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**Archaeological Field Evaluation:
Land at Pancross, Redlands and Oaklands
Farm, near Bonvilston, Vale of Glamorgan**

August 2022



Report No. 2119

By

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and Jessica Woolley



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Summary

In April 2022 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Field Evaluation on land at Pancross, Redlands and Oaklands Farm, near Bonvilston, Vale of Glamorgan.

A total of 52 evaluation trenches were excavated within the three development areas to determine the presence or absence and the character of archaeological remains present within the site. The work was informed by a previous Desk-based Assessment and Geophysical Survey. The latter detected multiple anomalies of uncertain origin across the three areas.

The most significant discovery was that of a Bronze Age cremation, found in Trench 21. Expansion of the trench to a 40m square area did not encounter any further cremations.

The trenches excavated within the area of highest archaeological potential highlighted by the geophysical survey, revealed a square, bivallate enclosure and its associated enclosures, located in the centre of Area 1.

The archaeological evaluation largely encountered features relating to agricultural land use. Ditches and gullies, interpreted as field boundaries, were the most common feature type. Some of these were in the location of field boundaries depicted on historic mapping that had been removed in the latter part of the 20th century forming the amalgamated field system which is characteristic of this landscape. Others likely date to earlier agricultural activity, possibly contemporaneous with the square enclosure, within Area 1, which produced Roman pottery.

All work conformed to Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2020).

Crynodeb

Ym mis Ebrill 2022 comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Cymru gan Sirius Planning i gynnal gwerthusiad maes archeolegol ar dir yn Pancross, Redland ac Oaklands Farm, ger Tresimwn, Bro Morgannwg.

Cloddiwyd pum deg dau o ffosydd gwerthuso o fewn y tair ardal ddatblygu i ganfod presenoldeb neu absenoldeb a chymeriad olion archeolegol sy'n bresennol o fewn y safle. Llywiwyd y gwaith gan Aseiad Desg blaenorol ac Arolwg Geoffisegol. Canfu'r olaf anomaleddau lluosog o darddiad ansicr ar draws y tair ardal.

Y darganfyddiad mwyaf arwyddocaol oedd amlosgiad o'r Oes Efydd, a ddarganfuwyd yn Ffos 21. Nid oedd ehangu'r ffos i arwynebedd 40m sgwâr wedi dod ar draws unrhyw amlosgiadau pellach.

Yr ardal â'r potensial archeolegol uchaf a amlygwyd gan yr arolwg geoffisegol a'r ffosydd gwerthuso, oedd y clostir sgwâr, deuglawdd a'i glostiroedd cysylltiedig, a leolir yng nghanol Ardal 1.

Daeth y gwerthusiad archeolegol ar draws nodweddion yn ymwneud â defnydd tir amaethyddol i raddau helaeth. Ffosydd a rhigolau, a ddehonglwyd fel ffiniau caeau, oedd y math mwyaf cyffredin o nodwedd. Roedd rhai o'r rhain yn lleoliad ffiniau caeau a ddarluniwyd ar fapiau hanesyddol a dynnwyd yn rhan olaf yr 20fed ganrif. Mae'n debygol bod eraill yn dyddio o weithgarwch amaethyddol cynharach, a oedd o bosibl yn cyd-fynd â'r clostir sgwâr, a gloddiwyd o fewn Ardal 1, a gynhyrchodd grochenwaith Rhufeinig.

Roedd yr holl waith yn cydymffurfio â Safonau a Chanllawiau ar gyfer Gwerthuso Maes Archeolegol (ClfA 2020) a Safonau a Chanllawiau ar gyfer Arteffact Archeolegol a Chasgliadau Amgylcheddol, Cadwraeth Dogfennau ac Ymchwil (ClfA 2020).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. Between April and June 2022, Archaeology Wales (henceforth - AW) was commissioned by Sirius Planning (henceforth - 'the client') to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land at Pancross, Redland and Oaklands Farm, near Bonvilston, Vale of Glamorgan, centred on NGR ST 07000 72770.
- 1.1.2. Following a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and Geophysical Survey undertaken by Archaeology Wales in September 2021, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust - Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT-APM) recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be carried out to assess the potential impact of the development on any archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3. The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Sam Pamment, Daniel Moore, and Emily Glass. The project was managed by Charley James-Martin (MCIFA – AW Project Manager). This report was written by Emily Glass, Dr Susan Stratton and Jessica Woolley.
- 1.1.4. All work conformed to the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (CIfA 2020).

2. Site Description and Archaeological Background

2.1. Location, Topography, and Geology

- 2.1.1. The proposed development site is located approximately 750m to the south of Bonvilston and 5km north of Cardiff Airport in the Vale of Glamorgan. It is centred on NGR ST 07000 72770. The site is currently made up of 127 hectares of enclosed agricultural fields and comprises three separate areas (Figure 1 and 2).
- 2.1.2. Area 1 is bounded to the north and south by enclosed fields, the east by the A4226, and to the west by a single-track road. Area 2 is situated to the east of Area 1 and is bounded to the northwest by enclosed fields, to the northeast, east, and south by woodland, and to the west by the A4226. Area 3 is located south of Area 1, and is bounded to the north by enclosed fields, and to the east, south and west by woodland.
- 2.1.3. The underlying geology is variable. It comprises the St Mary's Well Bay Member, interbedded limestone and mudstone formed during the Jurassic and Triassic Periods c.199–210 million years ago, the Penarth Group, interbedded mudstone and limestone formed during the Triassic Period c.201–210 million years ago, and the Lavernock Shales Member, mudstone formed in the Jurassic Period c.199–201 million years ago. No superficial deposits are recorded throughout the site (BGS 2022).

2.2. Archaeological and Historic Background

- 2.2.1. A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken by AW in January 2021 (Evans 2021) in order to determine the archaeological potential of land at Pancross, Redland, and Oaklands Farm. The DBA identified 136 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within a 1km search area, including eight Scheduled Monuments and ten Listed Buildings. This assessment determined that 14 of these sites are located within the proposed development area. Two of these sites comprised cropmarks of an enclosure and field system within Area 1 (GGAT03998s; NPRN 309275 & NPRN 309284). Three new sites were identified within Area 1: a structure (OFV01), an old quarry/limekiln (OFV02), and a further old quarry (OFV03). However, subsequent studies of historic mapping, aerial photography and a site visit established that OFV03 was outside the development area. The remaining previously recorded sites are located within Area 2, and these are made up of industrial and agricultural post-medieval sites.
- 2.2.2. Following the DBA, consultation with GGAT-APM highlighted an unpublished excavation that had been carried out to the south of the proposed development. Improvement works to the A4226 (Five Mile Lane) encountered a range of archaeological features during a geophysical survey (GSB Prospection, 2015). Subsequent excavations revealed extensive archaeological evidence dating from prehistory onwards. This included a Roman villa site, prehistoric circular enclosures, field systems and over 450 inhumations or cremations (Rubicon Heritage, 2022).
- 2.2.3. As part of initial investigations for the current project, a geophysical survey was undertaken by AW on the development area (Thomas 2021). The survey results indicated the possible presence of buried archaeological features across the site, including evidence of more recent field boundaries and historic agricultural practice (Figure 3).
- 2.2.4. In Area 1, the geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies of potential archaeological interest, including linear anomalies and a possible curvilinear feature. In the southern part of Area 1, a possible prehistoric burnt mound was identified, and two curved bands were noted in the east.
- 2.2.5. Within Area 2, the geophysical survey identified linear anomalies across multiple fields. There was also a curved shape of magnetic material approximately 200m long with six magnetic responses to its north. In addition, a roughly circular, strong positive response was identified. It is possible that this is non-archaeological in nature as there are three dipolar responses running east to west above this anomaly.
- 2.2.6. In Area 3, a number of features were identified as holding potential archaeological interest. This included linear anomalies, two curvilinear features, a wide band of possible thermoremanent material, and two areas of strong magnetic disturbances. In addition, six irregular shaped features ranging in size from 6m–24m, a curvilinear and a large circular area of possible thermoremanent material, four sub-circular features of a similar size, and a single curvilinear feature were observed.

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The work was undertaken to meet the levels required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020).
- 3.1.2. A total of 52 trenches were machine excavated within the development area, 31 of which measured 50m in length, 12 measured 40m, eight measured 30m and the remaining trench measured 60 m in length. All trenches were cut to around 2m in width.
- 3.1.3. The agreed evaluation trenches were located so as to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information within accessible areas, and to ensure that the archaeological resource was understood. Positioning was also led by the results of the previously undertaken geophysical survey. For reasons of safety and in accordance with the site Risk Assessment, eight trenches were relocated due to the proximity of overhead power cables and tree canopies. These trenches were moved a suitable distance from the hazard but remained on their original alignment. The locations and dimensions of the trenches, including relocated trenches, were agreed with GGAT-APM.
- 3.1.4. Following the archaeological results seen within Trench 21, an additional area was opened out in agreement with GGAT-APM. This square-shaped area surrounded the south and centre of Trench 21, and centred on the cremation revealed during the evaluation. It measured 40m by 40m.
- 3.1.5. As per the WSI, the evaluation trenches and additional area around Trench 21 were stripped to the top of the archaeological horizon using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. The removal of the overburden soils was done under the supervision of a competent archaeologist. Where no archaeological features were encountered, trenches were stripped down to the natural horizon.
- 3.1.6. Any archaeological remains encountered were cleaned, excavated where appropriate, and recorded through the use of proforma recording sheets, scale drawings, photography, and GPS.

4. Results

4.1. Trench 1

- 4.1.1. Trench 1 measured 50m in length by 2m wide with a depth of between 0.4m and 0.6m (Plate 1). It was orientated east to west on moderately steep terrain that sloped down westwards towards the field edge and a local road (Figure 4).
- 4.1.2. This trench was positioned over geophysical survey Feature 1 (F1) which was thought to be either an earlier alignment of the road or an adjacent field/road boundary ditch. This feature did not materialise during initial trench excavations, nor was it identified after the excavation of a large sondage. In addition, the northwest to southeast linear (F3) shown on the geophysical survey to be at the western-most end of the trench was also not identified during excavations.
- 4.1.3. The central northeast to southwest dipolar anomaly, interpreted as being modern in the geophysical survey, was attributed to a modern firepit [1003] (see below).
- 4.1.4. The natural horizon (1002) covered the full length and width of the trench. It was encountered at a depth of 0.2m and measured in excess of 0.4m thick. This deposit ranged from being a firm mid brownish yellow silty clay to limestone bedrock.
- 4.1.5. The earliest feature recorded in Trench 1 was an irregular-shaped pit or ditch [1007] that contained a single fill (1008). This was orientated northeast to southwest, measuring 2.2m long by 2m wide and 0.6m deep, but extended beyond the trench limits. The edges of [1007] were uneven and sloped gradually to a slightly concave base.
- 4.1.6. Fill (1008) comprised a soft, mid brownish orange sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions, occasional burnt stone fragments and possible charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved, and fill (1008) was only noted as being different to the surrounding geology once [1003] had been excavated above. It is possible that (1008) was an area of heat-affected natural or other geological variation, rather than being within a cut feature.
- 4.1.7. Fill (1008) was truncated by a large, elongated pit or linear ditch [1003] with steeply sloping sides and an irregular concave base. This was slightly curvilinear in shape, orientated northeast to southwest and ran roughly across the centre of the trench. Feature [1003] measured 2m in length by 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.55m and continued beyond the confines of Trench 1. This pit corresponded, in location and orientation, with a strong linear dipolar reading shown on the geophysical survey. It was interpreted as a modern firepit (Plate 2) and contained three fills (1004), (1005) and (1006).
- 4.1.8. The earliest fill (1006) comprised a firm, mid brownish red sandy silt with occasional medium-sized burnt sub-angular stones. It measured 2m in length by 0.7m wide and had a maximum thickness of 0.09m. This was interpreted as heat-affected natural geology present along the base of [1003].

- 4.1.9. This was overlain by fill (1005), which comprised firm, dark greyish black silt with very frequent lumps of coal and charcoal, occasional burnt wood and burnt medium-sized sub-rounded stones. It measured 2m in length by 0.7m wide and had a maximum thickness of 0.06m. Fill (1005) was slightly contaminated with burnt animal bone inclusions from fill (1004) above.
- 4.1.10. Fill (1004) was the uppermost deposit within pit [1003] and comprised loose, mid whitish-grey sandy silt with a high frequency of burnt bone and charcoal. It measured 2m in length by 0.7m wide and was seen to a depth of 0.4m.
- 4.1.11. Pit [1003] was interpreted as a large rectangular firepit used for the disposal of farm animal remains through cremation. The presence of burnt wood and lack of visible deterioration on the burnt animal bone indicated that this feature was relatively modern in date.
- 4.1.12. Features [1003] and [1007] were sealed by subsoil (1001), encountered at a depth of 0.14m from the current ground surface. This was a loose, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. It covered the full extent of Trench 1 and was 0.06m thick.
- 4.1.13. The subsoil was overlain by a layer of topsoil (1000), composed of loose, mid greyish brown clay silt topped with turf. It covered the length and width of the trench, measured 0.14m deep and contained occasional small sub-angular stones.

4.2. Trench 2

- 4.2.1. Trench 2 was orientated east to west and measured 50m in length by 2m in width with a depth of 0.4m (Plate 3). To avoid overhead cables, this trench was moved 23m to the west on the same alignment as its original position (Figure 4).
- 4.2.2. Due to this trench move, the northeast to southwest linear feature (F5) identified on the geophysical survey was no longer within the footprint of the trench. Geophysical feature (F4) was identified as a northwest to southeast linear, but it was uncertain which of the three features found on this alignment caused the response: ditch [2003], ditch [2005], or land drain (2002) (see below).
- 4.2.3. The natural horizon (2001) covered the 50m length and 2m width of the trench and was encountered at a depth of 0.4m and seen to be more than 0.25m thick. It comprised a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with yellow mottling and no apparent inclusions.
- 4.2.4. The natural geology (2001) was cut by a northwest to southeast ditch [2003] containing fills (2004) and (2007) (Plate 4). This ditch measured 2m in length by 1.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.28m but continued beyond the trench limits. This feature had a slightly curvilinear shape in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It is likely that this ditch is post-medieval, as indicated by the date of finds from the uppermost fill, however the function is unknown.
- 4.2.5. The lower fill of this ditch was (2007), a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with orange

mottling and rare sub-angular stones. This measured 2m in length by 1.5m wide to a depth of 0.13m. The upper ditch fill (2004) comprised a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions. This covered the same 2m length by 1.5m width as the lower fill and had a thickness of 0.15m. Occasional post-medieval pottery and an object made from copper alloy were retrieved during excavation.

- 4.2.6. Ditch [2005] was located to the west of ditch [2003] and land drain (2002) and was orientated northwest to southeast. It cut into natural geology (2001). It had slightly sloping sides, a concave base and contained a single fill (2006) (Plate 5). This ditch measured over 2m long by 0.72m wide and was 0.18m deep.
- 4.2.7. Ditch fill (2006) comprised a firm, mid orange-brown silty clay that included rare sub-angular stones. No finds or other indications for a date were observed in this feature and its function is unclear.
- 4.2.8. Modern land drain (2002) was cut into the natural geology (2001). This was orientated northwest to southeast, positioned between ditches [2005] and [2007], but left unexcavated. It was seen to a width of 0.3m running across the full width of Trench 2 and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was composed of loose, small sub-angular grey stones.
- 4.2.9. Topsoil (2000) overlay (2004), (2002), (2006), (2001) and covered the entire extent of Trench 2 to a depth of 0.4m. It was composed of friable, mid greyish-brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions and was topped with turf.

4.3. Trench 3

- 4.3.1. Trench 3 was orientated north to south and measured 50m in length by 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.38m (Plate 6). To avoid overhead cables this trench was moved 3m to the southeast on the same alignment as its original position (Figure 4).
- 4.3.2. This shift did not affect the plan to target features identified in the geophysical survey report. A spread of magnetic debris (F7) seen on the survey corresponded to a slightly higher frequency of larger sub-angular stones within subsoil (3001) at the northwest end of the trench. This was interpreted as being derived from a building seen on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885, enclosed by hedges and/or stone walls (Thomas 2021, 13). An east to west bipolar linear feature (F6) highlighted by the survey and interpreted as a clay land drain was not encountered.
- 4.3.3. The natural horizon (3002) covered the 50m length and 2m width of the trench and was encountered at a depth of 0.25m from the present ground surface. It measured around 0.13m in thickness and was composed of firm, light brownish-yellow silty clay with no apparent inclusions. Two land drains were cut into the natural geology. The earliest was [3003], filled by (3004) and (3006), which was truncated by later land drain [3005].
- 4.3.4. Land drain [3003] was linear in shape with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.9m long by 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep. It was orientated east to west and was lined

along the sides with large, smooth, and weathered limestone slabs (3006). These whitish grey stones averaged sizes of 0.4m–0.5m long, 0.12m wide and 0.2m thick.

- 4.3.5. Overlying these stones and filling the main part of land drain [3003] was fill (3004), a moderately soft, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent small angular stones, rare traces of charcoal and CBM. This land drain is undated.
- 4.3.6. Land drain [3005] ran northeast to southwest and truncated [3003] at its eastern end. It measured 2.15m long and 0.33m wide, however, the depth is unknown as it was not excavated. The land drain contained densely packed limestone fragments, similar in colour to those in [3003], with some pitched vertically within a dark brownish grey sandy clay deposit.
- 4.3.7. These were overlain by subsoil (3001), which comprised a loose, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. The deposit covered the length and width of the trench and was encountered at a depth of 0.12m and was 0.13m thick. The deposit at the northwest end of the trench contained a slightly higher frequency of larger sub-angular stones. This corresponded roughly with the remains of an old building shown on ordnance survey maps and the spread of magnetic debris in the geophysical survey (Thomas 2021, 13).
- 4.3.8. The uppermost deposit was a layer of topsoil (3000) comprised a loose, mid greyish brown clay silt topped with turf. This contained occasional medium-sized sub-angular stone inclusions. This deposit covered the length and width of the trench and measured 0.12m deep.

4.4. Trench 4

- 4.4.1. Trench 4 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 50m in length by 1.95m in width with an excavated depth of 0.3m (Plate 7). Only one feature was encountered in the trench, and it did not correspond to either the V-shaped anomaly (F8) or the linear feature (F9) identified in the geophysical survey (Figure 5).
- 4.4.2. The natural horizon (4001) covered the length and width of the trench and was encountered at a depth of 0.2m, measuring over 0.1m deep. It comprised a firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with yellow mottling and rare small sub-angular stones.
- 4.4.3. Cutting into the natural geology was feature [4002], a northwest to southeast orientated curvilinear feature that measured 3.5m long, 0.6m wide, and 0.18m deep (Plate 8). The sides were moderately sloped towards an irregular, concave base. This was interpreted as either a ditch or a feature formed through tree rooting due to its irregular shape and slight curve northwards.
- 4.4.4. Feature [4002] was filled by deposit (4003), a firm dark brownish grey silty clay. This was a clean fill with no finds or inclusions except patches of possible organic material.
- 4.4.5. Trench 4 was sealed by topsoil (4000) which lay above fill (4003) and natural geology (4001). This comprised a loose, mid greyish brown clay silt with rare small sub-rounded stone inclusions, topped with turf. This covered the length and width of the

trench to a depth of 0.2m.

4.5. Trenches 5, 6, 8 and 9

- 4.5.1. Trenches 5, 6, 8 and 9 were all located in Area 1 (Figures 5 and 6). Trench 5 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 30m long by 2.2m wide with a depth of 0.25m (Plate 10). Trenches 6, 8 (Plate 11) and 9 measured 50m long by c.2.1m wide with depths ranging from 0.3m to 0.7m. Trenches 6 and 9 were aligned southeast to northwest whilst 8 was aligned north to south. These trenches contained no significant archaeological features.
- 4.5.2. Trench 5 was not located to target any geophysical features. Trench 6 targeted an irregular shaped curving signal, interpreted as a geological feature in the geophysical survey (Thomas 2021, 15). Excavation confirmed that this corresponded to a band of limestone bedrock across the southeast part of Trench 6.
- 4.5.3. Trench 8 targeted two linear geophysical features, orientated approximately east to west. In the geophysical survey these were identified as belonging to one of two groups of linear features (F37) and interpreted as possible field systems associated with further linear anomalies F15 and F14 to the northwest. The only feature encountered in Trench 8 during the evaluation was a single land drain (8002). Its location and orientation did not correlate with any of the geophysical anomalies.
- 4.5.4. Due to an overhanging tree canopy, Trench 9 was moved northwards by 2m on the same alignment. This did not impact the targeting of features from the geophysical survey. Trench 9 overlay two roughly east to west orientated linear features that belonged to the second series of connected linear features of F37. During the evaluation, three land drains (9002), (9003), and (9004) were exposed running approximately east to west across Trench 9. The central (9002) and northern (9004) of these land drains were interpreted as those seen on the geophysical survey.
- 4.5.5. The natural horizon (5001), (6002), (8001) and (9001) covered the length and width of their respective trenches to a depth of over 0.26m. This geology was variable, ranging from areas of limestone bedrock to a firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with orange or grey mottling. This contained inclusions of small sub-angular limestones and patches of intrusive organic material worked in through bioturbation.
- 4.5.6. Trenches 8 and 9 contained similar modern land drains (8002), (9002), (9003), and (9004), cut into the natural geology and measuring 2m long by 0.2m wide. These comprised numerous loose, mid whitish grey small stones and gravel that continued beyond the confines of the trenches. These are likely to be the anomalies identified on the geophysics survey.
- 4.5.7. Only Trench 6 contained a subsoil (6001), composed of moderately firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional gravel and small sub-angular limestone inclusions. This was seen across the trench to a thickness of 0.18m.
- 4.5.8. Sealing the length and width of all these trenches was a topsoil (5000), (6000), (8000) and (9000) composed of firm to friable, mid greyish brown clay silt topped with turf.

This contained occasional small to medium sized, sub-angular stone inclusions and had a thickness of between 0.15m to 0.24m.

4.6. Trench 7

- 4.6.1. Trench 7 was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 50m in length by 2.1m in width with a depth ranging between 0.3m and 2m due to sondage excavations (Plate 9). The trench was located to target a spread of magnetic debris (F36) shown in the geophysical survey, which appeared to correspond to feature [7002]. The field boundary identified in the geophysical survey was not found during excavation (Figure 6).
- 4.6.2. The natural horizon (7001) was encountered at a depth of 0.24m from the current ground surface. This covered the length and width of the trench and was seen to a depth of over 2m. It was composed of firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with limestone bedrock inclusions throughout.
- 4.6.3. Linear feature [7002] was orientated northwest to southeast and cut through the natural geology. This was clearly visible on the geophysics survey results and continued beyond the confines of Trench 7 to the southeast. The edges of this feature were diffuse, meaning the side shape was unclear, but the base was visibly flat. The feature contained two fills and measured 15.8m long by over 2.1m wide with a depth of between 1m to 2m. The large size and irregular nature of this feature indicated it was likely created through recent infilling of a natural depression to level the ground surface.
- 4.6.4. The lower fill (7003) comprised a soft, mid orange-brown silty clay with grey mottling and occasional small sub-angular stones. It measured the length and width of the feature and was over 0.8m thick. It contained no finds.
- 4.6.5. The upper fill (7004) of feature [7002] was a loose, light brownish grey silty deposit with frequent gravel and small to large sub-angular stones. It produced three modern iron objects, including a small tramway wheel and track or bracket fragments which may have been reused as fenceposts. This fill measured the length and width of the feature with a thickness of approximately 0.55m.
- 4.6.6. Both features were overlain by topsoil (7000), a loose, mid greyish brown silty loam with rare small sub-angular stones and topped with turf. This covered the length and width of the trench to a depth of 0.24m.

4.7. Trench 10

- 4.7.1. Trench 10 was aligned east to west and was 40m long by 1.9m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.3m (Plate 12). The trench targeted two parallel north-northeast to south-southwest orientated linear anomalies (F15) that formed part of a curved sub-rectangular feature that appeared to relate to the square ditched enclosure F14 and was interpreted as part of a field system (Thomas 2021, 11). During the evaluation, the eastern linear feature was identified as ditch [10003], whereas the

western linear did not materialise. This was investigated through additional machine excavation and interpreted as a higher outcrop of natural bedrock encountered at 0.4m below current ground surface (Figures 5 and 7).

- 4.7.2. The natural geological horizon (10001) was encountered at a depth of 0.2m from the current ground surface. It covered the length and width of the trench to a thickness of over 0.1m. It comprised a firm, light yellowish-brown silty clay with orange mottling and frequent limestone bedrock intrusions.
- 4.7.3. Ditch [10003] was orientated roughly north to south and cut through the natural limestone bedrock. It had jagged, vertical sides and a slightly irregular flat base (Plate 13). The ditch measured 1.9m in length by 0.9m wide and was 0.4m deep, and it continued beyond the trench edges to the north and south.
- 4.7.4. This ditch had a single fill (10004) composed of friable, mid yellowish brown clay silt. This fill contained occasional charcoal and finds of animal bone, CBM and pottery.
- 4.7.5. Towards the west of the trench a modern land drain [10002] was cut through the natural. It was not excavated but was orientated northeast to southwest, was 0.2m wide and over 2m long, extending beyond the trench. It was filled with small, angular gravel.
- 4.7.6. Trench 10 was sealed by topsoil (10000), which was 0.2m thick and comprised a loose, mid greyish brown clay silt topped with turf. It contained occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stones and finds of pottery and CBM.

4.8. Trench 11

- 4.8.1. Trench 11 was aligned north to south and measured 50m long by 1.8m wide with a depth of between 0.3m and 1m (Plate 14). The trench targeted two parallel east-north-east to west-south-west linear features which were representative of the northern side of F14 and interpreted as a possible square-ditched enclosure (Thomas 2001). During excavation, these were identified as ditches [11003] and [11005] (Figures 5 and 7). In addition, the trench targeted the intersection of a northeast to southwest orientated linear (F13) with another that ran northwest to southeast (F12). The evaluation identified ditch [11012] as corresponding to F13, whereas F12 did not materialise.
- 4.8.2. The geological horizon (11002) was encountered at a depth of 0.3m from the present ground surface. This covered the length and width of the trench, to a depth of over 0.7m. This was a variable deposit which ranged from areas of limestone bedrock to a firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional, small sub-angular stone inclusions.
- 4.8.3. Ditch [11003] was cut into the natural at the southern end of the trench. It was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and had steep sides, stepped on the northern side where it encountered bedrock, and a flat base (Plate 15, Figure 8). It measured 1.8m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.8m deep, with the feature continuing beyond the trench. It equates to the inner ditch of the square-shaped enclosure (F14)

seen on the geophysical survey. The ditch contained two fills, (11004) and (11007).

- 4.8.4. The lower fill (11007) comprised a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent large stone and occasional charcoal. It also included snail shells, animal bone and occasional large pieces of amphora. The fill measured the width and length of the feature with a thickness of 0.15m.
- 4.8.5. The upper fill (11004) comprised a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone and rare charcoal, animal bone and pottery. It measured the width and length of the feature with a thickness of 0.65m.
- 4.8.6. Ditch [11005] was cut into the natural to the north of [11003]. It was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It had near vertical, stepped sides cut into the bedrock, and a flat base (Plate 16). The ditch was 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep, and over 1.8m long, extending beyond the trench edges. This feature equates to the outer ditch of square-shaped enclosure F14.
- 4.8.7. The ditch contained a single fill (11006), a firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of various sized stone fragments, rare charcoal, and animal bone.
- 4.8.8. Feature [11009] was a wide linear-shaped cut through natural geology at the northern end of Trench 11. It was orientated roughly east to west. It had near vertical stepped sides cut into the bedrock and a flat base (Plate 17). The feature continued beyond the 1.8m trench strip and measured between 3.1m and 5.5m wide to a depth of 0.55m. The function of this feature is unclear. The geophysical data shows a short, northeast – southwest orientated anomaly in this location, indicating it is not a ditch, but it may represent a robber cut or waste dump from a limekiln based on the inclusions of rubble and burnt stone. It contained two fills: (11010) and (11011).
- 4.8.9. Lower fill (11011) measured 0.3m in thickness at the west end of the excavated slot, but thinned to the east, suggesting it may have been limited to the west side of the feature. It comprised firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal and lime.
- 4.8.10. The upper fill (11010) measured between 0.1m and 0.25m thick. It was a loosely compacted, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent angular stones, some of which appeared to be heated-affected.
- 4.8.11. Ditch [11012] contained a single fill (11013) and was cut into the natural geology on a northeast to southwest orientation between [11005] and [11009]. It was linear in plan, with near vertical bedrock-stepped sides and a flat base (Plate 18), similar to ditches [11003] and [11005]. Ditch [11012] measured over 1.86m in length by between 0.56m to 1m in width and had a depth of 0.43m. The geophysical survey identified two perpendicular linear features in this area. However, only [11012], which equates to F13, was encountered in the evaluation trench.
- 4.8.12. Fill (11013) comprised a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay that included frequent small angular stones and pebbles, fossilised shells, rare flecks of CBM and possible

charcoal.

- 4.8.13. Two modern land drains, [11015] and [11016], were cut into the natural in the centre and south of Trench 11. They both measured over 2m long by 0.2m wide and, as seen in other features of this type, were densely packed with loose, mid whitish grey stone and gravel.
- 4.8.14. Subsoil (11001) overlay all features within the trench and was encountered at a depth of 0.15m from the current ground surface. This comprised a loose, dark greyish-brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. It measured the width and length of the trench with a thickness of 0.15m.
- 4.8.15. The trench was sealed by topsoil (11000), which comprised loose, dark brownish grey clay silt with rare, small sub-angular stones topped with turf. This covered the trench to a depth of 0.15m.

4.9. Trench 12

- 4.9.1. Trench 12 was orientated east to west and was 50m long by 1.95m wide, with a depth of 0.3m (Plate 19). The trench was located to target two anomalies identified in the geophysical data, F17, a northwest – southeast orientated linear feature, and F19, a roughly north – south orientated curvilinear. Only F17 was identified during the evaluation, equating to ditch [12003] (Figure 5).
- 4.9.2. The earliest deposit was the natural geological horizon (12001), which covered the length and width of the trench, and had a thickness of over 0.05m. It was encountered at 0.25m below the current ground surface and comprised firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with grey mottling and frequent limestone bedrock.
- 4.9.3. Ditch [12003] was cut into the natural at the centre of the trench. It was orientated northwest to southeast and had vertical edges with a flat base (Plate 20). The ditch measured 1.3m in length, but continued beyond the confines of the trench, by 0.8m wide and a depth of 0.26m. It contained a single fill, (12004).
- 4.9.4. Fill (12004) was a loose, mid orange-brown clay silt. It contained frequent limestone fragments, post-medieval pottery, occasional animal bone, snail shells, glass, CBM and iron objects. In addition, a thin black cable was exposed above the base at the northwest end of this feature, identifying it as a recent modern feature.
- 4.9.5. Overlying this fill was subsoil (12002), encountered at a depth of 0.15m below current ground level. This comprised a loose, mid greyish brown clay silt with no inclusions. This deposit covered the length and width of the trench and measured 0.10m thick.
- 4.9.6. This was overlain by the topsoil (12000), a friable, mid brownish grey clay silt topped with turf with occasional inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular stones. The deposit covered the length and width of the trench and measured 0.15m thick.

4.10. Trench 13

- 4.10.1. Trench 13 was orientated southeast to northwest and measured 50m in length by 1.95m in width with a depth of 0.28m (Plate 21). It was located to target an east-northeast to west-southwest orientated linear on the geophysical survey (F10) (Figure 5). There are two possible candidates for this anomaly, a shallow gully [13005] or a land drain [13007].
- 4.10.2. The natural geological horizon (13002) was encountered at a depth of 0.19m. This covered the length and width of the trench and measured over 0.09m thick. It comprised a firm, light greyish yellow silty clay with orange mottling and no apparent inclusions. Two gullies and one land drain were cut into the natural.
- 4.10.3. Gully [13003] was orientated roughly east to west and located towards the southeast end of the trench. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 22). It measured 1.95m long, 0.78m wide with a depth of 0.16m and continued east and west beyond the trench. The gully was filled by (13004), a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay that had no apparent inclusions.
- 4.10.4. Gully [13005] was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east and located at the northwest end of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular, concave base (Plate 23). It measured 2.8m long and 0.32m wide by 0.1m deep, continuing to run beyond the trench edges. The gully contained a single fill (13006), a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with no apparent inclusions.
- 4.10.5. Land drain [13007] was located immediately north of [13005] on the same east to west alignment. It was cut into the natural (13002) and measured 2m long by 0.2m wide. The land drain was not fully excavated. It was filled with densely packed, mid whitish-grey stone and gravels.
- 4.10.6. The natural and feature fills were overlain by subsoil (13001), which was encountered at a depth of 0.1m from the current ground surface. It comprised a loose, mid brownish yellow clay silt with occasional pottery, glass, and iron inclusions. The subsoil covered the entire trench area and was 0.09m thick.
- 4.10.7. Trench 13 was sealed by topsoil (13000), which covered the length and width of the trench and measured 0.10m in thickness. It comprised a friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones topped with turf.

4.11. Trench 14

- 4.11.1. Trench 14 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 50m in length by 2.1m in width with a depth of 0.26m (Plate 24). The trench was located to test two linear anomalies, F18 and F19, both of which were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. Ditches [14003] and [14005] appear to correspond to these features (Figure 5).
- 4.11.2. The natural geological horizon (14002) was encountered the length and width of the trench at 0.25m below the current ground surface. It was composed of firm, light

greyish yellow silty clay with no apparent inclusions.

- 4.11.3. Cutting through the natural across the southwest end of Trench 14 was a linear ditch [14003]. It was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 2.1m in length, but extended beyond the trench edges, 1.05m wide and 0.16m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Plate 25).
- 4.11.4. Ditch [14003] contained a single fill (14004) composed of firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay and occasional small pieces of manganese or charcoal. The function and date of this ditch is unclear.
- 4.11.5. Ditch [14005] also was also cut into the natural. It was located at the northeast end of the trench, orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It had moderately sloping sides with an irregular concave base (Plate 26). It measured over 2m long, but extended beyond the trench, 0.5m wide and was 0.15m deep.
- 4.11.6. Ditch [14005] was filled by (14006), a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small CBM inclusions. The function and date of this ditch is unclear at present.
- 4.11.7. The ditch fills were overlain by subsoil (14001), which comprised a loose, mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. This deposit covered the entire trench and was encountered at a depth of 0.15m below the current ground surface to a thickness of 0.1m.
- 4.11.8. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (14000), a friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and topped by turf. This covered the length and width of the trench to a depth of 0.15m.

4.12. Trench 15

- 4.12.1. Trench 15 was orientated north to south and measured 50m in length by 2m in width to a depth of 0.43m (Plate 27). This trench was moved 23m to the south on the same alignment to avoid overhead power cables. The trench was positioned to investigate two sides of the L-shaped anomaly F21. However, the change to its location meant that only the southernmost feature was within the trench area (Figure 9).
- 4.12.2. The natural horizon (15002) was encountered at a depth of 0.24m from the current ground surface. This was encountered across the entire trench and was over 0.19m thick. It comprised a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional limestone bedrock.
- 4.12.3. Ditch [15003] was cut into the natural in the central area of the trench. It was orientated northwest to southeast and had moderately sloping sides with a concave base (Plate 28). It measured over 2m in length, continuing beyond the trench, by 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (15004).
- 4.12.4. Ditch fill (15004) consisted of a firm, light greyish brown silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal and small subangular stone fragment inclusions.

- 4.12.5. The fill and natural were overlain by subsoil (15001), encountered at a depth of 0.15m below the current ground surface. This comprised a loose, mid brownish grey clay silt with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions. This layer covered the whole trench and was 0.09m thick.
- 4.12.6. Above the subsoil was topsoil (15000). It was a friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of small subangular stones and was topped with turf. It was 0.15m deep.

4.13. Trenches 16, 17, 19, 22, and 23

- 4.13.1. Trenches 16, 17, 19, 22 and 23 were all located in Area 1 (Figures 9 and 10). Trenches 16, 17 (Plate 29) and 22 (Plate 30) measured 50m in length with widths ranging from 1.8m to 2.1m. Trench 19 was 30m long by 1.8m wide. Trench 23 was 40m long and 2.15m wide (Plate 42). All were c.0.4m deep. Trench 16 was orientated northwest to southeast, Trenches 17, 19 and 23 were on a northeast to southwest alignment and Trench 22 was east to west. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered in any of these trenches.
- 4.13.2. Trench 17 was not positioned to target any geophysical anomalies. Trench 16 targeted two northeast to southwest linear anomalies (F22), neither of which were identified during the excavation. Trench 19 was originally positioned to target an east to west orientated linear anomaly (F28). However, to avoid overhead power cables, the trench was moved 19m to the northwest. The linear anomaly F28 was on the same east to west alignment as the pylon cables, therefore there was no way to investigate it safely. Trench 22 was located to investigate two linear anomalies: F28, which was orientated north – south; and F39, orientated northeast to southwest. Two outcrops of limestone bedrock encountered in Trench 22 may account for these anomalies. Trench 23 targeted an irregular-shaped geophysical anomaly aligned northwest to southeast, interpreted as being geological (Thomas2021). This was confirmed in excavation.
- 4.13.3. The natural geological horizon (16001), (17001), (19002), (22002), and (23002) was encountered at depths of between 0.1m and 0.4m. It varied in composition from firm, light yellowish brown to mid greyish brown silty clay and had orange or grey mottling. In addition, large outcrops of subangular limestone bedrock were also encountered.
- 4.13.4. Trenches 17 and 19 contained similar modern land drains, (17002) and (19003), which were cut into the natural and were 0.2m wide. They were densely filled with loose, mid whitish grey small stones and gravels.
- 4.13.5. Subsoil was only observed in Trenches 19 (19001), 22 (22001) and 23 (23001). It was a moderately firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular limestone inclusions, measuring between 0.08m to 0.14m thick.
- 4.13.6. Topsoil was present across all these trenches (16000), (17000), (19000), (22000) and (23000). It comprised a friable, mid to dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional

small to medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions and was topped with turf. It was between 0.1m and 0.26m thick.

4.14. Trench 18

- 4.14.1. Trench 18 was orientated east to west and measured 50m in length by 2.1m in width with a depth of 0.38m (Plate 31, Figure 9). It was positioned to target a northwest to southeast orientated linear anomaly (F35) and two sides of a former field boundary identified on the geophysical data. Ditch [18002] probably represents the south-west side of the field boundary, but the other anomalies were not identified in the trench.
- 4.14.2. The natural geological horizon (18001) was encountered at a depth of 0.2m from the current ground surface. It was composed of firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional limestone bedrock inclusions. It covered the length and width of the trench and was over 0.18m in thickness.
- 4.14.3. Ditch [18002] was orientated northwest to southeast and was cut into the natural towards the western end of Trench 18. It had shallow concave sides and a concave base (Plate 32). The ditch measured over 2.1m long, continuing beyond the trench, and was 0.6m wide by 0.39m deep. It contained a single fill (18003).
- 4.14.4. Ditch fill (18003) was composed of a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay that included rare small sub-angular stones but no dateable finds.
- 4.14.5. This was overlain by topsoil (18000), a friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions and topped with turf. This layer covered the length and width of Trench 18 to a depth of 0.2m.

4.15. Trench 20

- 4.15.1. Trench 20 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 50m in length by 2.05m in width with a depth of 0.52m (Plate 33, Figure 11). The trench targeted a field boundary and a northeast to southwest aligned linear feature (F29), which was identified and recorded as ditch [20003]. This was one of three linear anomalies in the geophysical data which were potentially linked to form a rectangular-shaped feature. The field boundary was not identified during excavations.
- 4.15.2. The natural geological horizon (20001) was encountered at a depth of 0.22m from the current ground surface. This was composed of a firm, light brownish yellow silty clay with no apparent inclusions. It covered the length and width of the trench to a visible thickness of over 0.11m.
- 4.15.3. Ditch [20003] was orientated northeast to southwest and cut into the natural across the central area of the trench. It contained a single fill (20004) and had steeply sloping sides with a concave base (Plate 34). It measured over 1.84m long, but continued beyond the trench extents, and was 0.69m wide with a depth of 0.52m.
- 4.15.4. Ditch fill (20004) comprised moderately firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions.

- 4.15.5. The ditch was overlain by subsoil (20001) which was encountered at a depth of 0.12m below current ground level. This comprised loose, mid yellowish brown clay silt with occasional chalk inclusions. It covered the length and width of Trench 20 and measured 0.1m thick.
- 4.15.6. The trench was sealed by topsoil (20000) which covered the trench area to a depth of 0.12m. This composed friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions topped with turf.

4.16. Trench 21

- 4.16.1. Trench 21 was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 30m in length by 1.8m wide with a depth of 0.3m (Plate 35). The single linear anomaly (F40) identified in the geophysical survey appears to equate to ditch [21008] (Figure 9 and 10).
- 4.16.2. The natural horizon (21001) was encountered at a depth of 0.15m below the current ground level and covered the length and width of the trench to a depth of over 0.15m. It comprised a firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay with outcrops of limestone bedrock.
- 4.16.3. Cut into the natural was [21002], a cremation urn burial pit, located at the south-south-east end of the trench (Plate 37). The cut was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was encountered 0.3m beneath the current ground level and measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The pit contained a fill (21003), urn (21005) and associated cremation (21004).
- 4.16.4. The ceramic urn (21005) was also given small finds (SF) number 1. The urn had been positioned upside down in the centre of the pit (Plate 38). The urn edges measured 5mm thick and the vessel was roughly 0.2m in diameter with a height of 0.2m. It was decorated with a chevron design in a band below the rim. The cremation fill (21004) comprised fragmented burnt human bone, ash, and charcoal.
- 4.16.5. Surrounding the cremation urn was a backfill deposit (21003), which comprised firm mid to dark brownish grey clay with occasional inclusions of burnt human bone and charcoal. The outer edge of this fill, nearest the cut, was darker in colour than where it was closest to the urn. This fill was 100% sampled.
- 4.16.6. The cremation urn (21005) and contents (21004) were block-lifted and returned to the Archaeology Wales laboratory. It was micro-excavated in quadrants using a series of 20mm spits. A total of 2641.53g of cremated bone was recovered along with six burnt flints, some of which appeared to be worked. The bone, lithics and urn will require specialist assessment to establish the exact date and character of the remains.
- 4.16.7. As a result of the find, Trench 21 was extended around cremation urn pit [21002] with the aim of establishing whether this had been an isolated burial or part of a cluster. This new area measured 40m north to south by 40m east to west (Plate 36).

- 4.16.8. No further cremation burial pits were found in the extended area. However, three other features were found and excavated: circular pit [21015], ditch [21008], and a burnt feature [21011]. In addition, four modern land drains were encountered and recorded in plan. All features were cut into the natural (21001).
- 4.16.9. Circular pit [21015] was located near the western limit of excavation, to the south of land drain [21014]. This contained a single fill (21016) and had near vertical sides with a flat base (Plate 41). It measured 1.15m in length by 1.05m in width and had a depth of 0.23m.
- 4.16.10. Pit fill (21016) comprised compacted mid to light brownish yellow to mid greyish yellow silty clay. It had occasional inclusions of large chalky limestone, rare, small – medium rounded red sandstone, and rare charcoal flecks. This pit was fully excavated, after sectioning, for finds retrieval, with a single pottery rim sherd found. The function of this pit is uncertain but the similarity of this fill to the surrounding natural indicates it may have been backfilled soon after it was opened.
- 4.16.11. Ditch [21008] was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and was cut into the natural at the northern end of the extended area. It was 1m wide, 0.55m deep and over 30m long, and extended beyond the excavated area in both directions. It had a flat base with moderately steep, uneven sides (Plate 39). In plan, the ditch cut was visibly irregular and disturbed. It is interpreted as a field boundary ditch. The geophysics data suggests it may be related to two other curvilinear anomalies further to the northeast (F40).
- 4.16.12. The ditch contained a single fill (21009). It was a very firm homogenous silty clay, predominantly of a mid yellowish brown with dark greyish brown mottling towards the base. It contained occasional large, rounded limestone inclusions and very rare flecks of charcoal. The deposit appears to be the result of gradual silting. No finds were produced.
- 4.16.13. Several amorphous patches of burning were visible as heat-affected soils in the southwest part of the extended Trench 21 area. These were cleaned in plan and photographed, with one tested through excavation. Feature [21011] was a sub oval in plan, with moderately sloping irregular sides, and an irregular concave base (Plate 40). It measured 0.75m in length, 0.65m in width and was 0.14m deep. This was interpreted as being caused by vegetation clearance and tree root burning discolouring the surrounding soils. This action is undated as no finds were retrieved.
- 4.16.14. The lower fill (21013) was a firm, mid brownish yellow, with blackened discolouration, silty clay with moderate flecks of burnt clay. It measured 0.75m in length, 0.65m in width and was 0.05m deep. It was interpreted as a heat-affected natural.
- 4.16.15. The upper fill (21012) was encountered 0.18m from ground level. It was a loose, mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent flecks of burnt clay. It measured 0.75m in length, 0.65m in width and was 0.09m deep.
- 4.16.16. Four modern land drains were also cut into the natural geology (21001). On a

northeast to southwest orientation [21006] ran through the original Trench 21 and continued across the area extension. It truncated ditch [21008]. Running parallel to this further east was land drain [21007]. Land drain [21010] ran northwest to southeast across the southwest corner of the new Trench 21 area. Land drain [21014] was located north of [21010] and extended across the new area on a northwest southeast orientation. All land drains were filled with whitish grey stone and were left undisturbed.

4.16.17. All features within Trench 21 were sealed by topsoil (21000), which covered the extended area to a depth of 0.15m, topped with turf. It comprised a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones and lime flecks.

4.17. Trench 24

4.17.1. Trench 24 was orientated north to south and measured 30m in length by 1.8m wide with a depth of 0.4m (Plate 44). This trench targeted one of four curvilinear features that comprised F31. The excavation revealed that these geophysical anomalies were plough scars (Figure 11).

4.17.2. The natural geological horizon (24001) was encountered at a depth of 0.23m from the current ground surface. This covered the length and width of the trench to a thickness of over 0.11m. It comprised a firm, light yellowish grey sandy clay with no apparent inclusions.

4.17.3. Features [24002], [24004] (Plate 45), [24006] and [24008] (Plate 46) were linear plough scars cutting through subsoil (24010). These were all orientated northeast to southwest and had shallow profiles with slightly sloping sides and concave bases. They measured between 1.4m to 1.80m long with a width ranging between 0.2m and 0.3m and depths of no more than 0.06m.

4.17.4. The plough scars contained a single fill each (24003), (24005), (24007) and (24009) respectively. This was the same loose, mid greyish brown clay silt with rare very small sub-angular stone inclusions. There were no datable finds, but they were likely post-medieval to modern in origin.

4.17.5. To the south of plough scar [24002] was a thin deposit of redeposited natural (24014), which appears to have formed in a natural hollow. It was a firm, light greyish brown silty clay with no apparent inclusions. It measured 8m long, had a depth of 0.7m and a width of over 1.8m, as it also likely extended beyond the trench.

4.17.6. Land drain [24011] was cut into deposit (24014). This land drain was orientated northeast to southwest and continued beyond the trench in either direction. It had vertical sides with a relatively flat base and measured 0.4m wide and over 0.1m deep. It contained a single fill (24012) of loosely packed, light whitish grey angular stones that varied in size from 0.05m to 0.22m.

4.17.7. Overlying (24012) was deposit (24013), which comprised a firm, light greyish brown silty clay that included frequent charcoal and chalk inclusions with rare CBM flecks. It measured 10m long, had a depth of 0.55m and a width of over 1.8m, as it likely

extended out of the trench sides. The deposit appears to be redeposited natural.

- 4.17.8. Overlying all features was a layer of subsoil, (24010), at a depth of 0.1m from the current ground surface. It was a friable, mid brownish-grey clay silt with rare small stone inclusions. It covered the length and width of the trench and measured 0.13m thick.
- 4.17.9. Trench 24 was sealed by topsoil (24000) which measured 0.1m thick. It was a friable, mid greyish brown clay silt with frequent small, sub-rounded stones topped with turf.

4.18. Trench 25

- 4.18.1. Trench 25 measured 50m in length by 2m in width and had a depth of 0.5m (Plate 47, Figure 11 and 12). It was orientated northeast to southwest. The trench location was moved 2m to the west on the same alignment due to the proximity of a hedgerow. This did not affect the targeting of features, which included a former field boundary, the circular anomalies F31, and the linear anomalies F32. Linear feature [25011] was interpreted as the same as the north-north-west to south-south-east orientated field boundary identified in the geophysical survey. Feature [25013] was identified as likely to be the north to south orientated linear feature that belonged to F32. However, there was a possibility, given its close proximity and general alignment, that [25013] was one of the circular features from F31.
- 4.18.2. The natural horizon (25001) covered the length and width of the trench and was encountered at a depth of 0.2m with a thickness of over 0.2m. It comprised a firm, light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional medium size limestone and areas of bedrock.
- 4.18.3. Features [25002] (Plate 48), [25004] (Plate 49) and [25006] were plough scars that cut through the natural towards the southwest end of the trench. They all had a single fill which were (25003), (25005), and (25007) respectively. They were all narrow, southwest to northeast orientated features with irregular, slightly sloping sides and a shallow, slightly concave base. They all measured over 7m long with widths that ranged between 0.1m and 0.2m and a depth of no more than 0.1m. The fills comprised a loose, mid orange-brown clay silt with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions, CBM and charcoal flecks. There were no datable finds but the fills were likely post-medieval or modern in date.
- 4.18.4. Ditch [25011] was orientated north to south and continued beyond the trench to either direction. It measured around 1.3m wide, over 2m long, and had a depth of 0.8m. The ditch had slightly sloping sides and a concave base and equates to the former field boundary depicted on the First Edition OS map and identified in the geophysical data. It contained fill (25015), a firm, mid orange-yellow silty clay that contained no apparent inclusions apart from some rare charcoal flecks, and was around 0.5m thick.
- 4.18.5. A linear cut [25019] appears to have been made in into the top of (25015) for a stone-lined drain (25016), that followed the same orientation as the ditch (Plate 50). The

cut was difficult to distinguish as the feature had been disturbed, possibly by later ploughing. However, the probable drain was around 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, and it continued beyond the 2m trench to the north and south. It was constructed from light whitish grey stone slabs.

- 4.18.6. Overlying the remains of the drain (25016) was deposit (25017), a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent medium sized angular stones, pottery, glass, and animal bone. It also produced occasional snail shells, clay pipe fragments, Fe objects and CBM, providing a post-medieval date for the deposit. It was around 1.5m wide and 0.2m in thickness and was located roughly over the top of ditch [25011]. The deposit may have been a levelling deposit.
- 4.18.7. Towards the centre of the trench was a natural undulation in which four deposits had accumulated. The hollow was around 4m long and extended beyond the 2m width of the trench. All the deposits were roughly the same dimensions. Deposit (25010) overlaid the natural (25001). It was a firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional medium size angular limestone and charcoal flecks. It produced occasional finds of post-medieval pottery and glass. It had a maximum thickness of 0.12m. It appears to be redeposited natural.
- 4.18.8. Deposit (25009) overlaid (25010). It was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones and charcoal. It produced finds including iron objects, pottery, animal bones and glass. It had a maximum thickness of 0.2m. It is likely this was a modern levelling deposit.
- 4.18.9. Deposit (25008) overlaid (25009). It was a firm, dark blackish grey silty clay that had no apparent inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.07m. It is possible that this was a buried soil horizon that was part of an attempt to level out an incline in the ground.
- 4.18.10. Deposit (25012) overlaid (25008). It comprised a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay that included occasional small to medium angular limestones. It had a maximum thickness of 0.14m. The deposit was the final levelling deposit in this sequence.
- 4.18.11. Deposit (25012) and the other features were overlain by the topsoil (25000), which comprised a friable, mid greyish brown clay silt topped with turf. It included occasional small sub-angular stones, pottery and clay pipe, and rare glass. The deposit covered the length and width of the trench and was 0.2m thick.

4.19. Trench 26

- 4.19.1. Trench 26 was orientated north to south and measured 60m long by 1.8m wide with a depth of 0.3m (Plate 52, Figure 13). This trench targeted five anomalies on the geophysical data: linear anomaly F54, curvilinear features F55 and F56, a wide, irregular band of magnetic disturbance thought to be former woodland (F57), and a former field boundary. The only archaeological feature encountered within Trench 26 was layer (2603), which was tentatively attributed to causing the F57 response.
- 4.19.2. The natural geological horizon (2602) was encountered between 0.2m and 0.25m

below the current ground level. This covered the full extent of the trench and was seen to be over 0.1m deep. It was a firm, light greyish brown silt clay with very frequent small to medium sized, rounded limestone inclusions.

- 4.19.3. This was overlain by subsoil (2601), comprised a firm, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small to medium sized stones. The subsoil covered the entire trench and measured 0.1m deep.
- 4.19.4. Above subsoil in the southern part of Trench 26 was a localised layer (2603) of firm, dark blackish brown silty clay. It was 2m in length, extended beyond the trench in width and was 0.2m thick. This included occasional charcoal and modern wood fragments and was interpreted as a modern farm deposit spread by ploughing.
- 4.19.5. Topsoil (2600) covered subsoil (2601) and deposit (2603) to a depth of 0.1m. It was a loose, dark greyish brown clay loam with inclusions of variable small to medium sized rounded stone.

4.20. Trench 27

- 4.20.1. Trench 27 was orientated north to south and measured 50m in length by 1.8m in width with a depth of between 0.2m and 0.6m (Plate 53, Figure 13). This trench targeted F58, a circular area with a strong magnetic signal. This was identified as excavated feature [2703], a modern pit dug to hold waste agricultural material.
- 4.20.2. The natural geological horizon (2702) was encountered at a depth of 0.2m and was over 0.4m thick. It comprised firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 4.20.3. This was overlain by subsoil (2701), encountered at a depth of 0.11m from the current ground level. It covered the entire trench area and was 0.09m thick. It comprised a loose, mid yellowish grey clay silt and contained no inclusions.
- 4.20.4. Pit [2703] was cut through the subsoil and had a linear shape continuing beyond the trench (Plate 54). It was orientated east to west and measured 2m long by 13m wide with a depth of over 0.5m. This had gradually sloping edges with an unknown base as this was not fully excavated. The pit was filled by (2704), which was composed of several varied loose tip layers. These included a dark blackish brown coal dust and silt with inclusions of wood and nylon, and a mid brownish orange sandy clay with frequent CBM. The feature was interpreted as a modern agricultural refuse pit.
- 4.20.5. The trench was overlain by topsoil (2700), which was 0.11m thick. It comprised a loose, mid greyish brown clay silt with no inclusions, topped with turf.

4.21. Trench 28

- 4.21.1. Trench 28 was orientated east to west and measured 40m in length by 2m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m (Plate 55, Figure 13). It did not target any geophysical anomalies, but ridge and furrow was indicated by the data in this field and was identified in the excavation.

- 4.21.2. The natural geological horizon (2802) was encountered at a depth of 0.2m. This covered the length and width of the trench to a depth of 0.15m. It comprised a firm, light greyish brown silty clay with small to medium sized sub-rounded limestone inclusions.
- 4.21.3. Feature [2803] was observed in section. It was cut into the natural geology and contained a single fill (2804). It was linear in shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave to flat base (Plate 56). The feature was orientated north to south and measured over 2m long by 0.35m wide with a depth of 0.12m. It contained fill (2804), which comprised a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay that contained no inclusions. This deposit derived from ridge and furrow ploughing of the field.
- 4.21.4. The fill and natural were overlain by subsoil (2801), encountered at a depth of 0.1m below current ground level. It covered the entire trench and was 0.1m thick. It was a firm, mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions.
- 4.21.5. Topsoil (2800) was the uppermost layer covering the entire trench. It was a loose, mid greyish brown clay loam with occasional small to medium rounded stone inclusions. It was 0.1m thick.

4.22. Trenches 29, 31, and 33

- 4.22.1. Trenches 29, 31 and 33 were all located in Area 3 (Figure 14 and 15). Trench 29, orientated north to south (Plate 57) and Trench 33, orientated northwest to southeast, both measured 50m in length by 2m wide, with depths of between 0.36m and 0.45m. Trench 31, orientated northeast to southwest, measured 40m in length by 2m wide and had a depth of 0.3m (Plate 58). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered in any of these trenches.
- 4.22.2. Trench 29 was positioned to target linear anomaly F60, and one of the six irregular-shaped features grouped as F61. Trench 31 did not target any geophysical anomalies and Trench 33 targeted F53, a footpath observed on aerial photography (Thomas 2021, 20).
- 4.22.3. The natural geological horizon – (2902), (3102) and (3302) respectively – was encountered between 0.15m and 0.45m below current ground level. It ranged from a firm, mid yellowish-brown silty clay with limestone bedrock intrusions to a light greyish-brown silty clay with no inclusions.
- 4.22.4. This was overlain by subsoil (2901), (3101) and (3301) respectively, which was encountered at depths ranging from 0.1m to 0.2m below the current ground surface. This covered the length and width of these trenches and was between 0.05m-0.10m thick. It consisted of a firm, mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions.
- 4.22.5. All trenches covered by a topsoil – (2900), (3100) and (3300) respectively – which was between 0.1m and 0.2m thick. It comprised friable, light to dark greyish-brown silty loams with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

4.23. Trench 30

- 4.23.1. Trench 30 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 30m in length by 1.8m in width with a depth of 0.35m (Plate 59, Figure 14). This trench targeted linear anomaly F61, and one of six large irregular bipolar anomalies (F62) observed on the geophysical survey. Excavations revealed a ditch [3003] in the location of F62, but it is not clear if it is the cause of the bipolar response.
- 4.23.2. The natural geological horizon (30002) was encountered at a depth of 0.2m from the current ground level. It covered the length and width of the trench and was of 0.15m thick. It comprised a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with grey mottling and organic inclusions. The interface between (30002) and the overlying subsoil (30001) is much disturbed by bioturbation.
- 4.23.3. Ditch [30003] was orientated east to west and was cut into the natural at the northeast end of Trench 30. It had moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 60). It measured over 2m long by 0.5m wide with a depth of 0.20m and continued beyond the trench.
- 4.23.4. The ditch contained a single fill (30004), which was a firm, mid greyish-brown silty clay with yellow mottling. It contained occasional degraded charcoal and limestone with finds of glass, pottery, and metal. The function of this feature is unclear, but the finds were of a modern date and this fill was of a similar nature to the overlying subsoil (30001).
- 4.23.5. This ditch was overlain by subsoil (30001) which was encountered at a depth of 0.09m from current ground level. It comprised firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional root disturbance. It covered the length and width of the trench and was 0.11m thick.
- 4.23.6. Topsoil (30000) covered the whole trench and was composed of friable, dark greyish-brown clay silt topped with turf. It covered the length and width of the trench to a depth of 0.09m and contained finds of modern pottery and brown beer bottle glass.

4.24. Trench 32

- 4.24.1. Trench 32 was aligned southeast to northwest and measured 40m in length by 1.85m in width with an excavated depth of 0.28m (Plate 61, Figure 14). The trench was located to target anomaly F82, interpreted in the geophysical survey as a footpath observed in aerial photography. A shallow linear feature [3204], interpreted as a plough scar, was found in its location. Two other archaeological features were excavated, gully [3206] and posthole [3208].
- 4.24.2. The natural geological horizon (3203) was encountered at a depth of 0.28m. It comprised heavily rooted but very firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions. It covered the length and width of the trench and had a depth of over 0.1m.
- 4.24.3. Gully [3206] was cut into the natural geology and was orientated northeast to

southwest. It had concave sides and a rounded base (Plate 63). It measured 1.85m long by 0.3m wide with a depth of 0.13m and continued beyond the trench at either end. This was filled by deposit (3207), a firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions. There were no dateable finds within this shallow gully.

- 4.24.4. Posthole [3208] truncated (3207) on the northwest edge of gully [3206]. It was circular, with steep, concave sides and a rounded base (Plate 64). It measured 0.17m long, 0.18m wide and had a depth of 0.05m. It contained a single fill (3209), a firm, dark brownish grey sandy clay with no apparent inclusions. It was heavily rooted. There were no datable finds, but it is likely of post-medieval or modern date.
- 4.24.5. Also cut into the natural geology was a northeast to southwest running linear feature [3204]. It had shallow sloping sides with a shallow concave base (Plate 62). It measured 0.45m long by 0.33m wide and had a depth of 0.07m. This was interpreted as a modern plough scar. It contained a single fill (3205), a moderately firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions or finds.
- 4.24.6. The features were overlain by subsoil (3202), encountered at a depth of 0.11m from the current ground surface. This comprised a moderately firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with no apparent inclusions. It covered the length and width of the trench and was 0.08m thick.
- 4.24.7. Above this was a layer of topsoil (3201) measuring 0.11m deep. This comprised a moderately firm, mid greyish brown clay loam that covered the entire trench and was topped with turf.

4.25. Trench 34

- 4.25.1. Trench 34 was orientated north to south and measured 50m in length by 2m in width with a depth of 0.21m (Plate 65, Figure 15). The trench targeted a northeast to southwest linear feature F63, which corresponded with a similarly aligned gully or narrow ditch [3403].
- 4.25.2. The natural geological horizon (3402) was encountered at a depth of 0.19m, covered the entire trench to a depth of over 0.17m. It comprised a firm, light greyish brown silty clay with lenses of ironstone and manganese inclusions.
- 4.25.3. Cut into the natural was gully [3403]. It was orientated northeast to southwest and had steep, concave sides with a rounded base (Plate 66). It measured 1.9m in length by 0.65m wide and had a depth of 0.24m but continued beyond the trench. This feature was interpreted as a gully. It contained a single fill, (3404), a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. No dateable finds were retrieved but this deposit did contain a frequent CBM or fired clay fragments and charcoal flecks.
- 4.25.4. The fill was overlain by subsoil (3401) which was encountered at a depth of 0.1m below the current ground surface. It comprised a moderately firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions. It covered the length and width of the trench and was 0.09m thick.

4.25.5. Above the subsoil was topsoil (3400), which was 0.1m thick. It comprised a moderately firm, mid greyish brown clay loam and was topped with turf.

4.26. Trench 35

4.26.1. Trench 35 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 50m in length by 1.85m wide with a depth of 0.3m (Plate 67, Figure 15). This trench targeted two linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (F64 and F65). A northeast to southwest ditch [3503] was interpreted as F64, but F65 did not materialise.

4.26.2. The natural geological horizon (3502) was encountered at a depth of 0.25m from the current ground surface. This covered the length and width of the trench and was a firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with ironstone and manganese lenses.

4.26.3. The natural geology was cut by a northeast to southwest orientated ditch [3503]. It had moderately steep concave sides with a rounded base (Plate 68). It measured 1.8m long, 0.77m wide, and had a depth of 0.14m, but extended beyond the trench. It contained a single fill (3504), a firm, mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional ironstone inclusions. No dateable finds were recovered.

4.26.4. This was overlain by subsoil (3501) which was encountered at a depth of 0.15m from the current ground surface. It was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions. It covered the length and width of the trench and was 0.11m thick.

4.26.5. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (3500), a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay that was topped with turf. It covered the entire trench and was between 0.1m and 0.15m thick.

4.27. Trench 36

4.27.1. Trench 36 was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 50m in length by 1.85m wide with a depth of 0.51m (Plate 69, Figure 15). This trench targeted two geophysical anomalies from the geophysical survey, a linear feature F66 and a large circular area of magnetic disturbance, F68. Excavations found a linear-shaped feature [3603] in the same location as the southwest edge of F68. No features were encountered in the location of F66.

4.27.2. The natural geological horizon (3602) was encountered at a depth of 0.36m from the current ground surface. This comprised a firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay with heavy rooting. It covered the length and width of the trench to a depth of over 0.1m.

4.27.3. The natural geology was cut by ditch [3603], which was orientated northeast to southwest. It had steeply sloping sides with a concave base (Plate 70). It measured 0.88m long by 0.75m wide and had a depth of 0.29m. The ditch contained a single fill (3604), a moderately firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with very frequent flecks of charcoal and small sub-angular stones. No dateable finds were retrieved.

4.27.4. Fill (3604) was overlain by subsoil (3601) which was encountered at a depth of 0.2m from the current ground level. This comprised moderately firm, mid greyish brown

silty clay with occasional sub-angular pebbles. It covered the entire trench, with a maximum thickness of 0.26m.

- 4.27.5. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (3600), which comprised a moderately firm, mid brownish grey silty clay that was topped with turf. It covered the entire the trench to an average depth of 0.2m.

4.28. Trench 37

- 4.28.1. Trench 37 measured 50m in length by 2.1m in width and had a depth of 0.47m (Plate 71, Figure 16). The trench was aligned north to south. It was located to target a circular anomaly F52 and linear F5. None of the features excavated could be attributed to these anomalies.
- 4.28.2. The natural horizon (3702) was encountered at a depth of 0.39m and had a thickness of over 0.08m in trench. It covered the entire trench. It comprised a firm, mid greyish yellow silty clay with no apparent inclusions. However, it did vary in other areas of the trench to be a more mid greyish brown with moderately frequent stone inclusions.
- 4.28.3. Cutting through the natural was feature [3707] which was located at the northern end of the trench and was a small posthole (Plate 73). It was circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and a rounded concave base. It measured 0.1m in diameter and was of 0.04m. It was filled by deposit (3708) which comprised a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with rare coarse grit inclusions. No finds were present to date feature.
- 4.28.4. Gully [3704] was immediately south of posthole [3707] and also cut the natural (Figure 17). It was orientated east to west and had steep concave sides with a rounded concave base (Plate 72). It was 0.55m wide, 0.25m deep, and extended beyond the trench to both east and west.
- 4.28.5. The gully contained three fills. The basal deposit, (3705), was a moderately firm, light brownish grey silty clay. It included occasional charcoal flecks and CBM. It was 0.09m thick. It was formed by low energy silting of the ditch. The second deposit was (3703), a moderately firm, dark greyish black silty clay with highly frequent charcoal inclusions. It measured 0.05m thick. It was probably an intentional infill deposit. The upper deposit (3706) was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and CBM inclusions. It measured 0.05m deep. It probably formed by gradual accumulation after the abandonment of the ditch. No dateable finds were produced from any of the deposits. This feature may have functioned as a field boundary.
- 4.28.6. Feature [3709] also cut the natural and was located near the southern end of the trench. It was orientated east to west and had near vertical sloping sides with an irregular shaped base (Plate 74). It was 0.3m wide, 0.23m deep, and extended beyond the trench to the east and west. It was filled by deposit (3710), which comprised a moderately firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions. No

dateable finds were recovered. It is likely that this feature is a land drain.

- 4.28.7. Roughly 10m to the south was a second similar feature on the same east – west orientation. Feature [3711] was also cut into the natural. It was linear with near vertical sloping sides and a curved base (Plate 75). It was 0.33m wide, 0.29m deep, and extended beyond the trench to both the east and west. It was filled by deposit (3712), a moderately firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions. There were no datable finds. The feature is also likely to have been a land drain.
- 4.28.8. All the features were overlain by subsoil (3701), which was a moderately firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions. It was encountered at a depth of 0.11m, covered the entire trench, and was around 0.28m thick.
- 4.28.9. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil (3700), which comprised a moderately firm, mid greyish brown silty clay that had no inclusions. It covered the entire trench and had a thickness of 0.11m.

4.29. Trenches 38, 40, 41, 42, and 43

- 4.29.1. Trenches 38, 40, 41, 42 and 43 were all located in Area 2 (Figures 16 and 18). Trenches 38, 40 (Plate 78) and 41 measured 30m in length by 2m in width and were excavated to depths of between 0.6m and 0.65m. Trenches 38 and 40 were aligned east to west, whilst 41 was aligned northeast to southwest.
- 4.29.2. Trenches 42 and 43 (Plate 79) measured 50m in length by 2m in width and were excavated to depths of between 0.6m to 0.88m. Trench 42 was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east whilst Trench 43 was aligned east to west.
- 4.29.3. Trench 38 targeted a linear anomaly (F44), on a near north to south alignment. Trench 40 contained a probable field boundary on a northeast to southwest orientation. Trenches 41 and 42 did not target any geophysical anomalies. Trench 43 targeted two parallel linear anomalies (F41) on a northeast to southwest alignment.
- 4.29.4. Trenches 38, 42 and 43 contained modern land drains whereas Trenches 40 and 41 were blank. These features may account for the geophysical anomalies seen within the geophysical survey data. Otherwise, these trenches yielded no features or deposits of archaeological significance.
- 4.29.5. The natural geological horizon (3802), (4002), (4102), (4202) and (4302) was encountered at depths ranging between 0.35m and 0.68m from the current ground surface. It varied from a firm, light yellowish brown to a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions. It covered the length and width of all trenches.
- 4.29.6. This was overlain by subsoil (3801), (4001), (4101), 4201) and (4301) respectively, which was encountered at depths of between 0.1m and 0.3m from the current ground surface. This deposit comprised a firm, mid greyish to yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small to large sub-angular stone inclusions. It covered the length and width of all trenches and measured between 0.2m and 0.48m thick.
- 4.29.7. All trenches were sealed by topsoil (3800), (4000), (4100), (4200) and (4300)

respectively, which overlay the subsoil to depths of between 0.1m and 0.3m. This comprised a friable, light to mid greyish brown silty loam topped with turf and contained occasional small CBM fragments and small sub-angular stone inclusions.

4.30. Trench 39

- 4.30.1. Trench 39 was orientated east to west and measured 40m in length by 2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m (Plate 76, Figure 16). The trench was not located to target any geophysical anomalies, but it was in an area of ridge and furrow that was identified in the evaluation.
- 4.30.2. The natural geological horizon (3902) was encountered at a depth of 0.35m from the current ground surface and covered the length and width of the trench. It comprised a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent manganese inclusions.
- 4.30.3. Feature [3903] was cut into natural (3902) at the eastern end of the trench. This was a linear, north – south orientated cut with shallow sloping sides and a curved base (Plate 77). It measured 0.95m wide with a depth of 0.2m and continued beyond the trench to the north but was not observed in the southern section of the trench. It contained a single fill (3904), which comprised a moderately firm mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling. It contained occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were retrieved. This was interpreted as being the result of ridge and furrow ploughing.
- 4.30.4. The feature and natural were overlain by subsoil (3901), which was encountered at a depth of 0.08m from the current ground surface. This comprised a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay which contained occasional small stone inclusions. It covered the entire trench to a depth of 0.27m.
- 4.30.5. Above the subsoil was topsoil (3900). It covered the entire trench to a depth of 0.08m. It was a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small sub-angular stone inclusions and frequent rooting.

4.31. Trench 44

- 4.31.1. Trench 44 was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 50m in length by 2m wide with a depth of 0.56m (Plate 80, Figure 18). It was not located to target any geophysical anomalies. A modern land drain ran north to south at the southeast end of the trench.
- 4.31.2. The natural geological horizon (4403) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m from the current ground surface and covered the entire trench. This deposit measured over 0.1m deep and comprised a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with blueish grey mottling. It contained frequent small sub-angular stones and large areas of bedrock.
- 4.31.3. This was overlain by subsoil (4402), encountered at a depth of 0.4m from the current ground surface and covered the length and width of the trench. It measured 0.15m deep and comprised a friable, mid brownish to yellowish grey silty clay with

occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.

- 4.31.4. Layer (4401) was seen above the subsoil at a depth of 0.11m below the current ground surface. This measured 0.29m deep and covered the full trench length and width. It comprised a friable, mid greyish brown silty loam that included occasional small to large sub-rounded stone and rare small charcoal fragments. It was a probably a plough soil deposit.
- 4.31.5. The uppermost layer within this trench was topsoil (4400), which covered the length and width to a depth of 0.11m. This comprised a loose, mid reddish brown silty loam topped with turf. It contained occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.

4.32. Trench 45

- 4.32.1. Trench 45 was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 50m in length by 2.1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m (Plate 81, Figure 18). This trench targeted a northwest to southeast orientated linear anomaly, interpreted as a field boundary. A series of linear anomalies on the same alignment were interpreted as medieval ridge and furrow. Excavation of Trench 45 encountered a single linear feature [4503], which was interpreted as the field boundary ditch.
- 4.32.2. The natural geological horizon (4502) was encountered at a depth of 0.28m from the current ground surface. This comprised a firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate grey mottling and no apparent inclusions. It covered the entire trench to a depth of over 0.12m.
- 4.32.3. Ditch [4503] was cut into the natural towards the centre of the trench. It was orientated northwest to southeast and had steeply sloping, uneven sides and a flat base (Plate 82). It measured 1.08m wide with a depth of 0.48m and was over 2.1m long, continuing beyond the trench edges. The ditch aligns with one of the northwest – southeast orientated anomalies interpreted from the geophysical data as ridge and furrow. It seems likely that this was a field boundary on the same alignment.
- 4.32.4. The ditch contained a single fill (4504), a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.32.5. This was overlain by subsoil (4501), which was encountered at a depth of 0.18m below the current ground surface. It comprised a moderately firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions. It covered the entire trench and measured 0.1m thick.
- 4.32.6. Above the subsoil was topsoil (4500), which covered the whole trench to a depth of 0.18m. This comprised a friable, light greyish brown silty loam topped with turf. It contained occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions and rare pottery fragments.

4.33. Trench 46

- 4.33.1. To avoid overhead electric cables, Trench 46 was moved approximately 10m to the north, but kept on the same south to north alignment. It measured 50m in length by 2m in width with a depth of 0.45m (Plate 83, Figure 19). The trench was originally located to target an L-shaped anomaly (F46) and one of three linear anomalies that formed F47. As the trench was moved northwards, the F46 anomaly was no longer within the footprint. Ditch [4603] is likely to correspond with F47.
- 4.33.2. The natural geological horizon (4602) was encountered at a depth of 0.35m. It covered the length and width of the trench and measured over 0.1m deep. This layer comprised firm, mid yellowish grey sandy clay with moderate shale stone and small sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 4.33.3. Ditch [4603] was cut into the natural geology on a northeast to southwest orientation (Figure 20). It had steep, concave sides and a concave base (Plate 84). It measured over 2m long by 1.55m wide with a depth of 0.65m and continued beyond the trench. It contained two fills, (4604) and (4605). It is probably a former field boundary.
- 4.33.4. The lower fill (4605) was a soft, mid brownish grey silty clay. It contained rare angular stone inclusions and measured 0.35m wide by 0.2m thick. This was the initial low-energy infilling of ditch washed in from edges and surrounding area.
- 4.33.5. Above this was (4604), a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate angular stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. This measured 1.55m wide by 0.45m deep and represents a later phase of silting when this boundary ditch was going out of use.
- 4.33.6. The fill and natural were overlain by subsoil (4601), which was encountered at a depth of 0.2m below the current ground surface. It covered the entire trench to a depth of 0.15m. It comprised a loose, mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions.
- 4.33.7. Topsoil (4600) covered the entire trench area to a depth of 0.2m. It was a friable, mid greyish brown clay loam topped with turf. It contained occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.

4.34. Trenches 47, 49, 50 and 51

- 4.34.1. Trenches 47 (Plate 85), 49, 50 (Plate 86) and 51 were all 50m long, between 1.8m and 2m in wide, with depths ranging between 0.4m and 0.5m (Figure 19).
- 4.34.2. Trench 47, orientated northwest to southeast, and Trench 49, orientated east to west, did not target any geophysical anomalies.
- 4.34.3. Trench 50 was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. This was positioned to target a west-south-west to east-north-east linear anomaly F85, but this did not materialise during the excavations.
- 4.34.4. Trench 51, orientated northeast to southwest, was moved 36m northwards on the

same alignment. This was to ensure a safe working distance from overhead power cables. The new trench footprint was still located over geophysical anomaly F43, but not the circular anomaly, part of F84, to the south. A single land drain was found north of F43 on the same orientation.

- 4.34.5. The natural geological horizon – (4701), (4902), (5001) and (5101) respectively – was encountered at depths of between 0.1m and 0.3m from the current ground surface. It was a firm, light blueish grey silty clay that varied with orange to yellow mottling and mid yellowish-brown areas. It contained occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions throughout.
- 4.34.6. Trenches 47 and 51 contained modern land drains [4702] and [5102] which cut the natural geology, measuring over 2m long and 0.2m wide. They were composed of densely packed, mid whitish grey small stone and gravel chips. These continued beyond the trench edges and were of a similar construction to others seen throughout the evaluation. These likely caused the geophysical responses within the survey results.
- 4.34.7. Only Trench 49 contained a subsoil (4901), which was encountered at a depth of 0.1m below the current ground surface. This was a friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions. It covered the entire trench area to a thickness of 0.08m.
- 4.34.8. All the trenches were sealed by topsoil – (4700), (4900), (5000) and (5100) – which was a friable, mid greyish-brown clay silt topped with turf, between 0.1m and 0.3m thick. It contained occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions with rare CBM and slag fragments.

4.35. Trench 48

- 4.35.1. Trench 48 was re-orientated to avoid trees from to a north – south alignment to northeast – southwest. This trench measured 40m in length by 2.1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m (Plate 87, Figure 19). It targeted a former field boundary, which was excavated as ditch [4803].
- 4.35.2. The natural geological horizon (4802) was encountered at a depth of 0.32m from the current ground surface. This covered the length and width of the trench and was seen to a depth of over 0.23m. It comprised a firm, mid brownish yellow silty clay with no apparent inclusions.
- 4.35.3. Ditch [4803] was orientated northwest to southeast and cut into the natural geology. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded concave base (Plate 88). It was 1.45m wide, 0.4m deep and over 2.10m long, extending beyond the trench edges. This feature was interpreted as a field boundary depicted on the First Edition OS map and identified in the geophysical survey data (Thomas 2021, fig. 9).
- 4.35.4. It was filled by (4804), a moderately firm, dark brownish grey silty clay. It had no inclusions or finds but was heavily disturbed by rooting.

- 4.35.5. This was overlain by subsoil (4801), which was encountered at a depth of 0.18m from the current ground surface. It was a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions or finds. It covered the entire trench to a depth of 0.14m.
- 4.35.6. Topsoil (4800) overlay the subsoil and extended over the entire trench to a depth of 0.18m. This comprised a friable, mid brownish grey silty clay topped with turf with no apparent inclusions.

4.36. Trench 52

- 4.36.1. Trench 52 was orientated north to south and measured 30m in length by 2m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 89, Figure 9). This was positioned over a northeast to southwest linear anomaly (F24) identified by the geophysical survey. During excavation two land drains [52002] and [52003] were encountered on the same alignment, meaning anomaly F24 was likely to be a land drain.
- 4.36.2. The natural geological horizon (52001) was encountered at a depth of 0.2m from the current ground surface. It comprised a firm, dark yellowish brown silty clay and contained occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This covered the length and width of the trench and had a depth of over 0.1m.
- 4.36.3. Feature [52003] was cut into the natural geology and was orientated northeast to southwest. It had vertical sides with an irregular base (Plate 90). It was 0.3m wide 0.25m deep and over 2.7m long, continuing beyond the trench edges. It is likely that this feature was dug for land drainage.
- 4.36.4. The drain contained a single fill (52004), a soft, mid brownish-grey clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions and rare charcoal specks.
- 4.36.5. Land drain [52002] was cut into the natural at the northern end of the trench. It was a modern feature and recorded in plan only. It was 0.1m wide and over 2m long, continuing beyond the trench edges. It was filled with small mid whitish-grey angular stones.
- 4.36.6. Overlying the features and natural was topsoil (52000), which was a friable, mid greyish brown clay silt topped with turf. This deposit covered the length and width of the trench to a depth of 0.2m.

5. The Finds

5.1.1. A total of 585 artefacts weighing over 6.401kg were recovered during the course of the evaluation. They included prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval pottery, animal bone, CBM, iron, copper alloy, lead, clay tobacco pipes, glass, slag, chalk, charcoal and snail shells. All artefacts were dealt with in accordance with the professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020). The artefacts were washed and dried or, where washing was not appropriate, dry brushed.

5.1.2. After washing or dry brushing all of the artefacts were assessed to ensure none needed immediate stabilisation.

5.1.3. The finds are catalogued in Table 1 below:

Trench	Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
1	1100	Pottery	1	3	Post med glazed
2	2004	CuA	1	5	Shotgun shell end
2	2004	Pottery	2	14	Glazed post medieval
7	7002	Pottery	1	4	Oxidised sherd, date unknown
10	10003	Animal bone	7	42	Cattle teeth
10	10003	CBM	4	113	Brick fragments
10	10004	Pottery	1	8	Possible Roman greyware
11	11004	Animal bone	3	2	Deciduous molars, likely pig
11	11004	Animal bone	6	5	Pig lower incisor and highly eroded unidentified bone fragments
11	11004	Pottery	4	12	Possible Roman
11	11006	Animal bone	2	2	Canine and molar/premolar (med mammal canine dog/fox?)
11	11007	Pottery	10	441	Roman amphora fragments
11	11007	Animal bone	32	82	Very eroded and fragmented: 5 x teeth, 27 bone sherds (probable pig)
11	11007	Pottery	13	536	Roman amphora fragments
12	12004	Animal bone	3	8	1 x tooth fragment (unidentified), 1 x pelvis fragment (rabbit), 1x unidentified chopped bone fragment.
12	12004	CBM	1	48	Brick fragment
12	12004	Glass	5	60	Post medieval bottle glass
12	12004	Pottery	52	700	Mixed post medieval
12	12004	Fe	1	2	Fe nail fragment
12	U/S	Pottery	11	800	Mixed post medieval
13	13000	Pottery	1	3	Possible Roman fine grained oxidised fabric
13	13001	Glass	1	6	Post medieval bottle glass
13	13001	Fe	3	64	Large square shafted nail and two fragments of an iron spring - farm machinery.
13	13001	Pottery	3	3	Mixed post medieval
19	U/S	Pottery	1	11	Possible Roman gritty temper, oxidised surface, underfired core.

Trench	Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
21	21003	Pottery	6	49	Cremation urn from Sample <34>
21	21005	Pottery	16		Possible basal sherds from cremation urn found within spoil heap
21	21005	Pottery	37		Possible basal sherds from cremation urn found within spoil heap
21	21005	Pottery	16		Cremation urn fragments from Spit 1
21	21005	Pottery	11		Cremation urn fragments from Spit 3
21	21005	Pottery	5		Cremation urn fragments from Spit 4
21	21005	Pottery	9		Cremation urn fragments from Spit 5
21	21005	Pottery	15		Cremation urn fragments from Spit 6
21	21005	Pottery	12		Cremation urn fragments from Spit 7
21	21005	Pottery	12		Cremation urn fragments from Spit 8
21	21016	Pottery	1	3	Possible Roman, small rim sherd.
25	25000	Slag	1		Very small globule
25	25000	Clay Tobacco Pipe	5	32	3 x stems 2 x bowls
25	25000	Glass	1	<1	Clear glass bead, possibly Roman
25	25000	Pottery	3	11	Mixed post medieval
25	25009	Animal bone	3	10	3 x teeth - likely sheep
25	25009	Chalk	1	5	Small chalk fragment
25	25009	Clay Tobacco Pipe	9	44	6 x stems, 2 x stand, 1 x bowl
25	25009	Glass	5	22	Post medieval mixed bottle shards
25	25009	CuA	1	3	Post medieval button
25	25009	Pottery	60	403	18 x yellow glazed, 5 x dark brown glazed, 7 x light brown glazed, 4 x black glazed, x brown and yellow striped glaze, 1 x blue and white glazed, 21 unglazed - mixed post med/med/Roman?
25	25009	Fe	2	6	3 x Fe nails - possible horseshoe nails (Post medieval)
25	25014	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Undiagnostic pipe stem
25	25014	Fe	1	70	Large square shafted nail with large square head
25	25014	Pottery	7	83	Mixed post medieval
25	25017	Animal Bone	5	21	Sheep teeth and highly eroded unidentifiable fragments.
25	25017	Animal bone	10	49	Sheep teeth within fragment of mandible, cattle and sheep rib fragments and unidentifiable fragments.
25	25017	Charcoal	1	<1	Piece of charred twig - short lived fragment
25	25017	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	8	Undiagnostic pipe stem
25	25017	Clay Tobacco Pipe	10	55	7 x stems, 3 x bowls (1 complete decorated around the rim, stamped on the base)
25	25017	Fe	1	1	Fe Nail shaft - modern looking
25	25017	Fe	2	14	2 x Fe nails

Trench	Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
25	25017	Glass	9	471	Post medieval bottle glass
25	25017	Glass	8	106	Post medieval bottle shards
25	25017	Fe	2	9	2 x Fe nails
25	25017	CuA	1		Cu alloy decorative
25	25017	CuA	1	15	Decorative copper alloy end of pointed implement. Possibly Roman
25	25017	Pottery	38	620	Mixed post medieval oxidised wares with internal glaze and stoneware sherds.
25	25017	Pottery	46	649	Mixed post medieval
25	25017	Shell	11	2	Snail shell fragments
25	25017	Shell	3	<1	Snail shell fragments
25	U/S	Pottery	13	205	Mixed post medieval
25	U/S	Glass	3	50	Post medieval mixed bottle shards
25	U/S	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	3	Undiagnostic pipe stem
37	37001	Glass	1	106	Post medieval bottle glass
38	38001	CBM	1	15	Brick fragment
39	39001	Glass	1	16	Post medieval bottle glass
39	39001	Pottery	1	21	Post medieval white with blue flower embossed
41	41000	Glass	1	28	Post medieval bottle glass
45	45000	Pottery	1	146	Large rim sherd - oxidised ware with reddish brown decoration.
47	U/S	Pb	1	38	Waste lead fragment
47	U/S	Pottery	1	37	Undiagnostic oxidised sherd
?	Topsoil	CuA	1	<1	Post medieval button (found metal detecting)

Table 1: Quantification of the artefacts recovered from the site.

5.1.4. The finds will be fully assessed by relevant specialist and the full finds report will follow as an addendum.

6. Human Remains

6.1.1. A cremation urn containing a total of 2.642kg of cremated human remains was recovered from Trench 21. The urn was placed inverted into a pit. The base of the urn had been disturbed and was later recovered from the spoil heap. The remaining urn and contents were block lifted and micro-excavated in the lab in quadrants of 2cm spits. Each spit quadrant was collected and bucket flotation was used to recover any charred organic remains.

6.1.2. The residues were then sorted to extract all cremated human skeletal remains, which was weighed and recorded in Table 2 below:

Subsample Number	Spit (2cm)	Quadrant ¹	Weight of cremated material (g)				Total	Accompanying finds
			>10mm	10-5mm	5-2mm	2-0.5mm ²		
1	1	SE	3.98	11.52	15.8	42.72	74.02	Burnt flint worked. Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
2	1	SW	2.51	12.86	16.66	31.72	63.75	
3	1	NE	26.7	6.62	9.63	45.64	88.59	Burnt flint worked
4	1	NW	4.97	11.8	17.05	55.69	89.51	Burnt flint
5	2	SE	12.79	15.6	17.65	38.31	84.35	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
6	2	SW	8.33	34.43	25.65	23.83	92.24	
7	2	NE	17.73	16.47	22.19	53.46	109.85	Burnt flint
8	2	NW	13.89	26.68	31.41	42.87	114.85	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
9	3	SE	22.42	25.19	31.67	36.63	115.91	Burnt flint possibly worked. Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
10	3	SW	2.67	25.23	26.76	34.41	89.07	
11	3	NE	9.77	15.03	21.67	31.56	78.03	
12	3	NW	9.94	38.6	36.69	54.5	139.73	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
13	4	SE	16.56	13.25	27.14	44.35	101.3	
14	4	SW	11.75	22.03	20.9	23.92	78.6	
15	4	NE	34.14	35.52	31.91	37.92	139.49	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
16	4	NW	35.75	46.87	52.88	62.07	197.57	

¹ Cardinal directions used as lab reference point only - not related to orientation of urn on site

² inclusive of non-bone residue

Subsample Number	Spit (2cm)	Quadrant ¹	Weight of cremated material (g)				Total	Accompanying finds
			>10mm	10-5mm	5-2mm	2-0.5mm ²		
17	5	SE	8.39	10.57	10.42	54.05	83.43	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
18	5	SW	18.11	29.56	30.08	47.76	125.51	
19	5	NE	17.54	33.94	39.44	46.45	137.37	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
20	5	NW	24	48.2	57.3	62.18	191.68	Burnt flint worked. Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
21	6	SE	0	0.68	3.03	59.35	63.06	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
22	6	SW	0	1.4	3.11	82.63	87.14	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
23	6	NE	11.95	7.4	11.42	52.74	83.51	
24	6	NW	9.3	9.87	14.1	79.55	112.82	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
25	7	SE	0	0	0.08	36.87	36.95	
26	7	SW	0	0	1.29	12.99	14.28	
27	7	NE	0	0	1.54	33.7	35.24	Occasional highly fragmented charcoal
28	7	NW	0	0	0.93	2.76	3.69	
29	8	SE	0	0	0	0	0	
30	8	SW	0	0	0	0	0	
31	8	NE	0	0	0.88	7.2	8.08	
32	8	NW	0	0	0	1.91	1.91	
TOTALS:			323.19	499.32	579.28	1239.74	2641.53	

Table 2: Weights of cremated material recovered by spit quadrant

- 6.1.3. A total of 13 burnt flints, some of which appear to be worked, were recovered from within the cremation. These have been sent to a lithics specialist to be analysed, the report for which will be included within the addendum report.
- 6.1.4. The cremated remains have been sent to a specialist osteoarchaeologist for analysis, the report for which will follow in the addendum report. A radiocarbon date will be sought from the cremated bone in order to provide an accurate date for the feature.
- 6.1.5. The cremation urn has also been sent to a prehistoric pottery specialist for analysis. The report will be included in the addendum.

7. Environmental Samples

7.1. Methodology

- 7.1.1. A total of 15 bulk soil samples ranging between 5 and 40lts in volume were recovered from contexts of interest during the evaluation. The samples were taken to recover charred organic remains and for artefact retrieval.
- 7.1.2. The samples were returned to Archaeology Wales' Finds and Environmental processing facility, where they were processed using a three tank, recycled water flotation system. During the flotation process, a 500µm mesh was used to collect the residue and a 300µm mesh to collect the flot. The residue was then washed through a sieve stack containing 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 500µm mesh sizes. Each fraction was kept separate to aid drying.
- 7.1.3. Once dry the residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. Material was extracted from all residues greater than 2mm and separated according to type. A magnet was passed over the <2mm residue in order to collect any magnetic residue present. This was then scanned by eye for any obvious signs of hammer-scale. The flots were scanned by eye for environmental remains.
- 7.1.4. Quantities of remains are described as occasional + (<5 items), moderate ++ (5-25 items), frequent +++ (25-100 items) or abundant ++++ (>100 items).
- 7.1.5. The results from the environmental samples are presented in Table 3 below and will be discussed fully within the addendum report.

Sample No.	Context No.	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Insects	Pottery	Magnetic residues	Metal	Charcoal	Other	Flot
1	34004										
2	3004										
3	36004										
4	37003										Charcoal +
5	11004	+	+						+		
6	11007	+	+			+					
7	11006			+		+ prehistoric crumbs			+	Glass +	
8	11011				+ Beetle casing		+ no hammer-scale		+		

Sample No.	Context No.	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Insects	Pottery	Magnetic residues	Metal	Charcoal	Other	Flot
9	1004	++	++++ (modern)				++++ no hammer-scale	CuA strip fragment +, Fe nail		Glass +	
10	10004						+ no hammer-scale				
11	11003			+			+ no hammer-scale		+		
12	21003			++		++ prehistoric crumbs			+		
13	52004			+		+				Coal +	
14	23004						+ no hammer-scale		+		
15	23005			+						Coal +	

Table 3: Results from bulk environmental samples

8. Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1.1. In May and June 2022, AW carried out a 52-trench evaluation on land at Pancross, Redlands and Oaklands Farm, near Bonvilston, Vale of Glamorgan. The evaluation followed a geophysical survey of the area, conducted by AW between October and December 2021 and formed part of pre-planning works relating to a potential solar farm and battery storage development on the site.
- 8.1.2. The site consists of three separate areas, all principally of pasture or arable fields with hedgerow field boundaries. The geophysical survey identified three main areas of archaeological potential: a concentration of features in the middle of Area 1 centred on a square, bivallate enclosure (F14), likely of Iron Age or Roman date; a square ditched enclosure in the east of Area 2 (F40); and a curvilinear enclosure in the northwest of Area 3 (F71) (Thomas 2021). Other features of potential archaeological interest were identified, mostly interpreted as being agricultural in origin, including possible field boundaries, former field boundaries identified on historic mapping, and medieval ridge and furrow. Some anomalies were interpreted as likely being of geological origin, while a series of linear anomalies spaced evenly on the same orientation were considered as likely to be land drains.
- 8.1.3. The evaluation trenches were located to test the geophysical anomalies identified in the survey. Two fields, one in Area 2 and one in Area 3, were excluded from the trenching plan as the development plans involve building these areas up and any sub-surface remains will be unaffected. These areas include two of the three main concentrations of archaeological potential, F40 and F71.
- 8.1.4. A total of 22 trenches encountered no archaeological features.

8.2. Area 1

- 8.2.1. The most significant archaeological discovery was the Bronze Age cremation urn (21005) within burial pit [21002] in Trench 21. The discovery resulted in the trench being expanded to a 40m by 40m area to reveal whether this was an isolated burial or part of a group. No further cremations were found in the area. Several areas of burnt material were encountered, including oval feature [21011], but these were not interpreted as being associated with the cremation.
- 8.2.2. The area of highest archaeological potential highlighted by the geophysical survey was the square, bivallate enclosure F14 and its associated enclosures, located in the centre of Area 1. Two trenches were located to investigate these anomalies and establish their degree of survival. Trench 11 crossed the north side of the enclosure perpendicularly, and also targeted two linear anomalies, F12 and F13, which crossed each other to the north. The excavations revealed that both the inner [11003] and outer [11005] ditches of the enclosure survived as steep sided ditches cut into the bedrock. The lower fill of [11003] produced several fragments of amphora. There was no evidence of any surviving features within the enclosure. To the north of the enclosure, F13 was identified as a steep sided ditch similar to the enclosure ditches.

No feature was identified equating to anomaly F12. To the south of Trench 11, Trench 10 targeted two parallel anomalies interpreted as associated enclosure boundaries (F15). Ditch [10003] was located in the location of the eastern anomaly. It was similar in appearance to the other ditches, with steep, rock-cut sides. No feature was found in the location of the western feature, although a modern land drain was present on a slightly different orientation.

- 8.2.3. The remaining archaeological features across Area 1 were ditches and gullies. They were found across the development area. In some cases, it was possible to associate these with former field boundaries depicted on historic mapping, such as ditch [25011]. Other ditches are interpreted as being related to older field systems. Forty linear anomalies, including both identified historic field boundaries and unknown features, were targeted for investigation by the evaluation trenches in Area 1. Of these, only fourteen ditches or gullies were identified, with two anomalies being modern land drains and the remaining anomalies being unexplained. One gully, [13003], was found that had not been identified in the geophysical data.
- 8.2.4. The geophysical data indicated the presence of equally spaced linear anomalies indicative of ploughing in most of the fields in the area. The strength of the response, orientation of the furrows and their width varied, suggesting they represented different periods and survival. Trenches 24 and 25, in the northeast of the area, both encountered a series of shallow cuts interpreted as modern plough scars.

8.3. Area 2

- 8.3.1. The trenches in Area 2 encountered fewer archaeological features than in Area 1, a pattern that was also reflected in the geophysics data. The trenches were located to investigate eleven geophysical anomalies but only three of these were identified as features, including one modern land drain. A ditch in Trench 48, [48003], was interpreted as a former field boundary identified on historic mapping and ditch [4603] was probably an earlier enclosure or field system, possibly related to the unexcavated square enclosure F40 to the north. One archaeological feature was encountered that had not been identified in the geophysics data. This was a gully, [3704].
- 8.3.2. The geophysical data for Area 2 had strong evidence of ploughing, particularly in the north of the area. The width of the furrows was indicative of medieval ridge and furrow. Two trenches in the northeast of the area, T43 and T45, where there appeared to be the best preserved ridge and furrow, encountered only one ditch, [45003], on the same alignment as the ploughing. A field boundary is shown on the historic mapping on the same alignment a few meters to the southwest, and it is possible this ditch represents an earlier version of this. Trench 39, in another area of strong linear anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow, did encounter a likely medieval furrow [3903].
- 8.3.3. The geophysics also identified a network of land drains across several of the fields. These anomalies were confirmed as modern land drains during the evaluation.

8.4. Area 3

- 8.4.1. The evaluation encountered relatively little archaeology in Area 3. Of the 16 anomalies targeted by the evaluation trenches, only four archaeological features were encountered. All were ditches or gullies interpreted as being enclosures or field boundaries. Two of the targeted anomalies were also revealed to be modern features. One feature not identified on the geophysics was encountered. This was a posthole [3202], adjacent to gully [3206].
- 8.4.2. Evidence of ploughing was visible across most of the fields. A suspected medieval furrow was recorded in Trench 28. Trench 26 was located in an area with very clear ridge and furrow. The trench was orientated in the same alignment as the furrows, but a plough soil was identified.

8.5. Conclusions

- 8.5.1. The archaeological evaluation at Pancross, Redlands and Oaklands Farm largely encountered features relating to agricultural land use. Ditches and gullies, interpreted as field boundaries, were the most common feature type. Some of these were in the location of field boundaries depicted on historic mapping that had been removed in the latter part of the 20th century. Others likely date to earlier agricultural activity, possibly contemporaneous with the square enclosure excavated within in Area 1, which produced Roman pottery.
- 8.5.2. The most significant discovery was that of a Bronze Age cremation, found in Trench 21. Expansion of the trench to a 40m square area did not encounter any further cremations.

9. Bibliography

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Figure 1. Site Location

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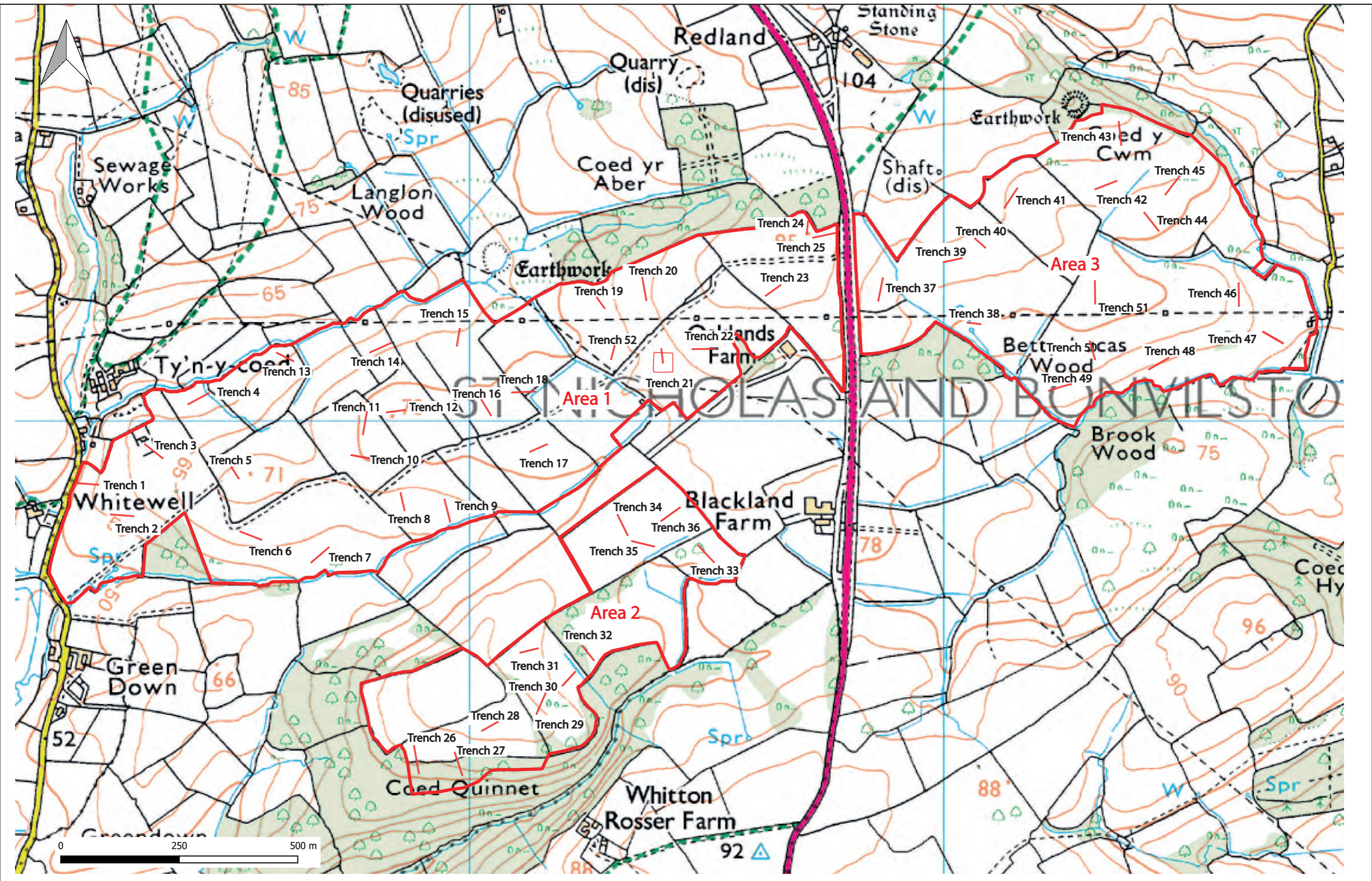


Figure 2. Trench Plan

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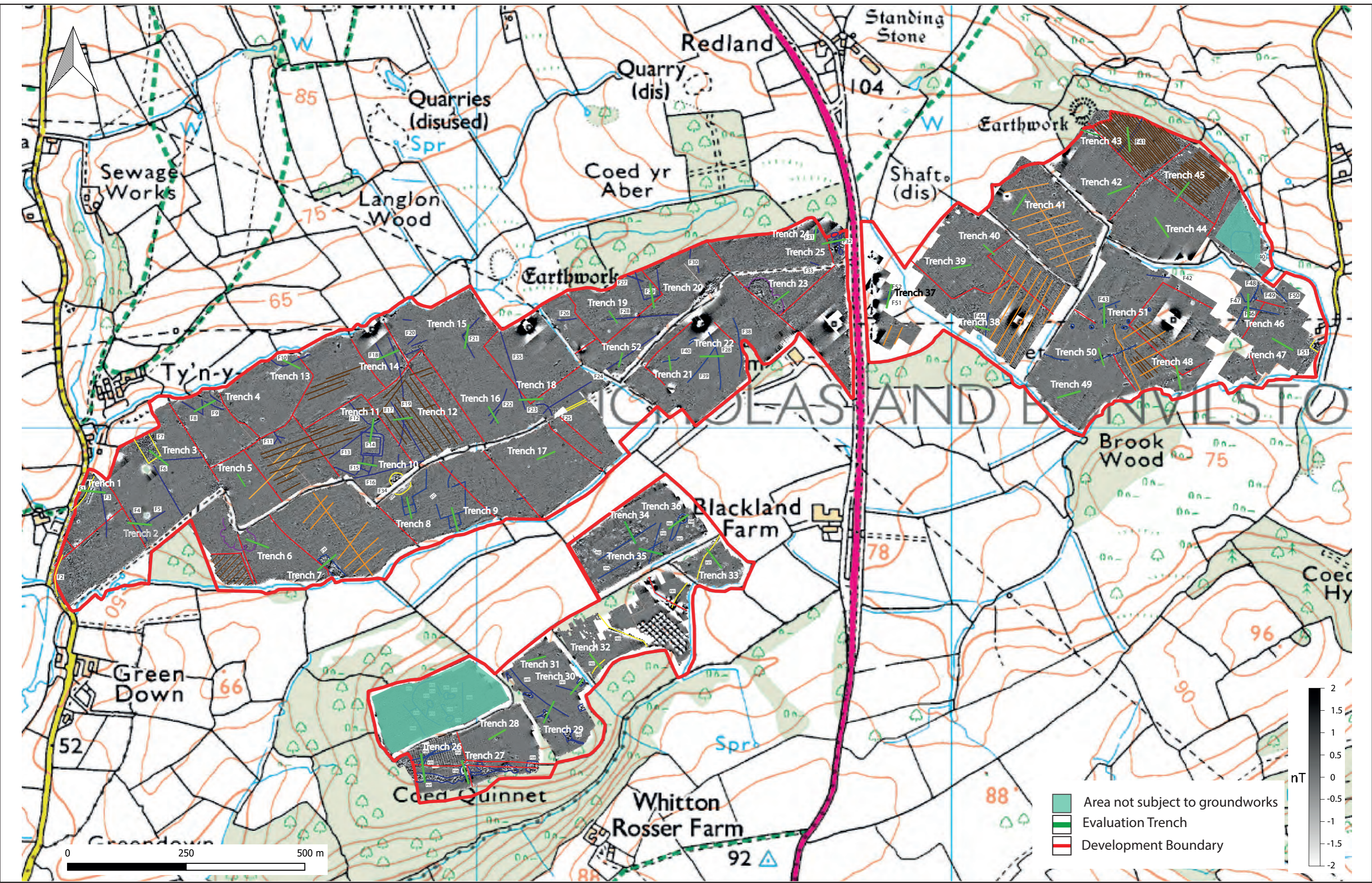


Figure 3. Trench Plan Overlaying Results from Geophysical Survey

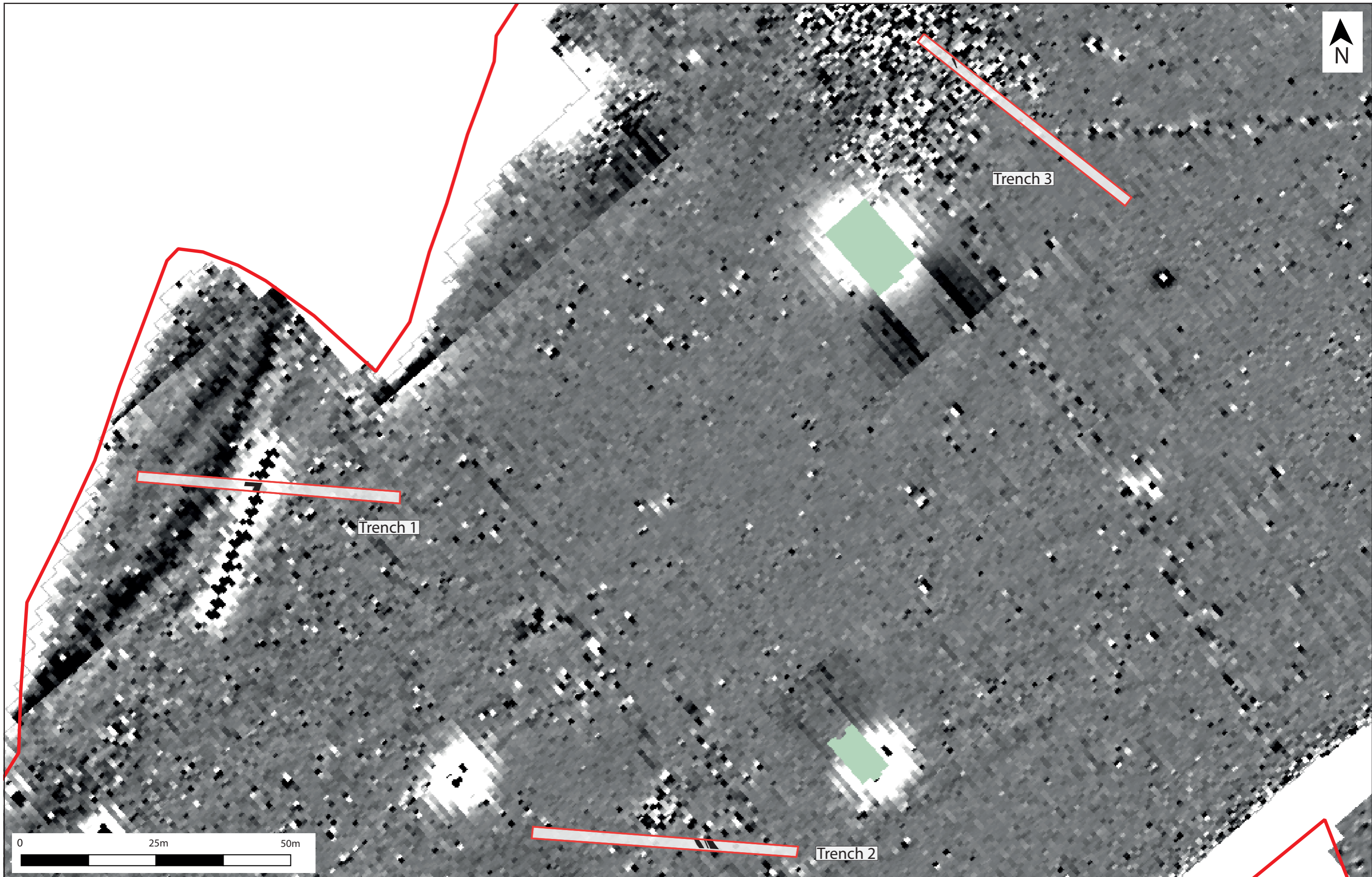


Figure 4. Trenches 1, 2 and 3

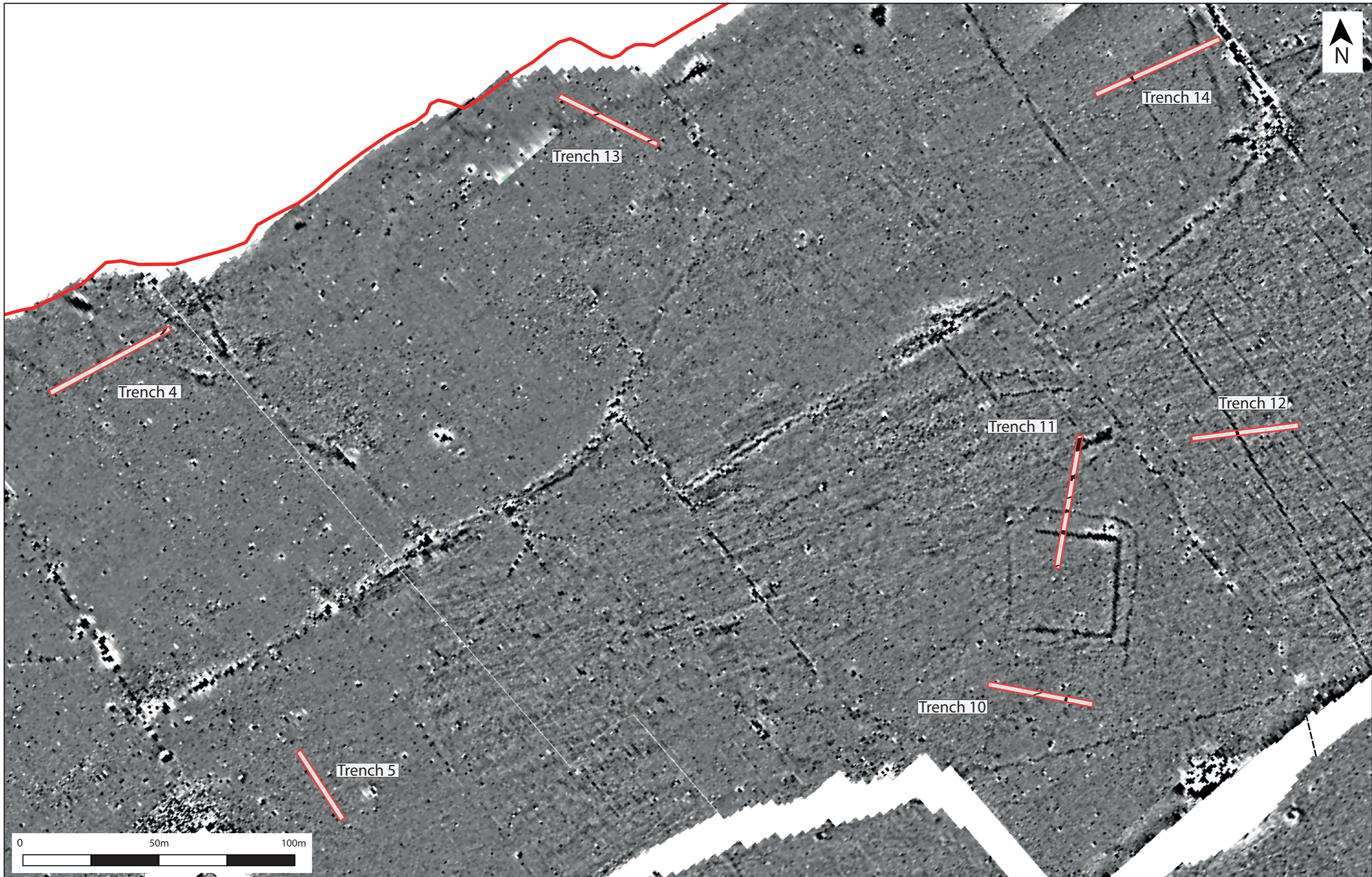


Figure 5. Trenches 4, 5, 10-14

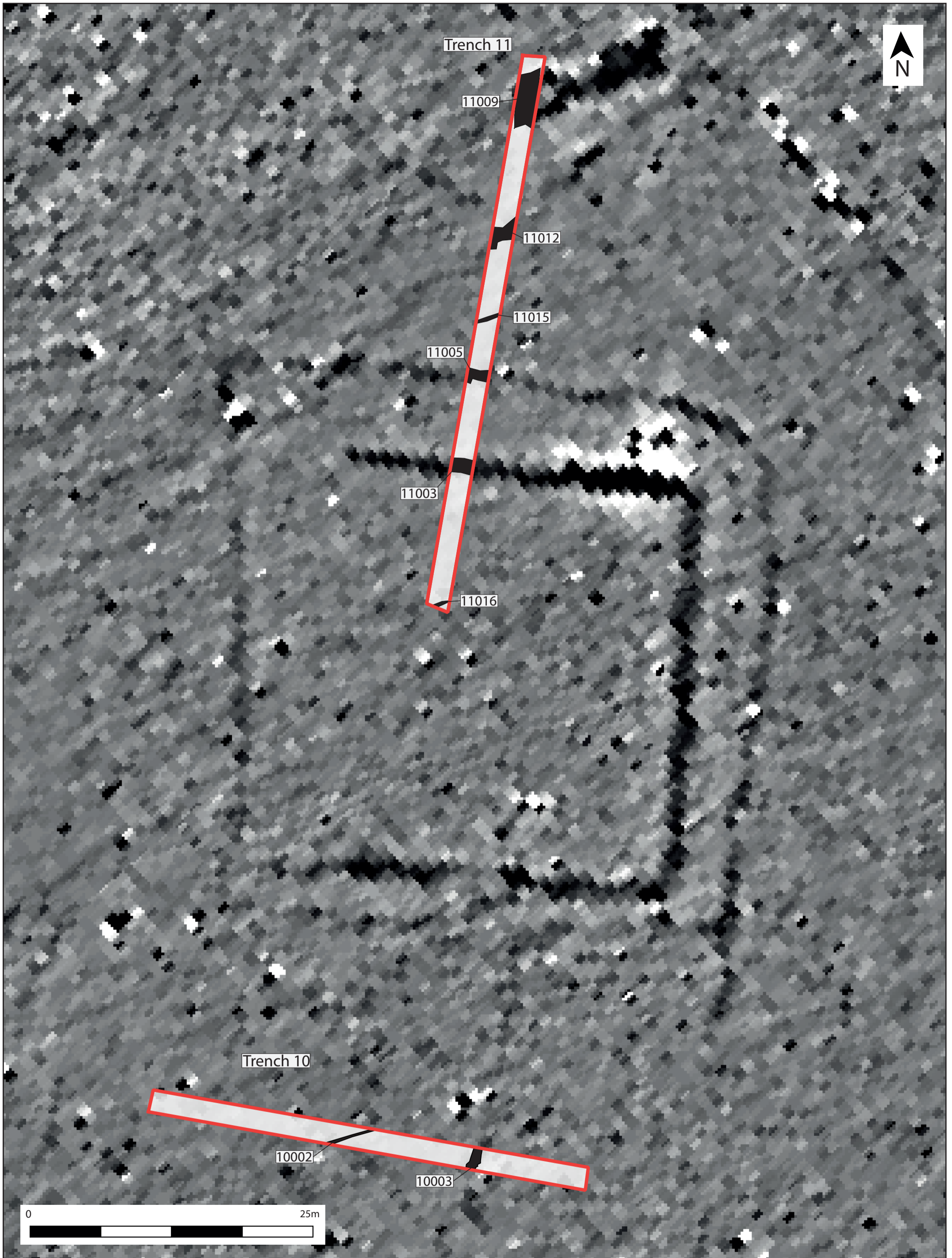


Figure 6. Detail of Trenches 10 and 11



Figure 7. Trenches 6-9

Figure 8. Section of Linear [11003] within Trench 11

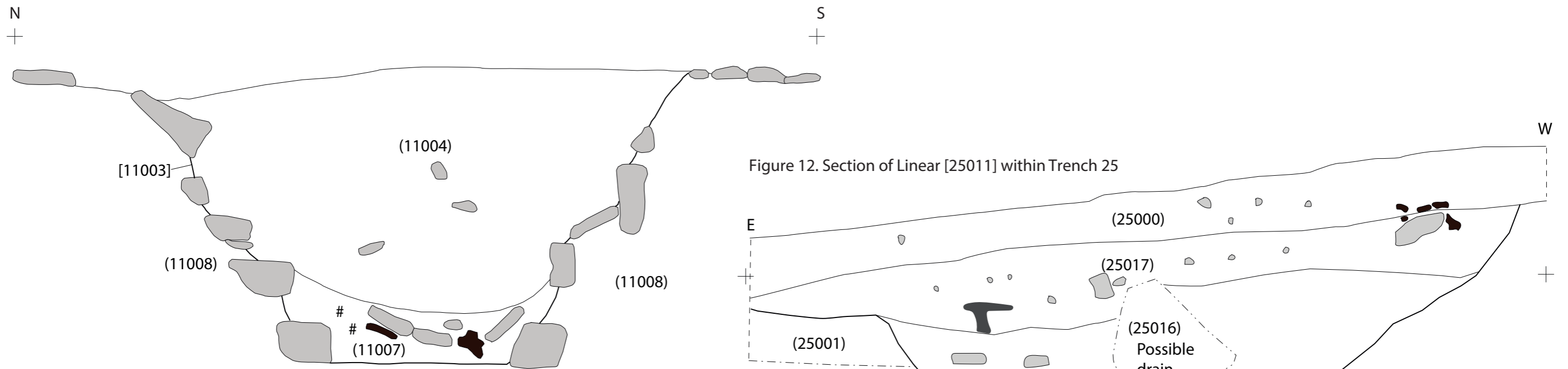


Figure 12. Section of Linear [25011] within Trench 25

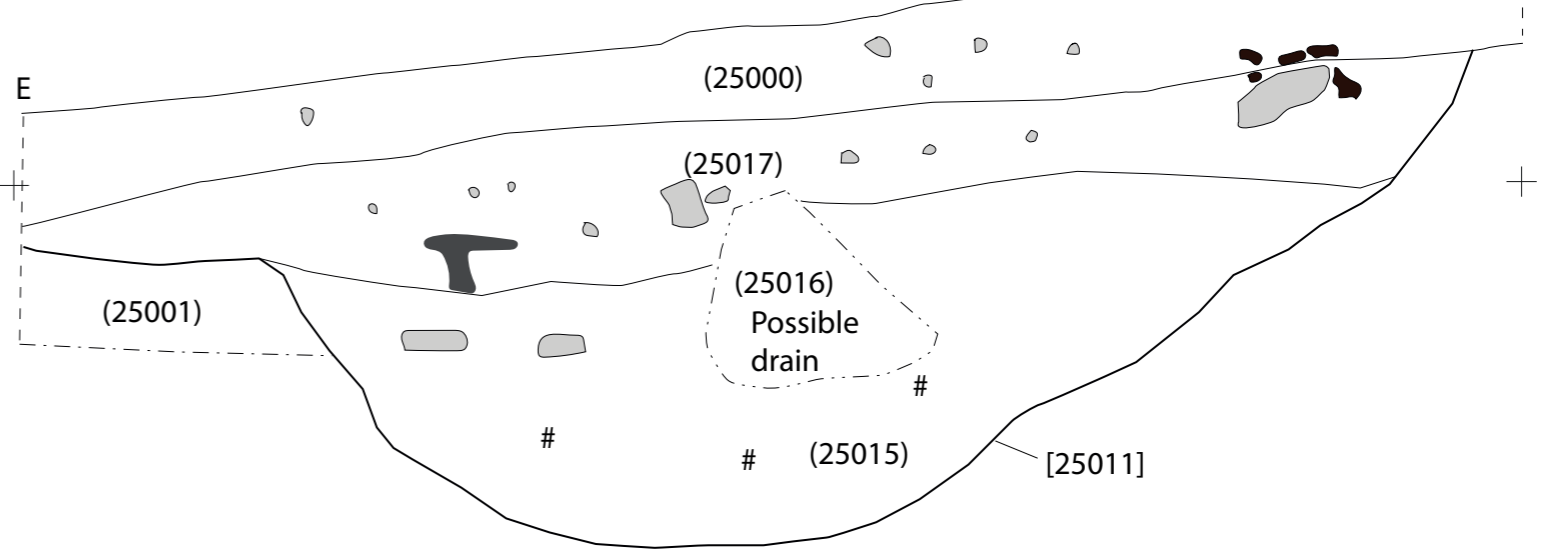


Figure 20. Section of Linear [4603] within Trench 46

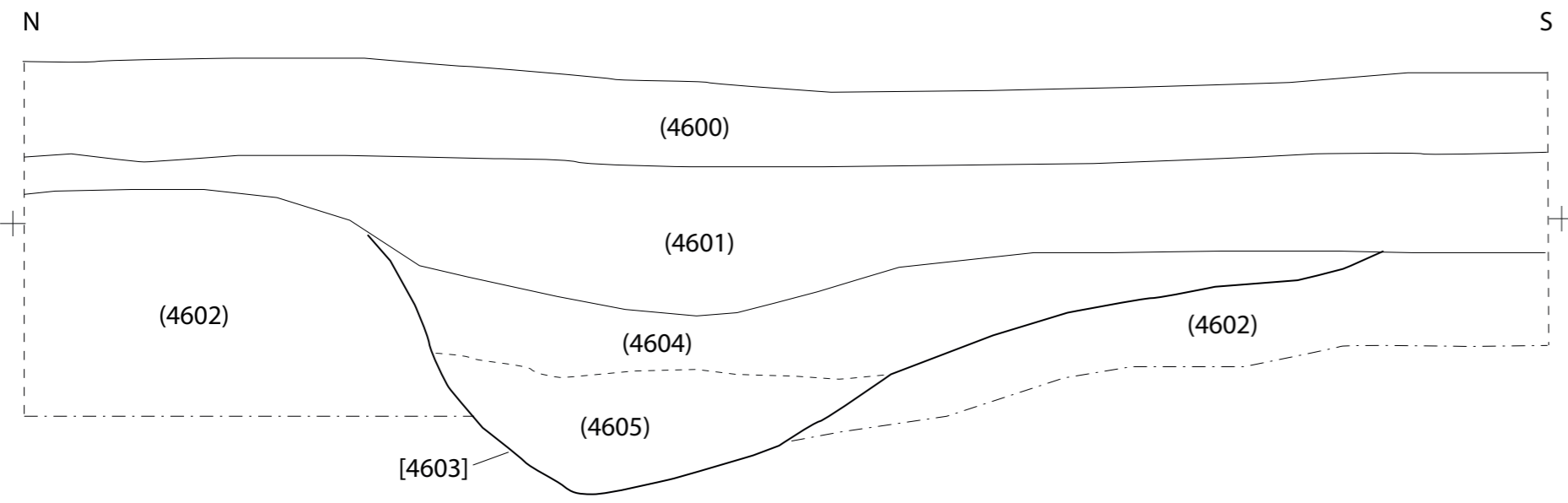
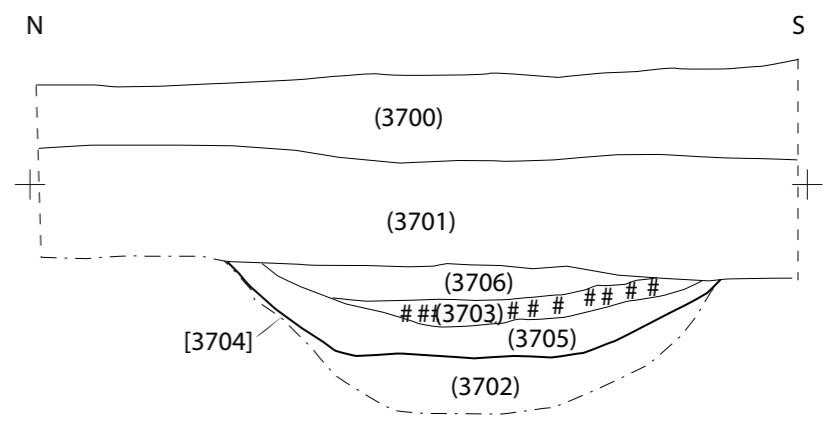






Figure 17. Section of Linear [3704] within Trench 37



Key

-  Pottery
-  Charcoal
-  Dense area of charcoal
-  Fossil rich limestone bedrock

