Wessex Archaeology

Chapel Head, Warboys
Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Chapel Head, Warboys, Cambridgeshire

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to carry out recording and post-excavation analysis on an archaeological evaluation by Channel 4's *Time Team* at Chapel Head, Warboys, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR 534216 281602). The fieldwork comprised geophysical survey and 12 machine-excavated trenches around Chapel Head, a small hillock rising above the surrounding fenland.

Warboys is situated in an area dominated by the great 'Fen Five' Benedictine monasteries, all of which have early foundations. During the medieval period the Site was known to be the property of nearby Ramsey Abbey. Although the Site is named as Chapel Head on maps from the late 18th century, this appears to be a relatively modern name.

The primary aim of the evaluation was to see whether there had actually been a medieval chapel on the site, as implied by the later field name. During the evaluation an east-west aligned structure measuring some 13.8 by 6.0m was uncovered, although this had been almost entirely robbed out. The structure lay within a series of ditches that appeared to form a surrounding enclosure. These features are believed to date to the medieval period, although dating evidence is sparse. Outside the possible enclosure, to the north, was a second structure, of probable wattle-and-daub construction, again probably medieval. Whether this was the site of the 'lost chapel' remains uncertain, and a more domestic function is suggested by the finds assemblage recovered. It may have formed part of a medieval grange farm.

There is a suggestion that there may be an earlier phase of medieval activity pre-dating the enclosure. Other linear features were also uncovered, some of which may relate to late Iron Age/early Romano-British activity.

The results of the evaluation are of at least local interest, but are too slight to warrant further analysis or detailed publication. A brief summary of the results will be submitted to the *Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Journal*, for inclusion in the annual round-up of archaeology in the county.

Chapel Head, Warboys, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Acknowledgements

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The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Emma Wood and Ellie Collier of GSB Prospection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman (University of Birmingham). The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston (University of Bristol). The on-site recording was co-ordinated by David Parry with on-site finds processing by Darren Baker, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Brigid Gallagher, Ian Powlesland, Raksha Dave, Kerry Ely, Tracey Smith and Matt Williams, assisted by local diggers James Fairbairn, Steve Wadeson, Tom Lyons, Louise Bush, Shannon Hogan, Ben Brogan and Jon House, and local metal detectorists Jason Baker and George Joyce.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was written by David Parry and Naomi Hall, with specialist reports prepared by Lorraine Mepham (finds), Jessica Grimm (animal bone) and Ruth Pelling (environmental). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham

Finally, thanks are due to the landowners Mark and Jan England and Paul Wilderspin for allowing the evaluation.

Chapel Head, Warboys, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications, Ltd. to carry out archaeological recording and post-excavation analysis on an archaeological evaluation by Channel 4's *Time Team* at Chapel Head, Cambridgeshire (hereafter 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site, centred on NGR 534216 281602, lies in farmland at a height ranging approximately from 0.00m to 7.00m aOD, and is currently under grass. It forms a low hill bordered by a farm track to the south, and by the A141 (Heath Road) to the north. Today it is situated within the parish of Warboys, 3.8km north-east of Warboys itself, and approximately 13km to the north-east of Huntingdon. In the past this was part of the historic county of Huntingdonshire but is now part of Cambridgeshire.

1.2.2 The Site is recorded as lying on a spur of Oxford Clay jutting out into the Nordelph (Fen) Peat. Due to the low-lying topography of the surrounding countryside Chapel Head would effectively have been an island before extensive drainage of the adjacent fenland.

1.2.3 The Site is owned by Jan and Mark England. Earthworks in a field immediately to the north-west are on land owned by Paul Wilderspin.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The Site is situated in an area dominated by the great 'Fen Five' Benedictine monasteries, all of which have early foundations. These are Peterborough, Thorney, Ramsey, Crowland and Ely. The Site is located 6.6km to the south-east of Ramsey.

1.3.2 The name Warboys, originally *Wardenbusc*, is derived from the combination of the old Scandinavian terms for beacon and bush (Ekwall 1960, 497).

1.3.3 Warboys is first mentioned in AD 974 as a gift from Archbishop Dunstan (*c.* 909-88) to nearby Ramsey Abbey, which lies some 6.6km to the north-west of the Site. It is also listed in the Domesday Book as a holding of Ramsey Abbey worth 10 hides (Page *et al.* 1932, 242-6).

1.3.4 In 1279 the Abbot of Ramsey held the manor of Warboys, which is listed as including a windmill and a messuage with a garden of 2½ acres. After the Dissolution, the manor of Warboys was granted to Richard Williams (also

known as Richard Cromwell), and stayed in the family until 1622, when Oliver Cromwell sold the manor to Sir John Leman, lord mayor of London (Page *et al*. 1932, 242-6). It remained in Leman's family until the late 18th century.

1.3.5 A field called *Wolfheye* was mentioned in 1251 and in 1291 as *Wolveye*, belonging to the Infirmarer of Ramsey. This is possibly the origin of the manor of Wolvey, leased in 1535 by John Warboys, abbot of Ramsey (Page *et al*. 1932, 242-6). In 1540 the Manor or farm of Wolvey was leased with the manor of Warboys and then followed the descent of the principal manor. There is no direct evidence that the ancient Wolvey manor and the modern day Wolvey Farm (about 1km to the west of the Site) occupy the same area (Videotext Communications 2008, 3). The name Wolvey, in common with the place of the same name in Warwickshire, may derive from the Old English *wulf-henge* meaning an enclosure to protect flocks from wolves (Ekwall 1960, 530). As well as the earthworks visible on the Site, further earthworks can be seen immediately to the north-west of the Site near Heath Farm. Both areas have apparent enclosure-like features.

1.3.6 The Site is known as Chapel Head on modern maps. The first known reference to a Chapel on the site is on the 1795 Enclosure map, where the same field is labelled as Chapel Close, although no building is shown. The name continues on later maps as Chapel Head, the first known use of which is on the 1888 OS map (Videotext Communications 2008, 3). There is no other evidence for a chapel having existed at the site. The field name 'close' tends to relate to post-medieval enclosure, and there are relatively few medieval examples (Field 1993, 20-1).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 A fieldwalking survey of Chapel Head was undertaken approximately ten years ago. The finds have subsequently been lost, but are believed to have comprised sherds of medieval pottery. Other finds from Chapel Head field, made at other times, include two Neolithic axes and two fragments of medieval tile.

1.4.2 A fragment of a gothic column in Barnack stone was ploughed out of Chapel Head field about 50 years ago, and the stone is now incorporated into a garden in Cambridge. Barnack stone was used extensively by the fenland monasteries, but ceased to be quarried around 1450. An article published in a local magazine (December 1956) mentions a set of flagstone steps leading to the brow of the hill, and the discovery of early medieval and Elizabethan glazed floor tiles, although these finds, too, have been lost.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled by Videotext Communications (Videotext Communications 2008), providing full details of the circumstances and methods of the project.

2.1.2 The primary aims were to establish the date range, condition and extent of any archaeological remains on the Site.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site by GSB Prospection Ltd, using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Evaluation Trenches

3.2.1 A total of 12 trenches was excavated, four near the top of the hill to locate the remains of the possible Chapel, two on lower ground to the south-east of the hill to investigate reports of possible human burials, one to the east of the hill to investigate a possible causeway joining Chapel Head field to the field immediately to the north-west (now on the opposite side of the A141), and five other trenches positioned across the Site to clarify the results of geophysical surveys.

3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.2.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated spoil was scanned by metal detector.

3.2.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.2.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.2.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.

3.2.7 A unique site code (WAR 08) was agreed prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out between 17th and 20th March 2008. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2008) and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the project archive. Details of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

4.2.1 Conditions for survey were good as the ground cover consisted of short pasture with no obstructions.

4.2.2 The clayey soils were very waterlogged and this resulted in low background resistance readings but this meant that any buried masonry produced clear changes in the resistance readings.

*Gradiometer Survey (**Figure 2A**)*

4.2.3 Situated just below the plateau of the mound, an area of increased magnetic response (1) was detected; although not as strong as the responses suggesting the presence of structural remains. Given the expectations of finding the 'lost chapel', the area was surveyed using the resistance method and the results confirmed the presence of a building.

4.2.4 Ditch responses and trends (2) appear to surround the supposed chapel and were thought to form an enclosure boundary, perhaps even a cemetery. A much smaller, incomplete enclosure (3) was also identified.

4.2.5 Some of the strongest magnetic responses noted in the survey results form a discrete anomaly (4) suggestive of a structure. Additionally, there are a number of possible pits in the close vicinity.

4.2.6 A negative curvilinear trend (5) follows the contours of the ground and may mark an old plough line around the mound; (5) may also be a continuation of the stronger response (6) thought to be a former boundary.

4.2.7 A linear ditch anomaly (7) is visible in cropmark photographs where it is seen to continue into the field immediately to the north-west. This ditch is thought to form part of a causeway linking 'Chapel Head' to possible settlement remains in the latter field.

4.2.8 A distinct old field boundary (8) is visible as a change in the ground cover and is also shown on old maps. Recent ploughing trends are apparent to the north of this boundary on a north-east – south-west and north-west – south-east alignment.

4.2.9 An area of magnetic disturbance (9) is an in-filled pond, whilst other large ferrous responses have been produced by modern structures and the main road.

*Resistance survey (**Figure 2B**)*

4.2.10 The results show a rectilinear high resistance anomaly (A) measuring approximately 9m x 5m and with its long axis aligned east-west; excavation

confirmed this to be a structure. Although the resistance results suggest a single-celled building, there are two walls at the west end and other walls (now totally robbed out) originally extended to the east.

4.2.11 Trends (B) also correspond to the enclosure ditch in the magnetic data.

Conclusions

4.2.12 While a building that may be the 'lost chapel' was successfully located, the remaining geophysical results initially proved difficult to interpret because of a general lack of any recognisable archaeological form and shape to the responses. However, by pinpointing anomalies that were clearly of archaeological interest the survey enabled precisely targeted excavation trenches to evaluate the results. In this way the enclosure ditches were identified and one particularly strong magnetic response proved to be possible structural remains.

4.2.13 Other features of archaeological interest included a ditch that may have bounded a causeway, linking linked Chapel Head field to a possible settlement in fields to the north-west, and several short ditch lengths and pits of unknown date and function. A number of old field boundaries were also detected.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

*The 'chapel' and possible enclosure (**Figure 3**)*

4.3.1 Trenches 3 and 6 were positioned across the possible 'chapel' structure, and Trench 2 just to the south-east, across the possible enclosure ditch observed on the geophysical results. Two further trenches were dug at other points across the projected alignment of this ditch, to the east, at the intersection with another linear feature (Trench 4) and to the north (Trench 12).

Trench 2

4.3.2 Trench 2 was situated in the central part of the Site, just to the south-east of Trench 3, on a geophysical anomaly (**Figure 2A**, trend 2). After removal of the topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) two linear features, (208) and (210), were identified, though these were found to be cut through the lower portion of (202) (**Figure 4, Plate 2**). Ditch (210) was north-west – south-east aligned and just to the north of (208) which was more west-north-west – east-south-east aligned. No clear relationship could be established between these features although they seem to have shared the same tertiary fill (205). This deposit would have accumulated into the sunken hollows left once both ditches had filled up and stabilised. Pottery from within this deposit dates to the medieval period. Beneath this layer a deliberate and discrete dump of rubble (207) into the top of ditch (210) was exposed (**Figure 4, Plate 3**). This may have been an attempt to stabilise the ground over the infilled ditch, perhaps at a frequent crossing point. Beneath this, another deliberate deposit was seen in the form of a dump of burnt material (204) into the ditch. Within the lowest fill of the ditch (211) a number of charcoal inclusions had washed in from the north, suggesting activity on the hill top. Ditch (208) contained a single secondary fill (209), characteristic of gradual infilling, beneath (205).

Trench 3

4.3.3 Trench 3 was located near the centre of the Site and situated on a rectilinear geophysical anomaly (**Figure 2A**, anomaly 1; **Figure 2B**, anomaly A). Removal of the topsoil (301) revealed an east – west aligned structure with at least two rooms (**Figure 4, Plate 4**). Three possible demolition spreads were encountered, (302), (307) and (305). Deposit (302) in particular included large fragments of undressed stone, suggesting that the walls were at least partly stone-built. The wall foundation cut (group number 310) was clearly defined, around 0.20-0.30m deep and with a flat base. It cut a widespread levelling layer (304/308/306/309), the full extent of which was not seen within the trench. Cuts (311), (335) and (337) also formed part of group (310). Little variation between the deposits within the structure, (304) and (308), and those without, (306) and (309), was apparent. It therefore seems likely that they are the same deposit laid down before the excavation of the foundation trenches. The deposit within the foundation trenches (group number 303) was generally compact, fairly stony and fairly homogeneous. It is possible that the supposed foundation cut (310) is a robber cut and that (303) represents the backfill of this after the removal of the walls; however the clear definition of the trenches and the consistent nature of the fill suggest that these are the original foundations.

4.3.4 Excavation of a small sondage revealed a small north-west – south-east aligned gully (317), running beneath the foundation trench (324), which clearly pre-dates the structure (**Figure 4, Plate 5**).

4.3.5 The north-eastern area of the trench was machined to a slightly lower depth truncating the north-east corner of the structure. The position of this has been extrapolated on the plan (**Figure 3**).

Trench 6

4.3.6 Just to the west of Trench 3, Trench 6 was targeted on the western end of the structure revealed in Trench 3 (**Figure 2A**, anomaly 1; **Figure 2B**, anomaly A). Removal of the overlying topsoil (601) revealed the western end of the building, although there was some disturbance in the north-western part of the trench. Three features located here (608), (609) and (611) were all concluded to be tree-throw holes after investigation.

4.3.7 The results proved similar to those in Trench 3 with five wall foundation trenches (603), (605), (613), (616) and (618) all revealing similar profiles and fills to those encountered in Trench 3 (**Figure 4, Plate 6**). The western end of the main room was seen, and a narrow room or passage to the west of this (**Figure 5, Plate 4**). In common with Trench 3 the foundation trenches were cut into a widespread clay levelling layer (602/604/606).

Trench 4

4.3.8 Trench 4 was positioned on the intersection of two linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (**Figure 2A**, trends 2 and 3)). Removal of the overburden revealed two ditches, one south-east – north-west curvilinear ditch, group (425), clearly cut by a north-south ditch, group (426).

4.3.9 The earlier ditch (425) was seen to have a slightly variable profile but was generally fairly shallow. A distinctive grey deposit (404/408/418), found as the highest deposit in all three interventions, may actually represent a small gully re-cutting the ditch on the same alignment. Pottery from (404) dates from the Late Iron Age or early Romano-British period. Within the underlying

fill (410), however, a discrete dump of burnt clay, charcoal and some fragments of burnt animal bone was discovered, and environmental analysis of this deposit suggests that it is more characteristic of the medieval period. No dating was obtained from any of the other ditch fills.

4.3.10 Near the centre of the trench, the western part of (425) was cut by a small pit or possible tree-throw hole (415) (**Figure 5, Plate 7**). Although undated it incorporated a small, charcoal-rich deposit (416) near the base of the cut. Environmental analysis of this deposit, however, did not yield any charred plant remains.

4.3.11 The north – south aligned ditch (426) appears to be the eastern part of a medieval enclosure ditch, although it was not directly dated in this trench. The upper fill (403/420) contained large amounts of charcoal and undiagnostic fired clay, which may relate to the destruction or renewal of the central structure seen in Trenches 3 and 6 (**Figure 5, Plate 8**). The character of this deposit is distinctly different from the other ditch fills. A large fragment of Roman roof tile was found (in 403), but this was fairly abraded and may be residual or represent re-use of Roman roofing material at a later period.

Trench 12

4.3.12 Trench 12 was situated in the northern part of the Site, and was again positioned over the possible enclosure (**Figure 2A**, trend 2). After the removal of 0.30m of topsoil the northern edge of a roughly east-west aligned ditch cut (1205) was revealed. This was only partly excavated and the southern edge was still obscured by a thin layer of subsoil. The minimal dating evidence recovered from this ditch comprises four sherds of later prehistoric shelly pottery, and one Late Iron Age/early Romano-British grog-tempered sherd, which is at odds with the dating from other sections across the enclosure ditch (Trenches 2 and 4).

South of the 'chapel'

Trench 1

4.3.13 Trench 1 was situated in the southern part of the Site (**Figures 1 & 2**). Underneath the modern topsoil and subsoil a buried topsoil (105) and subsoil (106) were identified. A deeper sondage was excavated by machine in the central portion of the trench. Cutting through the buried subsoil (106) was a suspected linear feature (113) (**Figure 4, Plate 1**) as well as two modern features, (103) and (109). Although (113) was only visible in the western-facing edge of the trench, its profile was strongly suggestive of a linear feature. If this was north-west – south-east aligned then this would explain the western part being obscured, as the trench depth steps up immediately to the north of the section. No dating evidence was obtained from this feature.

4.3.14 The possible banked enclosure suggested by the earthworks around the base of the hill may in fact be a function of the accumulation of colluvium around the base of the slope. Subsoil/hillwash deposit (107) was seen to thicken in depth towards the southern end of the trench.

Trench 5

4.3.15 Trench 5 was situated in the southern part of the Site, just to the east of Trench 1 (**Figures 1 & 2**). Removal of the modern overburden revealed a

buried topsoil (503) and subsoil (504) above the natural clay (505). Cut into the buried subsoil (504) a north-west – south-east aligned ditch (506) was seen filled with secondary deposits (507) and (508). Dating evidence recovered from this feature comprised a large group (94 sherds) of medieval pottery (13th/14th century). The southern part of the trench was deepened by machine just to the south of (506) in order to exposure the natural geology. No features were found at this depth.

North of the 'chapel'

Trench 7

4.3.16 Trench 7 was located in the northern part of the Site on a strongly defined geophysical response (**Figure 2A**, anomaly 4). Upon removal of the topsoil a well defined curvilinear feature (706) was exposed, cut into the subsoil layer (702/705) (**Figure 6, Plates 9 & 10**). Although fairly wide, this feature was relatively shallow with a flat base. It was aligned approximately west – east before curving to the south. The single fill within it (704) appears to have been a deliberately deposited, compacted layer. Feature (706) appears, therefore, to have been a foundation trench, suggesting that the geophysical response relates to a structure. It contained abundant charcoal, fired clay (some with wattle impressions) and one small sherd of later prehistoric pottery.

4.3.17 Excavation also revealed the modern topsoil and subsoil overlay a buried subsoil (703) which displayed plough scaring. Cut into this was a small sub-oval feature (710) which could have been a possible post-hole. Just to the north of this another sub-oval feature (708) was partially revealed. Although the eastern extent of this feature was obscured by the subsoil layer (705) it also appeared to cut through the lower part of this layer. The function of this feature is unclear though it may also have been a post-hole.

The 'causeway'

Trench 8

4.3.18 Trench 8 was situated in the far north-western part of the Site, in an attempt to investigate the possible causeway linking Chapel Head field with the field to the north-west, site of a possible settlement (**Figure 2A**, trend 7).

4.3.19 After the removal of topsoil and subsoil, a single feature was found in the southern part of the trench. Excavation of the feature showed it to be a shallow north-west – south-east aligned ditch (806), apparently re-cut on the same alignment by ditch (804). Both ditches had only one fill, (807) and (805) respectively, and strong similarities between these two deposits could suggest that these two ditches were in fact both part of the same feature with a slightly unusual profile. Equally possible is that the ditches were very nearly contemporary, leading to very similar infilling conditions. The two ditches, although shallow, are thought to represent the northern edge of a causeway linking the Chapel Head area to a settlement to the west. No corresponding southern boundary was identified either in the excavated trench or gradiometric survey, but it may lie along the modern farm track.

Other trenches

Trenches 9, 10 and 11

4.3.20 Trench 9, situated just to the north east of Trenches 3 and 6, and Trenches 10 and 11, situated to the west of Trenches 3 and 6, contained no

archaeology (**Figures 1 & 2**). In Trench 10 a depth of 0.40m of ploughsoil directly overlay the natural geology whereas in Trenches 9 and 11 a thin subsoil of around 0.10m was encountered. In the north-western end of Trench 9 a deeper sondage was excavated to a depth of 0.90m to confirm the stratigraphic sequence. Three possible features near the south-eastern end of Trench 9 were excavated but were concluded to be natural disturbance.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from ten of the 12 trenches excavated; no finds were recovered from Trenches 10 or 11, and few finds came from Trenches 8 or 9. The assemblage is primarily of medieval date, with small quantities of prehistoric, Late Iron Age or early Romano-British, and post-medieval material.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type and by date, and totals are presented in **Table 1**. Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned, order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition, and their potential date range. Spot dates have been recorded for selected material types as appropriate (pottery, coins). All finds data are currently held on an Access database.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The whole assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context. Prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Romano-British wares have been broadly treated (e.g. sandy wares, grog-tempered wares), but medieval and post-medieval wares have been assigned to specific types, following the local type series for Cambridgeshire. Totals by ware type are given in **Table 2**.

Later Prehistoric

5.2.2 A small group of 21 sherds has been dated as later prehistoric, although in the almost complete absence of diagnostic sherds only a broad date range of 1st millennium BC can be placed on most of these sherds. Fabrics represented are either sandy or shelly (some also containing sand), and the only diagnostic piece is the rim from a convex jar with plain upright rim from Trench 12 (ditch 1205). Other sherds were distributed in small quantities across Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 12. The condition of the sherds is generally small and fairly abraded, and most were clearly residual in later contexts. A small group of eight sherds in ditch (1205) consititutes the only dating evidence there, but the environmental evidence is contradictory (see below). A single sandy sherd from gully (706) is the only datable find from Trench 7.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

5.2.3 Four grog-tempered sherds and one in a sandy fabric have been dated as Late Iron Age or early Romano-British; this includes two rims from everted rim jars from Trench 4 (from topsoil and ditch (413). The likely date range is somewhere within the period 1st century BC to 1st century AD.

Medieval

5.2.4 The medieval assemblage comprises a limited range of ware types, overwhelmingly dominated by Ely wares. The earliest wares are represented by sherds of St Neots-type ware, including a jar rim (buried soil 105), but all sherds are apparently residual in later contexts. A few sherds of Developed St Neots ware (DNEO) are also present, including one jar and one bowl rim.

5.2.5 The bulk of the assemblage, however, is composed of Medieval Ely ware (MEL). No attempt has been made here to subdivide these into the three separate fabric types (MELS, MELC, MELCO) based on the range and frequency of inclusions (Spoerry 2008, 12-13), but visual inspection suggests that MELS and MELC at least are represented here. The Ely wares seem to have been used almost exclusively for jars – there are several rims, but only one jug strap handle, and few sherds are glazed, although the jars apparently carried simple rouletted and applied decoration. Ely wares are not generally susceptible to close dating, and this group could date anywhere between the 12th and the early 14th century.

5.2.6 The small quantity of sandy wares include examples of Huntingdon Fens Sandy ware (HUNFS), one sherd of Essex Medieval Micaceous Sandy ware (EMEMS), and other miscellaneous wares of uncertain source (MSW). Only jars forms are represented in this group.

5.2.7 Interestingly, there is very little evidence of products from the nearby Colne kilns – just one sherd of Colne C ware from Trench 3 topsoil, dated as late 15th/16th century (Healey *et al.* 1998). The earlier Colne wares are characterised by the presence of oolitic inclusions, but the only oolitic wares here are Lyveden-Stanion types, all from glazed jugs, one with complex slipped and applied decoration (context 507)

5.2.8 In terms of distribution, the largest group of medieval sherds came from Trench 5, 31 sherds from the topsoil, and 94 from ditch (506), providing a probable 13th/14th century date for the latter. Smaller groups came from Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 6, but none from any other trenches.

Post-Medieval

5.2.9 Post-medieval wares comprise one sherd of coarse redware (context 105) and one of Raeren stoneware (unstratified from Trench 3).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 This category includes fragments of brick, roof tile and floor tile, with at least one possible fragment of field drain.

5.3.2 Four fragments have been identified as Romano-British, comprising three *tegula* roof tiles (Trench 4 topsoil, ditch (414), foundation trench (605)) and one box flue tile (ditch 1205).

5.3.3 The remaining CBM appears to be exclusively of medieval date, and includes fragments of brick, roof tile and floor tile. The bricks are all in poorly-wedged, pale-firing fabrics with a very low sand content and a slightly soapy texture. No complete dimensions survived.

5.3.4 Roof tiles include both flat (peg) tiles and ridge tiles. The bulk of the peg tiles are in similar pale-firing, irregular fabrics to the bricks, although with a

varying sand content. No complete lengths or widths survive, and none of the tiles carry glaze or any other features. The few fragments identified as possibly belonging to ridge tiles are all in a more evenly coloured, slightly sandy, buff-brown fabric with a grey core.

5.3.5 The floor tiles are all plain; most have surviving glaze, and a couple of pieces are white-slipped under the glaze. Most are in Ely-type fabrics, with flecks of calcareous material – there is evidence of floor tile manufacture alongside pottery in Ely (Spoerry 2008, 28-9). Others are in a dense, orange-red fabric with few coarse components apart from iron oxides.

5.3.6 Most of the CBM came from contexts within Trenches 2, 3 and 6, where they can be assumed to relate to the possible chapel structure. None, however, came from the supposed structure within Trench 7, which seems to have been of wattle-and-daub construction (see **Fired Clay**).

5.4 Fired Clay

5.4.1 All of the fired clay appeared to represent structural material. Several pieces retained wattle impressions. Most of this material came from Trench 7, where it presumably relates to the probable structure there, represented by a curvilinear foundation trench.

5.5 Stone

5.5.1 The only pieces of definitely worked stone comprise two fragments of lava quernstone from Trench 12 (ditch 1205). All other stone fragments recovered are either completely unworked, or show possible surfaces; any or all of these could have been used as building material. Stone types include limestone and sandstone.

5.6 Worked Flint

5.6.1 The worked flint consists entirely of waste flakes, some broken. Most pieces are patinated, and most show signs of edge damage consistent with a residual provenance. Close dating is not possible in the absence of tools or other utilised pieces.

5.7 Metalwork

5.7.1 A fragment of a silver medieval coin, very worn and illegible, was an unstratified find in Trench 6.

5.7.2 A single copper alloy object was recovered, a small piece of folded sheet, of unknown date and function.

5.7.3 The ironwork consists largely of nails and other items of probably structural origin. Also present are one horseshoe fragment, and part of a rowel spur.

5.7.4 The lead includes a fragment, from a small ovoid or possibly shield-shaped object, with possible stamped (illegible) lettering around the edge, from Trench 3 topsoil. Fragments of lead window came from topsoil in Trench 2 may relate to the possible chapel structure in Trenches 3 and 6. The cames are of almost square H profile, and appear to have been milled in a toothless mill (Knight 1985, fig. 48, 2d). This is interesting dating evidence, and

somewhat at odds with the medieval date suggested for the chapel, as the earliest documentary evidence for the lead mill is mid 16th century, although it is possible that simple toothless mills were in operation earlier (Knight 1985, 156). Other lead objects comprise waste fragments.

5.8 Animal Bone

5.8.1 A total of 241 bones of mammals and birds was either hand-recovered or came from soil samples. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, so totals may vary from the raw fragment counts given in **Table 1**. Bone preservation varied across the site, resulting in a total of 38% of bones identifiable to species. At 5%, the number of loose teeth is low, but some re-working might have occurred. Gnawing marks made by dogs and other animals (small mammals and rodents) were seen on 2% and thus scavenging could have led to biases. Approximately 7% of the bones showed signs of contact with fire and the burning of bone waste or their use as fuel remains a possibility.

5.8.2 The material includes horse (n=1), cattle (57%), sheep/goat (25%), pig (9%), dog (n=1), deer (n=1; tooth), bird (n=4) and rodent (n=1). No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. The only bird species present is domestic fowl. It is likely that the diet of beef and mutton was supplemented by small proportions of pork and poultry. Domestic fowl would also have supplied the people with eggs, feathers and manure. It should however be kept in mind that the assemblage is quite small and might not be representative for the whole site.

5.8.3 In total, nine bones could be aged, and five bones provided measurements. The low numbers of ageable and measurable bones and the high number of unidentified fragments underscore the fragmented nature of the material.

5.8.4 The presence of elements of all parts of the animal body makes it likely that the animals were butchered locally. Butchery marks were seen on only two bones and were made with cleavers.

5.9 Other Finds

5.9.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of burnt (unworked) flint, ironworking slag, and marine shell (oyster and mussel). None of this is closely datable.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction and methods

6.1.1 Six bulk samples were taken for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. One sample was taken from a burnt deposit (410) at the bottom of ditch (425), which pre-dates the supposed medieval enclosure ditch. Five deposits of probable medieval date were sampled, including buried soils or spreads (105, 204), the upper fill of ditch (426), foundation trench (706) and a dump of material within a small pit (415).

6.1.2 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 3**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.1.3 The flots were varied in size, the bigger flots being dominated by wood charcoal. The charcoal from the lower fill of foundation trench (706) was stained orange, presumably derived from iron deposits and possibly indicative of a fluctuating water-table.

6.2 Results

Burnt deposit (410)

6.2.1 A single grain of *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (free-threshing wheat) was recovered from burnt deposit (410), with small quantities of charcoal, mostly *Quercus* sp. (oak), and occasional fragments of mammal and fish bone. The presence of free-threshing *Triticum* grain and fish bone are more characteristic of the medieval period than earlier periods.

6.2.2 The other five samples produced characteristic medieval cereal assemblages. Cereal grain was present in three deposits (ditch 426, foundation trench 706, spread 204). Dark spread (204) was taken from the northern area of the trench, overlying a cobbled area. The deposit produced a large quantity of charcoal of mixed taxa in addition to over 100 cereal grains. A fragment of tooth and occasional fish bones were also present, suggesting that this deposit contained mixed, possibly domestic refuse. Ditch (426) yielded a much smaller flot with occasional charred grain and one weed seed as well as *Quercus* charcoal and fish and small animal bone. Foundation trench (706) produced a larger flot, again with over 100 cereal grains and occasional weed seeds, as well as iron-stained *Quercus* sp. charcoal fragments. The iron staining is possibly indicative of a fluctuating water table with this deposit at the bottom of the ditch experiencing temporarily wet episodes.

6.2.3 The range of cereal species present in these samples is typical of the medieval period. Free-threshing *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type (bread/rivet wheat) dominated the two larger assemblages. Occasional grains of *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled barley) were present in foundation trench (706). A single grain of *Secale cereale* (rye) was identified in spread (204). One grain of *Triticum spelta/dicoccum* (spelt/emmer wheat) came from foundation trench (706); this is more characteristic of the prehistoric and Romano-British periods and is likely to represent re-deposited earlier material. Weed seeds and other wild plant remains were extremely rare in the deposits, consisting of a single fragment of *Prunus* type (sloe/plum/cherry etc), and occasional seeds of *Galium aparine* (goosegrass), *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (vetch/tare etc) and *Bromus* sp. (brome grass). No chaff was present in any of the deposits.

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 The range of cereal species present in the medieval deposits are as would be expected for an occupation site of this date. Free-threshing wheat is dominant of sites from the Saxon period onwards in southern Britain (Greig 1991) and would have formed the staple grain in the diet of the occupants of the site. Rye was also present although represented by a single grain only. It is not possible to establish if this paucity is a product of chance or if it represents a genuine pattern at the site. Barley is consistently present at sites throughout prehistory and the historical period and may represent food or brewing waste or a fodder crop. While published archaeobotanical data from the immediate vicinity are limited, across the wider area of East Anglia the pattern at both rural and urban sites is that free-threshing wheat dominates while rye, oats and barley are present to varying degrees (Murphy 1997a; 1997b). The absence of weed seeds and chaff in the deposits would be consistent with fully processed grain being brought into the site, although more detailed interpretation is not possible.

6.3.2 Few comparable botanical reports have been published in the local area and the significance of the remains is difficult to interpret with certainty. Botanical assemblages from three rural sites to the south east of Warboys closer to Cambridge have produced charred assemblages, all dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. Longstanton (Ellis and Rátkai 2001; Smith 2001) and Oakington (Stevens forthcoming), both situated on the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays and Cottenham (Mortimer 2000; Stevens 1997), situated on a ridge of greensand, all produced much greater evidence for cereal processing waste in the form of chaff and weed seeds. As such these sites are more typical of rural sites involved in arable production. All three sites also produced a more diverse range of crops with free-threshing wheat, oats, barley and rye, and peas and beans, with possible lentil. The site at Cottenham in particular produced more substantial evidence for rye cultivation, possibly associated with the sandier soil at this site as apposed to the clay soils at the other sites more suited to wheat cultivation. The absence of crop processing waste and chaff at the Warboys site could be related to the possible monastic nature of the site and is perhaps more typical of urban sites with less evidence for arable activity.

6.3.3 The wood charcoal present in the samples is likely to be derived from fuel or possible structural timbers. The dominance of oak is fairly typical and is likely to reflect deliberate choice of timber type rather than local woodland vegetation. The presence of occasional fish bone and fragments of mammal bone would indicate some mixed refuse was present in the deposits.

7 DISCUSSION

Introduction

7.1.1 The evaluation has identified a number of features within the area of Chapel Head, including a well defined structure seen in Trenches 3 and 6, and a possible surrounding enclosure. A number of ditches and gullies were also recorded, some of which clearly pre-date the enclosure ditch. Indications of later prehistoric and Late iron Age/early Romano-British activity were found, but few if any deposits or features could be assigned to these earlier periods.

7.1.2 The medieval features were truncated by ploughing but several of the trenches revealed the presence of buried soils under the modern overburden. These buried soils appeared to overlie and potentially protect the prehistoric features, though Trench 7 saw some evidence of what must be medieval plough damage.

The lost chapel?

7.1.3 There is a temptation to assume that the structure found in Trenches 3 and 6 is the supposed 'lost chapel', but there is little firm evidence on which to base this. The appearance of the field name 'Chapel Close' (as seen first on the 1795 Enclosure map) appears to have been a relatively modern development and could merely relate to the previous ecclesiastical ownership of the land. Although the alignment is correct, and the floor plan not inconsistent with a small chapel, the relatively frequent signs of domestic occupation in the form of pottery and animal bone does not appear typical of such a use. The animal bone assemblage itself suggests local livestock management and butchery. Moreover, the position of the structure on the southern edge of the possible enclosure suggests that there may have been further structures within the enclosure. The Site could well have been a grange farm, held and worked by monks. Such a complex would have included a chapel for the daily offices to be held. The earlier finding of the Barnack stone gothic column in Chapel Head field does suggest that it may have come from a high status, ecclesiastical structure, but this need not necessarily have been the structure found in this evaluation.

The enclosure and causeway

7.1.4 Dating of the enclosure, formed by ditches (208), (426) and (1205), is slightly ambiguous but it seems most likely to have been medieval. Although Iron Age material was found in the ditch in Trench 12, in Trench 2 ditch (208) not only contained medieval material, but also cut subsoil (202), which contained medieval pottery. Ditch (804), identified as the northern causeway ditch, included a large fragment of medieval peg tile.

Other features

7.1.5 Several other alignments, some possibly pre-dating the medieval period, were identified. The ditches in Trenches 1 and 5 (113, 506) seem to have been more or less parallel and are suggestive of medieval farming practice. Although no definite dating came from (113), this feature cut the buried subsoil which is presumed to be Iron Age or later on the basis of pottery. Ditch (506) contained considerable amounts of medieval material.

7.1.6 Ditches in Trenches 2 (210) and 4 (425) both pre-date the enclosure, although deposit (204) within ditch (210) contained medieval pottery. This may be suggestive of several different phases within a relatively short timeframe. There was very little dating from the earlier ditch in Trench 4 apart from a few Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery sherds within (413). Gully (317) in Trench 3 clearly pre-dates the structure.

7.1.7 Another structure was identified in Trench 7 although its form is unclear; the curved length exposed within the trench suggests a possible circular structure, while the geophysical response could indicate a rectilinear building. The material within the foundation cut is suggestive of a wattle and daub built structure. Only a single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature.

Conclusions

7.1.8 The Site clearly saw activity and possible occupation from the Late Iron Age onwards and appears to have later been the site of a medieval enclosure. This included at least one well built structure which would have occupied a prominent place on the hilltop. More work is needed to further date and define the phases of activity on the Site and to establish its relationship, if any, to the earthworks immediately to the north-west.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1 The results of the evaluation are of at least local interest, but are too slight to warrant further analysis or detailed publication. A brief summary of the results will be submitted to the *Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Journal*, for inclusion in the annual round-up of archaeology in the county.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The archive, which includes all artefacts, written, drawn and photographic records and digital data relating directly to the investigation, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the site code WAR08 and Wessex Archaeology project code 68730. In due course, the archive will be transferred to the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Store.

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Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 7	Tr 8	Tr 9	Tr 12	Unstrat	Total
Pottery	63/364	44/431	61/497	10/92	125/1228	62/423	1/3	-	-	6/83	-	372/3121
Prehistoric	*2/11*	*5/80*	*1/7*	*7/57*	-	-	*1/3*	-	-	*5/78*	-	*21/236*
LIA/Romano-British	-	-	-	*3/35*	-	*1/3*	-	-	-	*1/5*	-	*5/43*
Medieval	*60/350*	*39/351*	*59/484*	-	*125/1228*	*61/420*	-	-	-	-	-	*344/2833*
Post-Medieval	*1/3*	-	*1/6*	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	*2/9*
Ceramic Building Material	16/2640	131/8626	77/6851	3/784	4/154	81/7754	-	3/206	7/204	3/345	-	325/27564
Fired Clay	-	3/20	-	34/324	1/5	3/132	99/6883	-	-	3/131	-	143/7495
Stone	-	7/3463	1/49	-	-	1/196	1/209	-	-	2/96	-	12/4013
Flint	5/32	1/2	-	4/27	-	-	1/3	-	-	1/2	-	12/66
Burnt Flint	-	-	-	1/10	-	-	2/7	-	-	-	-	3/17
Slag	-	2/65	-	5/424	-	-	-	-	-	1/22	-	8/511
Metalwork (no. objects)	26	14	51	13	5	11	1	-	-	1	20	142
Coins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*
Copper Alloy	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	-	-	-	*1*
Iron	*23*	*12*	*49*	*8*	*3*	*10*	-	-	-	*1*	*19*	*125*
Lead	*3*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*2*	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	*15*
Animal Bone	40/524	26/69	8/65	190/753	9/29	6/45	7/14	1/17	-	28/251	6/15	321/1782
Shell	8/17	7/159	-	-	-	1/21	-	-	-	2/45	-	18/242

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Period	Ware	No. sherds	Weight (g)
LATER PREHISTORIC	Shelly ware	19	225
	Sandy ware	2	11
	sub-total later prehistoric	*21*	*236*
LIA/ROMANO-BRITISH	Grog-tempered ware	4	29
	Greyware	1	14
	sub-total LIA/Romano-British	*5*	*43*
MEDIEVAL	St Neots ware	18	179
	Miscellaneous sandy ware	42	201
	Medieval Ely ware	245	2053
	Lyveden-Stanion ware	6	60
	Hunts/Fens sandy ware	14	83
	Essex medieval micaceous sandy ware	1	2
	Developed St Neots ware	17	249
	Colne C ware	1	6
	sub-total medieval	*344*	*2833*
POST-MEDIEVAL	Redware	1	3
	Raeren stoneware	1	6
	sub-total post-medieval	*2*	*9*
	OVERALL TOTAL	**372**	**3121**

Table 3: The charred plant remains

	Sample	4	1	2	3	5	6
	Context	410	105	204	403	704	416
	Feature	411	-	-	414	706	415
	Feature Type	Burnt deposit	Buried soil	Spread	Ditch fill	Gully	Pit
	Sample vol (l)	2	10	50	20	10	1.5
	Flot vol (ml)/%roots	20/10	15/80	600	130/30	300/30	10
Cereals							
Triticum aestivum/turgidum	Bread/Rivet wheat grain	1	-	106	4	47	-
Triticum spelta/dicoccum	Spelt/Emmer wheat grain	-	-	-	-	1	-
Triticum sp.	Wheat grain	-	-	11	-	2	-
Hordeum vulgare sl	Barley grain	-	-	-	2	21	-
Secale cereale L.	Rye grain	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cerealia indet	Indeterminate grain	-	-	38	-	40	-
Weeds/Wild							
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	Vetch/Vetchling/Tare etc	-	1	-	1	-	-
Galium aparine L.	Goosegrass/Cleavers	-	-	1	-	-	-
Prunus sp.	Sloe/Plum etc. stone frag.	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bromus sp.	Brome grass	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ignota		-	-	1	-	1	-
Other							
Charcoal (4/2mm)ml		5/3	1/<1	300/120	40/30	180/60	2/1
Molluscs		-	B	A	C	C	-
Fish bone/scales		C	-	C	B	-	-

APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Trench Descriptions

bgl= below ground level

TRENCH 1			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 20.48x1.94m		**Max. depth:** 1.15m	**Ground level:** 3.40-5.20m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
101	*Topsoil*	Ploughsoil – mid brown clay loam with sparse flint inclusions. Bioturbated. Friable. Under grass. Overlies (107).		0.00-0.22m bgl
102	*Natural*	Natural geology – Pale yellow-brown clay. Compact.		0.48m+ bgl
103	***Cut***	**Cut of modern post hole. Filled with (104). Circular. 0.22m diameter. Unexcavated. Cuts (106).**		**-**
104	*Layer*	Fill of **(103)**. Mid orange-brown clay loam. Slightly mixed. Compact.		-
105	*Layer*	Buried topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% flint inclusions. A layer c.0.10m thick occurring at a variable depth beneath ground surface. Compact. Overlies (106).		0.28-0.55m bgl
106	*Layer*	Buried subsoil. Light yellow-brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Possible colluvial. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (102).		0.30-0.80m bgl
107	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil – mid yellow-brown silty clay. Layer thins towards south and is absent in southern end of trench. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Overlies (105).		0.20-0.45m bgl
108	*Fill*	Fill of **(109)**. Dark brown clay silt.		-
109	***Cut***	**Cut – modern pit/posthole partially revealed at southern edge of trench. Diameter *c.* 0.50m. Cuts (106).**		**-**
110	*Fill*	VOID		-
111	***Cut***	**VOID**		**-**
112	*Fill*	Secondary fill of **(113)**. Mid red-brown silty clay. Sparse flint inclusions. Slightly mixed. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(113)**.		0.42m deep
113	***Cut***	**Cut of probable ditch. Visible only in eastern baulk section of trench. Thought to be north-west – south-east aligned – depth of trench rises sharply to the immediate north-east of the section. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 1.73m wide. Filled with (112). Cuts (106).**		**0.42m deep**
114	*Layer*	Discrete deposit of daub/burnt clay within (107). Mid red-brown silty clay.		0.26-0.48m bgl

TRENCH 2			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 7.10x2.40m		**Max. depth:** 1.05m	**Ground level:** 5.69-6.00m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
201	*Topsoil*	Ploughsoil – mid brown clay loam with sparse flint inclusions.		0.00-0.35m bgl
202	*Subsoil*	Subsoil – mid yellowish brown silty clay loam.		0.25-0.65m bgl
203	*Natural*	Natural – light yellowish brown silty clay. Probably a later glacial deposit above the boulder clay.		0.60m+ bgl
204	*Layer*	Dumped deposit of burnt material into ditch **(210)**. Dark grey silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Mixed deposit. Some bioturbation. Burnt material concentrated at base of deposit. Overlies (211).		0.23m deep
205	*Fill*	Tertiary fill of ditches **(208)** and **(210)**. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately friable. Bioturbated. Overlies (207) and (209).		0.41m deep
206	*Layer*	Natural disturbance. Unexcavated. Mid grey clay. No visible inclusions. Irregular in plan.		-
207	*Fill*	Deliberate dump of stones into ditch **(210)**. Possible attempt to stabilize feature. Pale yellow grey silty clay. 75% stone, Sub-angular – sub-rounded, 8-15cm. Compact. Discrete area. Overlies (204).		0.15m deep
208	***Cut***	**East-north-east – west-south-west aligned ditch. Medieval.**		**0.61m**

		Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 1.25m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Relationship to (210) unclear – on slightly different alignment. Filled with (205) and (209). Cuts (202).	**deep**
209	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(208)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(208)**.	0.32m deep
210	***Cut***	**North-west – south-east aligned ditch. Medieval enclosure ditch. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 1.75m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. Relationship to (208) unclear – on slightly different alignment. Filled with (204), (205), (207) and (210). Cuts (202).**	**0.79m deep**
211	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch (**210)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Very rare chalk flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly homogeneous. Charcoal washed in from the north. Overlies **(210)**.	0.24m deep

TRENCH 3			Type: Machine Excavated	
Dimensions: 14.90x 6.80m		**Max. depth:** 0.53m	**Ground level:** 5.90-6.30m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
301	*Topsoil*	Ploughsoil – mid brown clay loam with sparse flint inclusions.		0.0-0.30m
302	*Layer*	Demolition rubble outside north wall of building. Undressed grey stone fragments.		-
303	*Group*	Group number. Fill of **(310)**. Foundation material for building walls. Composed of (312), (315), (330), (336) and (338).		-
304	*Layer*	Deliberate levelling or surface deposit. Interior of building. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Similar to (306), (308) and (309). Same as (320) and (322)		-
305	*Layer*	Demolition rubble outside south wall of building. Pale grey clay. 15% undressed grey stone fragments, <1-18cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Similar to (307). Overlies (311). Same as (313).		-
306	*Layer*	Deliberate levelling or surface deposit. Around exterior of building. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Similar to (304), (308) and (309). Same as (314).		-
307	*Layer*	Demolition rubble. Pale grey clay. 15% undressed grey stone fragments, <1-18cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Moderately compact. Similar to (305). Overlies (304). Same as (318) and (321).		-
308	*Layer*	Deliberate levelling or surface deposit. Interior of building. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Similar to (304), (306) and (309).		-
309	*Layer*	Deliberate levelling or surface deposit. Around exterior of building. Mid grey-brown clay. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Similar to (304), (306) and (308).		-
310	*Group*	Group number. Construction cut for building wall footings trenches. Filled with (303). Composed of (311), (324), 331), (335) and (337).		-
311	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. South-east interior corner of structure. Filled with (312). Steep, concave sides, flat base. 0.88m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (308).**		**0.31m deep**
312	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(337)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(337)**.		0.31m deep

313	*Layer*	Same as (305). Overlies (312).	0.04m
314	*Layer*	Same as (306). Cut by **(311)**.	0.29m+
315	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(324)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-10cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(324)**.	0.27m deep
316	*Fill*	Secondary fill of **(317)**. Dark grey-brown silty clay. No inclusions. Overlies **(317)**. Cut by **(324)**.	0.19m deep
317	***Cut***	**Cut of north-west – south-east aligned gully or possible beam slot. Filled with (316). Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.50m wide. Predates structure.**	**0.19m deep**
318	*Layer*	Same as (307) and (321). Overlies (315).	0.04m deep
319		VOID	
320	*Layer*	Same as (304) and (322). Cut by **(324)**.	0.06m+ deep
321	*Layer*	Same as (307) and (318). Overlies (322).	0.05m deep
322	*Layer*	Same as (304) and (320). Cut by **(324)**.	0.28m+ deep
323		VOID	
324	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. South-east interior corner of structure. Filled with (315). Steep, concave sides, flat base. 0.76m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (320), (322) and (316).**	**0.27m deep**
325		VOID	
326		VOID	
327		VOID	
328		VOID	
329	*Layer*	Same as (309). Cut by **(331)**.	0.12m+ deep
330	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(331)**. Mid orange-pink silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(331)**.	0.18m deep
331	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. West – east aligned, north wall of structure. Filled with (330). Steep, concave sides, flat base. 0.64m wide. Appears to terminate in eastern part of section but this may be truncation. Cuts (329).**	**0.18m deep**
332		VOID	
333		VOID	
334		VOID	
335	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. South-east interior corner of structure. Filled with (336). Steep, concave sides, flat base. 0.88m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (308).**	**0.22m deep**
336	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(337)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(337)**.	0.22m deep
337	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. North – south aligned, east wall of structure. Filled with (338). Steep, concave sides, flat base. 0.88m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (308).**	**0.24m deep**
338	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(337)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(337)**.	0.24m deep

TRENCH 4			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 8.40m x 6.30m		**Max. depth:** 1.08m	**Ground level:** 5.24-5.78m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
401	*Topsoil*	Ploughsoil – mid brown clay loam with sparse flint inclusions.	0.00-0.30m bgl
402	*Subsoil*	Subsoil – mid yellow brown silty clay.	0.30-0.38m bgl

403	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(414)**. Dark grey clay. Very rare chalk flecks. Frequent charcoal and burnt clay. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with (405). Overlies (405).	0.15m deep
404	*Fill*	Upper secondary fill of ditch **(413)**. Along with (418) and (408) represent possible gully re-cut. Mid grey silty clay. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Very slightly diffuse interface with (412). Overlies (412).	0.08m deep
405	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(414)**. Re-deposited natural clay. Pale yellow-brown clay. No visible inclusions. Compact. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies (406).	0.42m deep
406	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(414)**. Derives from the east. Mid yellow-brown clay. <1% inclusions. Compact. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies (423).	0.25m deep
407	*Fill*	Secondary fill of **(415)**. Pale yellow grey clay. No visible inclusions. Fairly homogeneous, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with (415). Overlies (416).	0.20m deep
408	*Fill*	Upper secondary fill of ditch **(411)**. Along with (418) and (404) represent possible gully re-cut. Mid grey silty clay. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Very slightly diffuse interface with (409). Overlies (409).	0.05m deep
409	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(411)**. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 1% sub-rounded inclusions. Occasional diffuse mid yellow-brown mottling. Compact. Some bioturbation. Incorporates deliberate deposit (410). Overlies **(411)**.	0.51m deep
410	*Fill*	Discrete, deliberate dump of charcoal and burnt clay within (409). Mid brown clay. No visible inclusions. Possible hearth debris.	0.07m deep
411	***Cut***	**South-east – north-west aligned ditch, curves to the west. Undated, possible earlier alignment than the medieval enclosure. Straight, steep sides, concave base. 0.67m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. In plan clearly cut by north-south ditch (414)/(422). Filled with (408), (409) and (410). Western edge cut by pit (415). Identical to (413) and (417). Cuts (424). Part of Group (425).**	**0.51m deep**
412	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(413)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Fairly homogeneous. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(413)**.	0.31m deep
413	***Cut***	**East –west curve of south-east – north-west aligned ditch. Dating from upper fill late IA/early RB, earlier alignment than the medieval enclosure. Slightly convex, moderate sides, concave base. ~0.75m wide, northern edge unclear. Diffuse in plan and section. In plan clearly cut by north-south ditch (414)/(422). Filled with (404) and (412). Identical to (411) and (417). Cuts (424). Part of Group (425).**	**0.31m deep**
414	***Cut***	**North – south aligned ditch. Medieval enclosure ditch. Filled with (403), (405), (406) and (423). Convex, steep sides, concave base. 1.53m wide. Seen in plan to cut (411)/(413)/(417). Identical to (422). Cuts (424). Part of Group (426).**	**0.70m deep**
415	***Cut***	**Small oval pit. Concave moderate sides, slightly concave base. 0.62m wide, 0.88m long. Filled with (407) and (416). Diffuse in plan and section. Cuts (409) upper fill of ditch (411). Undated.**	**0.23m deep**
416	*Fill*	Possible deliberate deposit within pit **(415)**. Charcoal rich dump of material. Mid grey clay. Slightly mixed. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(415)**.	0.05m deep
417	***Cut***	**Shallow south-east – north-west aligned ditch, later curves to the west. Undated, possible earlier alignment than the medieval enclosure. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 1.07m wide. Diffuse in plan and section. In plan clearly cut by north-south ditch (414)/(422). Filled with (418) and (419). Identical to (411) and (413). Cuts (424). Part of Group 425).**	**0.28m deep**

418	*Fill*	Upper secondary fill of ditch **(417)**. Along with (408) and (404) represent possible gully re-cut. Mid grey silty clay. Very Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with (419). Overlies (419).	0.10m deep
419	*Fill*	Lower secondary fill of ditch **(417)**. Mid grey-brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Occasional small, diffuse mid orange mottles. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies **(417)**.	0.19m deep
420	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(422)**. Dark grey clay. Very rare chalk flecks. Frequent charcoal and burnt clay. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Fairly clear interface with (421). Overlies (421).	0.23m deep
421	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(422)**. Re-deposited natural clay. Pale yellow-brown clay. No visible inclusions. Compact. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(422)**.	0.10m deep
422	***Cut***	**North – south aligned ditch. Medieval enclosure ditch. Filled with (420) and (421). Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.80m wide. Seen in plan to cut (411)/(413)/(417). Identical to (414). Cuts (424). Part of Group (426).**	**0.33m deep**
423	*Fill*	Primary fill of ditch **(414)**. Re-deposited natural clay. Pale yellow-brown clay. No visible inclusions. Compact. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(414)**.	0.16m deep
424	*Natural*	Natural Geology. Pale yellow clay. Compact.	0.38m+ bgl
425	*Group*	Group number for curvilinear ditch (411)/(413)/(417).	
426	*Group*	Group number for north-south enclosure ditch (414)/(422).	

TRENCH 5			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 20.20x1.90m		**Max. depth:** 0.91m	**Ground level:** 3.30m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
501	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil/ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Sparse flint inclusions. Compact but breaking apart easily into lumps. Under grass. Overlies (502).	0.00-0.20m bgl
502	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil. Mottled Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Compact but friable. Bioturbated. Overlies (503).	0.20-0.30m bgl
503	*Layer*	Buried Topsoil. Mid grey silty clay. Very rare chalk flecks. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies (504).	0.30-0.40m bgl
504	*Layer*	Buried subsoil. Mid grey-yellow clay. No visible inclusions. Compact. Occasional mid blue grey mottles. Overlies (505).	0.40-0.70m bgl
505	*Natural*	Natural geology. Pale yellow clay frequent mid grey mottles. Very rare chalk flecks. Compact.	0.70m+ bgl
506	***Cut***	**North-west – south-east aligned ditch. Medieval ditch. Filled with (507) and (508). Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 1.10m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Cuts (504).**	**0.43m deep**
507	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(506)**. Mid brown clay. Rare chalk flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Compact. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Clear interface with (508). Overlies (508).	0.29m deep
508	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(506)**. Mid orange-brown clay. No visible inclusions. Diffuse mid yellow-brown mottling. Compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(506)**.	0.14m deep

TRENCH 6			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 7.00x5.25m		**Max. depth:** 0.60m	**Ground level:** 6.00m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
601	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil/ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Fairly loose and friable. Bioturbated. Sparse flint inclusions. Under grass. Overlies (602), (604) and (606).	0.00-0.31m bgl
602	*Layer*	Deliberate levelling or surface deposit. Clay interior of building. Mid grey clay. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact.	-

		Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Similar to (604) and (606).	
603	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. North - south aligned, parallel to (605). Filled with (619). Moderate, concave sides, flat base. 0.64m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (602) and (604).**	**0.15m deep**
604	*Layer*	Deliberate levelling or surface deposit. Clay interior of building. Mid grey clay. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Similar to (602) and (606).	-
605	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. North - south aligned, west wall of structure. Filled with (620). Steep, concave sides, flat base. 0.91m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (604) and (606).**	**0.21m deep**
606	*Layer*	Deliberate levelling or surface deposit. Around exterior of building. Mid grey clay. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Similar to (604) and (606).	-
607	*Fill*	Fill of pit/tree throw **(608)**. Mid brown silty clay. 25% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-18cm. Slightly mixed.	0.12m deep
608	***Cut***	**Pit or possible tree throw, cutting north-west corner of chapel. Filled with (607). 0.62m wide.**	**0.12m deep**
609	***Cut***	**Small pit or possible tree throw. Filled with (610). 0.28m wide. Cuts foundation trench.**	**0.12m deep**
610	*Fill*	Fill of pit/tree throw **(609)**. Mid brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Slightly mixed.	0.12m deep
611	***Cut***	**Cut of pit or possible tree throw. Filled with (612). 0.75m wide. Cuts foundation trench.**	**0.16m deep**
612	*Fill*	Fill of pit/tree throw **(611)**. Mid brown silty clay. 30% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-28cm. Slightly mixed.	0.16m deep
613	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. North-west corner of structure. Filled with (614). Steep, concave sides, flat base. Disturbed by later tree throw (608). Clear in plan and section. Cuts (606).**	**0.22m deep**
614	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(613)**. Mid yellow-pink silty clay. 15% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-15cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Bioturbated. Overlies **(613)**. Cut by **(608)**.	0.22m deep
615	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(616)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 10% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Gritty. Bioturbated. Overlies **(616)**.	0.23m deep
616	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. East – west aligned, south wall of structure. Filled with (615). Moderate, concave sides, flat base. Over 0.90m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (602).**	**0.23m deep**
617	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(618)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 10% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(618)**.	0.24m deep
618	***Cut***	**Cut of foundation/robber trench. East – west aligned, north wall of structure. Filled with (617). Steep, concave sides, flat base. 1.00m wide. Clear in plan and section. Cuts (602) and (606).**	**0.24m deep**
619	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(603)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 60% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-18cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(603)**.	0.15m deep
620	*Fill*	Deliberate fill of foundation/robber trench **(605)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 20% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-22cm. Slightly mixed, compact deposit. Some bioturbation. Overlies **(605)**.	0.21m deep

TRENCH 7			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 10.0m by 1.8m		**Max. depth:** 0.70m	**Ground level:**123.9-124.1m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
701	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil/ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay, compact but breaking apart easily into lumps; rare burnt clay fragments. Overlies (702) and (705).		0.00-0.38m bgl
702	*Subsoil*	Ploughed subsoil. Mottled light greyish-yellow silty clay; compact,		0.38-0.54m

		friable; only inclusions from (704), due to plough drag. Rare carbon flecks and burnt clay. Overlies (703).	bgl
703	*Subsoil*	Buried subsoil. Mid yellow silty clay with very slight grey mottling, probably from bioturbation; no inclusions. Subsoil, with evidence of early ploughing.	0.54m+
704	*Fill*	Very dark grey silty matrix, containing very abundant burnt clay fragments, varying in size up to 0.10m; abundant carbon fragments from withies (probably willow). Compact and solid, dumped into gully **(706)** and deliberately compacted, forming a solid base, possibly for a wall foundation.	0.24m deep
705	*Layer*	Originally though to be an internal deposit of building, but in fact the same as (702), through which **(706)** is cut. Overlies (703).	0.38-0.54m bgl
706	***Cut***	**Foundation trench. Curvilinear but roughly north – south. Filled with (704). Shallow, sub-U-shaped, partially exposed in trench. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Some disturbance or truncation to top from modern ploughing.**	**0.24m deep**
707	*Fill*	Fill of feature **(708)**. Mid grey silty clay. Compact, plastic, no inclusions. Overlies **(708)**.	0.20m deep
708	***Cut***	**Sub-oval cut (0.45m wide); steeply sloping sides, becoming concave to flat base. Cuts through (705) but also obscured by this deposit. Uncertain function, possibly dug-out post. Filled with (707).**	**0.20m deep**
709	*Fill*	Fill of feature **(710)**. Pale yellow-brown silty clay; compact, friable; no inclusions. Overlies **(710)**.	0.11m deep
710	***Cut***	**Small, sub-oval cut (0.30x0.20m); steeply sloping sides to pointed base. Uncertain where cut from. Possible small post/stakehole, or animal burrow. Filled with (709). Cuts (703).**	**0.11m deep**

TRENCH 8			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 35.95x1.92m		**Max. depth:** 0.80m	**Ground level:** 3.34m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
801	*Topsoil*	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Fairly loose and friable. Bioturbated. Sparse flint inclusions. Under grass. Overlies (802).	0.00-0.12m bgl
802	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Sparse flint inclusions. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies (803).	0.12-0.25m bgl
803	*Natural*	Natural clay geology. Pale yellow-grey clay. Compact. Rare iron oxide mottles.	0.25m+ bgl
804	***Cut***	**North-west – south-east aligned ditch, fairly shallow. Forms northern boundary of causeway linking Chapel Head to settlement to the west. Filled with (805). Convex, moderate sides, concave base. 1.37m wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Recorded as being a re-cut of (806) but fill (805) and (807) are near identical therefore (804) and (806) may be the same ditch with an unusual profile or they are nearly contemporary features. Cuts (807).**	**0.38m deep**
805	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(804)**. Dark grey-brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Slightly mixed, very diffuse mid brown mottling. Some bioturbation. Very similar to (807), possibly identical deposit. Overlies **(804)**.	0.38m deep
806	***Cut***	**North-west – south-east aligned ditch, fairly shallow. Forms northern boundary of causeway linking Chapel Head to settlement to the west. Filled with (807). Convex, shallow sides, concave base. 0.66m+ wide. Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Recorded as being re-cut by (804) but fill (805) and (807) are near identical therefore (804) and (806) may be the same ditch with an unusual profile or they are nearly contemporary features. Cuts (803).**	**0.29m deep**

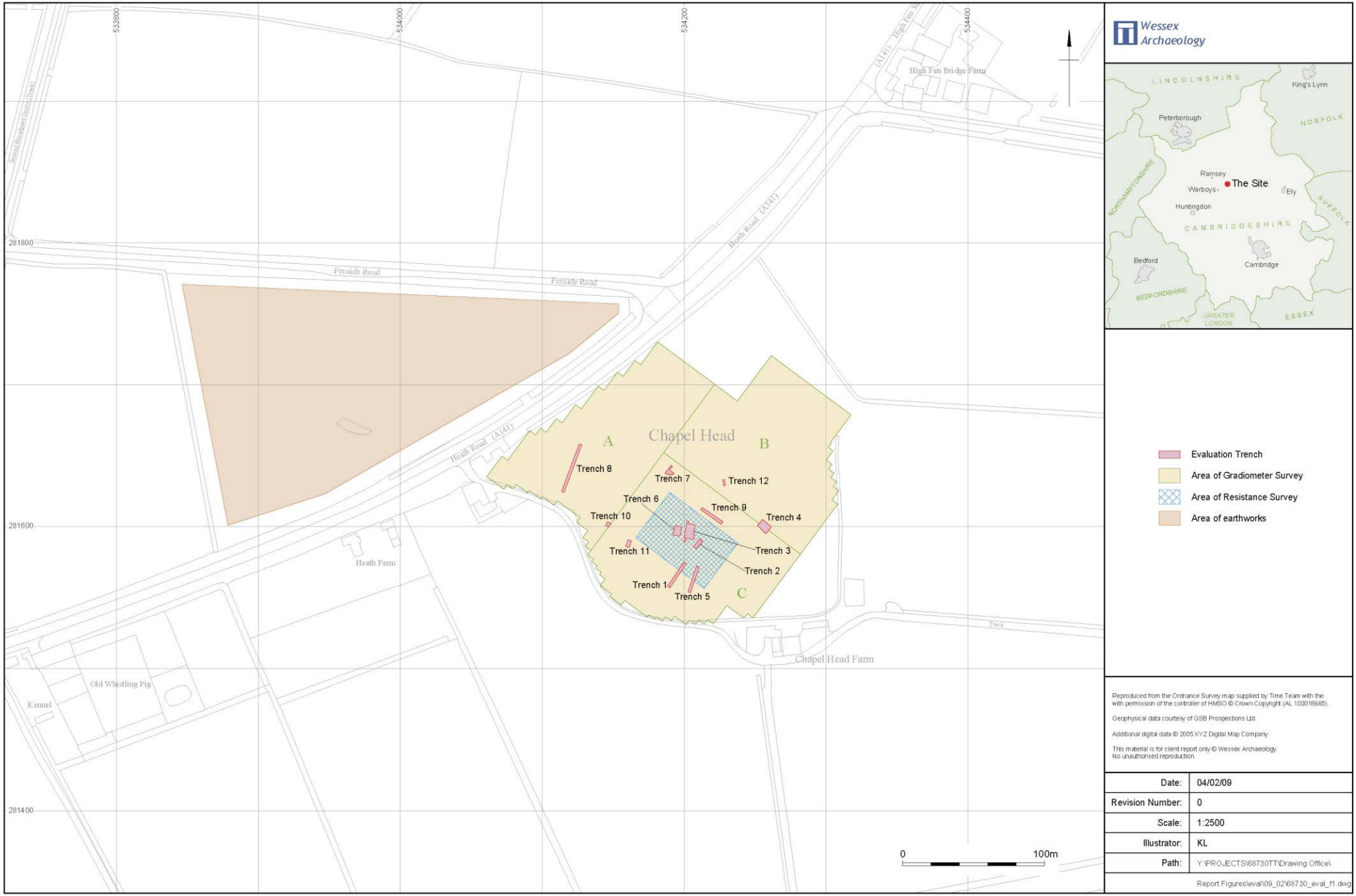
807	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(806)**. Dark grey-brown silty clay. No visible inclusions. Slightly mixed, very diffuse mid brown mottling. Some bioturbation. Very similar to (805), possibly identical deposit. Overlies **(806)**.	0.29m deep

TRENCH 9			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 17.70x1.90m		**Max. depth:** 0.90m	**Ground level:** 6.68m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
901	*Topsoil*	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Fairly loose and friable. Bioturbated. Sparse flint inclusions. Under grass. Overlies (902).	0.00-0.40m bgl
902	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Sparse flint inclusions. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies (903).	0.40-0.50m bgl
903	*Natural*	Natural clay geology. Pale yellow-grey clay. Compact. Rare iron oxide mottles.	0.50m+ bgl

TRENCH 10			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 3.00x2.75m		**Max. depth:** 0.40m	**Ground level:** 3.60m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
1001	*Topsoil*	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Fairly loose and friable. Bioturbated. Sparse flint inclusions. Under grass. Overlies (1002).	0.00-0.40m bgl
1002	*Natural*	Natural clay geology. Pale yellow-grey clay. Compact. Rare iron oxide mottles.	0.40m+ bgl

TRENCH 11			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 5.10x2.92m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 3.70m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
1101	*Topsoil*	Modern ploughsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Fairly loose and friable. Bioturbated. Sparse flint inclusions. Under grass. Overlies (1102).	0.00-0.40m bgl
1102	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Sparse flint inclusions. Moderately compact. Some bioturbation. Overlies (1103).	0.40-0.50m bgl
1103	*Natural*	Natural clay geology. Pale yellow-grey clay. Compact. Rare iron oxide mottles.	0.50m+ bgl

TRENCH 12			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 4.00 x 1.10m		**Max. depth:** 0.83m	**Ground level:** 6.35-6.12m aOD
context	**description**		**depth**
1201	*Topsoil*	Topsoil/modern ploughsoil. Grey-brown silty clay. Sparse flint inclusions. Bioturbated. Overlies (1206).	0.00-0.30m bgl
1202	*Fill*	Upper secondary fill of ditch **(1205)**. Grey silty clay. No visible inclusions. Moderately compact. Abundant carbon flecks; rare small burnt clay flecks. Overlies (1203).	0.08m deep
1203	*Fill*	Secondary fill of ditch **(1205)**. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. Compact, plastic. Rare carbon flecks and very rare small chalk fragments. Overlies (1204).	0.26m deep
1204	*Fill*	Lower fill of ditch **(1205)**. Mottled mid yellow silty clay. Compact but friable. Very rare carbon flecks. Overlies **(1205)**.	0.08m deep
1205	***Cut***	**South-west – north-east aligned ditch cut. Iron Age boundary feature. Filled with (1202-1204). Only northern edge exposed, Convex, moderate sides. Not bottomed. Not fully excavated. Cuts (1207).**	**0.42m deep**
1206	*Subsoil*	Natural subsoil. Mid yellow grey clay. Compact. Occasional pale yellow grey mottles. Bioturbated. Overlies (1207).	0.30-0.40m bgl
1207	*Natural*	Natural clay geology. Pale yellow-grey clay. Compact.	0.40m+ bgl



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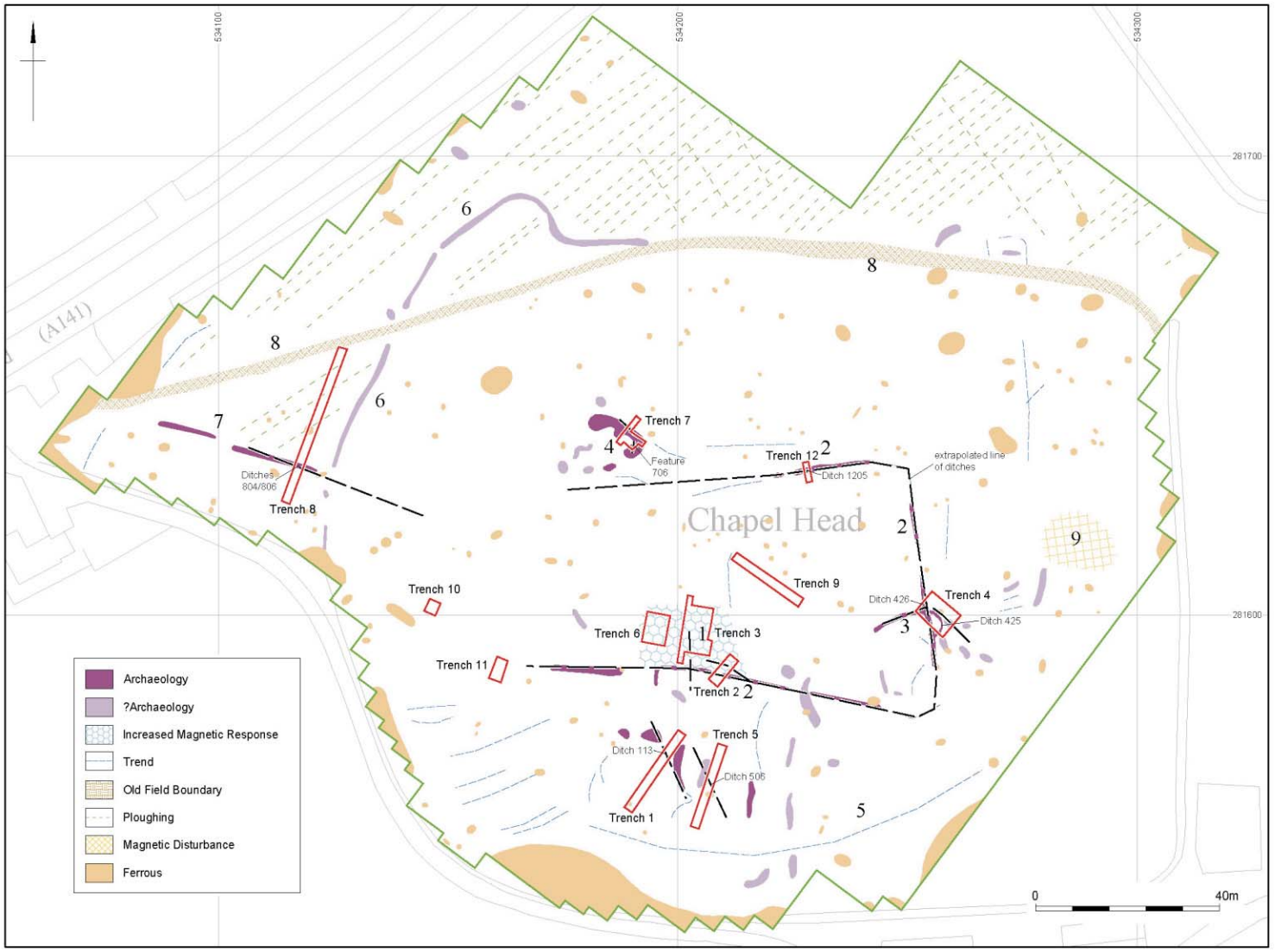
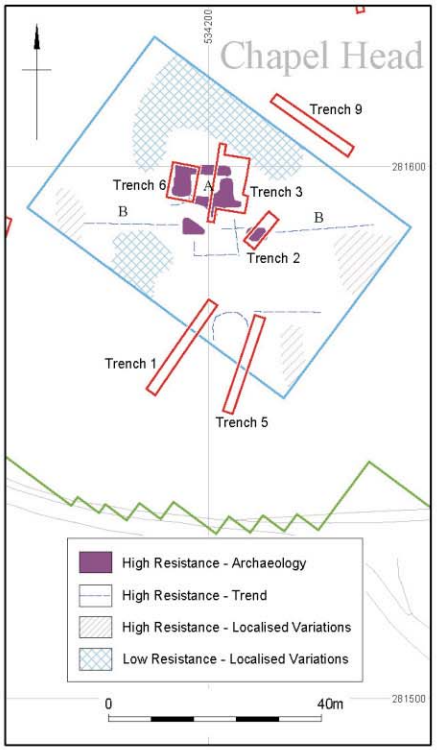
Location of site, trenches and geophysical survey area

Figure 1



A. Gradiometer survey



B. Resistance survey

Evaluation Trench
Area of Gradiometer Survey
Area of Resistance Survey
Projected alignments

Geophysical data courtesy of GSB Prospection Ltd

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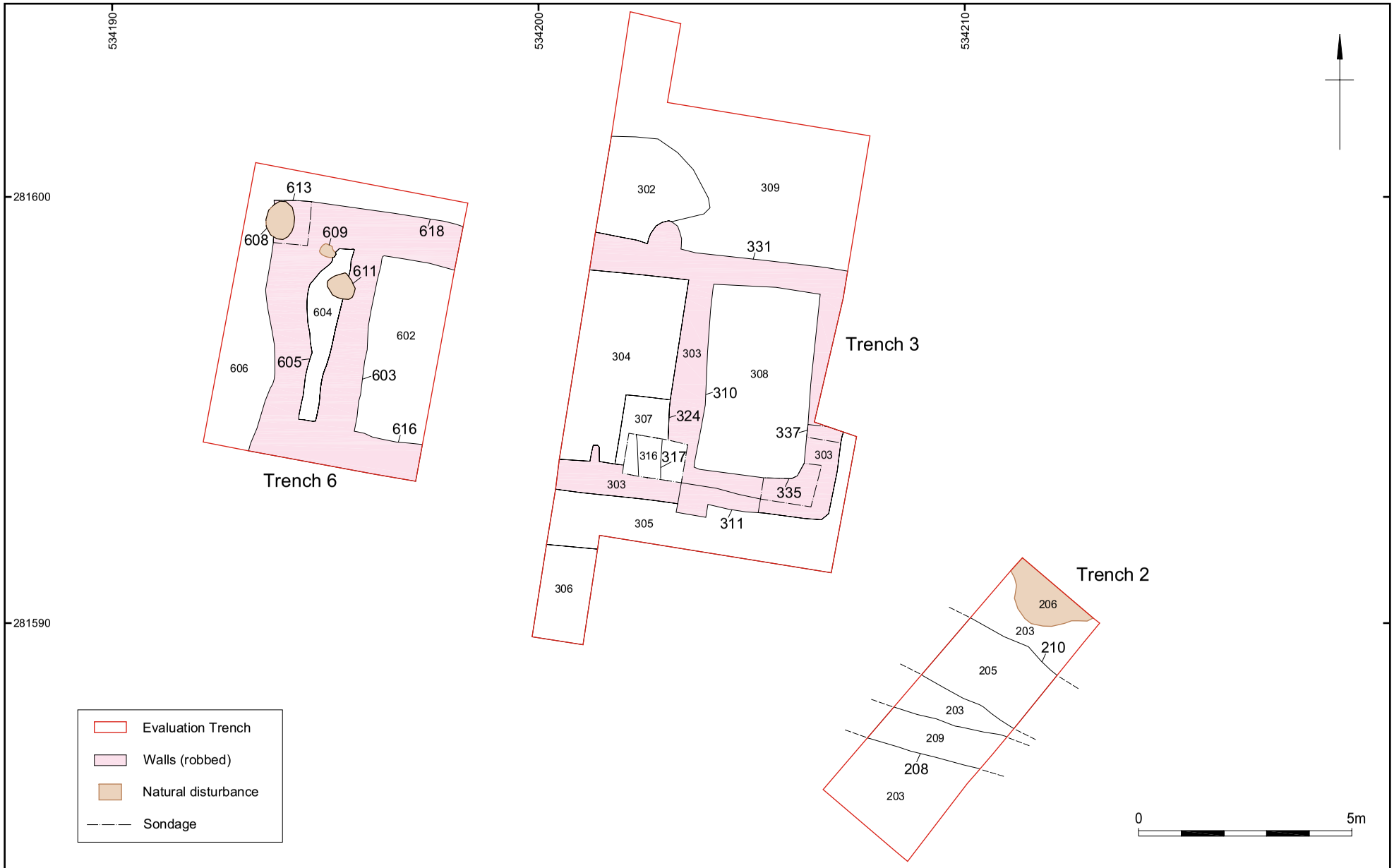
Wessex Archaeology

Results of the geophysical survey and projected alignment of linear features

Figure 2



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Plan of Trenches 2, 3 and 6

Figure 3

Plate 1: West-facing section through possible ditch 113

Plate 2: West-facing section of ditches 208 and 210

Plate 3: Detail of stoney layer 207

Plate 4: Overhead shot of Trenches 3 and 6 (view from the south)

Plate 5: Sondage through 317 and 324 (view from the north-west)

Plate 6: North-facing section through foundation trenches 603 and 605

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Plates 1–6

Figure 4

Plate 7: South-east facing section through 415 and ditch 425

Plate 8: North-facing section through ditch 426

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Plate 9: Overhead shot of trench 7 (view from the north-west)

Plate 10: South-east facing section through (706)

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