

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
on a new Sports Pavilion
and Service Trenches
in Townsend Close,
Ilchester**

ISP98

Carried out on behalf of the Ilchester Town Trust

by
Charles and Nancy Hollinrake,
Consultant Archaeologists,
12 Bove Town,
Glastonbury,
Somerset BA6 8JE.

Telephone and Fax: 01458 833332

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An Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of the New Sports Pavilion, Ilchester

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new sports pavilion with associated car parks and service trenches on a site within Townsend Close, adjacent to the Fosse Way and south-west of the modern town.

Results included the recording of structural foundations and settlement features of the later-Roman period and the recovery of large quantities of Romano/British pottery and building materials and substantial amounts of Late-Iron Age pottery; this latter group is assumed to be linked to the 'oppidum' situated some 100metres to the south-east of the watching brief area.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Proposals by the Ilchester Town Trust to construct a new sports pavilion on a green field site south of the A37 Ilchester by-pass slip road, prompted Somerset County Council to recommend that an archaeological watching brief was implemented as a part of the planning permission. The recommendation followed the advice given by central government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16) issued by the DoE.

1.2 The development area includes part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument - a strip of land adjoining the Fosse Way (Somerset No.404) - and is adjacent to a second Scheduled Ancient Monument - the Iron Age 'oppidum' earthwork (Somerset No.512) - which lies approximately 100metres to the south-east of the new sports pavilion.

1.3 Permission had already been granted by Somerset County Council and English Heritage for the creation of football pitches and other playing areas on these fields and

a football pitch had already been created immediately north-east of the site of the new sports pavilion prior to the watching brief taking place.

The watching brief followed on from an earlier archaeological evaluation comprising five excavation trenches which was undertaken within Townsend Close in September 1995 by Exeter Archaeology¹.

2.0 Topography and Geology

2.1 The new sports pavilion lies within a large field of permanent pasture known as Townsend Close approximately 200metres south-west of the southern edge of the small town of Ilchester and the new Ilchester by-pass slip road and adjacent to the Roman Fosse Way at grid reference ST 5190 2225 (see figures 1 and 5).

Geologically, the site lies on the interface between river gravels underlying the town and the alluvial silts of the flood plain of the River Yeo. To the north of the flood plain the geology consists of Blue Lias and Lias mudstones whilst to the south of the flood plain the dominant geology consists of Yeovil Sands capped by Ham Hill stone.

Both Lias and Ham Hill stone is suitable for, and has been used extensively as building stone from the Roman period onwards.

2.2 The site lies within permanent pasture although arable cultivation has been practised in the past as medieval ridge and furrow strips are still obvious earthworks on and around the watching brief site.

2.3 The centre of the town stands at around 14m to 15metres above sea level and the watching brief site lies at around 12metres above sea level and is generally waterlogged during wet weather.

¹ M. A. Watts, 1995, *Summary of Results from an Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed ITT Sports Field Development Site at Ilchester, Somerset*, Exeter Archaeology.

3.0 Prehistoric and Roman Periods Historical/Archaeological Background²

3.1 The geographical situation of Ilchester, located at a natural crossing of the River Yeo within a wide flood plain, has made it a focus for human activity since prehistoric times. Immediately to the south of the Roman town of Ilchester, and around 100metres south-east of the watching brief site, lies a major defended enclosure (the oppidum) of the late pre-Roman Iron Age (see figure 5). The purpose of this large earthwork, enclosing approximately 16hectares, is not yet known, but it was obviously of considerable importance and it may have functioned as a centre of a Durotrigian sub-kingdom. Its position seems likely to have influenced the subsequent Roman military presence and later urban settlement.

3.2 Evidence for a Roman fort beneath Ilchester has proved slight, and there was probably only a short-lived military occupation followed by a period of abandonment. However, by the 2nd century AD, Roman Ilchester (Lendinae) was flourishing and the 3rd and 4th centuries were the time of maximum expansion and prosperity in both town and suburbs. Although Ilchester was never a large town by Romano-British standards, it appears to have had a regular planned layout, with the possibility of a forum/basilica (now probably lying beneath the medieval church of St. Mary Major) and an estimated population (albeit very tentative) of 3,000 or more³.

Little is known about the status of Ilchester during the sub-Roman or middle-Saxon periods but the town had a mint by the 10th century and was Somerset's second largest town by 1086. Although the Roman roads leading to and from Ilchester have continued in use, the internal street layout of the medieval town bears little or no relationship to the Roman street pattern.

² copied from Watts, 1995, pp1-2.

³ Leach, Peter, 1994, *Ilchester - volume 2, Archaeology, Excavations and Fieldwork to 1984*, Sheffield Excavation Reports 2, p10.

3.3 Historic Maps

There are few pre-19th century maps of Ilchester. Stukeley's 1776 map is reproduced as the frontispieces of the first volume of the Ilchester Excavations⁴ and there is a 1776 estate map. The 1838 Tithe Map is reproduced here to show the limits of the settlement in the mid-19th century. The relevant field details are as follows:

3.4 1838 Tithe Map		see figure 2		
Plot	Field Name	use	Owner	Tenant
34	Little Spittle	p	Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham	William Dyke
35	Townsend Close	p	Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham	John Pearse
36	Heave Acre	p	Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham	John Pearse
37	Paddock	p	Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham	John Pearse

The watching brief site is adjacent to the Fosse way in the centre, and on the western edge of plot 35.

4.0 Previous archaeological work⁵

4.1 At least 100 episodes of archaeological excavations or fieldwork have taken place in and around Ilchester some of which are relevant to this watching brief. In particular, the two excavations that took place either side of the Fosse Way (Little Spittle to the west, and Townsend Close to the east) in 1975 in advance of the construction of the by-pass slip road; a watching brief on a South West Gas mains trench of 1983 which confirmed the existence of pre-Roman Iron Age occupation deposits within the large earthwork enclosure - the oppidum - and the 1995 archaeological evaluation trenches within Townsend Close.

The locations of these various trenches and excavation areas in relation to the 1999 watching brief are shown on figure 5.

4.2 The Roman sequence in the Fosse Way suburbs is comparable to that within the town, commencing with hints of 1st century military occupation and finishing with 3rd or 4th century stone buildings. Several building plans were recovered from the

⁴ Leach, Peter, 1982, *Ilchester, volume 1, Excavations 1974-5*. Western Archaeological Trust Monograph number 3.

⁵ Taken from Watts, pp2-3.

1975 excavations with associated field boundaries and other agricultural evidence. A total of 60 Romano-British burials were also recorded along the Fosse and Dorchester roads.

4.3 The watching brief area had reverted back to agricultural use during the medieval period but post-medieval developments were recorded during archaeological excavation and observations within the southern suburbs [of the Roman town]. The presence of structures lining the east side of the Fosse Way are corroborated by an estate map of 1776⁶ and later ditches cutting earlier Roman structures were recorded from the 1975 excavations. The presence of ridge and furrow earthworks, which probably originated from late-medieval or early post-medieval arable farming, is clear across the entire area of the southern suburbs. The reversion to pastoral farming probably took place following the 18th century Enclosure Acts, and it is more than likely that fields within the development area have been under permanent pasture for a century or more ⁷.

4.4 The 1995 Archaeological Evaluation

4.41 Figure 5 shows the disposition of the 1995 evaluation trenches. Only trenches B, C and D are relevant to the watching brief area and the results from these three trenches can be summarised as follows:

4.42 Trench B was cut perpendicular to the Fosse Way along the south side of the access track, now the driveway to the sports pavilion. Two parallel ditches were recorded adjacent to and running parallel with the Fosse Way; at least one of which is possibly best interpreted as a Roman period roadside ditch. A large pit was recorded at the eastern end of the trench and a post-medieval stone lined well was positioned approximately 9metres south-east of the Fosse Way.

⁶ mentioned in Leach 1994.

⁷ Leach 1994, pp12-14

4.43 Trench C was located towards the north-west corner of the field, parallel to and approximately 40metres east of Fosse Lane and **trench D** was aligned at a right angle to trench C running east of its northern end. The 1983 mains gas pipeline ran through the western part of Trench D.

A possible prehistoric ditch was examined in trench C although no positive dating evidence was available and a sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from plough soil in trench D. Both trenches contained Romano-British building foundation trenches, beam slots and pits. In addition, a post-medieval trackway was recorded in the southern end of trench C running towards the north-east and post-medieval building foundations were also noted in the trench.

The majority of the finds from trenches B, C and D were pottery sherds, almost all Romano-British with some post-medieval, especially from trench C, and a few medieval sherds.

4.5 1975 Excavations at Townsend Close

4.51 The 1975 Townsend Close excavations were carried out prior to the construction of the by-pass slip road. Although the excavation site was almost completely contained within the boundaries of the new road a very small area was contained below the existing grass verge between the slip-road and the present boundaries of Townsend Close; the field containing the new sports pavilion and the site of this watching brief. The position of the excavation area is shown on figure 5.

4.52 Early-Iron Age pottery was present on the site but the earliest features were timber slot and timber post buildings of the later-1st century and early-2nd centuries AD. There may have been some abandonment between the earliest Roman occupation and the development of the town. Later, possibly in the 3rd and 4th centuries, wooden buildings were replaced by stone structures, all fronting onto the Fosse Way.

4.53 In addition to the Romano-British suburban settlement features, fifteen Romano-British burials were recorded within paddocks below the present grass verge and below the carriageway of the slip road (shown on figure 5).

4.54 More extensive excavations were undertaken in Little Spittle field, west of the Fosse Way. These revealed more buildings fronting onto the Roman road, these buildings being contained within ditched enclosures, some containing Romano-British burials, of which 26 were excavated (see figure 5).

4.55 The conclusions from the 1975 excavations were that settlement beyond the limits of the early town commenced with wooden structures in the later-1st century AD, these early structures possibly associated with a short-lived military base, after which they were replaced with stone buildings, these buildings, within ditched paddocks or gardens, being situated in the southern suburbs of the Romano-British town. Similar Romano-British suburban settlements were investigated alongside the Dorchester road, along the eastern edge of Heave Acre. The suburbs were assumed to occupy a relatively narrow strip along side the Fosse Way; this is the area designated as a scheduled monument (and shown on figure 5).

4.6 The Iron Age Earthwork - The Oppidum

Figure 5 shows the northern edge of the large Iron Age earthwork enclosure, a type of ancient monument known as an 'oppidum' belonging exclusively to the Late-Iron Age period and found only in the more advanced Iron Age kingdoms of southern England; the nearest example to Ilchester being within the kingdom of the northern Dobunni at Bagendon, near to Cirencester in Gloucestershire.

The Ilchester oppidum was discovered during examination of air photographs in 1981. Two pipelines, a gas main running from south-west of the town to the south-east excavated in 1983 (shown on figures 3 and 5) and a water main running east-west

through the site and excavated in 1982 confirmed the date and the class of monument⁸.

The oppidum is Late-Iron Age in date, that is late-1st century BC to mid-1st century AD, as are other similar enclosures of this type elsewhere in southern England. Oppida are assumed to develop out of, and to be the successors to the major hillforts, the foci of the pre-Roman Iron Age kingdoms.

The pottery found within the enclosure is identical to types common to the Durotrigian kingdom whose centre was at Maiden Castle, near Dorchester. There is no 'oppidum' known from the Dorchester area and the Ilchester earthwork tends to support the belief that Ilchester might have been the centre of a sub-kingdom of the Durotriges, possibly known as *Lendinienses*. The 'oppidum' is assumed to be the reason for the siting of the first Roman fort at Ilchester and the slightly later urban settlement. It also appears as if the two major Roman roads converging on Ilchester from the south, the Fosse Way and the Dorchester road, both have courses that skirt the western and eastern edges of the enclosure.

4.7 The gas pipeline - 1983

The position of the gas main excavated in 1983 is shown on figure 5 (running through 1995 evaluation trench D) The position of the pipeline shown in Leach 1994, on figure 3 (project code IL8), (and also reproduced in this report in figure 5), appears to have been positioned incorrectly on the 1994 plan (we have assumed that the position of the pipe line shown on the 1998 development site plans is the correct one).

The 1983 gas pipe trench recorded Romano-British boundary ditches and occupation spreads and an undated wall, possibly of the Roman period located some 90 metres east of the Fosse Way (and shown on Figure 3, 1994)⁹.

⁸ Leach 1994, pp117-120.

⁹ Leach 1994, pp84-87.

5.0 The Watching Brief - Methods

5.1 The position of the new sports pavilion, car parks and access road and the associated drainage and service channels were agreed by South Somerset District Council and Somerset County Council. The project architects, on behalf of the owners of the site, the Ilchester Town Trust, were the Mitchell Harvey Partnership of Yeovil who commissioned C. and N. Hollinrake, consultant archaeologists, to carry out the archaeological works.

5.2 Somerset County Council had recommended that the archaeological works should be covered by an archaeological watching brief and the monitoring was carried out following the guidelines laid down by the county council brief.

5.3 The site contractors were Pearce Properties of Sherborne, Dorset. All excavations and soil removal was carried out by a JCB using a straight edged ditching bucket. All ground works were monitored by trained archaeological personal.

5.4 The sports pavilion building was constructed upon a concrete raft and disturbance to most areas - the sports pavilion, the two car parks and the access road - was minimal, only the topsoil and the surface of the underlying alluvium being removed due to the sensitive nature of the site.

5.5 The three main service drains, one from the Fosse Way to the building, one from the building to a soakaway south of the building and the third from the building running north-west towards the slip road, did disturb archaeological deposits and the positions of all archaeological features and deposits were noted and recorded through sketch plans, notes, measured sections and colour slide, black and white and colour print photographs. The position of trenches and finds locations were plotted onto surveyed site maps at a scale of 1:200 which were supplied by the developers.

5.6 Levels above Ordnance Datum were taken, the Ordnance Survey benchmark used is situated on the tower of the parish church and has a value of 15.56metres. A temporary bench mark was set up on top of the north pillar of the entrance gate which had a value of 13.62metres.

5.7 Most finds were unstratified and their retrieval position was noted by bag numbers as shown on **figure 4**. All finds were subsequently washed, sorted and listed and marked with their respective bag number or context and the **Somerset County Council accession number: 107/1998**. The site code is ISP98.

5.8 The watching brief was carried out by either Charles Hollinrake, Keith Faxon or Derek Roberts at intervals, as ground work progressed, between 10th November 1998 through to 14th April 1999.

5.9 After completion of the watching brief and after finds had been cleaned, marked and listed, the various categories of artefacts, primarily pottery, animal bone and ceramic building materials, were weighed and counted and selective items were drawn. Apart from the small finds, only the Iron Age and selected Romano-British pottery drawings have been presented in this report, see figures 10 and 11; the other artefact drawings and the details of their numbers and weights are contained within the site archive. The watching brief pottery was sorted into the same groups or categories as those listed, described and published in the two Ilchester Excavation reports¹⁰ (discussed in paragraph 9 below).

5.91 All finds and artefacts will be curated in the County Museum at Taunton Castle. The site archive, including photographs, will be stored in the Somerset Records Office (SRO), Obridge Road, Taunton.

¹⁰ Leach 1982 and Leach 1994.

6.0 The Watching Brief - Results

The results of the watching brief are presented in the order in which the construction works occurred. There were gaps between the various construction stages. An archaeologist was on site whenever ground disturbances occurred and two archaeologists were on site whenever planning or levelling took place.

The excavations were carried out by a JCB machine using a straight edged ditching bucket. After all topsoil and plough soil had been removed and appropriate construction levels had been reached, a plastic mesh was laid upon the exposed surfaces before a base of scalpings was spread over the excavated areas. This was rolled and levelled before a concrete surface was laid.

6.1 The Sports Pavilion area

An area measuring 20metres x 16.5metres was stripped of topsoil and overburden. The depth of the excavation was between 0.2 and 0.4metres, the depth varying due to the undulating nature of the ground caused by relic ridge and furrow cultivation.

The exposed surface was then hand trowelled to determine whether any archaeological features were present. There was a patch of darker soil in the centre of the area but no features were seen and the exposed surface was probably near to the base of a deposit of accumulated plough soil containing occupation debris. Finds were abundant and these were collected in numbered bags as shown on figure 4.

The finds from below the sports pavilion were contained within bags 1 to 22 plus small finds 1 and 2, the latter comprising two 4th century coins.

The finds list contains details of the artefacts recovered in this operation. It will be seen that the pottery dates range from the early to middle Iron Age through to the late-Roman period plus a few medieval sherds and earlier prehistoric flint or chert flakes, the implications being that this is an old, probably medieval cultivation deposit with finds becoming mixed up due to disturbance of the pre-medieval occupation

horizons, the finds subsequently falling back through this deposit due to natural processes and accumulating at the base of the plough soil.

A concrete raft was then constructed for the foundations of the sports pavilion with earth banking around the perimeter. There was a gap of about 6 weeks between the watching brief on the building, described above, and the remainder of the works (listed below).

6.2 The South Car Park - see figures 5 and 9

The south car park was the first area to be stripped after completion of the pavilion foundations. The area was excavated from south to north with between 0.3 and 0.4 metres of turf and topsoil being removed. Finds retrieved during soil removal and from the base of the exposed surface were contained within finds bag 23. Apart from a very few Romano-British pot sherds, almost all the finds were post-medieval ranging in date from the later 17th through to the later 18th century. A number of fragments of post-medieval clay roof tiles were also recovered.

In the south-east corner of the car park was the corner of a wall foundation composed of lias stones bonded with creamy lime mortar. The foundations were 0.45 metres wide and date to the post-medieval period.

The depth of the excavations did not extend through the plough soil leaving medieval and Romano-British deposits undisturbed.

6.3 The Access Road - see figures 5 and 9

Prior to the sports pavilion development, the access road existed as a roughly metalled track. The removal of the existing surface and subsequent silty clay or loam deposits was undertaken from the east, adjacent to the pavilion and the south car park, towards the west and Fosse Lane. Between 0.3 and 0.45 metres of ground was removed during this operation; the triangular parking area/entrance way on Fosse Lane was not disturbed during these works.

Finds bags 27 and 24 were collected from the eastern end of the road line and then bags 26A and 26B. Throughout this area there was no disturbance of occupation horizons, the base of the excavations still being within a buff-brown silty clay, a cultivation soil. More post-medieval pottery was collected as well as Romano-British sherds, the post-medieval sherds were more in evidence within the southern part of the road line.

A wall foundation was seen in the centre of the access road slightly off perpendicular to Fosse Lane. The foundation was 0.35m-0.40metres wide and was faced with limestones with rubble stone in the centre. It appeared to be bonded with white lime mortar and contained one post-medieval brick. The foundation was 0.35m to 0.40metres below the surface and dated to the 18th/19th century.

The pottery from this area was contained within bags 28A and 28B and comprised a mixture of Romano-British and post-medieval sherds.

A stone land drain was also noted running parallel and to the south of the wall. This feature is also assumed to be post-medieval in date.

Two features were recorded at the western end of the access road line. Running parallel with Fosse Lane was a possible boundary ditch cutting a large feature, possible a Roman period pit, to the east. This latter feature contained fragments of Romano-British clay bricks.

6.4 The Service Trench north of the access road - see figures 5 and 9

The service trench, designed to contain gas, water pipes and a telephone cable was cut from the east to the west where it joined an existing services trench adjacent to the access road entrance.

A mains gas pipe running immediately east of and parallel to Fosse Lane was recorded and levelled. The top of the pipe is at 11.57metres O.D. (ground level above the pipe is 12.49metres O.D.)

The surface of the ground immediately east of Fosse Lane is at 12.53metres O.D. and the surface adjacent to the sports pavilion is at 12.51metres O.D.

The service trench was 0.60metres wide and the depth of the trench varied between 0.80metres and 0.94metres with the deposits consisting of...

- 1..topsoil - 0.4m-0.5m deep this lying above
- 2..a Romano-British occupation layer - 0.10m - 0.20metres deep, this deposit containing mortar fragments and Ham stone fragments and lying above
- 3..a soft, greyish-buff alluvial deposit - 0.30metres deep which in turn lay above
- 4..clean yellow clay.

The service trench cut through archaeological and Romano-British features as follows:

- a..Between Fosse Lane and approximately 19metres east of the west end of the access road was a spread of building rubble, recorded as **building 2**, the rubble including Ham stone flagstones, some flat and other disturbed previously, probably through ploughing. All walls had been robbed. There were few finds but the rubble from Building 2 contained some Samian pot sherds. Finds bags 34 and 35 were from this area.
- b..A second spread of building rubble, recorded as **building 1**, was noted stretching between 23.5m and 27.3metres east of the west end of the new access road. No finds were recovered from the rubble.
- c..4metres west of the sports pavilion was an undated lias stone field drain aligned north-south.

The levels of the Romano-British rubble spreads varied between approximately 11.80metres and 11.90metres O.D..

6.5 The North Car Park - see figures 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9

Approximately 0.30metres of top soil was removed from the area of the northern car park. The car park was stripped from the south-east towards the north. Initially, only the southern half of the car park was stripped although the extreme western end of this area was not taken down as far as the eastern part. Finds bags from this area of the car park comprised bags 36 to 39.

The surface was hand cleaned and it was immediately obvious that the machining had exposed an undisturbed archaeological horizon. The archaeological features and deposits were planned and levelled (see figure 6).

The level of the exposed surface was between 11.80metres and 11.90metres A.O.D., the same levels as the rubble spreads in the service trench north of the access road (and of the Romano/British levels described in the 1995 evaluation).

The deposits and features appeared to comprise occupation spreads, foundation trenches and post holes and the features were clear enough to determine that different archaeological phases were present in this area.

The original plan was that a service trench should be cut from the north-west corner of the sports pavilion, diagonally across the north car park and then to the junction of the Fosse Lane and the by-pass slip road. However, it was felt that this operation would seriously damage that features exposed in the car park. In addition, the weather was extremely wet with continuous heavy rain both before and during this phase of the development works. The rainfall had resulted in the ground being even softer and more waterlogged than normal so that any machine standing or working upon the trowelled surface would immediately sink into it, so destroying the archaeological deposits.

After consultation with the developers, it was agreed that the service trench would be cut around the outside edge of the car park, thus limiting damage to archaeological deposits and features as the machine would move across undisturbed turf and topsoil.

It was further agreed that the north-east and western parts of the northern car park would not be machined further to avoid disturbing the archaeological horizon.

A series of small sondages were excavated into the eastern end of the southern half of the car park to determine the date of some of the features and deposits exposed.

Feature **102** was fully excavated and proved to be a small post hole containing numerous charcoal flecks.

Portions of archaeological deposits **103** and **104** were also examined. Pottery from both contexts proved them to be Romano-British, probably dating to the 4th century or later. A coin of the later-4th century, SF4, was recovered from **104**. This deposit also contained a number of sherds of middle-Iron Age date, suggesting that construction works or other disturbances during the Roman period had cut into Iron Age horizons or features.

As deposit **104** was earlier than post hole **102** and a sub-rectangular foundation, clearly defined on figure 6, and as a coin of the second half of the 4th century was found within **104**, then the sub-rectangular foundation must have been cut in the late-4th century (or later) as must the post hole **102**.

The northern and western areas of the north car park were partly masked by the base of the cultivated top soil and only parts of archaeological deposits or features were seen here (figures 7 and 8). This area was not investigated although exposed archaeological deposits were planned and levelled. As with the southern portion of the car park, deposits and features appeared to define occupation spreads and robbed foundation trenches. There were quantities of opus signinum and wall plaster as well as Roman brick and tile fragments, all suggesting substantial and prosperous suburban settlement.

The archaeological horizon exposed within the north car park was subsequently protected by a layer of sand and plastic mesh.

6.6 The Northern Drainage and Cable Trench - see figures 5 and 9

The trench was pulled from a sump at the north-west corner of the sports pavilion running north along the eastern edge of the north car park, cutting across the extreme north-east corner of the car park and running north-west towards the junction of Fosse Lane and the by-pass slip road.

The trench was ca.0.5metres wide and ca.0.6metres deep.

It is difficult to define structures, features and deposits in such a narrow trench but the contents of the finds bags, shown on figure 4, clearly indicate that Roman building rubble spreads were cut through at the northern end of the service trench.

At the extreme northern end of the trench a lias stone wall was planned and levelled. The trench cut through 0.3metres of this wall and lower foundation courses survive at the base of the trench. This is within the area of the 1975 excavations.

Butting up to the wall on its southern side were large amounts of Roman period ceramic roof tile fragments plus Romano-British pottery sherds whilst stone and mortar fragments were noted to the north of the wall..

Oyster shells were relatively common along the length of the service trench and copper alloy objects included an octagonal plain finger ring

7.0 Discussion

7.1 The results arising from the watching brief indicate that stratified Romano-British settlement and occupation deposits survive within the fields along the eastern edge of the Fosse Way, south of the modern town and by-pass. The extent of this Romano-British suburban settlement is still not known but it can be stated that occupation and structural evidence survives in a much broader band than is indicated by the boundaries of the present scheduled area.

7.2 In addition to the Roman-British features and finds there were relatively large quantities of Late-Iron Age pottery sherds suggesting that pre-Roman conquest occupation may not have been confined to the interior of the nearby oppidum.

7.3 Prior to this watching brief there have been two archaeological examinations within this area - the 1975 excavations along the route of the slip road and the 1995 archaeological evaluations - plus the 1983 watching brief on the gas pipe line.

The 1975 excavations demonstrated that stone buildings lined both sides of the Fosse Way in the 3rd and 4th centuries with some rear paddocks being utilised as burial grounds. The 1975 excavations in Little Spittle, west of the Fosse Way, recorded structural evidence surviving over 100metres west of the road.

The Townsend Close excavations also recorded late or sub-Roman features cutting through late-Roman destruction levels¹¹.

The watching brief on the 1983 gas main trench also recorded structural evidence surviving over 100metres east of the Fosse Way with indications that buildings may have also stood to the east of those structures recorded in 1975¹².

¹¹ Leach 1982, page 100 and figure 54.

¹² Leach 1994, pages 18 and 84-86 and figures 3 and 24.

7.4 The 1995 evaluation trenches A1, A2, C and D were all situated outside and to the east of the scheduled area running alongside the Fosse Way. Romano-British features and finds were recorded in evaluation trench A1 which was situated over 150metres south-west of the 1999 watching brief area and Roman finds and features were also recorded in trenches C and D which were either within or adjacent to the 1999 watching brief area¹³.

7.5 The results from previous archaeological projects taken in conjunction with those from this watching brief suggest that the Roman period suburbs along the Fosse Way extended further east and south than has hitherto been supposed and the same situation might be assumed to exist along the western side of the road.

7.6 There were only a very few medieval sherds recovered during the watching brief with no indications for Saxon or medieval occupation within this area.

7.7 Post-medieval occupation debris and some structural remains were recorded in the area of the driveway and from the south car park and post-medieval pot sherds and building debris were also recovered from the other areas of the watching brief. The 1995 evaluation trench C also recorded structural remains and settlement evidence of this period including a well in trench B.

The pottery is broadly dateable to the 18th century although a few sherds might belong to either the later-17th or early 19th century. There are no indications of any structures on the 1838 Tithe Map and it would seem that the farm had been abandoned before 1830.

¹³ Watts, figures 3 and 4, pages 8 - 9 and finds list.

8.0 Conclusions

8.1 Over 100 sherds of Late-Iron Age pottery were recorded from the watching brief. This pottery is of Durotrigian origin and identical to pottery types from Dorset and from south and central Somerset. Although it might be argued that the pottery could derive from the initial military settlement of the later-1st century AD, it might equally be argued that it reflects pre-Roman occupation clustered around the oppidum enclosure situated immediately to the south of the watching brief area.

8.2 In addition to the above material, a few flint flakes and a few sherds of Middle-Iron Age (or earlier) pottery indicate disturbance of earlier prehistoric archaeological deposits or features. A similar background of earlier prehistoric activity has been recorded from many excavations within and around the town.

8.3 The Romano-British pottery ranges from Samian ware of the 1st or 2nd century AD through to later-4th century colour coats and includes some mortaria and amphora fragments. Ceramic roof tile fragment and combed box flue tiles attest to substantial and prosperous stone buildings throughout the watching brief area although the greatest concentration of building debris was in trenches adjacent to the Fosse Way. The Roman coins recovered were all of 4th century date.

8.4 The archaeological horizon exposed and recorded in the north car park appears to show undisturbed 4th century features and deposits. Only a very small area was examined but it is possible that the latest features might be later than the last quarter of the 4th century as deposit 104, stratigraphically earlier than and cut by possible beam slots or narrow foundation trenches, contained a worn coin probably dating to between AD364-375 (and presumably lost after that date).

8.5 The fields either side of the Fosse Way very obviously contain areas of relatively undisturbed Romano-British occupation deposits, features and structures as was demonstrated below the by-pass slip road in 1975 and by the 1995 evaluation.

It might also be the case that pre-Roman conquest features and structures might also survive in this area, either below later Roman settlement or in a less disturbed state further to the south nearer to the oppidum enclosure.

Identification of surviving Iron Age structures and features in this area, and the relationship between the Iron Age occupation and the Roman military presence in the later-1st century AD is obviously of great importance and all of the fields either side of the Fosse Way and south of the slip road should be regarded as having a very high archaeological potential.

As the full extent of both the Romano-British and the preceding Iron Age settlement areas is not known, a geophysical investigation of this area might be considered as a future option.

9.0 Finds

9.1 The Finds List shows the quantities of all types of artefact recovered during the watching brief. The greatest number of finds comprise pottery sherds, mostly of the Romano-British period, although large quantities of various types of stone and ceramic building materials were also collected.

9.2 The pottery was sorted into groups following the classification of types devised in the 1982 and 1994 Ilchester Excavation reports¹⁴.

Pie charts were constructed showing the comparison between the various groups, by weight and by numbers, of the Roman period sherds, one chart showing pottery groups 2 through to 10 and the other chart showing the group 10 pottery - the Dorset Black Burnished ware group - sub-divided into three distinct classes.

¹⁴ Leach 1982, page 127.

9.3 Prehistoric Pottery

116 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered during the watching brief with a total weight of 1,438grams (including 302grams of rim sherds). These have been sorted into 12 separate groups of which the largest, by sherd count and weight are:

Group 1A - reduced fabrics with quartz and stone inclusions and oxidised surfaces, probably of Late-Iron Age date - 36 sherds - weight 266grams.

Group 1G - reduced, hard, sandy fabrics, micaceous, oxidised surfaces of Late-Iron Age date - 23 sherds - weight 320grams.

Group 1L - reduced with oxidised margins, hard, sandy fabrics, micaceous, reduced black surfaces of Late Iron Age date - 14 sherds - weight 328grams.

9.4 Stone

Fragments of Romano-British Lias stone roof tiles and Pennant Sandstone roof tiles were recovered and Lias stone fragments were noted frequently. Post-medieval roof slate and ceramic roof tiles were recovered from the western end of the north car park and from the south car park and the access road.

9.5 Iron Objects

Most iron artefacts recovered consisted of iron nails, most of which probably originate in the Romano-British period. A total of 60 nails were recovered, 20 of which were found using a metal detector on the spoil heaps and collected in bag 61.

9.6 Slag

67 fragments of various types of slag were bagged including 25 in bag 18 below the sports pavilion. Slag was also recovered from context 103 and 104 in the north car park and from the northern service trench.

9.7 Human Bone

No human bone was seen during the watching brief.

9.7a Animal Bone

Small amounts of animal bone were noted throughout the site although unstratified fragments were not normally collected. Bone was found in the excavated areas of the north car park and from the cleaned surfaced below the new sports pavilion.

9.8 Mortar

Mortar and opus signinum fragments were collected from the north car park and from areas adjacent to the Fosse Way buildings in the northern service trench. Most mortar and opus signinum fragments were left on site.

9.9 Oyster

Oyster shells were common throughout the watching brief area. Approximately 40 shells were collected and fragments of many more were left on site.

10.0 Ceramic roof and box tile fragments and Roman brick fragments

Relatively large quantities of Romano-British ceramic building materials were recovered. The brick and tile has been sorted into curved roof and coping tiles (imbrices), flat roof tiles (tegulae); combed box tiles and brick.

10.1 Imbrices

60 large fragments of curved tile were collected with a total weight of approximately 6.72kilograms. Most were found in the northern service trench and the north car park with the largest group collected in bags 56, 57 and 58.

10.2 Tegulae

470 large fragments of flat roof tiles were collected with a total weight of approximately 35.72kilograms. They were found over most of the northern half of the watching brief area with the largest concentrations collected in bags 51 to 58 in the north service trench and bag 37 in the north car park.

10.3 Combed box tiles

15 large fragments of combed box tiles were collected with a total weight of approximately 2.62kilograms. They were collected in bags 33, 38, 40, 51 and 57 which were all in areas of Roman building rubble.

10.4 Tile fragments

116 small fragments of various types of ceramic tile were collected, all of which is assumed to be of the Romano-British period most probably deriving from tegulae, with a total weight of approximately 2.19kilograms.

10.5 Roman brick

3 large fragments of Roman brick were collected in bags 28B and 37 with a total weight of approximately 1.20kilograms.

10.6 Details of all finds, including stone types and flint and including bag numbers, quantities and weights have been kept within the site archive including illustrations of the combed box tiles and some of the tegulae.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Derek Roberts and Keith Faxon for undertaking the watching brief, often under difficult conditions.

The site contractors, Pearce Brothers of Sherborne, were always most helpful and we would like to thank the project manager, Mr. Graham Chappell for his co-operation.

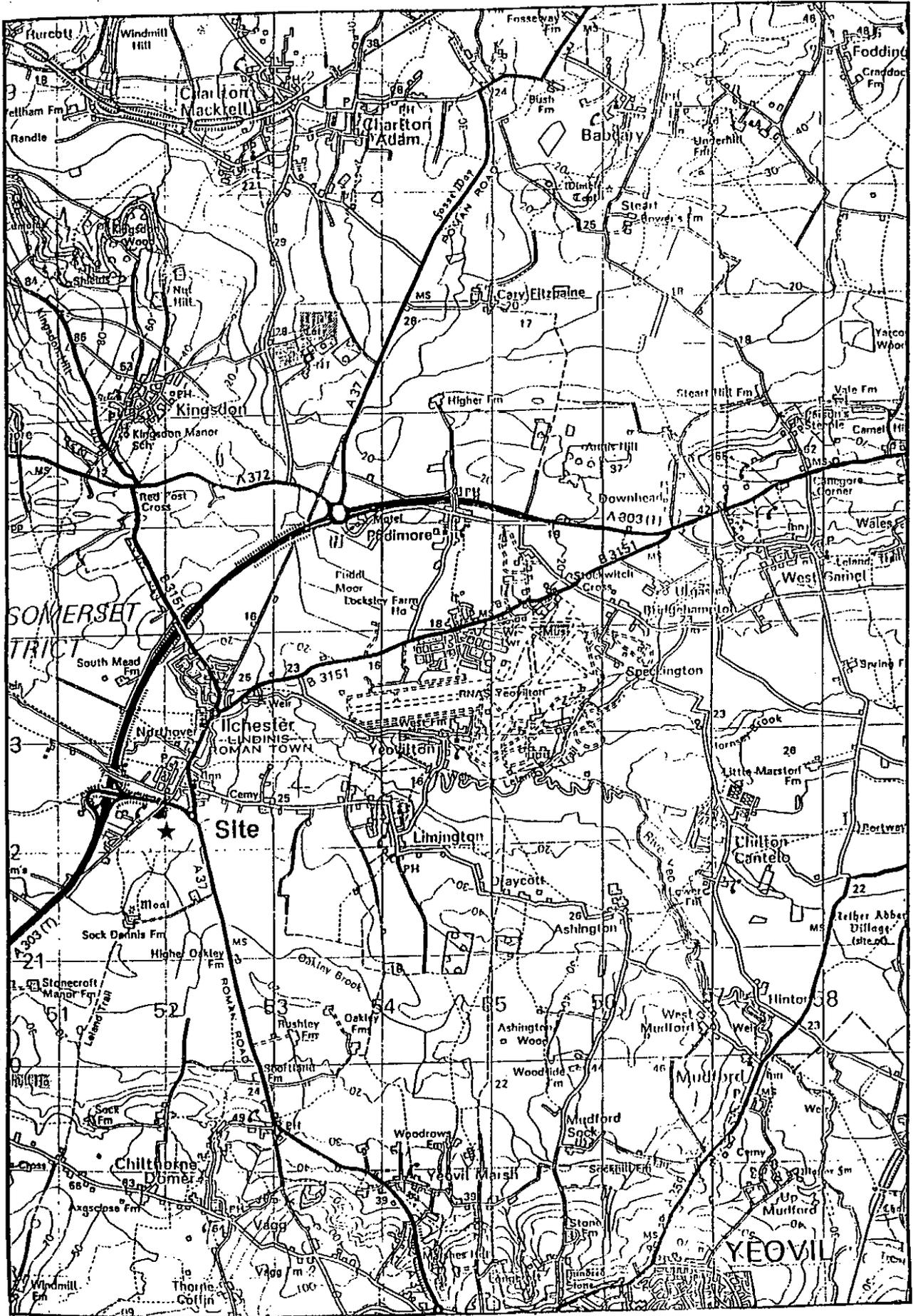
The site crew are thanked for their interest and co-operation at all times and we would particularly like to thank machine driver and charge hand Mark Little and Dean Smith.

The finds were weighed, sorted and listed by Stuart Prior and the finds drawing was undertaken by either Stuart Prior or Charles Hollinrake.

Site plans were provided by Mr. D. J. Mitchell of Mitchell Harvey Partnership of Yeovil, the site architects.

We would like to thank the Ilchester Town Trust, and Mr. P. Biggendon for their help in arranging the details and the funding of the watching brief.

Charles Hollinrake
7 January 2000



Archaeological Watching Brief
 Ilchester Sports Pavilion

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To Somerton

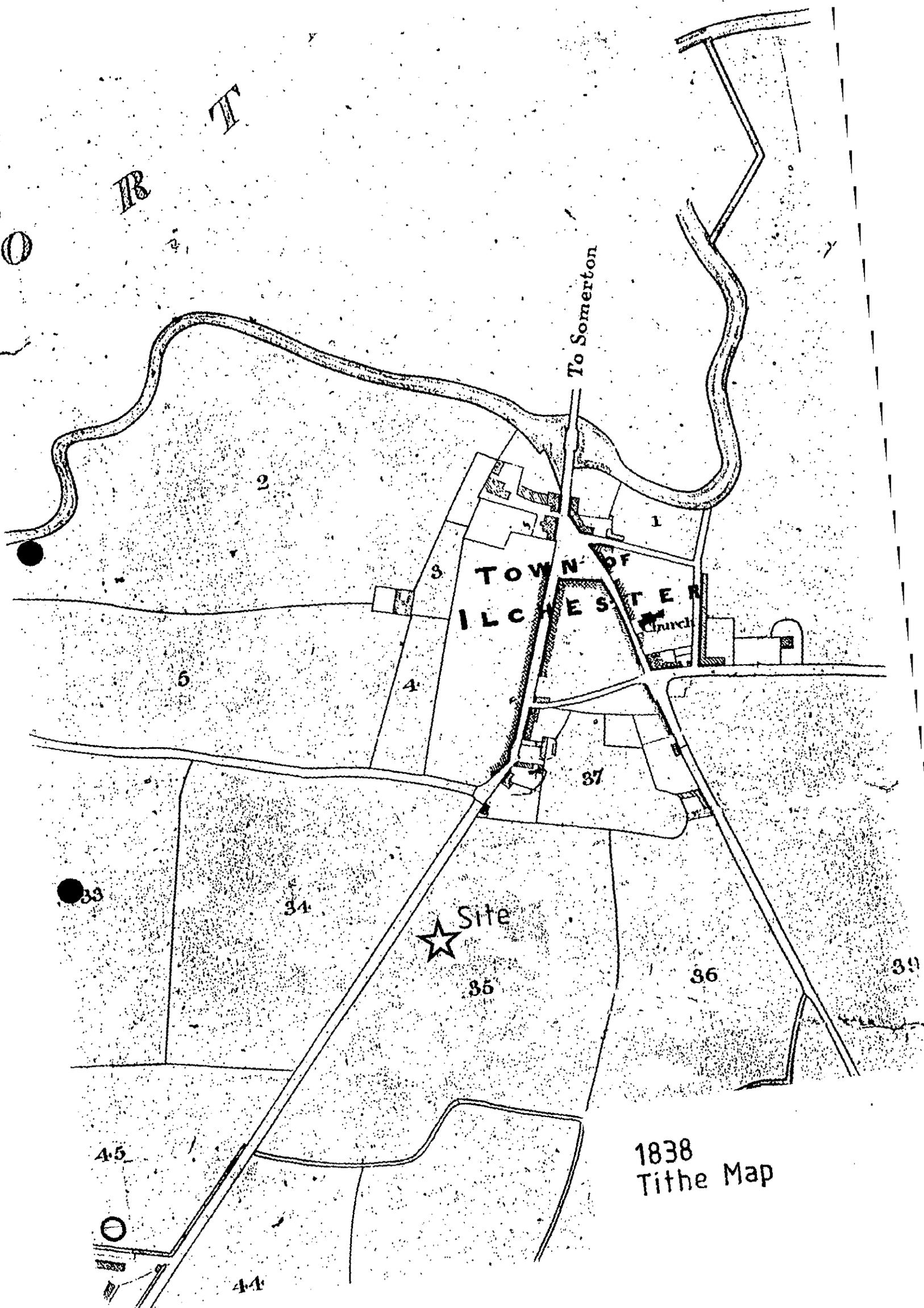
TOWN OF
ILCHESTER

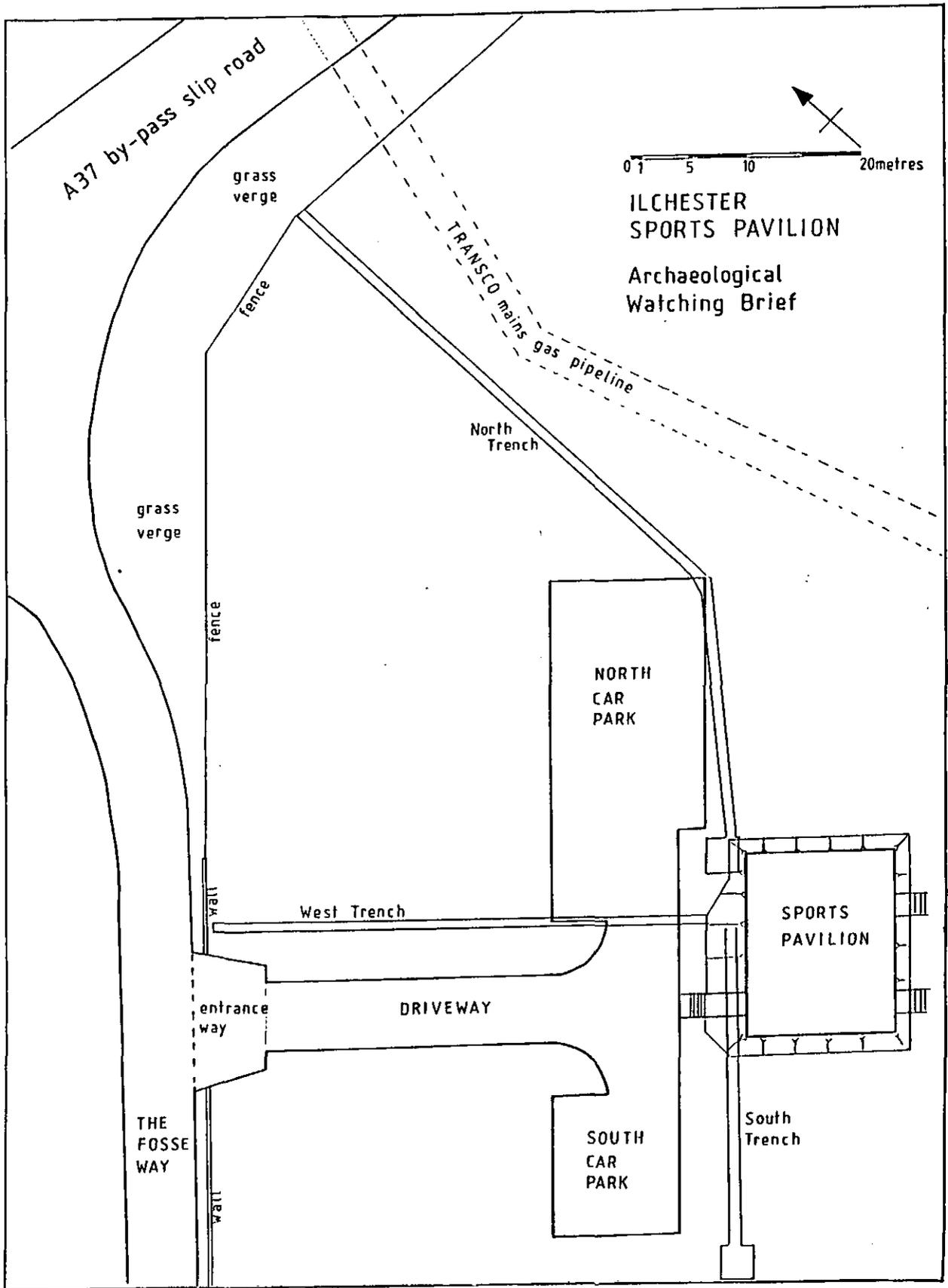
Church

★ Site

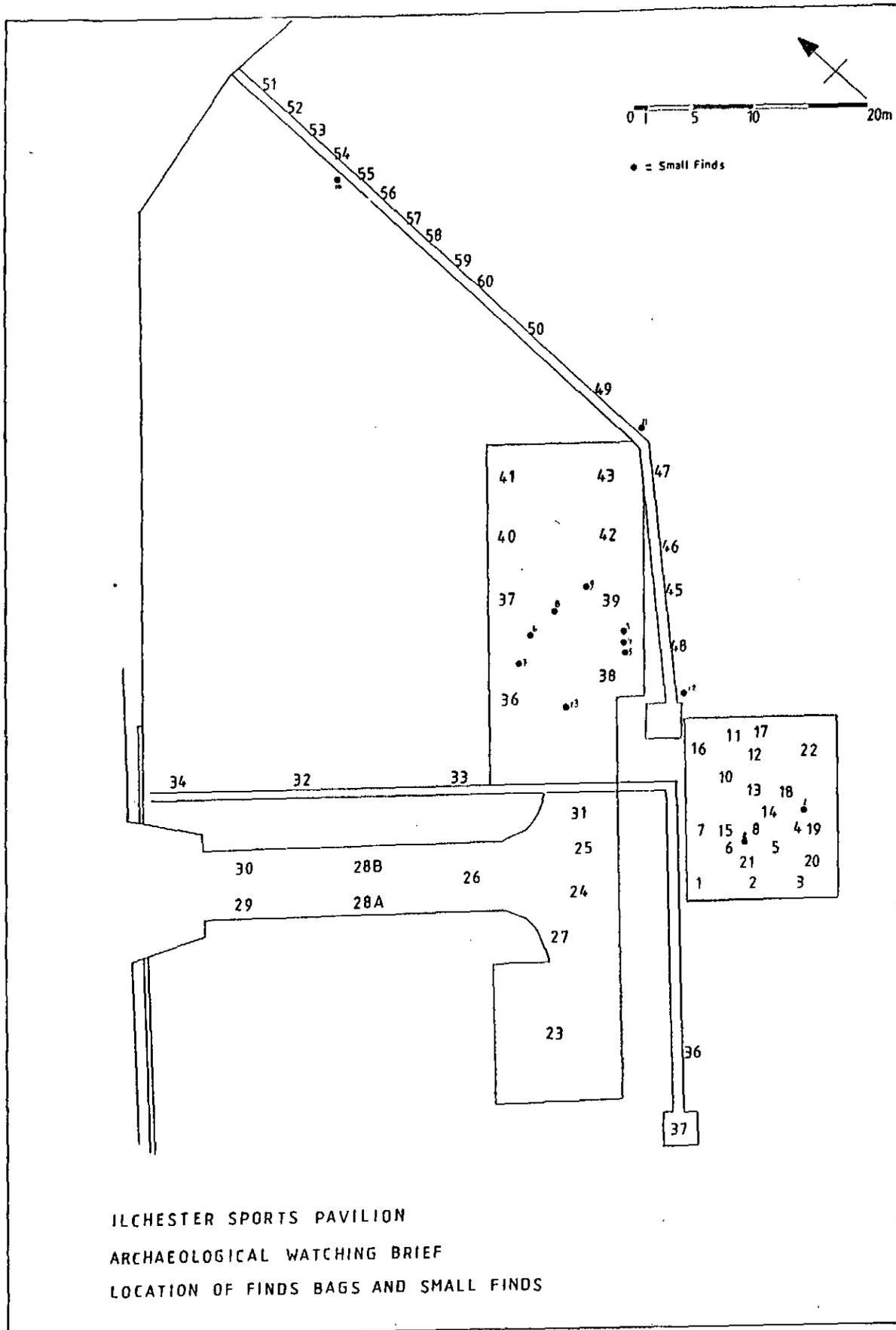
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Tithe Map

2





Watching Brief Areas



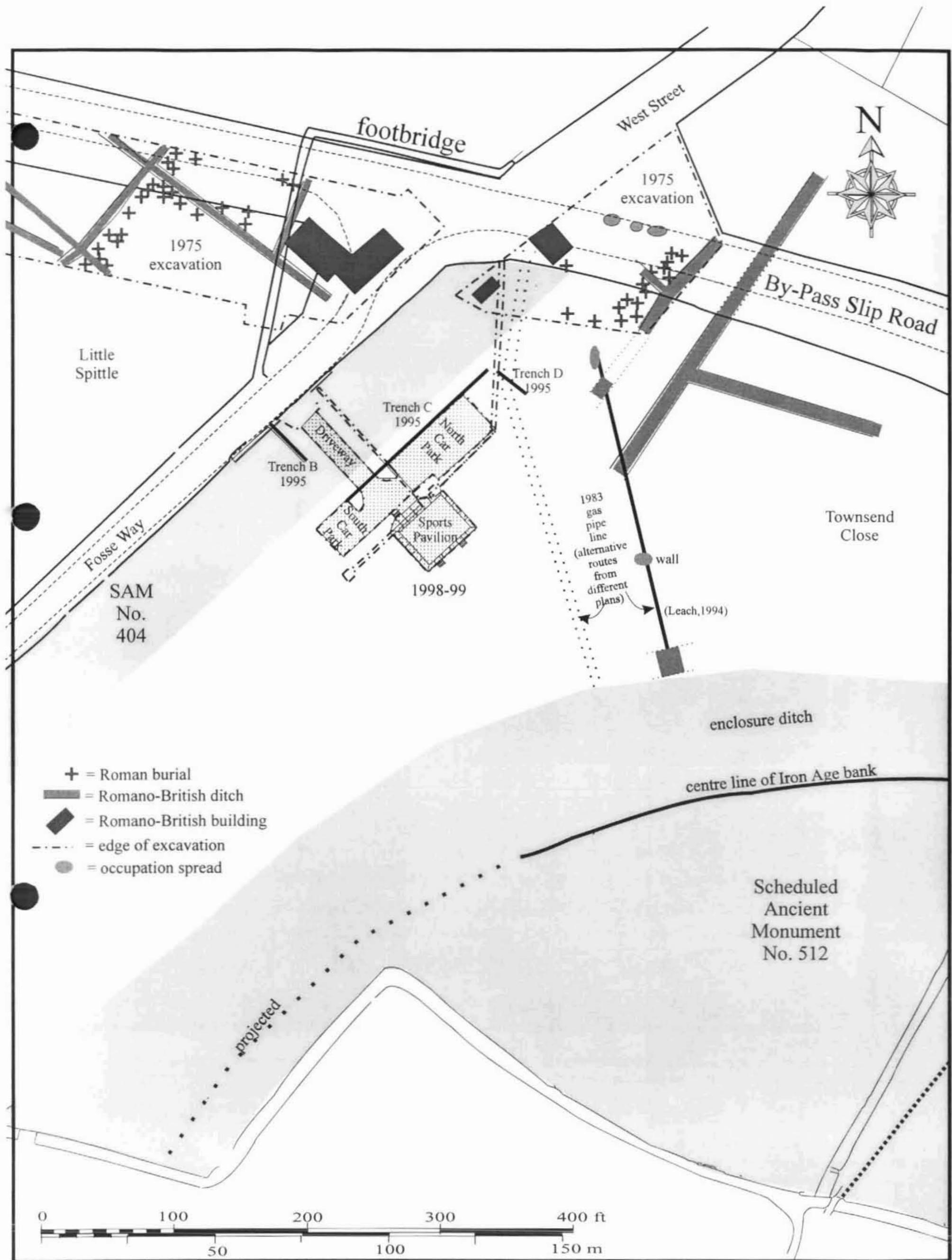
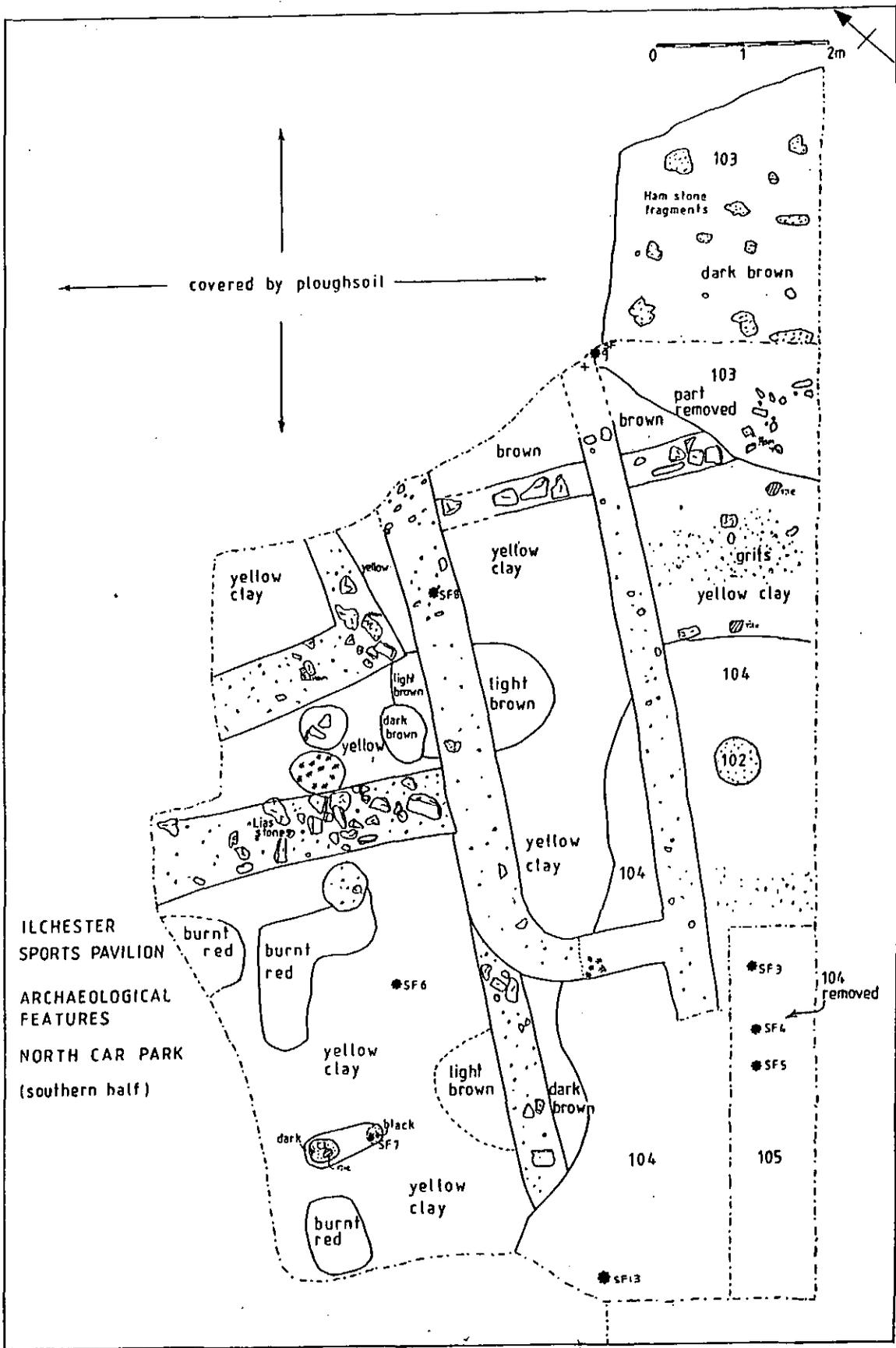
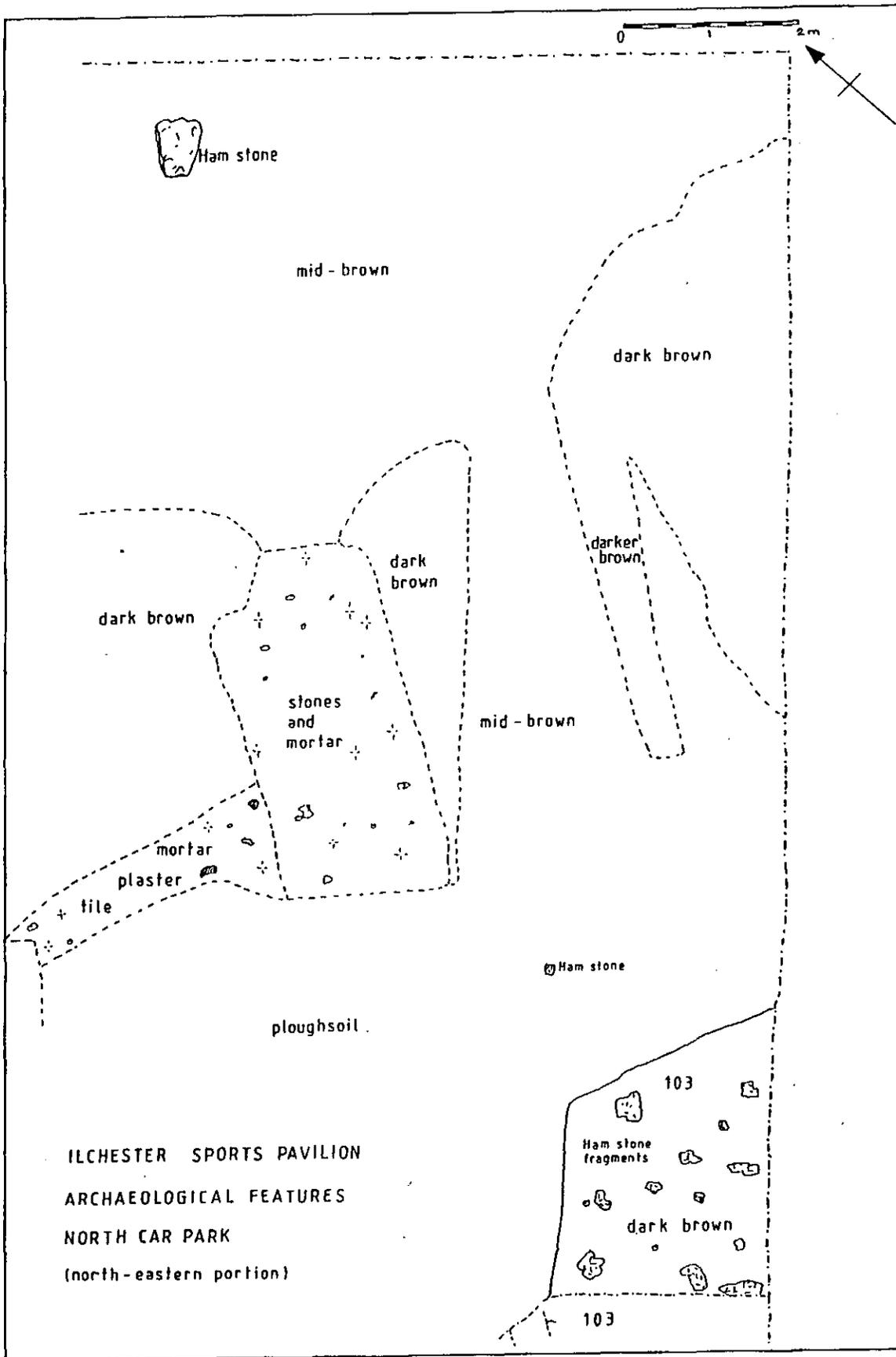
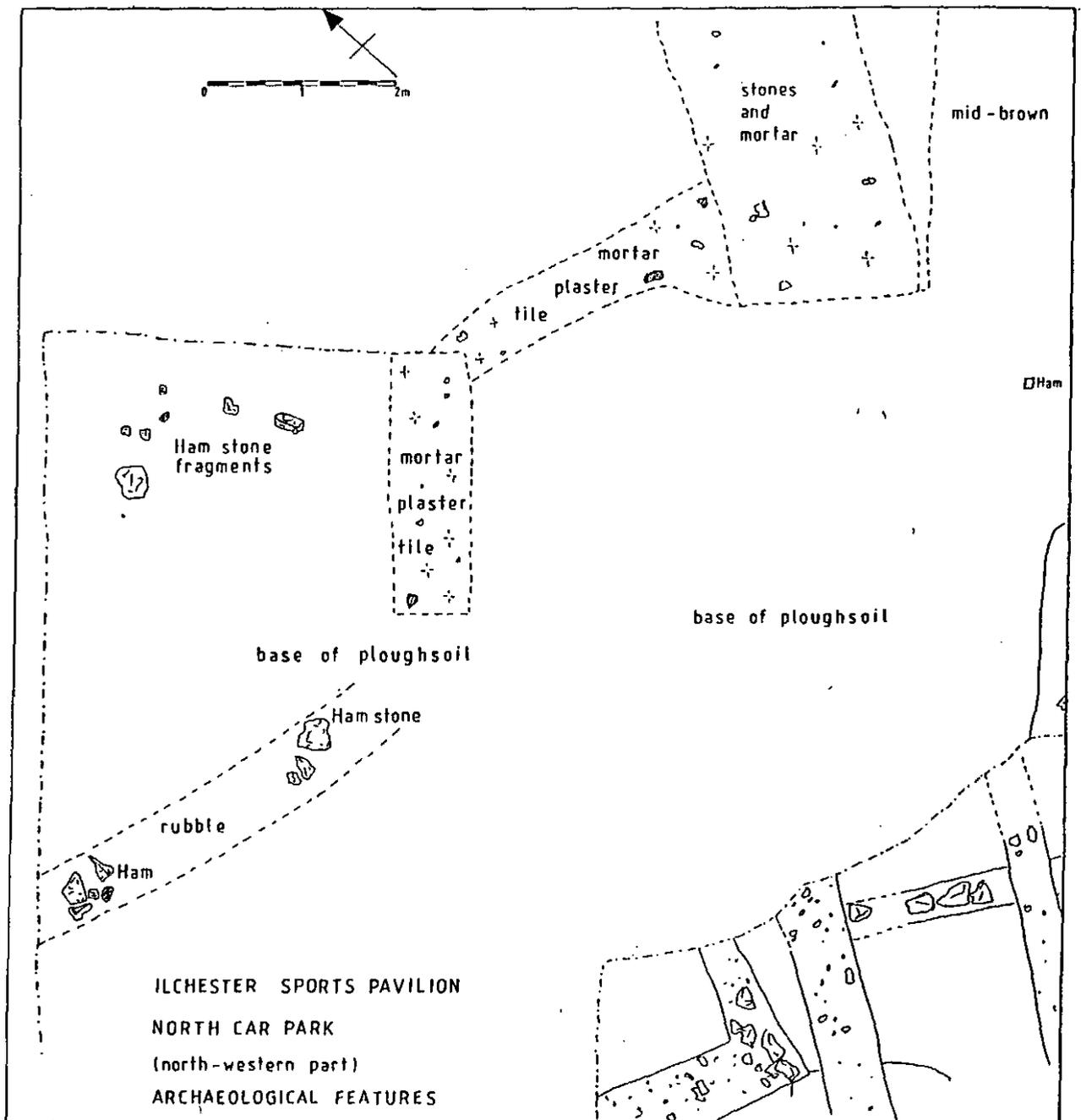
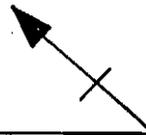


Fig. 5. Ilchester, Townsend Close, archaeological projects

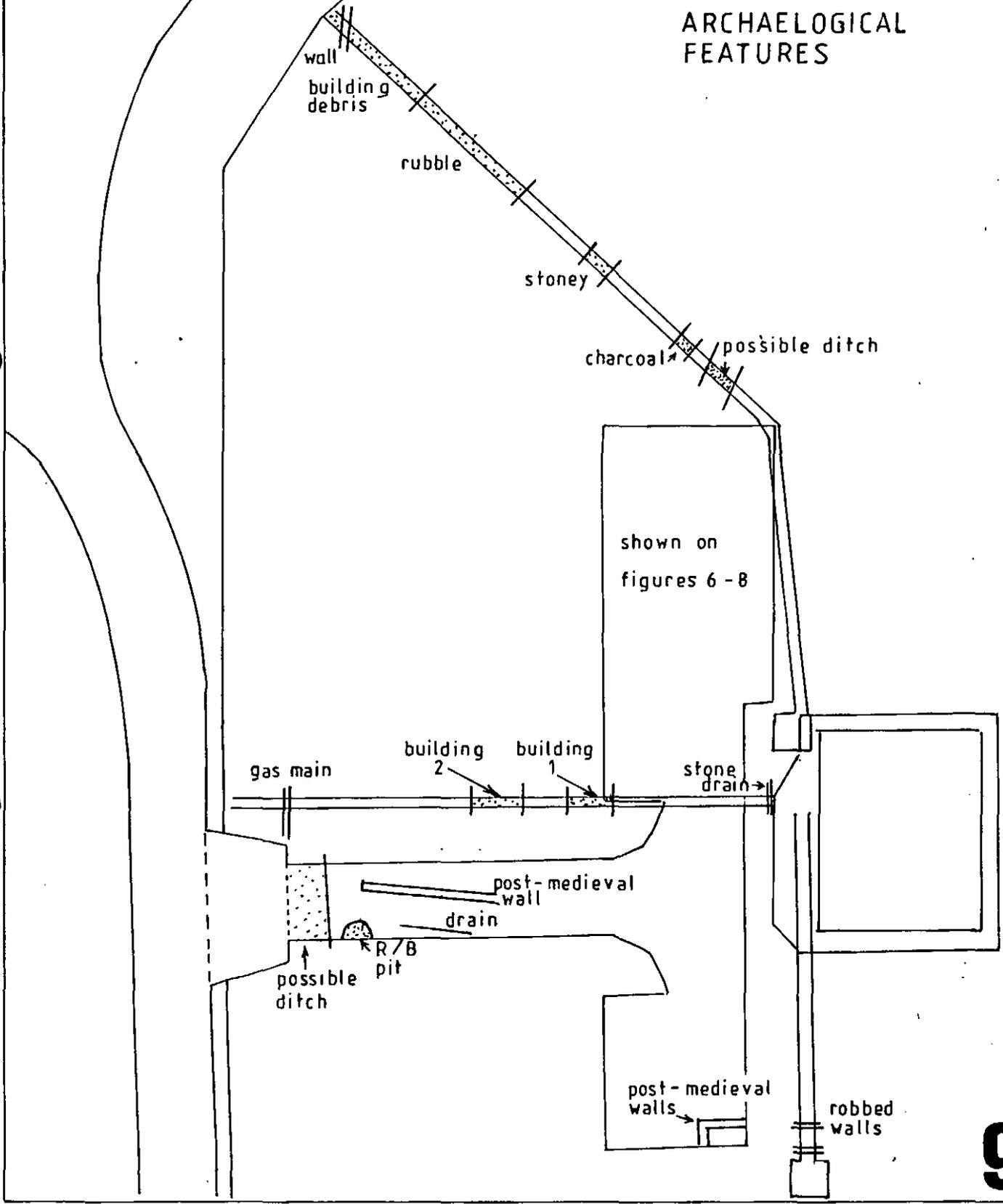








ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES



Ilchester Sports Pavilion - pottery drawings - descriptions
see figure 10

- 1..group 1A - Late-Iron Age - strainer - Context 104 - north car park
- 2..group 1G - Late-Iron Age - Bag 40 - north car park
- 3..group 1G - Late-Iron Age - Bag 15 - below building
- 4..group 1H - Late-Iron Age - Bag 15 - below building
- 5..group 1L - Late-Iron Age - Bag 15 - below building
- 6..group 1I - Late-Iron Age - Context 103 - north car park
- 7..group 1J - Late-Iron Age - Context 104 - north car park - black coating on surface.
- 8..group 1K - Late-Iron Age - Bag 56 - north trench
- 9..group 1K - Late Iron Age - Bag 32 - Access Road Service Trench -
pot lid with a notch in the rim ?for pouring?

- 10..group 2 - Amphora handle - Bag 37 - north car park
sandy, pale orange, gritty, pale grey core, brown grits.

- 11..group 3 - Samian - Bag 58 - north service trench - bowl
- 12..group 3 - Samian - Bag 53 - north service trench - ?form 15/31

- 13..group 5 - fine ware - Bag 2 - below building
pale grey core with light brown, smooth, micaceous surfaces.
- 14..group 5 - fine ware - Context 103 - north car park
off-white fabric, some limestone/calcite temper

- 15..group 7 - Oxford ware - Bag 26b - access road - pink-orange, red slip exterior.

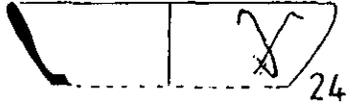
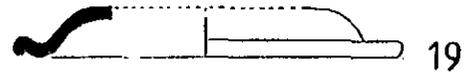
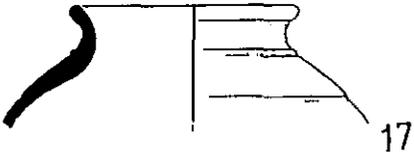
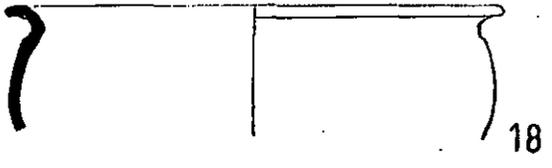
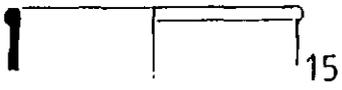
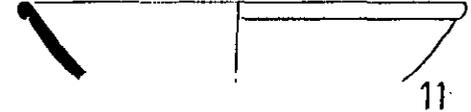
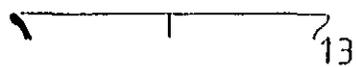
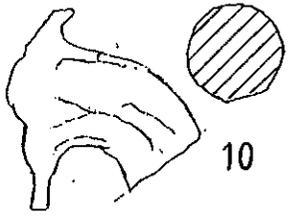
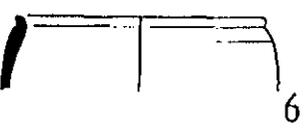
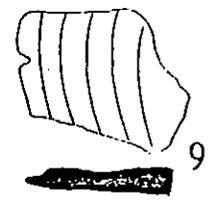
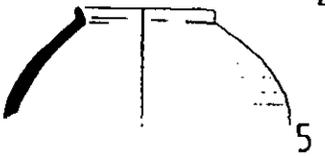
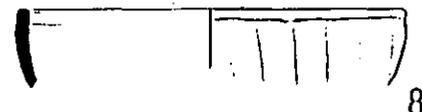
- 16..group 7? - ?Oxford ware - Bag 54 - north service trench
grey core with grey grits, orange margins, orange slip.

- 17..group 9 - greyware - Bag 39 - north car park - pink-orange core.
- 18..group 9 - greyware - Bag 21 - below building - grey fabric, darker grey surfaces.
- 19..group 9 - greyware - Bag 36 - north car park - pot lid

- 20..group 9? - Bag 56 - north service trench - grey fabric, limestone and grit temper
exterior black slip or coat.
- 21..group 9? - Bag 10 - below building - grey fabric with exterior black slip or coat.
- 22..group 9? - Bag 02 - below building - grey fabric with exterior black slip or coat.
- 23..group 9? - Bag 16 - below building - grey fabric with exterior black slip or coat.

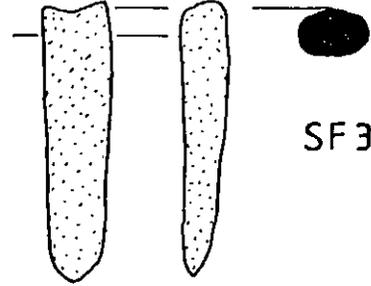
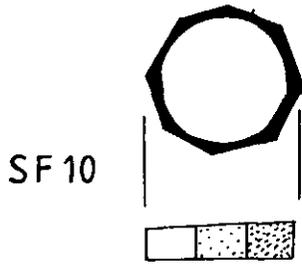
- 24 to 28 - all group 10 - Dorset Black Burnished Wares

- 24 = Bag 53 - north service trench 25 = Bag 58 - north service trench
- 26 = Bag 55 - north service trench 27 = Bag 56 - north service trench
- 28 = Bag 41 - north car park

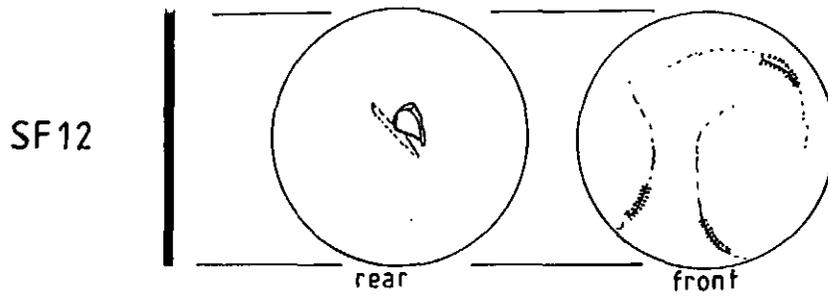


0 1 5 10
cms

Finger Ring



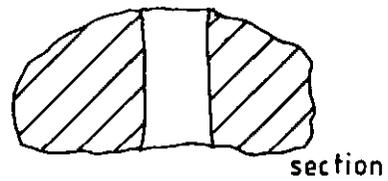
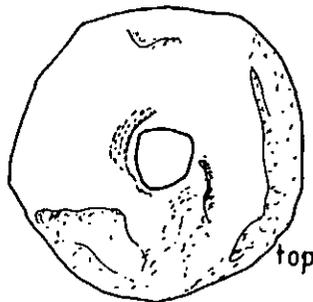
Copper Alloy



Button or Disc

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SF5



Pottery Spindlewhorl ? Iron Age

ILCHESTER SPORTS PAVILION
Archaeological Watching Brief

SMALL FINDS

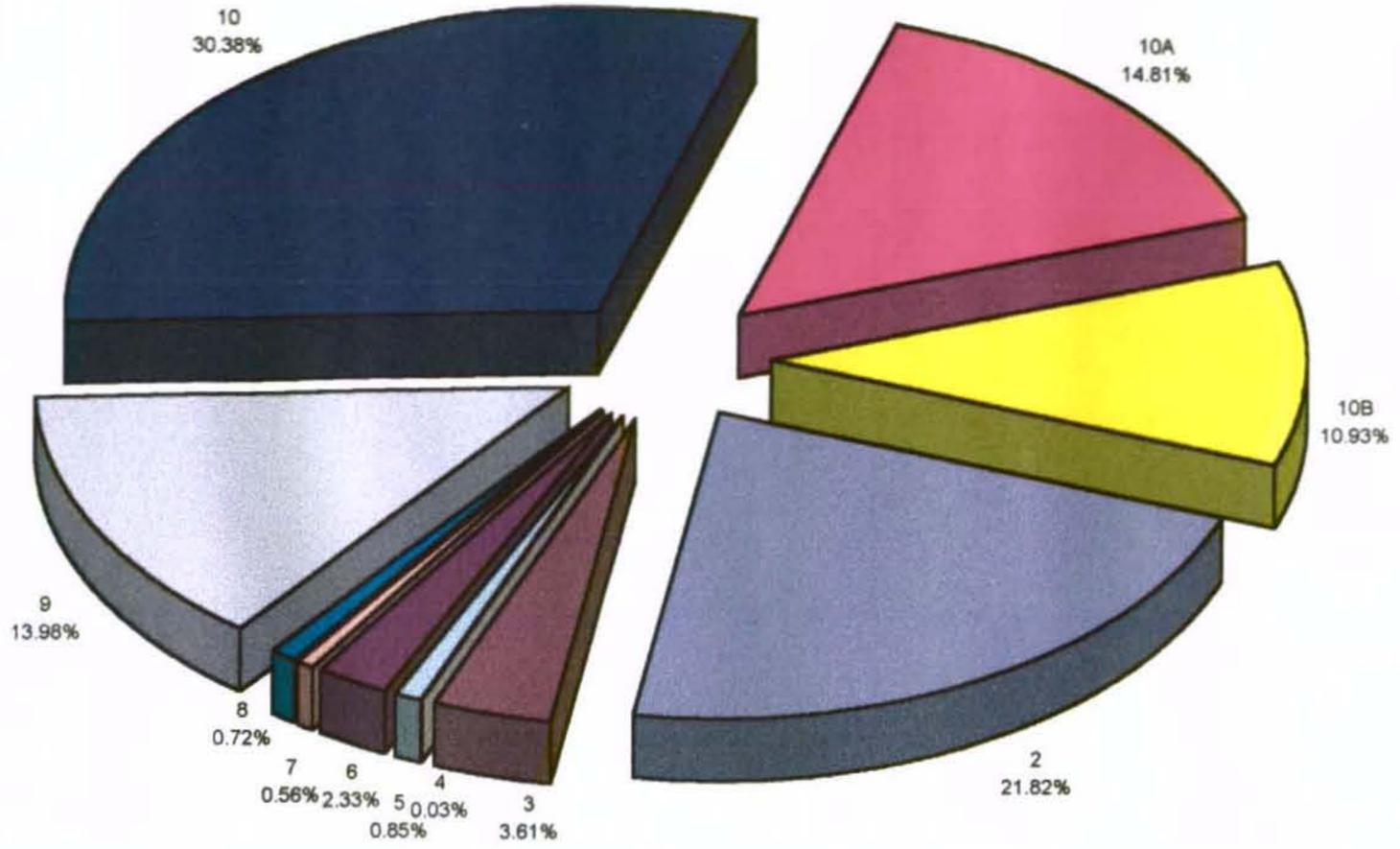
ISP 98 - Ilchester Sports Pavillion

ISP 98 Ilchester Sports Pavillion			
Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight - grms
2	Amphorae	8	1646.0
3	Samian	23	272.0
4	Colour Coat Wares	1	2.0
5	Fine Wares	6	64.0
6	Mortaria	6	176.0
7	Oxfordshire Wares	9	42.0
8	New Forest Wares	4	54.0
9	Greywares	110	1054.0
10	Black Burnished Wares (Dorset)	285	2291.0
10A	Black Burnished Wares (Local)	79	1117.0
10B	Black Burnished Wares (Oxidised)	28	824.0

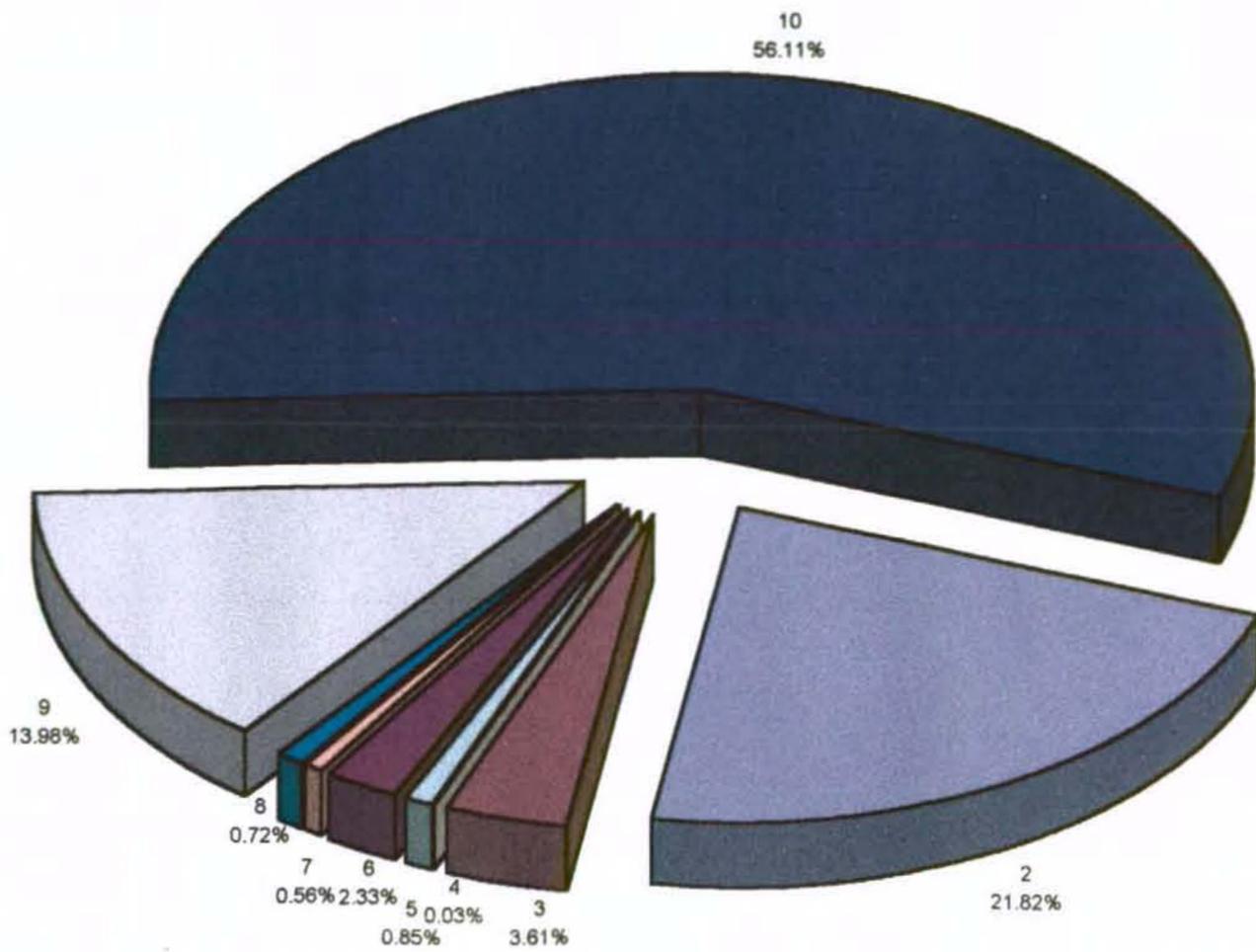
ISP 98 Ilchester Sports Pavillion			
Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight - grms
2	Amphorae	8	1646.0
3	Samian	23	272.0
4	Colour Coat Wares	1	2.0
5	Fine Wares	6	64.0
6	Mortaria	6	176.0
7	Oxfordshire Wares	9	42.0
8	New Forest Wares	4	54.0
9	Greywares	110	1054.0
10	Black Burnished Wares	392	4232.0

Ilchester Sports Pavillion (ISP98) Pie-charts

Roman Pottery Fabrics by Weight

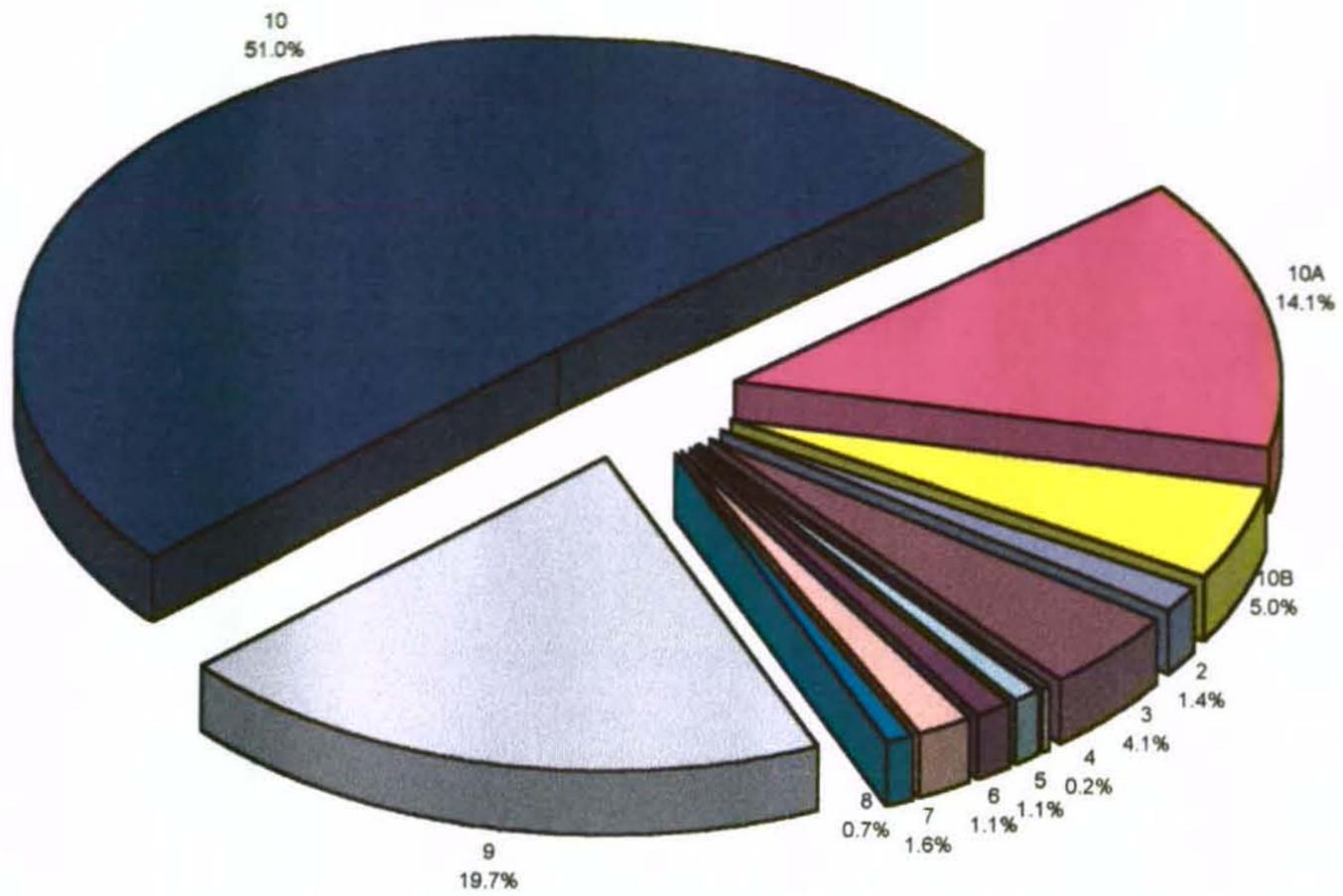


Roman Pottery Fabrics by Weight

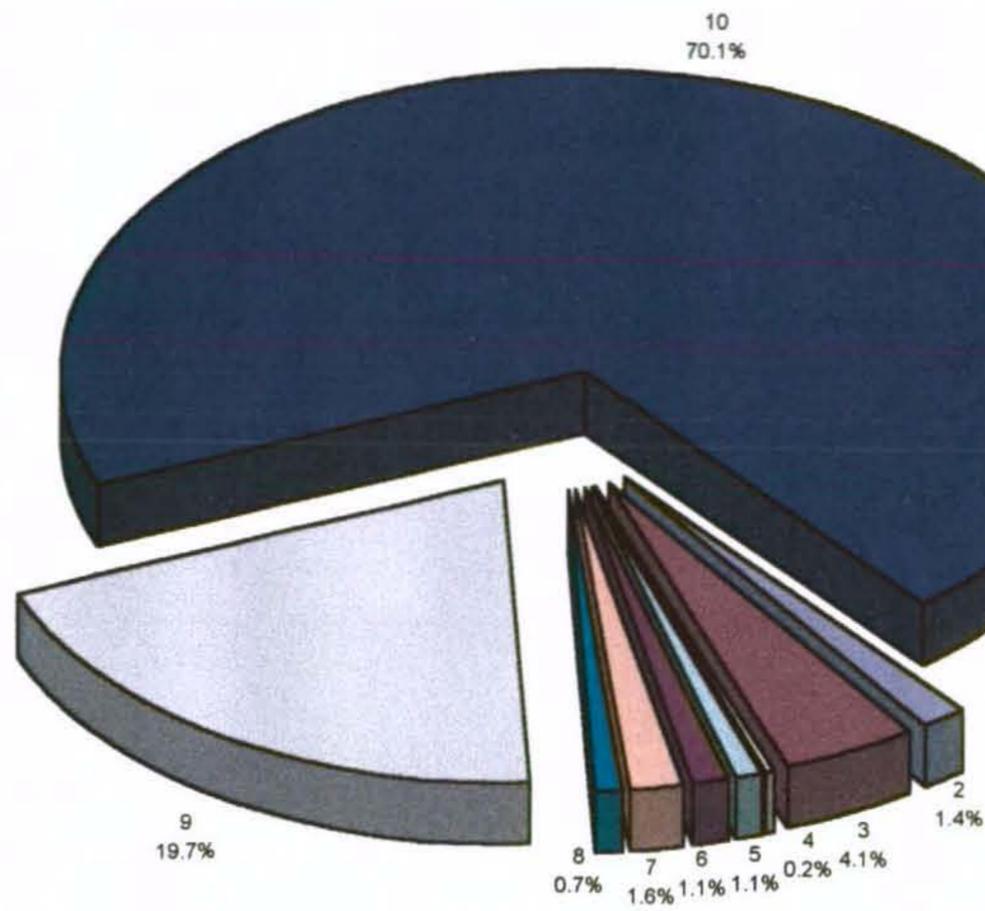


Ilchester Sports Pavillion (ISP98) Pie-charts

Roman Pottery Fabrics by Sherd



Roman Pottery Fabrics by Sherd



Ilchester Sports Pavilion ISP98

context	sherds	pottery		date	no.	building materials	
		fabric	surface			type	misc.
Pavilion U/S							1 x cortical lump blue grey flint.
							1 x sml cortical flint frag
Bag 1	4	BBW small sherds	black burnished	1BC-4AD	1	frg. CBM roof tile (orange) R/B	1 x grey chert/ flint smooth
	1	BBW thick sherd	black burnished. partly oxidised	1BC-4AD	1	frg. brick (orange) R/B	1 x black slag frg
Bag 2	1	Rim small frag buff-grey	buff sandy micaceous	?R/B	2	frgs Fe nails	1x frg. chert [shiny surface]
	1	Rim simple bead sandy	grey	1BC-1AD			2 x animal bone
	4	small grey sandy	grey sandy	1BC-1AD			2 x sml frgs grey cherty flint
	1	Rim BBW	black burnished	1BC-1AD			
	8	small sherds BBW	black burnished	1BC-1AD			
	2	small Samian	orange/red	1-2 AD	1	fired clay frag	
	2	grey sandy grit	poss. black slip	1BC-1AD?			
	2	small grey gritty	oxidised	1BC-2AD	1	pink stone frag	
	1	small grey gritty	grey gritty	1BC-4AD			
	1	smooth grey	smooth grey	1AD-4AD			
4	oxidised various types	various	C1-4				
Bag 3	1	Rim BBW	black burnished	1AD-3AD			1 x large shiny frg chert nodule
	1	small BBW	black burnished	1AD-3AD			
	1	soft orange ?Oxford	orange	1AD-4AD			
Bag 4	1	small BBW	black burnished	1BC-4AD	1	frg grey limestone	3 x sml. frgs. animal bone
	1	small Samian	orange/red	1BC-3AD			
	1	small black limestone	black voids	?3BC			
Bag 5	1	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	1	roof tile R/B	2 x animal bone
	1	small soft orange	soft orange	1AD-4AD			
	1	grey sandy	oxidised surfaces stabbed decoration. clear glaze	C12-13			
Bag 6	2	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	7	tile frgs R/B	1 x chert lump 2 x flint lumps
	1	BBW	black burnished with pierced hole	1AD-4AD			
	1	grey sandy fine quartz	grey	1AD-4AD			
	1	small grey sandy	grey	1BC-1AD			
	1	smooth grey	darker grey smooth surfaces	1BC-1AD			
Bag 7	2	BBW	black burnished	1BC-4AD	2	tile frgs R/B	3 x frgs.flint/ chert lumps
	1	sandy grey	grey	1BC-1AD			

Iichester Sports Pavilion ISP98

context	sherds	pottery			date	no.	building materials	
		fabric	surface				type	misc.
Bag 8	4	BBW	black burnished	1BC-4AD	9	frgs fired clay/tile	4 x animal bone	
	1	BBW	oxidised areas	1BC-4AD	1	frg Fe nail		
	1	small buff	buff	uncertain			2 x frgs pink chert	
	2	small sandy black	reduced	1BC-1AD				
Bag 9	2	BBW	black burnished	1BC-4AD	1	roof tile R/B	1 x shiny chert frg	
	1	small orange	orange	R/B			1 x frg grey flint	
Bag 10	3	small BBW	Black Burnished	1AD-4AD	4	tile frgs R/B	4 x lumps grey flin	
	1	small uncertain type		?				
	1	black limestone and grit	brown smooth	3BC-1BC			1 x flint nodule	
	1	dark grey sandy	dark grey	1BC-1AD				
	1	buff-grey limestone temp	grey sandy areas	1BC-1AD			2 x animal bone	
	1	sandy	reduced	1BC-1AD				
	1	grey sandy	smooth sandy				1 x lump fired clay	
			grey/brown areas	1BC-1AD				
	1	BBW gritty	oxidised areas	1AD-4AD				
	1	thick pale buff sandy/ gritty prob amphora	pale buff		?1AD-73AD			
Bag 11	3	small BBW	black burnished	1BC-4AD	1	sml. frg roof slate	1 x frg. grey	
	4	small various types	various	prob C12-14			cortical flint	
	1	small oxidised	oxidised	R/B ?				
Bag 12	2	BBW	black burnished	1BC-4AD	1	grey limestone frg	1 x chert frg. 1 x pale grey flint lump 2 x animal bone	
Bag 13	1	dark grey abundant quartz	orange patches	3BC-1BC	2	tile frgs R/B	1 x frg grey flint	
	1	soft soapy grey voids	grey	3BC-1BC				
	1	small frag BBW bead rim	black burnished	1BC-1AD				
	3	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD				
Bag 14	1	small buff gritty	buff	?R/B	2	tile frags R/B		

Ilchester Sports Pavilion ISP98

		pottery				building materials	
context	sherds	fabric	surface	date	no.	type	misc.
Bag 15	3	grey/black	smooth oxidised some voids	3BC-1AD	6	brick/tile frgs R/B	3 x oyster frgs
					1	large headed Fe nail	
	1	bead Rim dark grey sandy small quartz	smooth sandy orange traces of orange slip?	?3BC-1AD			3 x animal bone
	7	joining bead Rim + body grey sandy gritty	smooth with oxidised areas	1BC-1AD			4 x flint/chert
	1	bead Rim mid-grey gritty	traces of black slip	2BC-1AD			1 x grey fossil
	2	grey gritty	grey	1BC-4AD			1 x burnt stone
	1	small bead Rim smooth dark grey small grits	smooth grey/ brown	1BC-1AD			
	1	smooth dark grey grits	smooth grey/ brown	1BC-1AD			
	2	soft orange/grey micaceous	grey interior. buff grey smooth exterior traces of lattice decor.	1BC-1AD			
	1	Rim grey with quartz BBW	black burnished	1BC-2AD			
	1	grey with quartz BBW	black burnished	1BC-2AD			
	1	Rim smooth light grey	smooth grey	1AD-2AD			
	1	base frag dark grey	smooth grey	1AD-2AD			
	1	base frag dark grey sandy/gritty	oxidised sandy/ gritty areas	1BC-1AD			
	4	dark grey sandy/gritty	oxidised sandy/ gritty areas	1BC-1AD			
	10	various sandy fabrics	various surfaces	1BC-1AD			
	11	grey sandy	grey burnished	1BC-1AD			
Bag 16	1	bead Rim smooth grey sandy	black slip exterior	1BC-1AD			1 x animal bone 1 x oyster frag
	1	flanged Rim grey sandy	black slip	1BC-2AD			
Bag 17	1	small black core with oxidised margins	black	1BC-1AD			
	1	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	2	small oxidised sherds	oxidised	R/B			
Bag 18						ca25 frgs grey slag	
Bag 19	1	black	buff areas	3BC-1BC			
	1	grey sandy/britty	dark grey	1BC-1AD			
Bag 20	1	pale grey small quartz	pale grey	? C12-13			

Ilchester Sports Pavilion ISP98

context	sherds	pottery			no.	building materials	
		fabric	surface	date		type	misc.
Bag 21	13	various sandy fabrics	various	1BC-4AD			3 x animal bone (1 burnt)
	1	soft salmon pink ?Oxford	orange slip	3AD-4AD			1 x slag frg.
	2	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			1 x grey limestone
	1	bead Rim BBW	black burnished	1BC-2AD			1 x grey flint
	3	Rim + body frgs black	grey slip	C14			cortical lump
	1	small pale orange ?Oxford	pale orange	?R/B			1 x oyster frg
Bag 22	1				1	tile frg R/B	1 x animal frag
S. Car Park	1	small Rim frg grey sandy brown margins	black	1AD-4AD	4	various tile frgs. (post-med.)	2 x small blue/ black flint frgs
Bag 23	2	small BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	1	grey	orange/brown	uncertain			
	2	large Rim frgs thick rough brown	interior orange glaze thumbed below exterior rim.	C18			
	4	various Rim fragments	orange/yellow glaze	C17-18			
	1	large base frg orange	brown glaze interior	C18			
	1	large base frag orange	brown glaze interior	C18			
	10	various types	orange and brown glazes	C17-19			
	1	small Bristol/Staffs		C18			
	1	factory ware	blue transfer	C18-19			
New Drive/Road	1	Samian	orange/red	1AD-3AD	5	various tile frgs.	
	1	oxidised pink BBW	oxidised	1AD-4AD			
	1	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
Bag 24	1	sandy dark grey quartz and grit temper	interior brown exterior grey	1BC-1AD			
	1	fine pale buff with quartz	pale buff	prob R/B			
	1	buff/pink/orange grits	buff/pink/orange	1BC-1AD			
	1	base frag smooth sandy		? medieval			
	1	grey fabric	orange areas. exterior speckled green /brown glaze	C17-18			
	5	various fabrics	orange glazes	C17-19			
	1	factory ware	blue transfer	C18-19			
Bag 25	6	various fabrics	various orange/brown glazes	C18-19	8	various tile frgs. (Post-med.)	
	1	small smooth pale orange micaceous		uncertain			

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context	sherds	pottery			no.	building materials	
		fabric	surface	date		type	misc.
New	1	Rim flanged BBW	black burnished	2AD-4AD	1	brick/tile frg	R/B
Drive/	1	Rim orange mortaria	orange	1AD-4AD	2	tile frgs.	Post-med.
Road	1	Base frg BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
Bag26A	1	base frag orange	green glaze inside	C17-18			
	4	various types	orange glazes	C17-18			
	1	Bristol/Stuffs		C18			
	1	factory ware	blue transfer	C18-19			
Bag26B	1	oxidised pink/orange BBW	oxidised pink/orange	1AD-4AD	5	brick/tile frgs	R/B
	1	grey core with oxidised margins sandy	black patches	1AD-4AD			
	1	orange brown sandy/gritty	orange brown	C13-15			
	1	smooth grey	smooth orange/ buff glazed spots	C13-15			
	1	Rim pink- orange	smooth surfaces traces of reddy brown slip	probably 1AD-4AD			
	9	various fabrics	various types green/brown/ orange glazes	C17-18			
	1	factory ware	blue transfer	C19			
Bag 27	1	smooth pale grey micac.	darker grey	1AD-4AD	1	tile Frg.	R/B
	1	orange-brown fine grits	orange brown	uncertain			1x large oyster 1x bone frg (?human?)
Bag28A	1	Rim brown with grits/quartz	brown	1BC-1AD			1 x blue green glass vessel frg
	1	small Samian	orange/red	1AD-3AD			C17-19
	1	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	1	black	smooth black	1AD-4AD			
	1	Rim pink ?Oxford	traces of orange slip	2AD-4AD			
	7	various fabrics	various yellow/ orange glazes	C17-18			
Bag 28B					1	frg frag brick	red/orange. R/B
					1	Lias stone with quartz	
Bag 29	1	orange	orange glaze	C18	2	brick frgs	C18-19
	1	pale buff/orange	light orange/ yellow glaze	C18	5	brick/tile frgs.	(poss. Post-med.)
	1	orange	shiny brown glaze	C18-19			
Bag 30	1	Rim pale pink/buff	pale pink/buff	prob R/B	1	brick Frg. containing	1 oyster shell
	1	Rim orange	yellow/orange glaze	C18		large pebble	C18-19
	1	factory ware	white	C18-19			

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context	sherds	pottery			no.	building materials	
		fabric	surface	date		type	misc.
Bag 31					1	tile frg R/B	
E-W	1	Rim + body sandy grey	grey	1BC-1AD	1	tile frg R/B	
Pipe Tr.	1	sandy greyware mica.	grey	1AD-4AD	1	Fe nail	
Bldg 2	1	Rim Samian	orange red	1AD-3AD			
Bag 32	1	Samian	orange/red	1AD-3AD			
Bldg. 1	1	small grey sandy	grey	C12-14	5	various types of R/B	1 x sml. fragment
Bag 33	1	sml oxidised shell temper	oxidised	C7-C3 BC		roof tile	fired clay
					1	large box tile fragment [combed surface] R/B	
Bag 34	1	bead Rim small BBW	black burnished with grey patches	1BC-1AD	1	tile frg R/B	1 x cortical flint flake. grey
	1	flanged Rim BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			1 x Fe object
	3	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			(Bracket) ?R/B
Above	1	Base ring base Samian	orange red	1AD-3AD	1	tile frg R/B	2 x oyster shell
Bldg. B	1	small Samian	orange/red	1AD-3AD	1	Fe nail	
Bag 35	1	small greyware	grey	1AD-4AD			
	1	Base ring base pale grey	orange/brown micaceous	R/B			
North	1	grey abundant limestone	reduced	3BC-1BC	16	various types of R/B	1x clay pipe bowl
Car	6	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD		roof tiles	stamped ?ID
Park	1	Rim small grey ware	grey	1AD-3AD			C17-18
	2	Rim + body joining BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	1	fired clay frg	
Bag 36	2	joining greyware	grey	1AD-4AD	2	Fe nails	1 x clay pipe stem
	1	handle oxidised	orange glaze	C18-19	1	roof slate frag	
	1	Rim small oxidised	orange glaze	C18-19	2	brick frags modern	
	3	oxidised	orange glaze	C18-19	1	roof tile frags modern	
	1	grey salt glazed stoneware	Westerwald	C17-18	2	white plaster frags	
	4	factory wares	cream/white	C18-19	3	small tile ?R/B	
	1	factory ware	blue transfer	C18-19			
	1	reduced quartz temper	reduced	C3BC-1BC			
Bag 37	1	Rim Samian	Orange/red	1AD-3AD	22	various tilr frgs R/B	
	1	small Samian	orange/red	1AD-3AD			
	1	small BBW	black burnished	1BC-1AD	1	Lias roof tile frg.	
	2	oxidised	oxidised	R/B		with nail hole R/B	
	1	Rim soft pale orange	pale orange				
		?amphora fragment		1AD-3AD	1	brick frag ?R/B	
	1	sherd as above	pale orange	1AD-3AD			
	1	Rim grey fab grit temper	light brown with applied strip on neck	prob C14-15	1	whole brick prob C19	
	1	handle sandy micaceous amphora fragment	sandy pink no stamp.	1AD-3AD	1	roof tile frag modern lgc white gritty mortar fragment ?modern?	

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context	sherds	pottery			no.	building materials	
		fabric	surface	date		type	misc.
Bag 38	4	Samian	red orange	1AD-3AD	4	frags combed box tiles	1 x grey flint
	1	small reduced	brown	1AD-2AD		sooty interior R/B	
	3	Rims BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			1 x chert frg
	35	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	14	various roof tiles R/B	
	1	Rim greyware sandy	grey	2AD-4AD			1 x lias stone frg
	6	various greyware fabrics	grey	1AD-4AD	4	Fe nails	
	1	greyware storage jar frag	grey	1AD-4AD			1 x slag frg
	2	buff ?New Forest wares	brown slip	3AD-4AD			
	1	Rim oxidised mortaria	oxidised	1AD-4AD			1 x lump fired clay
	1	oxidised sandy		uncertain			
	1	grey fine ware	oxidised exterior	1AD-4AD			
Bag 39	1	small black	orange	3BC-1BC	6	various types of	1 x glass frag
	1	black abundant limestone	black	3BC-1BC		roof tile R/B	thick green
	1	grey grit + quartz temper	brown patches	3BC-1BC?			R/B or later
	1	bead Rim small			1	tile buff grey fabric	
		pale grey fabric	black	1BC-1AD		probably R/B	
	1	base ring base frg sandy	sandy reduced	1BC-1AD			
	3	Rim + body sandy grey	grey		4	Fe nails	
		brown margins		1AD-2AD			
	1	sandy grey	cream inner		7	frgs Fe slag	
			grey outer	1BC-3AD			
	2	cream/buff	cream/buff	?1AD-2AD			
	1	brown	dark grey	1BC-1AD			
	1	small smooth dark grey	orange patches	1AD-4AD			
	1	grey gritty	black	1BC-1AD			
	1	Samian decoration	orange/red	1AD-3AD			
	1	Samian small	orange/red	1AD-3AD			
	1	Rim greyware	grey	1AD-4AD			
	1	greyware	grey smooth				
			pecked decoration	1AD-4AD			
	1	small greyware	grey	1AD-4AD			
1	Rim BBW	black burnished					
		orange margins	1AD-4AD				
4	BBW	oxidised surfaces	1AD-4AD				
1	Rim BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD				
19	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD				
Bag 40	5	Rims large rim	black burnished		1	long Fe nail	1 x slag frg.
		same pot BBW		1AD-4AD	34	large tile frags. 2 have	
	8	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD		pink gritty mortar	
	1	Rim orange sandy	black	1AD-4AD		still attached.	
	2	small as above	black	1AD-4AD		1AD-4AD R/B	
					4	combed tile frgs	
				4	bags of opus signinum	[pinkish mortar]	
				3	frags white mortar		
Bag 41	1	Rim BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	5	tile frgs. 1AD-4AD	
	8	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	1	hard sandy reduced	dark grey	1AD-4AD	1	slag fragment	
	1	dark grey	buff/brown	1AD-4AD			
	1	flanged Rim orange	reddish brown				
		sandy grey core		1AD-4AD			

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context	pottery	building materials				
	sherds fabric	surface	date	no.	type	misc.
Bag 42	1 Rim small flange BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	3	tile frags. 1AD-4AD	
	1 hard grey	greyware	1AD-4AD			
Bag 43	6 Rims various types BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	1	large. roof tile fig.	1 x lump fired clay
	35 BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD		with mortar still	
	1 Rim hard sandy partly reduced part oxidised	light brown	1AD-4AD		attached 1AD-4AD	
	1 reduced gritty some limest		1AD-4AD	5	tile frags. 1AD-4AD	
	1 Base/body pale orange	pale orange/buff	1AD-4AD			
	2 very small black	black	1AD-4AD			
	1 grey lighter grey margins	black	1AD-4AD			
	1 orange-brown	dark grey surface	1AD-4AD			
Bag 44	only modern material	all discarded				
Bag 45	2 reduced quartz temper	brown	3BC-1BC	1	large frag roof tile R/B	
	1 BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	2	small frags roof tile R/B	
Bag 46	1 Base small buff-brown	buff-brown	?medieval?	1	small roof tile R/B	1 x oyster shell
				1	Fe nail	
Bag 47	1 Base frg footing grey (New Forest ware)	brown	3AD-4AD	3	frgs roof tile R/B	2 x oyster shells
				1	small frg opus signinum	
Bag 48	2 oxidised	reduced	1BC-2AD	1	small frg roof tile R/B	
	3 greywares	grey	1AD-4AD	1	Fe nail	
	1 small BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
Bag 49	1 Rim BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	5	frgs roof tile R/B	1 x oyster frag
	1 small reduced	reduced	1BC-2AD			
Bag 50	2 BBW joining decorated	black burnished	1AD-4AD	7	frgs roof tile R/B	
Bag 51	1 reduced large voids grit and limestone temper	reduced voids	?7BC-3BC?	43	large fragments of	2 x oyster shells
	4 Rims various BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD		various types of	
	11 BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD		roof tiles R/B	
	3 greywares	grey	1AD-4AD			
	1 Rim large thick	grey storage jar	3AD-4AD			

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context	pottery				no.	building materials	
	sherds	fabric	surface	date		type	misc.
Bag 52	2	Rims small frgs BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	33	large frags of	1 x animal tooth
	19	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD		various types of	
	5	greywares various types	grey	1AD-4AD		roof tiles R/B	
	1	oxidised orange BBW	orange	1AD-4AD	2	Fe nails	
	2	reduced thick	reduced	uncertain	1	small Fe lump	
					1	sml green window glass probably R/B	
					1	squared frag lias stone	
					2	large fragments of lias stone roof tile R/B	
					1	off-white gritty mortar probably R/B	
Bag 53	3	Rim / base joining Samian	orange	1AD-3AD	1	large frag roof tile R/B	1 x oyster shell
	1	Rim very small Samian	orange	1AD-3AD	8	small frgs roof tile R/B	
	1	very small frag Samian	orange	1AD-3AD			
	1	buff large frag amphora	buff orange	1AD-3AD	4	frags slag	
	4	Rims various BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	20	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	5	Fe nails	
	1	oxidised buff BBW	buff	1AD-4AD			
	1	oxidised orange mortaria	orange	1AD-4AD	1	frag opus signinum	
	1	Rim sml frag pink/orange	traces red slip	1AD-4AD			
	2	greywares different types	grey	1AD-4AD			
1	reduced coarseware		?C11-C13?				
Bag 54	7	Rims various BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	17	roof tile frags R/B	1 x oyster shell
	17	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	4	Fe nails	
	3	greywares various	grey	1AD-4AD	4	slag frags	
	1	Rim grey core with pale orange margins	red/orange surfaces (Oxford ware)	3AD-4AD			
	1	coarseware small		uncertain			
	1	grey	orange outer dull green gl inner	C17-C18			
	1	oxidised	orange glaze with yellow slip	C18			
Bag 55	3	Rims various BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	13	large frgs roof tile R/B	2 x oyster shells
	7	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	2	Fe nails	
	2	greyware (1 rim)	grey	1AD-4AD	1	Pennant sandstone	
	1	oxidised	pale buff	1AD-4AD		roof slate R/B	
	1	buff abundant grits	uncertain either pottery or brick	uncertain	1	frag grey stone	
Bag 56	1	brown fineware	grey applied grits	R/B ?DAT	29	roof tile frags R/B	4 x oyster shells
	5	Rims various BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	21	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	4	Fe nails	1 x black flint frg
	2	Rims greywares	grey	1AD-4AD			
	1	greyware	grey	1AD-4AD	2	slag with lining	
	3	Rims same large pot			1	slag frag	
		grey BBW storage jar	grey	1AD-4AD			
2	oxidised orange BBW	orange	1AD-4AD				

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context	pottery				building materials		
	sherds	fabric	surface	date	no.	type	misc.
Bag 57	2	Rims BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	24	various types of	9 x oyster shells
	10	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD		roof tile R/B	1 x oyster shell
	2	Base frgs BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	1	Fe nail	with many
					1	whetstone	natural small holes
							1 x black flint
Bag 58	1	Rim Samian	orange	1AD-3AD	45	various roof tiles R/B	2 x oyster frags
	2	Rims BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	1	small frg ?tile R/B	
	2	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	1	Fe nail	
	1	BBW	oxidised surface	1AD-4AD	1	frag slag	
Bag 59	2	small frags BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	8	roof tile frags R/B	1 x ?chert frg
					1	Fe nail	
Bag 60	2	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD	5	roof tile frags R/B	
	1	Rim oxidised buff mortaria	buff	1AD-4AD			
Bag 61					20	Fe nails	
metal					3	small Fe lumps	
detector					1	Fe object pierced	
spoilheaps					2	small lead Pb lumps	

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context	pottery			date	no.	building materials	
	sherds	fabric	surface			type	misc.
context	1	grey	black	1BC-1AD	2	fired clay frags	7 x animal bone
102					1	Fe nail	charcoal frags
context	1	Rim small bead brown	black	1BC-1AD	1	tile/brick frg ?modern	3 x oyster shell
103		micaceous			4	tile frags R/B	14 x animal bone
	1	sherd as above	black	1BC-1AD	9	frgs Fe slag	1 x small frg burnt
	1	Rim small sherd oxidised	oxidised	1BC-1AD	2	dark grey slag	1 x snail shell
	4	sandy various reduced	reduced	1BC-1AD			
	3	BBW oxidised	oxidised	1BC-1AD			
	6	BBW	black burnished	1BC-1AD			
	1	Rim BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	6	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	1	Rim hard cream/buff	cream/buff	1AD-4AD			
	1	hard greyware	grey	1AD-4AD			
	1	small dark grey	buff inner surface	1AD-4AD			
	1	small orange-brown	orange-brown	1AD-4AD			
context	1	reduced abundant quartz	reduced		1	large tile frg R/B	4 x animal bone
104		numerous	pierced holes	?3BC-2BC?	4	small tile frgs R/B	
	2	grey voids	oxidised voids	?3BC-2BC?			1 x sml burnt bone
	21	reduced fabrics heavy	some oxidised		1	small baked clay frag	
		quartz and grit temper		?3BC-2BC?			4 x flint frags
	3	various no grits		?3BC-2BC?	1	Fe nail	
	1	Rim small reduced	reduced	?3BC-2BC?			
	1	Rim small bead sandy	sandy	1BC-1AD	3	slag fragments	
	1	Rim small bead grey	grey				
		pink margins		1BC-1AD			
	2	Rims BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	12	BBW	black burnished	1AD-4AD			
	1	Rim greyware	black	1AD-4AD			
	2	greywares	grey	1AD-4AD			
	1	Rim grey sandy	black	1AD-4AD			
	6	as above	black	1AD-4AD			
	1	small pink/cream	brown mortaria	1AD-4AD			
	1	small grey core	orange				
			spots of clear glaze	C13-14			

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		SMALL FINDS					
SF1	COIN	unstratified below	new building				
		Cu Alloy coin	Constantine I	facing R			
		reverse - altar VO/TIS/XX					
		Trier mint PTR	Date 318-324				
SF2	COIN	unstratified below	new building				
		Cu Alloy coin	Valens				
		reverse - emperor with	standard going R				
		dragging a captive					
		Lyon mint?	Date 364-378				
SF3	Cu alloy	Cu Alloy object					
		context 104					
SF4	COIN	context 104					
		Cu Alloy coin	Valentinian				
		reverse - SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE					
		probably Siscia mint	Date 364-375				
SF5	pot	Spindlewhorl pottery					
		content 104	?late-Iron Age				
SF6	pot	Spindlewhorl pottery					
		re-used from BBW pot					
		unstratified					
SF7	pot	Pot handle NOT a SF					
SF8	Pb	Lead Pb Strip					
		unstratified					
SF9	Fe	Iron Ox shoe fragment	?R/B				
SF10	Cu alloy	Finger Ring octagonal					
		unstratified north trench	R/B				
SF11	Cu alloy	Cu alloy strip					
		unstratified north trench	R/B				
SF12	Cu alloy	Cu alloy large button					
		unstratified north trench	?Post medieval?				
SF13	COIN	unstratified north car park					
		Cu alloy coin	Constans				
		reverse/phoenix on a globe					
		Trier mint	Date 348				