Middle Iron Age	25	219.4	8.8
	Pit 101	1053	Iron Age	2	4.3	2.2
	Pit 102	1006	Middle Iron Age	68	698.7	10.3
	Pit 103	1018	Early Iron Age	2	33.3	16.7
	Pit 106	1093	Middle Iron Age	16	310	19.4
	Pit 106	1104	Iron Age	19	145.3	7.6
	Pit 130	1063	Iron Age	19	222.1	11.7
	Pit 130	1101	Early to Middle Iron Age	6	30.1	5.0
	Pit 131	1098	Middle to Late Iron Age	41	339.2	8.3



Trench	Feature	Context	Spot date	Count	Weight (g)	Ave. sherd weight (g)
	Posthole 107	1038	Iron Age	1	2.8	2.8
	Posthole 108	1128	Middle to Late Iron Age	5	9.8	2.0
	Posthole 123	1024	Iron Age	2	5.3	2.7
	Posthole 126	1032	Early Iron Age	1	17.6	17.6
	Wall 115	1008	Romano-British	1	8.2	8.2
	Wall 115	1010	Romano-British	6	45.1	7.5
	Wall 115	1016	Middle Iron Age with 3 sherds of Romano-British	10	89.5	9.0
	Wall 115	1091	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	2	12.1	6.1
	Wall 115	1106	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	13	84.6	6.5
	Wall 121	1059	Iron Age	3	25.6	8.5
	Wall 121	1100	Iron Age	1	3.2	3.2
	Sub-total			538	4585	8.5
2	Ditch 201	2065	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	10	74.1	7.4
	Ditch 201	2070	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	8	90.9	11.4



Trench	Feature	Context	Spot date	Count	Weight (g)	Ave. sherd weight (g)
	Ditch 202	2033	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	92	1621.3	17.6
	Ditch 202	2035	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	29	267.4	9.2
	Ditch 203	2074	Iron Age	23	66.3	2.9
	Ditch 215	2009	Iron Age	8	32.3	4.0
	Pit 216	2042	Iron Age	2	23	11.5
	Pit 218	2021	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	3	18.1	6.0
	Pit 224	2027	Iron Age	4	19	4.8
	Posthole 209	2011	Iron Age	1	2.4	2.4
	Posthole 210	2031	Iron Age	7	49	7.0
	Posthole 211	2007	Iron Age	2	11.1	5.6
	Posthole 212	2005	Iron Age	4	30.6	7.7
	Posthole 214	2048	Iron Age	5	11.6	2.3
	Posthole 219	2023	Iron Age	1	22.2	22.2
	Posthole 227	2024	Romano-British	1	3.7	3.7



Trench	Feature	Context	Spot date	Count	Weight (g)	Ave. sherd weight (g)
	Posthole 227	2025	Romano-British	3	2.9	1.0
	Subsoil	2002	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	23	285.8	12.4
	Sub-total			226	2631.7	11.6
Unstratified	Unstratified	0	Mostly Romano-British (including mid- 3rd to 4th century) and residual Iron Age pottery	38	481.5	12.7
	Grand Total			1302	11801.7	9.1
			Grand total	802	7698.2	9.6



Appendix D: Building Material

Table 8: All building material by count and weight.

Material/type	Count	Weight
Brick	5	385.9
Brick/tile	100	373.6
Flat block-like	3	37
Tegula	2	224.2
Tile	29	804.8
Imbrex	11	1729
Peg tile	1	32.7
Roof tile	1	38.9
Undiagnostic cbm	113	481.2
Painted wall plaster	2	7.3
Mortar	3	24
Briquetage	46	67.3
Briquetage/slab?	18	69.2
Fired Clay	14	44.3
Stone	15	85.8
Pottery	3	5.7
Grand Total	366	4410.9

Table 9: Building material by trench and feature type.

Trench and feature type	Count	Weight
Trench 1	233	2250.7
Ditch	8	9.7
Pit	77	193.4
Topsoil	36	1594.7
Wall foundation fill	112	452.9
Trench 2	22	357.7
Ditch	6	25.7
Posthole	4	146.5
Subsoil	12	185.5
Unstratified	88	1613.7
Unstratified	88	1613.7
Grand Total	343	4222.1



Table 10: Ceramic building materials and fired clay by period.

Period	Material/type	Count	Weight
Iron Age to Roman?	Briquetage	46	67.3
	Briquetage/slab?	18	69.2
	Sub-total	64	136.5
Roman	Brick/tile	100	373.6
	Imbrex	11	1729
	Tegula	2	224.2
	Tile	5	346.4
	Painted wall plaster	2	7.3
	Undiagnostic cbm	35	148
	Sub-total	155	2828.5
Roman?	Flat block-like	3	37
	Tile	1	29.8
	Sub-total	4	66.8
Medieval	Peg tile	1	32.7
	Tile	1	33.4
	Sub-total	2	66.1
Medieval?	Tile	3	101.8
	Sub-total	3	101.8
Medieval to Post-medieval	Tile	5	137.5
	Sub-total	5	137.5
Post-medieval to Modern	Brick	1	149.1
	Sub-total	1	149.1
Modern	Roof tile	1	38.9
	Tile	1	40.9
	Sub-total	2	79.8
Unknown	Brick	4	236.8
	Tile	13	115
	Fired Clay	14	44.3
	Mortar	3	24
	Undiagnostic cbm	78	333.2
	Sub-total	112	753.3
Grand Total		348	4319.4



Table 11: Building material catalogue

ID	Trench	Context	Feature number	Feature type	Context description	Pottery spot date	Type	Corners	Edges	Count	Weight	Length	Breadth	Thickness	Flange height	Reused	Mortar	Overfired	Keying	Signature	Impressions	Reduced Core:	Burnt/sooting	Period	Comments	Retained	Catalogue	Illustrate	Further analysis	Lath marks	Finished surface	Discarded	Scoring/ tool marks	Underfired	Category	Glaze	Vitrified	Heat affected	Abrasion
1	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Undiagnostic			68	299.4					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Fragments of cbm, likely mostly Roman but later (medieval and post-medieval) material present in group.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
2	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Peg tile		1	1	32.7			12.1		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	Lime-rich. Partial peg hole.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
3	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Roof tile		1	1	38.9			12.2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
4	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Tile		1	1	40.9			11		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	Mould made. Purple-brown fabric.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
5	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Tile		1	1	17.7			15.4		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
6	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Tile			1	74.7			25.4		X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
7	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Tile			3	77.4			13-17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
8	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Imbrex		1	1	311.4			17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
9	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Imbrex			3	262.4			15-19		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
10	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Tile		1	1	42.4			12.5		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
11	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Tile		1	1	29.8			17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	Pale brown-orange fabric.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
12	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Brick		1	1	29.4					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
13	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Brick			1	33.7					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Dark red fabric.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
14	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Brick	2	3	1	149.1			68		X	Y	X	X	X	X	Y	X	6		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
15	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Brick	1	2	1	82.7					X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Dark red fabric.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
16	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Brick	1	2	1	91					X	Y	X	X	X	X	Y	X	5	Orange fabric.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
17	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Tegula			1	7.2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
18	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Imbrex		1	1	266.1			17		X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
19	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Imbrex		1	1	651			18		X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
20	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Tegula		1	1	217			23	46	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Overfired. Dark red fabric with reduced core.	Y	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
21	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Undiagnostic			26	118.8					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Multiple fragments of tile and imbrex?	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
22	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Tile			1	86					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Chip.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
23	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Tile		1	1	113.4			19		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	



ID	Trench	Context	Feature number	Feature type	Context description	Pottery spot date	Type	Corners	Edges	Count	Weight	Length	Breadth	Thickness	Flange height	Reused	Mortar	Overfired	Keying	Signature	Impressions	Reduced Core:	Burnt/sooting	Period	Comments	Retained	Catalogue	Illustrate	Further analysis	Lath marks	Finished surface	Discarded	Scoring/ tool marks	Underfired	Category	Glaze	Vitrified	Heat affected	Abrasion
24	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Imbrex		1	1	72.2			24		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
25	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Undiagnostic		1	1	22.5			21		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
26	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Tile			1	33.4			15		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	Medieval? Lime stained fabric.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
27	Trench 1	1001	Topsoil	Topsoil	Topsoil	Iron Age to Romano-British	Undiagnostic			1	7.1			15.3		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
28	Trench 1	1006	Pit 102	Pit	Fill of pit 102	Middle Iron Age	Briquetage			45	66.8			7-9mm		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	Possible fragments of more than one briquetage vessel. Square rims and all raltively 'flat' fragments indicating rectangular troughs. Fabrics are mostly vesicular (burnt out shell?) and shell. See Cynthia Poole, London Gateway, Specialist Report 8, Briquetage and fired clay. Types V4 and/or V7 (p. 6-7).	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
29	Trench 1	1006	Pit 102	Pit		Middle Iron Age	Undiagnostic			1	1					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Chip.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
30	Trench 1	1006	Pit 102	Pit		Middle Iron Age	Fired Clay			1	2.3					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
31	Trench 1	1006	Pit 102	Pit		Middle Iron Age	Stone			1	8.3					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Y	
32	Trench 1	1014	Column base 119	Column base fill	Rubble fill of column base 119	Iron Age	Tile			13	115			21-23		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Roman? Pale brown surfaces with pinkish-brown core; vesicular mica-rich fabric.	Y	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
33	Trench 1	1014	Column base 119	Column base fill	Rubble fill of column base 119	Iron Age	Undiagnostic			2	1.6					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Chips.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
34	Trench 1	1014	Column base 119	Column base fill	Rubble fill of column base 119	Iron Age	Imbrex		1	1	59.2			17		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	4	Imbrex? Burnt on edge and underside.	Y	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
35	Trench 1	1016	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Foundation fill of wall 115	Middle Iron Age with 3 sherds of Romano-British	Stone			1	2.7					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
36	Trench 1	1016	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Foundation fill of wall 115	Middle Iron Age with 3 sherds of Romano-British	Imbrex		1	1	41.5			15		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Imbrex? Wire drag-lines.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	



ID	Trench	Context	Feature number	Feature type	Context description	Pottery spot date	Type	Corners	Edges	Count	Weight	Length	Breadth	Thickness	Flange height	Reused	Mortar	Overfired	Keying	Signature	Impressions	Reduced Core:	Burnt/sooting	Period	Comments	Retained	Catalogue	Illustrate	Further analysis	Lath marks	Finished surface	Discarded	Scoring/ tool marks	Underfired	Category	Glaze	Vitrified	Heat affected	Abrasion
37	Trench 1	1018	Pit 103	Pit	Fill of pit 103 [1017]	Early Iron Age	Fired Clay			1	1.2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
38	Trench 1	1018	Pit 103	Pit	Fill of pit 103 [1017]	Early Iron Age	Briquetage			1	0.5					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
39	Trench 1	1026	Ditch 127	Ditch	Fill of ditch 127 [1025]	Middle Iron Age with 1 sherd of Romano-British	Undiagnostic			3	1.5					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Chips.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
40	Trench 1	1034	Column base 128	Column base fill	Fill of column base 128 [1033]	2nd to 4th century AD	Fired Clay			1	1.4					X	X	X	X	X	Y	X	X	5	Plant impressions.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
41	Trench 1	1046	Pit 101	Pit	Upper fill of pit 101 [1045]	Middle Iron Age	Fired Clay			1	1.6					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
42	Trench 1	1079	Ditch 127	Ditch	Fill of ditch [1078]	No pot present	Pottery			1	3.2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	Blackened surfaces and red-brown oxidised core.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
43	Trench 1	1081	Ditch 110	Ditch	Fill of ditch 110 [1080]	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Undiagnostic			1	1.1					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Chip.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
44	Trench 1	1085	Ditch 114	Ditch	Fill of ditch 114 [1084]	Iron Age	Fired Clay			1	2.2					X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Y	
45	Trench 1	1095	Column base 132	Column base fill	Column base 132 foundation [1094]	Romano-British	Fired Clay			3	2.8					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
46	Trench 1	1095	Column base 132	Column base fill	Column base 132 foundation [1094]	Romano-British	Undiagnostic			1	1.5					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
47	Trench 1	1098	Pit 131	Pit	Upper fill of pit [1096]	Middle to Late Iron Age	Briquetage/slab?		4	18	69.2			19		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11	Briquetage or flat slab? Edges and surfaces preserved. Some grey reduced cores.	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Y	
48	Trench 1	1098	Pit 131	Pit	Upper fill of pit [1096]	Middle to Late Iron Age	Fired Clay			2	23.2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Large fragment of flint inclusion (c. 16mm).	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Y	Y	
49	Trench 1	1098	Pit 131	Pit	Upper fill of pit [1096]	Middle to Late Iron Age	Stone			3	15.6					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	Y	
50	Trench 1	1101	Pit 130	Pit	Lower fill of pit 130 [1062]	Early to Middle Iron Age	Stone			3	3.7					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
51	Trench 1	1103	Ditch 109	Ditch	Fill of ditch 109 [1102]	Iron Age	Stone			1	0.7					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
52	Trench 1	1141	Ditch 110	Ditch	Fill of ditch 110 [1140]	Early to Middle Iron Age	Fired Clay			1	1					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
53	Trench 2	2002	Subsoil	Subsoil	Subsoil	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Tile	1	4	3	101.8			13.9		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	Wire drag lines.	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
54	Trench 2	2002	Subsoil	Subsoil	Subsoil	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Undiagnostic			8	16.8					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Roman and/or medieval fragments.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
55	Trench 2	2002	Subsoil	Subsoil	Subsoil	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Tile		1	1	66.9			20		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Tegula?	Y	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
56	Trench 2	2025	Posthole 227	Posthole	Fill of posthole 227 [2024]	Romano-British	Brick/tile			1	109.5			25		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Roman?	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	



ID	Trench	Context	Feature number	Feature type	Context description	Pottery spot date	Type	Corners	Edges	Count	Weight	Length	Breadth	Thickness	Flange height	Reused	Mortar	Overfired	Keying	Signature	Impressions	Reduced Core:	Burnt/sooting	Period	Comments	Retained	Catalogue	Illustrate	Further analysis	Lath marks	Finished surface	Discarded	Scoring/ tool marks	Underfired	Category	Glaze	Vitrified	Heat affected	Abrasion	
57	Trench 2	2023	Posthole 219	Posthole	Fill of posthole 219 [2022]	Iron Age	Flat block-like			3	37			19		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	Flat block-like brick? Heat affected surface.	Y	Y	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	Y	
58	Trench 2	2065	Ditch 201	Ditch	Fill of ditch 201 [2064]	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Fired Clay			3	8.6					X	X	X	X	X	Y	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
59	Trench 2	2070	Ditch 201	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 201 [2069]	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Stone			1	5.9					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	Y	
60	Trench 2	2074	Ditch 203	Ditch	Fill of ditch 203 [2073]	Iron Age	Stone			2	11.2					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	Y	
61	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Brick/tile			98	214.7					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Chips.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
62	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Imbrex			2	65.2			16		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
63	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Tile		1	1	5.4			18		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
64	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Stone			1	31.5					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
65	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Brick/tile			1	49.4			40		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Possible tegula.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
66	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Stone			1	4.1					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Lime adhered to surfaces.	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	Y	
67	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Undiagnostic			1	9.9			18.6		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
68	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Pottery			1	2.4					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
69	Unstratified	0	Unstratified	Unstratified	Unstratified		Pottery			1	0.1					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
70	Trench 1	1012	Column base 120	Column base fill	Foundation fill of column post base 120	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	Painted wall plaster			2	7.3					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	Two fragments of painted wall plaster; red-brown background with possibly further detail.	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	X	X	X			X	X	X	
71	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Mortar			3	24					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	Partial smoothed surface (pointing?). Large (up to 10mm) inclusions, flint and stone.	Y	X	X	X	X	Y	X	X	X			X	X	X	
72	Trench 1	1106	Wall 115	Wall foundation fill	Wall 115 foundation [1105]	Mid- 3rd to 4th century AD	Stone			1	2.1					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5		Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
73											0					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	



Appendix E: Lithics

Table 12: Metadata for Lithics catalogue

Site Information	
Field_no	Field number, if applicable
Area	Area, if applicable. If the artefact is unstratified, this is noted here.
Trench	Trench number or code, if applicable.
Context_no	The context number.
Sam_code	Sample code, if relevant.
RF_no.	Recorded find number, if applicable.
Quantity	Number of pieces. Usually '1' and used to calculate total numbers.
Flint_no	A unique number assigned for the purposes of the lithic catalogue.
Raw Material	
Material	Whether flint, chert, quartz etc.
Mat_col	A description of the colour of the raw material.
Cortex	The amount of cortex present, expressed as a percentage value in 5% increments. In the case of flakes and flake tools, this is expressed as the percentage of the dorsal surface.
Cort_col	A description of the colour of the cortex, where present.
Patina	The amount of patination of the surface, excepting cortex, expressed as a percentage value in 5% increments.
Pat_col	A description of the colour of the patination, where present.
Technology	
Type	The type of artefact, e.g., 'flake', 'blade', 'debitage', 'core', 'burnt fragment', or tool types, such as 'scraper', 'arrowhead', 'burin'.
Deb-type	If identified as debitage, this provides the type as a subcategory, e.g., 'indeterminate fragment', 'chip', 'shatter' etc.
Size	Individual measurements have not been taken at this stage. Sizes are provided in millimetres, with the maximum dimension, or in the case of flakes, maximum length, given.
L	Maximum length in mm to one decimal place.
W	Maximum width in mm to one decimal place.
Th	Maximum thickness in mm to one decimal place.
Plat-ang	The angle between the striking platform and the knapping surface.
R_seq	Stage of the knapping sequence, given as 'primary', 'secondary' or 'tertiary'. The term 'thermal' is used to note heat fracture.
Plat	The type of platform (for flakes, where present), based on Andrefsky (2005, 96), i.e., 'cortical', 'flat', 'complex', or 'abraded'.
Bulb	A description of the bulb of percussion (where present), recorded as 'pronounced', or 'diffuse'.
Frac	The type of termination based on Cotterell and Kamminga (1987), i.e., 'feathered', 'step', 'hinge', or 'overshoot'.
Wg	Weight in grams to two decimal places.



Retouch	
Ret	An indicator of whether retouch is present. Where retouch is visible, the following categories are recorded, based on Ballin (2000).
Ret-cou	The course of the retouch present, recorded as 'straight', 'convex', 'concave', 'notched', 'denticulate', 'nosed', 'shouldered' and 'tanged'.
Ret-ty	The type of retouch present, recorded as 'edge', 'invasive' and 'complete'.
Ret_ex	Extent of retouch, recorded as either 'continuous' or 'sporadic'.
Ret_or	Orientation of the retouch, whether originating from the ventral ('normal') or dorsal ('inverse'), or 'alternating', 'propellar' or 'bifacial'.
Ret_fin	The fineness of the retouch, ranging from 'very fine' to 'very coarse'.
Ret-morph	The morphology of the retouch.
Ret-ang	The angle that the retouch has been applied at, ranging from 'very acute' to 'obtuse'.
Damage	
Burnt	This column uses an ordinal scale to indicate the exposure to burning an item has received. 0 = unburnt; 1 = lightly fired (surface sooting, light crazing); 2 = fired (surface and interior patination, surface cracks, but still retaining original form); 3 = heavily fired (complete surface and interior patination, pot lid fractures, shattering, original form cannot be determined).
Dam	Level of damage. 0 = fresh; 1 = lightly rolled; 2 = rolled; 3 = heavily rolled.
Dam-descrip	Description of any other damage present, e.g., 'plough', 'frost', 'edge chipping' etc.
Interpretation	
Period	Where the artefact is chronologically distinctive then the period is noted. Typological assessments are carried out in accordance with Butler (2005)
Interp	An interpretative description of the lithic(s), including an indication of further working, e.g., 'retouch' or 'edge use'.
Notes	Any additional notes, e.g., refits.

Table 13: Composition of lithic assemblage

Type of material	Trench 1	Trench 2	Total
Knapped	8	3	11
Burnt fragments	3	1	4
Natural	7	2	9
Total	18	6	24

Table 14: Composition of lithic by knapped form

Knapped Form	Trench 1	Trench 2	Total
Burin	1	-	1
Flakes	6	2	8
Debitage (angular waste)	1	1	2
Total	8	3	11



Table 15: Lithics catalogue

ID	Trench	Context no	Quantity	Flint no	Material	Mat col	Cortex	Cort col	Patina	Pat col	Type	Deb-type	Size	L	W	Th	Plat	Perc-ang	R seq	Bulb	Frac	Wg	Ret	Ret-cou	Ret-ty	Ret-ex	Ret or	Ret fin	Ret-morph	Ret-ang	Dam	Dam-descrip	Burnt	Period	Interp	Notes	
1	1	U/S	4	EAT24_L0 01	Flint	Various	0	NA	0	NA	Natural		43.7				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.74	F				0%				2	Generally rolled and edge damaged	0	Natural	Four natural fragments consisting mainly of potlids resulting from natural frost fracture.	Patina and cortex variable and not recorded in full. Size is for largest fragment. Size ranges from 20.0mm. Weight is the total of all fragments.	
2	1	1001	3	EAT24_L0 02	Flint	Various	0.15	Cream	0	NA	Natural		34.3				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.53	F								1	Light gloss patina. Otherwise fresh.	0	Natural	Three natural potlid fractures, most likely resulting from frost fracture. No evidence of human modification.	Cortex is average for the pieces. Patina not present. Size recorded is for largest fragment. Size ranges from 27.1mm. Weight is total of all fragments.	
3	1	1001	1	EAT24_L0 03	Flint	Grey	0.05	White	0.3	White	Flake			49.4	37.5	9	Flat	Acute	Secondary	Pronounced		Feather	15.1	F								0	Fresh	0	Undiagnostic	Hard hammer flake displaying single platform working on dorsal.	
4	1	1001	1	EAT24_L0 04	Flint	Light Grey	0	NA	0	NA	Flake			12.2	20.6	1.6	Abraded	Abrupt	Tertiary	Diffuse		Feather	0.59	F								0	Fresh	0	Undiagnostic	Small soft hammer flake.	
5	1	1004	1	EAT24_L0 05	Flint	Black	0	NA	0	NA	Burin			52.9	16.9	4	Unknown	Unknown	Tertiary	Unknown		Feather	3.31	F	Straight	Edge	10%	Normal	Very coarse	Scaled	Very acute	0	Minor edge damage, otherwise fresh	0	Mesolithic / Neolithic	Single angle burin on a distal end fragment of a blade. Proximal end snapped and missing.	
6	1	1014	1	EAT24_L0 06	Chert	Brown	0	NA	0	NA	Flake			38.5	35.5	9.5	Flat	Abrupt	Tertiary	Pronounced		Hinge	13.56	F								0	Fresh, with light gloss patinas	0	Undiagnostic	Hard hammer flake displaying probable single platform working on dorsal.	
7	1	1036	1	EAT24_L0 07	Flint	Grey	0	NA	0	NA	Flake			33.5	35.5	10.1	Flat	Abrupt	Tertiary	Diffuse		Hinge	13.23	T	Straight	Edge	30%	Normal	Very fine	Scaled	Acute	0	Fresh with minor edge damage.	0	Undiagnostic	Hard hammer flake. Minor retouch/damage along one lateral edge. Possibly utilised.	
8	1	1065	1	EAT24_L0 08	Flint	Black	0	NA	0	NA	Flake			24	21.7	4	Flat	Acute	Tertiary	Diffuse		Hinge	2.94	F								0	Fresh	0	Undiagnostic	Soft hammer flake. Dorsal surface evidences two platform working.	
9	1	1083	1	EAT24_L0 09	Flint	Black?	0	NA	1	Light grey	Burnt fragment			16.3	15.6	2.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.82	F								3	Extensive thermal fracturing	3	Undiagnostic	Burnt thermally fractured fragment. Impossible to tell if worked or natural.		



ID	Trench	Context no	Quantity	Flint no	Material	Mat col	Cortex	Cort col	Patina	Pat col	Type	Deb-type	Size	L	W	Th	Plat	Perc-ang	R seq	Bulb	Frac	Wg	Ret	Ret-cou	Ret-ty	Ret-ex	Ret or	Ret fin	Ret-morph	Ret-ang	Dam	Dam-descrip	Burnt	Period	Interp	Notes
10	1	1085	1	EAT24_LO10	Flint	Unkno wn	0	NA	1	White	Debita ge	Frage nt		33. 6	26. 9	4.1	Unkno wn	Unkno wn	Tertiary	Unknown	Unkno wn	2.82	F								0	Relatively fresh, despite breakages.	0	Undiagnos tic	Midsection fragment, probably from a flake.	
11	1	1098	1	EAT24_LO11	Che rt	Brown	0.2	White	0	NA	Flake			20. 3	28. 7	4.3	Flat	Acute	Seconda ry	Pronounc ed		2.8	F								0	Relatively fresh	0	Undiagnos tic	Small hard hammer flake. Single flake scar on dorsal.	
12	1	1098	1	EAT24_LO12	Flint	Light grey	0.2	White	1	Orange/r ed	Burnt fragme nt			39. 4	32. 2	21. 9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.0 4	F								3	Extensive thermal fracturing. Gloss patina on surface.	3	Natural	At first, appears similar to a core, but further examination indicates that the flake scars result from potlid fracturing, either prior to or as a result of burning.	
13	1	1110	1	EAT24_LO13	Flint	Unkno wn	0	NA	1	White	Burnt fragme nt			34. 4	29. 6	15. 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.1 8	F								2	Extensive crazing and some thermal fracturing.	2	Natural	Natural, burnt fragment. No evidence of human modification.	
14	2	2048	1	EAT24_LO14	Flint	Yellow- brown	0.4	Abrad ed	0.1 5	White	Natural			40. 6			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.4 1	F								2	Rolled.	0	Natural	Natural piece of gravel displaying several flake scars, most likely resulting from natural damage.	
15	2	2048	1	EAT24_LO15	Flint	Yellow- brown	0	NA	0	NA	Flake			19. 9	22	4.5	Compl ex	Abrupt	Tertiary	Diffuse	Feather	1.3	F								1	Lightly rolled.	0	Undiagnos tic	Small flake, likely to be hard hammer based on extant evidence.	
16	2	2074	1	EAT24_LO16	Flint	Unkno wn	0.2 5	Abrad ed	0	NA	Flake			12. 8	19. 6	4.6	Compl ex	Abrupt	Seconda ry	Diffuse	Hinge	1	F								1	Lightly rolled	0	Undiagnos tic	Small, probable hard hammer flake.	Stained orange.
17	2	2065	1	EAT24_LO17	Flint	Yellow- brown	0	NA	0	NA	Natural			22. 7			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.15	F								0	Fresh	0	Natural	Angular natural fragment displaying evidence of potlid scarring.	
18	2	2002	1	EAT24_LO18	Flint	Grey	0.9	Abrad ed	0	NA	Debita ge	Frage nt		28. 5	27. 9	8.3	Unkno wn	Unkno wn	Primary	Unknown	Feather	4.83	F								1	Lightly rolled. Proximal end missing.	0	Undiagnos tic	Distal end of a primary flake.	
19	2	2002	1	EAT24_LO19	Flint	Grey	0	NA	0.9 5	White	Burnt fragme nt			18. 2	10. 5	4.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.74	F								1	Lightly crazed with some evidence of thermal fracturing	1	Undiagnos tic	Small thermally fractured fragment. No evidence of human modification.	



Appendix F: Registered Finds and Metalwork

Table 16: Summary of registered finds and metalwork assemblage material by count and weight (grams).

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Bone	3	3.88
Copper alloy	2	2.42
Iron	8	42.19
Stone	2	342.98
Total	15	391.47

Table 17: Summary of registered finds and metalwork assemblage material by fragment count and trench.

Material	Trench 1	Trench 2
Bone	3	-
Copper alloy	1	1
Iron	8	-
Stone	2	-
Total	14	1

Table 18: Registered finds and metalwork catalogue

ID	Excavation year	Trench no	Context	Unstratified	Sample	SF no	Material	Object simple type	Condition	Description	Nail head count	Nail length	Nail clenched	Nail clenched length	Nail Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Height (mm)	Weight (g)	Count	MNI	Period	Date from	Date to	Type	Comment	Recommendation Illustration	Recommendation X-ray	Recommendation Conservation	Recommendation Research	Recommendation Other	Xray no
1	2024	1	1006	T		6	Copper alloy	Unidentified object	Poor	Curved copper alloy sheet fragment, possibly with moulded design on one face. Heavy corrosion.						14.9	10.3	1.7			0.34	1	1	Uncertain				Needs X-ray and possibly conservation to aid in identification	T	T	T			
2	2024	1	1103	T		5	Iron	Pennanular Brooch	Good	Near complete penannular brooch but missing one terminal and the pin. Circular cross-section? Some areas of thick corrosion but seems to be in good overall condition.						44.4	41.7	4.5			7.52	1	1	Middle Iron Age?			Penannular brooch	There is some active corrosion. Needs to be stored in a humidity controlled environment. May need priority conservation to prevent degradation. X-ray for record and terminal type, conservation may reveal decoration on surviving terminal.	T	T	T			
3	2024	1	1034			3	Stone	Rubber	Good	Complete stone tool, cubical shape, has been abraded on at least four faces. Some possible concretion on one face (chalk?).						58.6	55.5	55.2			298.5	1	1	Iron Age?					T				Stone identification	



ID	Excavation year	Trench no	Context	Unstratified	Sample	SF no	Material	Object simple type	Condition	Description	Nail head count	Nail length	Nail clenched	Nail clenched length	Nail Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Height (mm)	Weight (g)	Count	MNI	Period	Date from	Date to	Type	Comment	Recommendation Illustration	Recommendation X-ray	Recommendation Conservation	Recommendation Research	Recommendation Other	Xray no	
4	2024	1	1006			1	Bone	Needle	Good	Complete bone needle, double-pointed, with oval eye approximately half-way down the shaft. One end has a neatly rounded profile, neat sharp point, and is highly polished, while the other end (the shorter section) is not at as neatly formed or as highly polished.						95.8	6.1	3.2			1.99	1	1	Iron Age					T						
5	2024	1	1071			4	Bone	Needle/pin	Good	Partial needle or pin fragment with neatly formed point, sub-rectangular cross-section. Missing most of shaft and head. Some polish from wear/use.						41.3	4.3	2.9			0.63	1	1	Iron Age/Roman											
6	2024	1	1006			2	Bone	Working waste?	Good	Bone sliver with possible perforation from the interior. Possibly intended to be a needle but discarded						61.1	7.2	3.2			1.26	1	1	Iron Age?					T						



ID	Excavation year	Trench no	Context	Unstratified	Sample	SF no	Material	Object simple type	Condition	Description	Nail head count	Nail length	Nail clenched	Nail clenched length	Nail Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Height (mm)	Weight (g)	Count	MNI	Period	Date from	Date to	Type	Comment	Recommendation Illustration	Recommendation X-ray	Recommendation Conservation	Recommendation Research	Recommendation Other	Xray no
										during production.																								
7	2024	1	1006				Stone	Whetstone/ abrader	Good	Rectangular stone with one corner removed. Heavier wear along one narrow edge, less heavy wear along one of the short ends and possibly on one of the wide faces. There also appears to be wear on the corner face that was removed.						65.5	25.6	15.2			44.48	1	1	Iron Age?					T				Stone identification	
8	2024	2	2048				Copper alloy	Unidentified object	Fair	Small copper-alloy lump, not further identifiable.						11.1	8.2	6.2			2.08	1	1	Bronze Age+					T					
9	2024	1	1001				Iron	Sheet	Good	Corroded fragment of flat iron sheet, not further identifiable.											6.51	1	1	Uncertain										
10	2024	1	1001				Iron	Nail?	Fair	Corroded tapered iron fragment, probably the shaft of a nail but missing head. Square cross-section.											2.39	1	1	Iron Age+										



ID	Excavation year	Trench no	Context	Unstratified	Sample	SF no	Material	Object simple type	Condition	Description	Nail head count	Nail length	Nail clenched	Nail clenched length	Nail Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Height (mm)	Weight (g)	Count	MNI	Period	Date from	Date to	Type	Comment	Recommendation Illustration	Recommendation X-ray	Recommendation Conservation	Recommendation Research	Recommendation Other	Xray no
11	2024	1	1117				Iron	Nail?	Fair	Corroded tapered iron fragment, probably the shaft of a nail but missing head. Triangular cross-section?										0.99	1	1	Late Iron Age+							T				
12	2024	1	1034				Iron	NAIL	Good	Near complete nail, tapered shaft, square-cross-section, missing tip. Flat circular or sub-circular head. Overall distorted. Light corrosion.	1	36.5			Manning 1b						5.94	1	1	Late Iron Age+				Remarkably good condition if Iron Age/Roman.		T				
13	2024	1	1008				Iron	Nail/tool?	Poor	Two refitting fragments. Heavily corroded long iron object with head. Possibly from a nail or tool. Severely laminating and starting to fragment.	1				Manning Type 1a?						15.31	2	1	Iron Age+				X-ray to preserve and aid identification Needs to be stored in humidity controlled environment to prevent further degradation.	T	T				
14	2024	1	1008				Iron	Nail	Good	Near complete iron nail with thin square-sectioned shaft. Flat, circular head. Missing tip. Covered in ash?	1	35.6			Manning 1b						3.53	1	1	Late Iron Age+						T				



Appendix G: Industrial Waste

Table 19: Catalogue of the residues recovered from EAT24 (weight in grams)

Context	Feature Number	Feature Type	Smith Slag		Fired clay		IA Grey	
			Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
1006	102	Pit fill			1	11	2	10
1044							1	69
1063	130	Upper pit fill					3	93
1071			4	52				
Total			4	52	1	11	6	172

