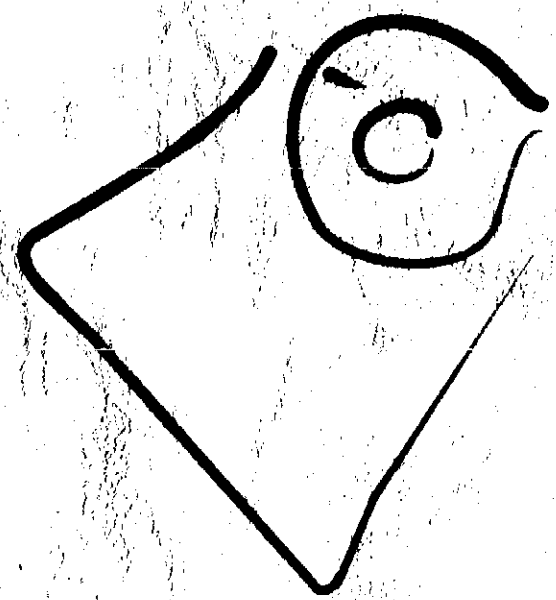


2001.043
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"Silverdale", Stratford-sub-Castle. SALISBURY

An Archaeological Evaluation



Reference: P020601

June 19th 2001

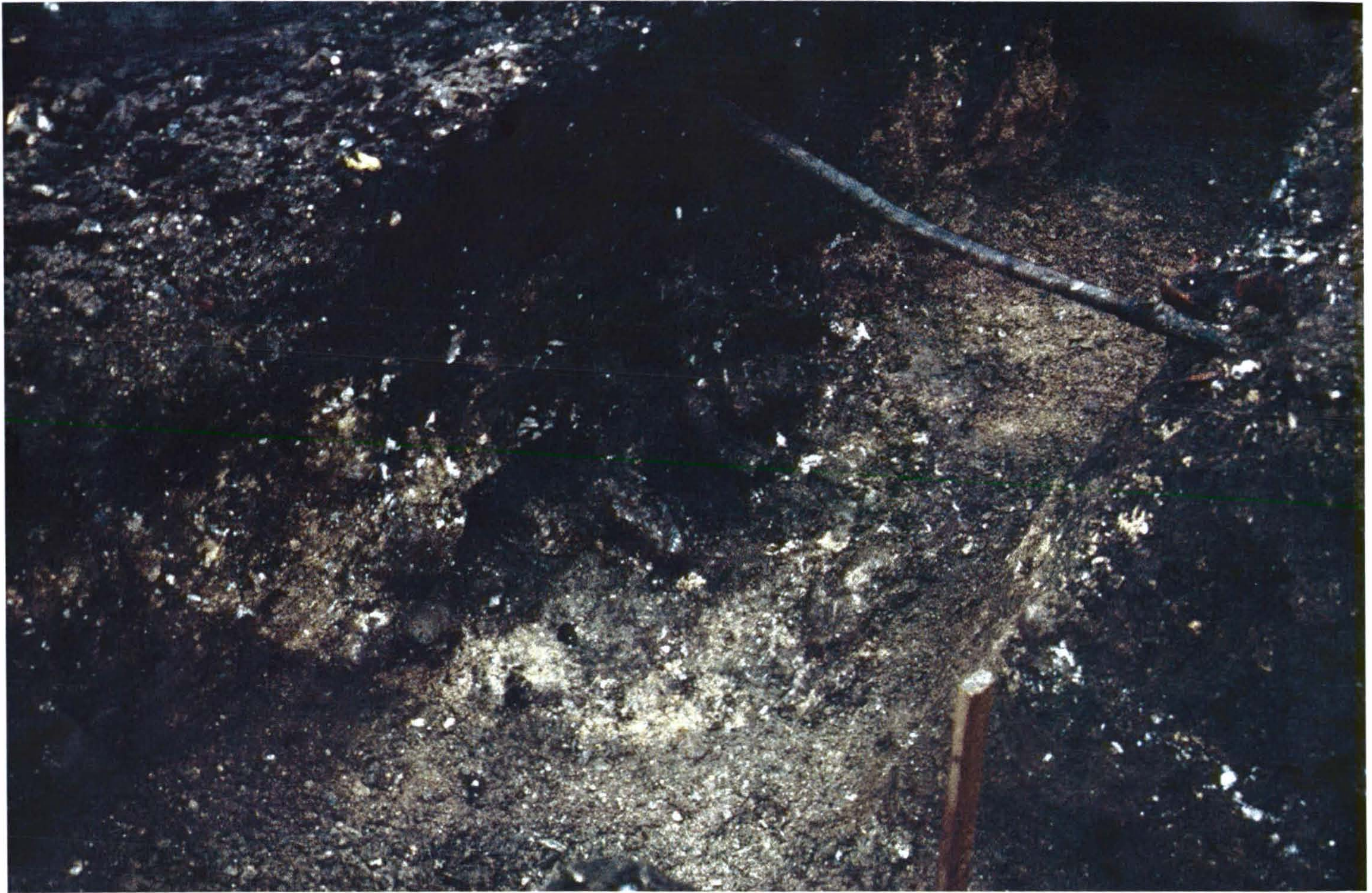
'Silverdale' or 'Sorviodunum Cottage', Stratford-sub-Castle

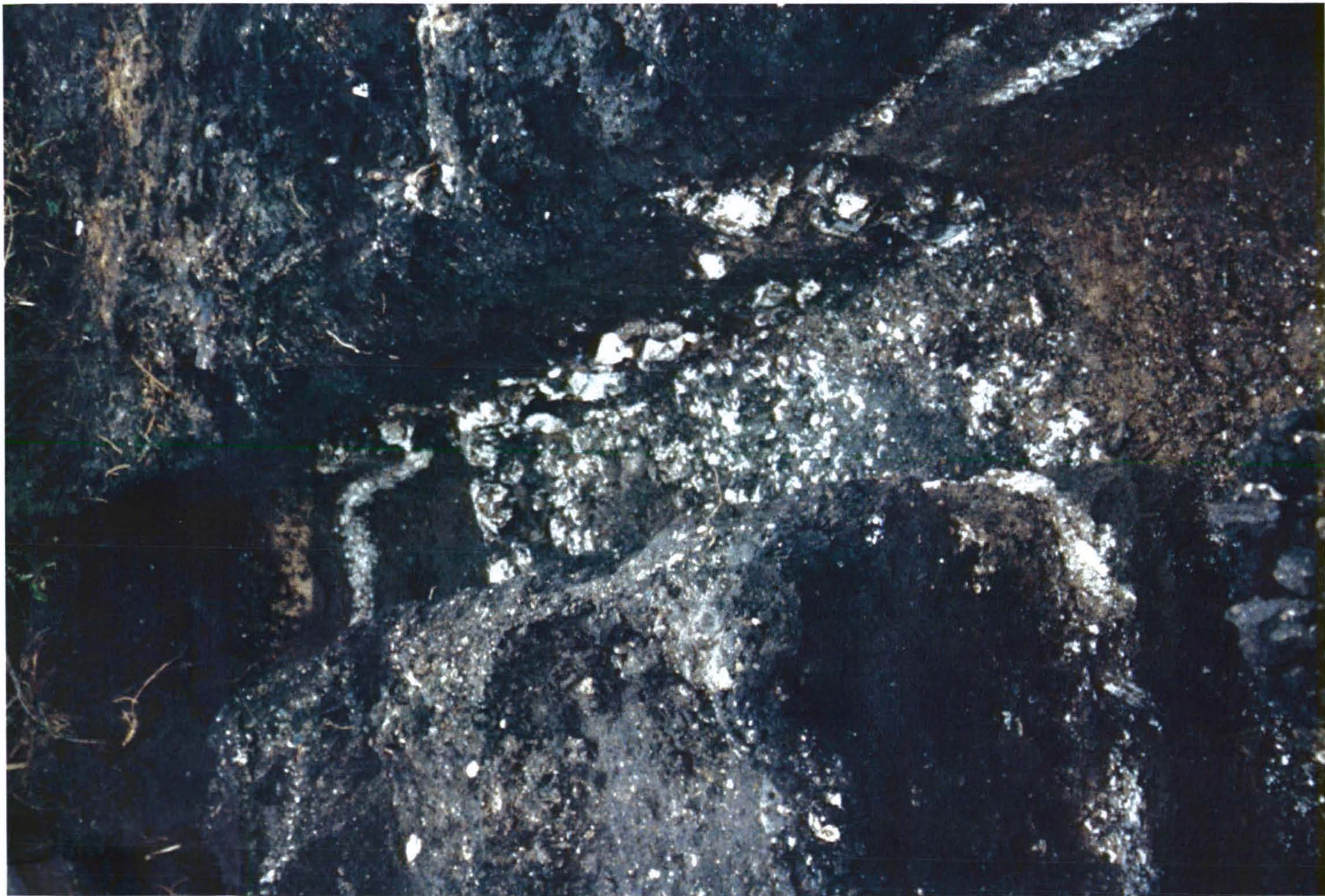
The attached four photographs were taken by Bill Moffat on site during the work and received after the report was submitted.

A fuller description of this site appears to be given in the Sorviodunum EUS report, which the reader is suggested to also look at regarding this site.

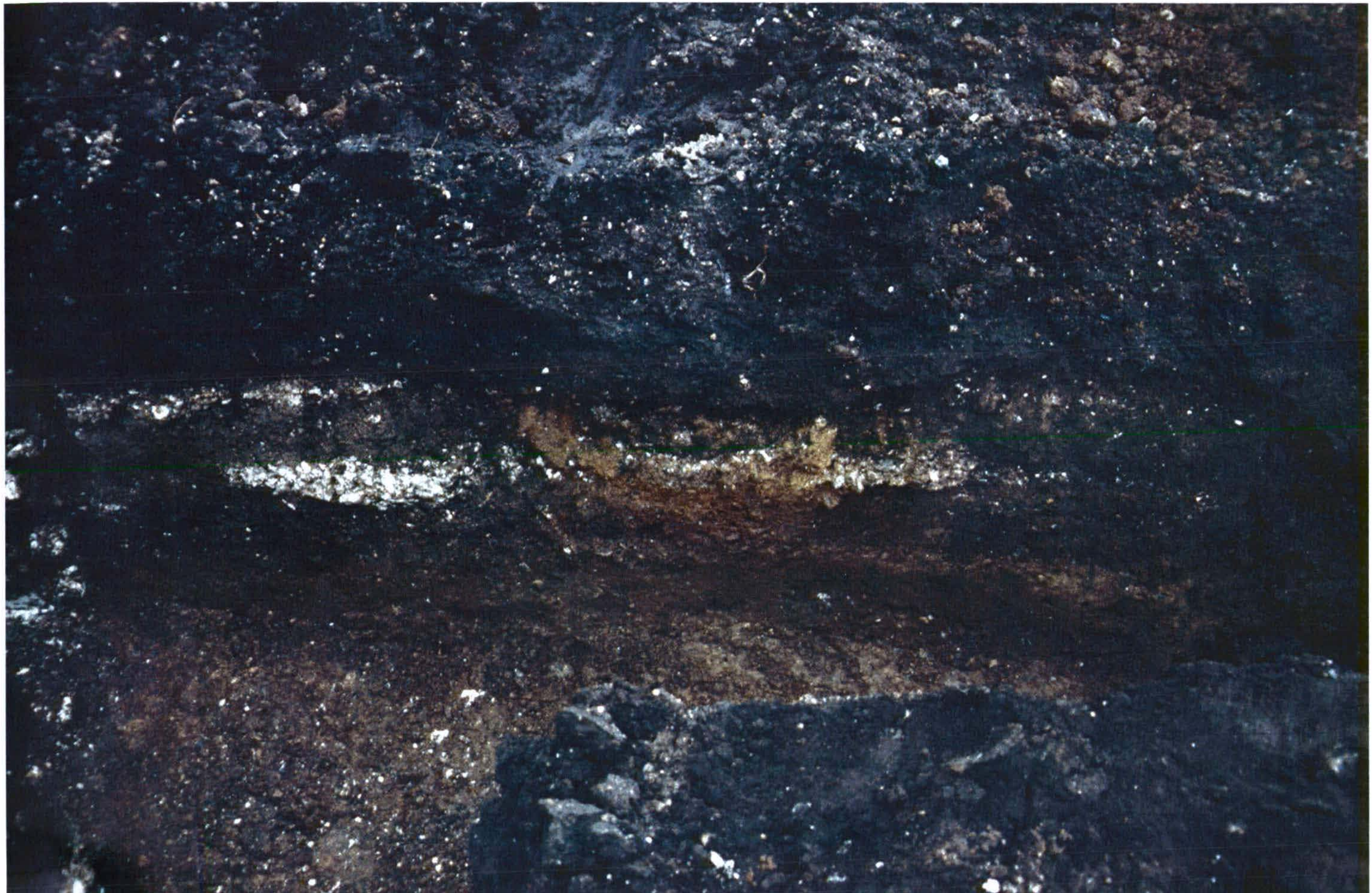
H. Cave - Penney
16th December 2005

Sarviodorum Cottage well





Sarni Odunvan Cottage Trench 3B



Sarviodunum Cottage

oven



Quernstone Sorvidunum Cotterpe.

SUMMARY

ALSO KNOWN AS SORVIDUNUM COTTAGE

"Silverdale", Stratford-sub-Castle, SALISBURY
NGR SU1345031850
archaeological evaluation
June 2001

Deposits revealed in two machine-excavated trenches located adjacent to the property currently known as "Silverdale" revealed evidence of intensive settlement during the Roman period.

This evidence took the form of the remains of a substantial building of 2-4th century date overlying boundary ditches of 1-2nd century date.

The report concludes that, whilst residential development would be likely to have a deleterious archaeological impact, the scale of the proposed development is minor in comparison with the robustness of the archaeological deposits. The construction groundworks as presently understood are likely to be relatively uninvasive and, if necessary, selective recovery of archaeological data could be achieved without recourse to extensive archaeological works.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Client: Mr & Mrs A.K. Woolls, "Silverdale", Stratford-sub-Castle, Salisbury SP1 3LQ
- LPA Advisor: Libraries and Heritage Service, *Wiltshire County Council*, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. BA12 8BS
Helena Cave-Penney, Assistant Archaeological Officer
- Site work: *Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance*, 25 The Hollow, Lower Woodford, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
Bill Moffat.
- Report: *Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance*, 25 The Hollow, Lower Woodford, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
Bill Moffat.
- Taylor Archaeological Services*, 13 Polden Road, Salisbury
Moira Laidlaw
- Mr David J. James, Stratford-sub-Castle.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

1.1.1 This document presents an archaeological evaluation of the property of "Silverdale" in the village of Stratford-sub-Castle in Wiltshire. Evaluation of the site was requested by the *County Archaeological Service* (hereinafter CAS) to provide detailed and verifiable information on the archaeological potential of the land prior to determination of planning permission for residential redevelopment. This request is in accordance with the guidance of PPG16 and PPG15 (DNH, 1991; 1994), Policy C10 of the West Wiltshire District Plan (WWDC, 1996), Policy C14 of the Wiltshire Structure Plan and the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised)* (European Treaty Series No 143, Valetta 1992 ratified HMG Sept 2000).

1.1.2 The evaluation was conducted by *Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance* of Lower Woodford. The site work was completed on the morning of Tuesday 12th June 2001, with this report being presented at the close of the following week

1.2 The site and its situation

Figure 1

1.2.1 The village of Stratford-sub-Castle is in South Wiltshire, approximately 2km north of Salisbury, on the edge of the floodplain of the River Avon.

1.2.2 The underlying surface geology within the village is predominantly valley gravel, sealed by localised deposits of more recent silts and clays, both of which, when exposed at the surface, generate argillaceous subsoils and topsoils typically 200-300mm thick.

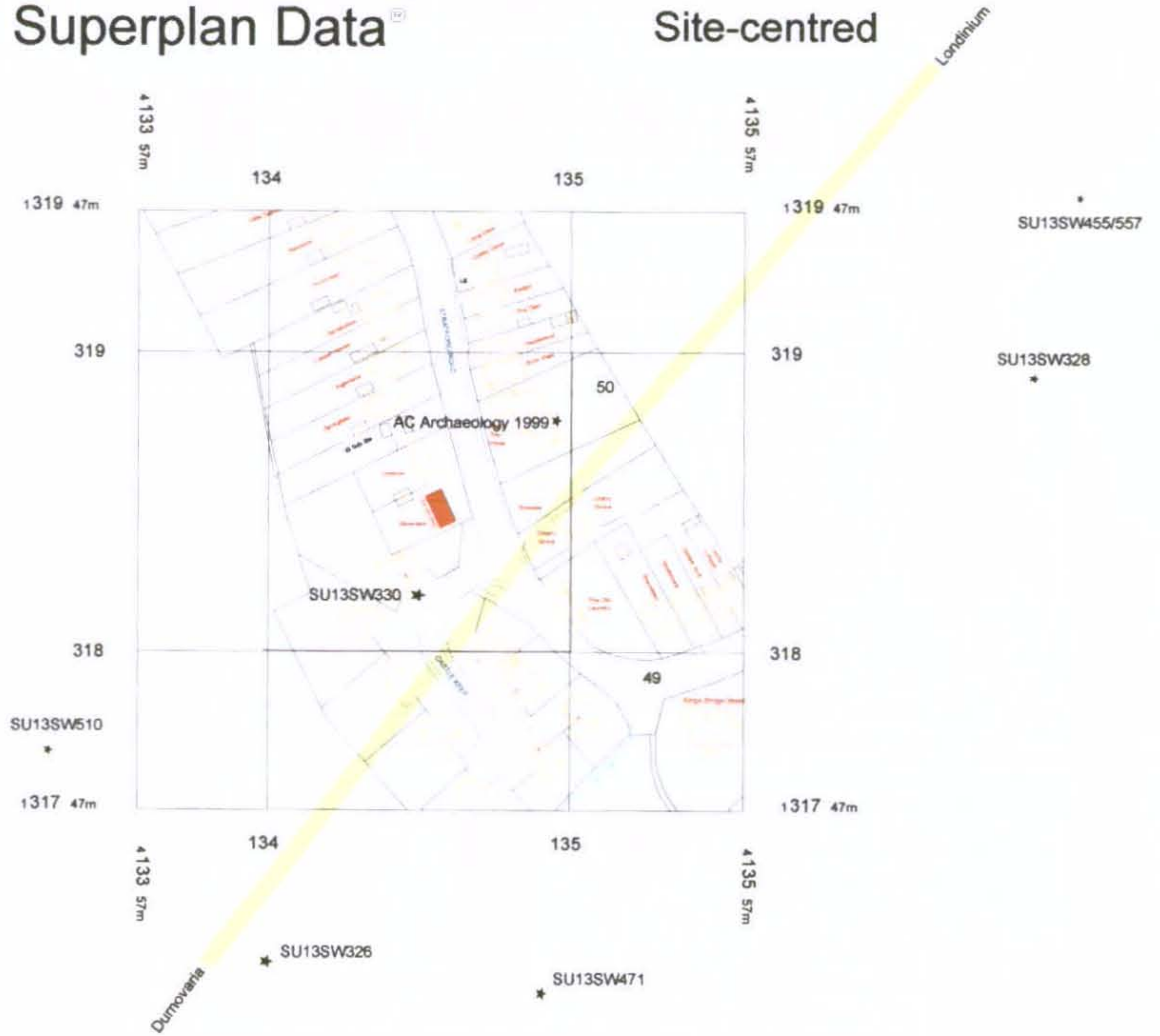
1.2.3 The village is dispersed for approximately 1.5km alongside the valley road from Salisbury to Amesbury between Stratford Bridge to the north and The Portway to the south. The site is situated at the southern end of the village with floodplain and water meadows to its rear and overlooked by Old Sarum to the northeast. The site is defined as: deposits within the property boundaries of "Silverdale", an area of approximately 200m²: largely laid to lawn, enhanced by mature flower beds.

1.2.4 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the current dwelling, a post-war bungalow, and its replacement with a modern house utilising most of the existing footprint, and extending it ca 1.5m to the rear.

- 1.3 Archaeological and historical setting
- 1.3.1 The chalk downlands of Wiltshire and north Dorset -part of the Cretaceous ridge that extends across southern England as the Blackdown Hills, Salisbury Plain, Marlborough Downs, Cranborne Chase and the Chilterns - are an area of outstanding archaeological survival. Here, the earthwork remnants of prehistoric, Roman and medieval field systems, dotted about the skyline monuments of prehistoric pastoralists, attesting to millennia of agricultural activity, have been the subject of antiquarian and academic study for the last 400 years at least.
- 1.3.2 The main archaeological potential of the site arises from its immediate proximity to the London to Dorchester Roman Road and the Roman town associated with it. Mr David James, a local man and expert on the history of Sorviodunum, has very kindly produced a synthesis of his work for inclusion in this document, which is presented unaltered below. The occupation of mediaeval Stratford is less explicit.
- 1.3.3 Though considerable references are made in ecclesiastical estate documents throughout the mediaeval period the development history of the village remains unclear. The most telling example of this is uncertain antiquity of the church of St Lawrence. Although consecrated in 1326, a chapel is mentioned in 1228 and the church itself contains a twelfth century font (VCH 1962). It is unclear whether the consecration was of an entirely new building or of the substantial redevelopment of the earlier chapel. Much of the history of Stratford appears to be blurred with that of Avon, a settlement of at least 10th century date situated across the river to the northwest and Old Sarum itself. Avon was a reasonably substantial settlement in 1249 but suffered a decline alongside that of Old Sarum as the new city grew.
- 1.3.4 Stratford appears to have grown up around the valley road to Amesbury while its neighbouring settlements were shrinking. Subsequent post-mediaeval development alongside the Stratford road has largely obscured any clear idea of the extent of the mediaeval village, though work by AC archaeology in 1999, at the site of Beech Tree House, directly opposite "Silverdale" recovered some evidence for mediaeval activity.
- 1.4 "Silverdale", the Archaeological Background, by David J. James
- 1.4.1 At its closest point the land on which Silverdale stands is less than 25m away from the edge of the London to Dorchester Roman road. The line of the road can be clearly seen in aerial photographs (eg NMR 881/319, 881/321, and 881/324) and was confirmed by a series of excavations between 1962 and 1965 (Stratton 1965, 138 and 1966,106-7). These and further excavations in 1969 and 1977 showed that there was an extensive Roman period settlement associated with the road. The buildings discovered in the settlement had chalk floors and were built from both flint and timber. The finds evidence also indicated that the dwellings had tiled roofs (ceramic and stone) and plastered walls.
- 1.4.2 In 1999 an archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of the construction of a new house on land opposite Silverdale immediately across the Stratford Road. The evaluation revealed evidence of activity in the Roman period in 2 phases. The first comprised 2 pits, 2 postholes and a soil spread producing finds including 1st-2nd century AD pottery. The 2 postholes appeared to respect the alignment of the nearby Roman road. These features were sealed by a later phase of soil horizons and roughly metallised surfaces which yielded 2nd-3rd century pottery (WANHM 2001, 251). The later phase of activity included cobbled surfaces of flint nodules or chalk rubble (AC archaeology 1999) which was taken to suggest external yard surfaces to a building.
- 1.4.3 In the light of the evidence from the 1999 and earlier finds it is clear that part of a substantial Romano-British urban settlement existed in Stratford-sub-Castle throughout the Roman period from the 1st-4th centuries AD (James 2001). As a result of the evidence Wiltshire County Archaeological Service have concluded that there was a very high probability the proposed development at Silverdale would have some degree of impact upon what are significant archaeological deposits.

Ordnance Survey Superplan Data[®]

Site-centred



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Serial Number: 02227754

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Heights are given in metres above Datum.

Figure 1: the site in its situation. Showing the course of the London-Dorchester Roman Road and local findspots (see Appendix 2)

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Definition

- 2.1.1 The form of archaeological work was field evaluation, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 1999) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ACAO, 1995), thus:

"... a limited programme of...fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological..deposits.....within a specified area...If such archaeological remains are present, field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth....." (IFA, 1999).

"...a programme offieldwork designed to supplement and improve existing information to a level of confidence at which planning recommendations can be made." (ACAO, 1995)

2.2 The Brief

- 2.2.1 The objectives and methodology for the work were established in a Design brief prepared by the County Archaeological Service of Wiltshire County Council. the Statutory Archaeological Advisors to the local planning authority. That document stipulated that evaluation of the potential archaeological impact of development here be undertaken by way of two machine excavated trenches nominally 3m long by 1.5m wide located as near as possible to the footings of the proposed new building, supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist, and with all deposits revealed investigated and recorded in accordance with the 'County Guidelines' (WCC, 1995).

2.3 Site work

- 2.3.1 All work was carried out in accordance with 'The County Guidelines' (WCC, 1995) and *Asi's* standard specification for archaeological evaluations (Asi, 1996) by skilled technicians under the direct supervision of *Pathfinders*.
- 2.3.2 After the removal of the turf bulk excavation proceeded downwards in 200mm spits until the upper surface of interpretable archaeological deposits were revealed. Thereafter excavation proceeded archaeologically until the maximum safe depth – in this case 1400mm, at ground water- was reached.
- 2.3.2 The exposed sections and base were carefully cleaned, and examined until a clear understanding of the deposits had been gained. Stratified finds were collected. Upcast from the trenches was scanned visually for artefacts. The spatial, stratigraphic and textural characteristics of all deposits was recorded using the *Asi* system of complementary written, photographic and drawn records. The trench position was tied into fixed landscape features using taped measurements.
- 2.3.3 Retention of artefacts was restricted to chronologically significant material; other material, including animal bone and palaeoenvironmental materials being - where possible - left *in situ*. No soil samples were retained.
- 2.3.4 Following inspection by the office of the *County Archaeological Service*, the trenches were backfilled with excavated material and made good.

2.4 Report preparation

2.4.1 Detailed descriptions of the deposits revealed are presented in the transcribed Trench Logs and Context Records which are presented unaltered as Appendix 1 at the end of the report. Site drawings have been digitised and are presented as Figures 1 to 3. Artefacts have been processed in accordance with current UKIC guidance, counted and weighed, and passed to the nominated specialist (see: Acknowledgements) for brief characterisation and assessment.

2.4.2 The remainder of the report comprises a summary description of the deposits revealed and artefacts recovered, augmented by reproductions of the site drawings and photographs, followed by concluding assessments of the significance of the results and the likely archaeological impact of the proposed development.

2.4.3 The report does not make recommendations concerning requirements for further work, nor does it concern itself with the desirability of the development proposals with regards the setting of the site adjacent to Listed Buildings or within conservation areas, for instance.

2.5 Archive

2.5.1 The archive comprises written, photographic and drawn records and one small box of pottery (Ref. P020601) and is currently stored at *Pathfinders'* offices at Lower Woodford but will be deposited according to the requirements of Salisbury Museum.

2.6.2 A summary of this report will be submitted to the annual *Proceedings of the Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Society*.

3 RESULTS

- 3.1 Stratigraphic data Figure 2
- 3.1.1 *Overburden.*
- 3.1.1.a Overburden and modern disturbances comprised a thick turf and topsoil, 100/200 underlain, in Trench 1, by a horizon of worm sorted material 101.
- 3.1.1.b Humic 'A' horizon topsoil was revealed in Trenches 1 and 2, comprising a layer typically 300mm thick of very dark brown silty clay loam, with a healthy turf 100mm thick.
- 3.1.1.c The worm sorted material in Trench 1 consisted of topsoil mixed with fine chalk fragments.
- 3.1.2 *Archaeological deposits.*
- 3.1.2.a Archaeological deposits comprised building remains, sealing soil layers and cut features.
- 3.1.2.b Trench 1 revealed a chalk rubble filled robber trench, 103. This L-shaped feature ran almost due north from the southernmost corner of the trench, turning sharply eastward at the halfway point and exiting the trench midway along its easterly side. It was ca 1.0m broad and 0.70m deep and had been cut through 102, a layer of rubble and soil, which overlay a chalk floor, 104, and yard surface 108.
- 3.1.2.c The chalk floor, which fitted within the angle described by the robber trench was constructed of medium sized lumps of rammed chalk rubble, patched in places with further layers of finer material. It was 200mm thick. At the southeast corner of the trench the chalk of the floor and the material beneath it had been burnt. To the north of the chalk floor, beyond the robber trench, the remnants of a yard surface were discovered. This consisted of compacted sand and gravel laid on bare earth. These two surfaces were at a comparable stratigraphic and vertical level as 201, a disturbed layer of partially compacted and laminated pale yellowish pink mortar exposed by trench 2. This layer, 500mm thick, represents the remains of floor makeup from a substantial building.
- 3.1.2.d Ditch 107 had steeply sloping, concave sides, to a flat base, 850mm deep. Its full width is unknown, but is unlikely to have been over 1.5m. It crossed the trench along its eastern side at an angle close to due north. Its upper fill, 105, contained significant quantities of pottery, animal bone, charcoal and ash, while its primary fill, 106, contained some animal bone, but no pottery, and little charcoal or ash. This layer was visibly derived from the material through which 107 was cut.
- 3.1.2.e These deposits consisted of a layer of silty clay 110, ca 400mm thick within the upper half of which some soil formation had taken place. Its interface with 109 was diffuse and consisted of a gradual textural change from highly argillaceous to wet, sticky, silt. This latter deposit contained significant amounts of pottery and animal bone and may represent the fill of a substantial feature. It was only completely excavatable at the south end of the trench where its base was at 1400mm below ground level and on indurated natural gravel. The size of the test trench was not sufficient to establish whether it lay in a cut although the relative abundance of material and its generally unabraded state suggest that this was so.
- 3.1.3 *Natural base.*
- 3.1.3.a Natural base as exposed in trench 1 was indurated gravel, while 6 metres to the south it was a softer deposit of chalky silt, sand and gravel, the remains of a sandbank within the buried river system.

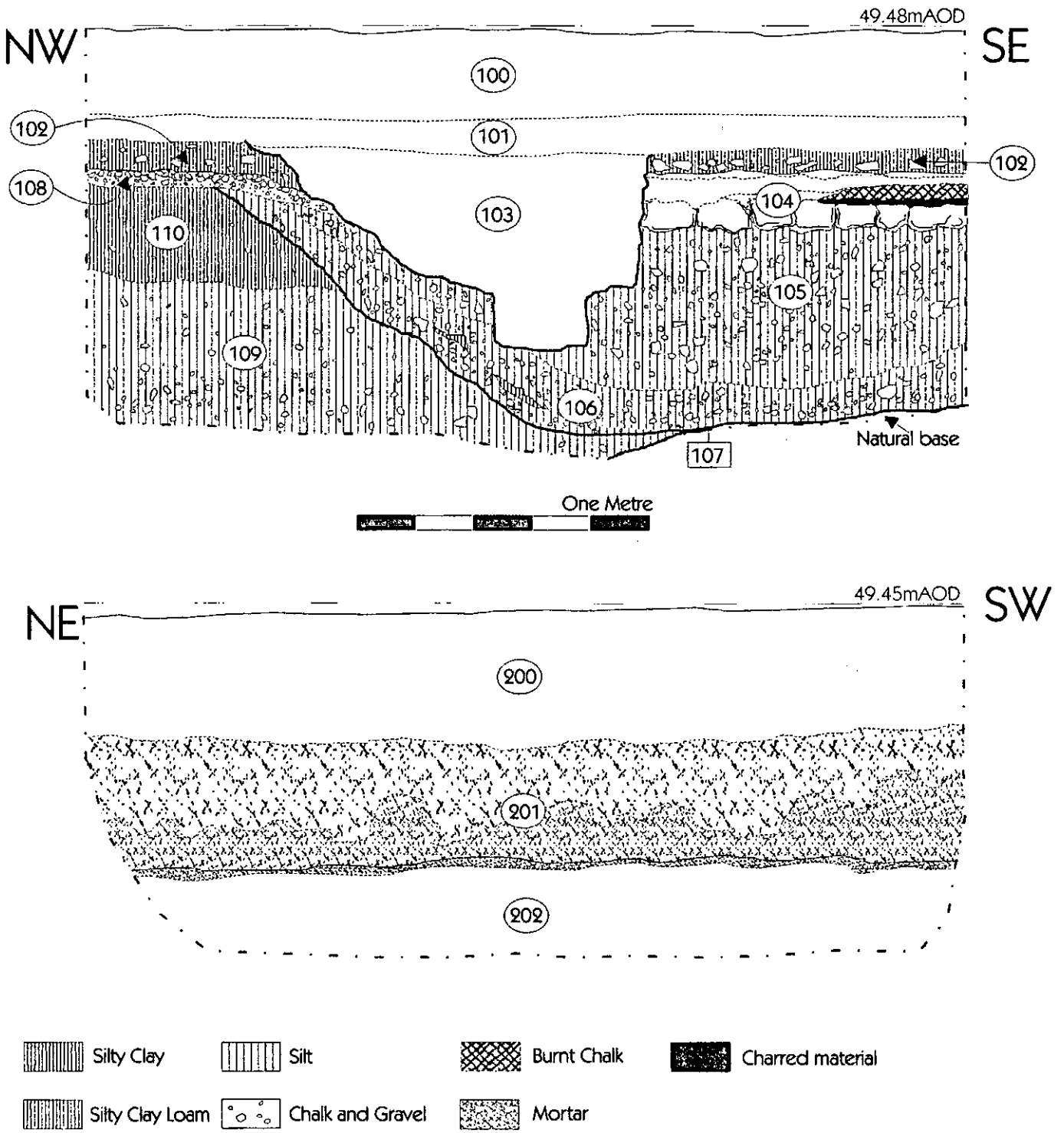


Figure 2: Sections of Trenches 1 & 2

Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance		Client Mr&Mrs A.K. Woolfs
Job Name "Silverdale"	Job Number P020601	Job Type Evaluation
Drawing title Sections	Date 19/06/01	Scale 1/20
		Author BM

3.2 Artefactual Data Appendix 3

3.2.1 Artefacts retained comprise fragments of pottery, from layers 101, 103, 105 and 109, a single undiagnostic flint flake from 109 and a fragment of the clasp of a fibula from 105.

3.2.2 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND POTTERY ASSESSMENT by M. Laidlaw

3.2.2.a *Ceramic Building Material*

The only ceramic building material to be recovered was one Romano-British roof tile fragment (*tegula*), found within deposit 104. The *tegula* which is in a hard, fine sandy fabric with rare chalk inclusions has been cut away at its top end, a common feature which allows the *tegulae* to slot easily together.

3.2.2.b *Pottery*

A small quantity of pottery was recovered from test pit 1, 52 sherds weighing 1259 grammes. With the exception of three sherds attributed to the medieval period the remaining pottery is early Romano-British in date. The condition of the pottery is generally good, although some smaller body sherds are rather abraded (mean sherd weight is 24 grammes).

Romano-British

The Romano-British assemblage comprises a small proportion of imported and local finewares but predominantly local coarsewares.

Imported Wares

Imported wares are represented by three samian sherds and one possible Central Gaulish colour coated ware. The samian sherds are also derived from a Central Gaulish source and include one Drag.33 cup dated as 1st-2nd centuries AD, although becoming more common in the mid to late 2nd century AD. The one possible Central Gaulish colour coated ware is a moderately small body sherd with roughcast decoration and may be dated as Flavian-Hadrianic, AD 70-150 (Tyers 1999, 139, Central Gaulish colour coated fabric 1).

One small plain sherd in a moderately coarse sandy fabric is likely to be derived from a Dressel 20 amphora which is commonly found in Britain from the Late Iron Age to at least the 3rd century AD (Peacock & Williams 1991).

British Finewares

British finewares comprise four small body sherds all in pale firing fine sandy fabrics. These fabrics are likely to have been produced locally and may be dated broadly to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Coarsewares

The coarsewares are the predominant fabrics identified and include a small quantity of Black Burnished ware sherds, grog-tempered sherds, and greywares probably derived from a number of different sources. A moderate number of diagnostic vessel forms were recorded.

The only fabric with a known source is the Black Burnished ware fabric from the Wareham/Poole Harbour area of Dorset. Only plain body sherds were recorded in this fabric type. The largest group of coarsewares recovered consists of fairly non-distinctive greywares. The grey ware fabrics ranged from moderately fine to quite coarse sandy wares. The greywares are derived from a variety of utilitarian vessel forms including lid-seated or bead rimmed jars, globular jars/beakers with short upright or everted rims and one carinated bowl. All vessel forms which may be dated as Early Romano-British (1st to 2nd century AD). The grog-tempered sherds comprise four large body sherds and one large squared rim derived from a storage jar. The grog-tempered fabric is very coarse and contains flint, grog and calcareous inclusions. Possible sources for this fabric are the kilns in the Savernake Forest and other areas of north Wiltshire for example Whithall Farm, Toothill Farm and Purton kilns which were producing pottery from the late 1st century into the 2nd century AD (Anderson 1979).

On the basis of fabric types and vessel forms present the Romano-British pottery assemblage may be dated as Early Romano-British, no characteristically later fabrics such as finewares from the Oxfordshire and New Forset industries and characteristically later vessel forms such as narrow everted rimmed jars and drop flanged bowls were recorded. It is possible that there is also a slightly earlier influence due to the presence of very dark grey coarse sandy fabrics which may represent the continued use of Late Iron Age sandy fabrics in the area.

The largest group of pottery was recovered from ditch 107 (37 sherds), with smaller quantities from ditch fill 109 (nine sherds) and robber trench 103 (three sherds).

Medieval

Three medieval sherds were recovered from layer 101. The sherds are in a coarse sandy fabric with oxidised external surfaces and scratch marks, and may be dated as 13th/14th century in date. Similar fabric types with characteristic scratch marking were being produced locally at Laverstock and Old Sarum (McCarthy & Brooks 1988).

Table 0: Summary of fabric types

Fabric	Nos	Weight (g)
<i>Romano-British</i>		
Samian	3	20
Central Gaulish colour coat	1	5
Amphora	1	5
Local - finewares	4	29
Coarsewares	40	1181
<i>Medieval</i>	3	19
Overall Total	52	1259

3.3 Palaeoenvironmental data

- 3.3.1 The stratified deposits 105 & 109 contained reasonable quantities of charcoal, and animal bone, both of large (cow/horse) and small (sheep/goat) animals. No samples were taken, nor were any fragments of animal bone retained. A visual scan of the material revealed no other ecofacts within the deposits encountered.

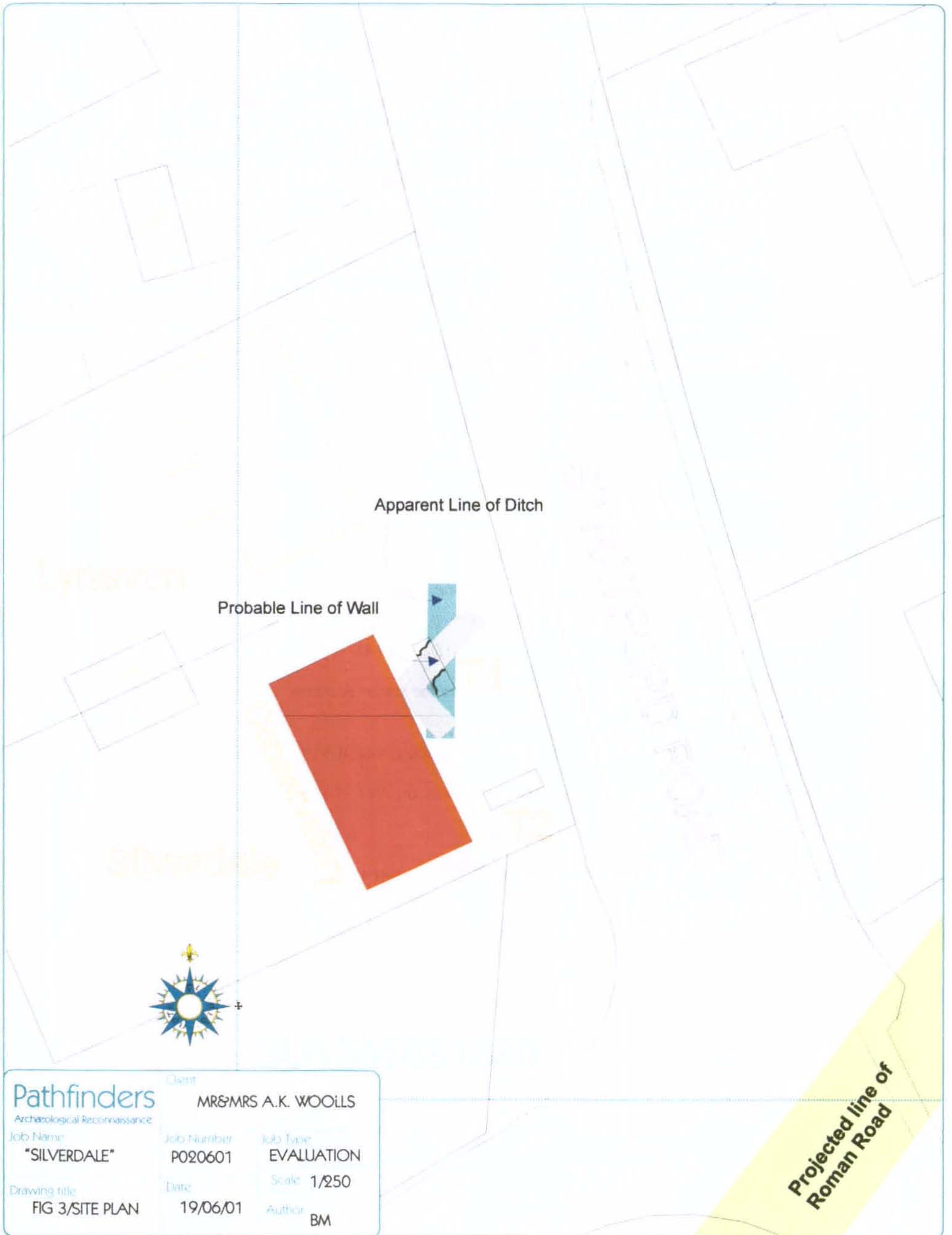
4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Archaeological interpretation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation uncovered evidence for early Romano-British occupation on the site, for a later Roman building and indistinct mediaeval activity.
- 4.1.2 Although three sherds of a locally produced mediaeval ware were found within the subsoil horizon 101, the absence of any other domestic refuse, mediaeval or otherwise, indicates that little activity of any archaeological significance took place on the site at this later date.
- 4.1.3 The building remains, comprising floor 104, its associated yard surface 108, robber trench 103 and floor makeup 201 suggest a substantial building oriented and fronting on the London – Dorchester Roman Road (fig 3). Although no finds- apart from the single tegula fragment associated with floor 104- were recovered from this phase it is clear that this building must be of 3rd – 4th century date as it was at least partially built over substantial ditches of 1-2nd century date which were entirely silted up.
- 4.1.4 If it were fronting onto the road as suggested, the building would have been approximately 28m long. It is possible that it was built in two phases, the more substantial floor in trench 2 being the earliest with the chalk floor to its rear representing a later, utilitarian extension. The chalk floor shows distinct signs of in situ burning which may well have been caused by a hearth, or oven.
- 4.1.5 The ditch sequence exposed beneath the building clearly attests to intensive activity on the site during the 1-2nd centuries A.D. While it is impossible to be sure from such a small sample, they almost certainly represent reiterations of the same property boundary within a thriving settlement.
- 4.1.6 The stratified deposits within the trenches therefore attest to continued and intensive occupation and development throughout the Roman period, while finds analysis suggests a continuity of development from a still earlier origin. These conclusions are entirely consistent with the available information (see above).

4.2 Potential Archaeological Impact of the Proposals

- 4.2.1 The proposals for redevelopment are not yet finalised and full details of the planned construction are not known to the author. However, if construction should go ahead on the basis of standard strip foundations, together with the rerouting of the main sewer, the development will clearly have a deleterious archaeological impact.
- 4.2.2 That said, the development as presently understood will require only some fifteen metres of trenching at widths largely less than a metre and nominally a metre deep. This would represent a very small percentage of archaeology as robust as that exposed in trenches 1 & 2.
- 4.2.3 In conclusion, therefore, the proposed development at "Silverdale" in Stratford-sub-Castle will have a deleterious impact, but on a small, and narrow, scale.



4.3 Methodology

- 4.3.1 Data collection and primary report preparation has been undertaken by skilled archaeological technicians experienced in the pedology and archaeology of this area of southern England. Data collection was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by the statutory archaeological advisor to the LPA using techniques current in British non-research terrestrial archaeology. The project was designed and executed in accordance with the standards and guidances and the Code of Conduct of the *Institute of Field Archaeologists*.
- 4.3.2 Within the constraints operative on the interpretation of all archaeological data, the results and the archaeological conclusions arising from them should be accepted as representative of the archaeological potential of this site.
- 4.3.3 Deposition of the report will assist considered determination of the archaeological impact of development at the site, whilst facilitating academic dissemination of the results.

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00 101 017

TRENCH LOG

Job Name: "SILVERDALE"; STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE.	Job No. P020601	TRENCH No. 1
---	-----------------	--------------

Type JCB	Length 3M	Width 1M	Depth 1.40M	Eastings→	↓	↓
Time started 0830		Time main work completed 1300		Northings→	Ground levels→	

Context No.	Description in approx. stratigraphic order	Finds (Y/N)	Depth below surface(m)
100	TOPSOIL: VERY DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH PRONOUNCED TURFLINE CA 100MM THICK. OCCASIONAL FINE ROOTLETS AND COMMON WORMCASTS THROUGHOUT. 300MM THICK OVERALL. SPARSE WEATHERED ROMAN AND POST MEDIAEVAL POTTERY.	NONE COLLECTED	0
101	VERY DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH COMMON TO PROFUSE FINE TO SMALL CHALK FRAGMENTS. ? MEDIAEVAL POTTERY.	Y	0.30
103	ROBBER TRENCH. SEE CONTEXT SHEET	Y	0.40
102	VERY DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH COMMON/PROFUSE SMALL TO MEDIUM, LARGELY ANGULAR CHALK RUBBLE FRAGMENTS AND OCCASIONAL SMALL TO MEDIUM FLINT GRAVELS.	Y	0.35
104	CHALK FLOOR. SEE CONTEXT SHEET	Y	0.50
108	YARD SURFACE. SEE CONTEXT SHEET	N	0.50
105	DITCH FILL. SEE CONTEXT SHEET 107	Y	0.60
106	DITCH FILL. SEE CONTEXT SHEET 107	N	1.05
107	DITCH. SEE CONTEXT SHEET 107	Y	0.50
110	DEPOSIT. SEE CONTEXT SHEET	Y	0.50
109	FEATURE. SEE CONTEXT SHEET	N	0.90

Complementary records

Drawings 1	Photographs Mono Colour 1, 1-12	Samples NONE	Objects 1
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Sheet 1 of 1	Excavated by BM	Date 12/06	Supervised by BM	Date 12/06
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TRENCH LOG

Job Name: "SILVERDALE", STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE.	Job No. PD20601	TRENCH No. 2
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Type JCB	Length 3M	Width 1M	Depth 1.40M	Eastings→	↓	↓
				Northings→		
Time started 0830		Time main work completed 1300		Ground levels→		

Context No.	Description in approx. stratigraphic order	Finds (Y/N)	Depth below surface(m)	
200	TOPSOIL: VERY DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM WITH PRONOUNCED TURFLINE CA 100MM THICK. COMMON CHALK FLECKS IN A BROAD BAND CA 200MM BELOW GROUND SURFACE. OCCASIONAL FINE ROOTLETS AND COMMON WORMCASTS THROUGHOUT. 300-380MM THICK OVERALL. SPARSE WEATHERED ROMAN AND POST MEDIAEVAL POTTERY.	NONE COLLECTED	0	
201	A DEPOSIT CA 500MM THICK MADE UP LARGELY OF CRUSHED OR OTHERWISE BROKEN UP PALE YELLOWISH PINK LIME MORTAR. THE UPPER 200-350MM WERE PARTICULARLY BADLY DISTURBED, SHOWING OCCASIONAL CLEAR SOIL FILLED BURROWS OR ROOT HOLES WITHIN A VERY LOOSE MATRIX. THE LOWER 200MM CONSISTED OF SOFT, COARSE SANDY LIME MORTAR, WITH OCCASIONAL CHALK AND GRAVEL FRAGMENTS OVERLYING A SINGLE UNBROKEN LAYER OF HARD PALE PINK PLASTER, OR VERY FINE MORTAR 10MM THICK, ITSELF DIRECTLY OVERLYING GRAVEL. INTERPRETED AS FLOOR MAKEUP.	N	0.40	
202	FINE CHALKY SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL. PART OF SANDBANK WITHIN FLOODPLAIN. NATURAL BASE.	N	0.90	

Complementary records

Drawings 1	Photographs Mono Colour 1, 13 - 15	Samples	Objects 1
Sheet 1 of 1	Excavated by BM	Date 12/06	Supervised by BM
		Date 12/06	

CONTEXT RECORD

Job Name: SILVERDALE STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE Job No. PD20601 Context No. 103

Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type: ROBBER TRENCH	Eastings →	
Feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Northings →	↓
Group	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ground levels →	

DESCRIPTION

Principle constituent	75%	Consistency FRIABLE	Colour PALE GREY	Type FINE CHALK RUBBLE
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Secondary constituent	OCCASIONAL TIPS AND LENSES OF GREYISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.	Cultural components	POTTERY
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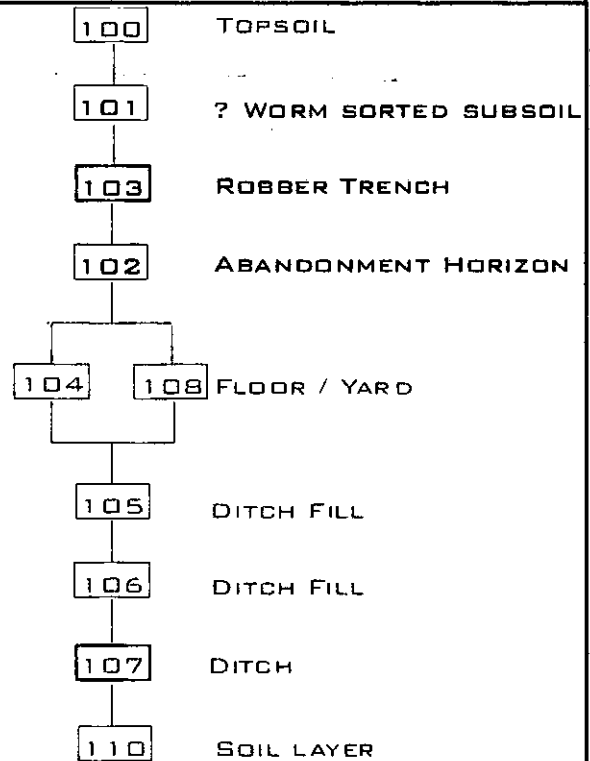
Form	Plan L-SHAPED	Profile SIDES STEEP TO VERTICAL, STEPPED. BASE FLAT.	Orientation N-S
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Dimension	Length 1.50M	Width or Diam CA 1.0M	Thick. or Depth 0.70M	Proportion investigated	UNKNOWN
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SPATIAL DESCRIPTION / COMMENTS

L-SHAPED FEATURE CUT OBLIQUELY BY TRENCH 1, SHOWING MOST CLEARLY IN THE WEST FACING SECTION OF THE TRENCH WHERE AN ALMOST PERPENDICULAR PROFILE WAS EXPOSED. FILLED WITH LOOSE, UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL, CONSISTING LARGELY OF CRUSHED CHALK AND FINE RUBBLE, WITH VERY OCCASIONAL RUBBLE LUMPS CA 150MM LONG AND MORE FREQUENT FLECKS AND FRAGMENTS OF HARD PALE YELLOWISH PINK LIME MORTAR.

STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS



COMPLEMENTARY RECORDS

Drawings 1	Photographs Mono 1, 1-12 Colour	Samples X	Objects X
Sheet 1 of 1	Excavated by BM Date(s)12/06	Supervised by BM	Date12/06

CONTEXT RECORD

Job Name: " SILVERDALE " STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE Job No. PD20601 Context No. 1 0 4

Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type: FLOOR	Eastings→		↓
Feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Northings→		
Group	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ground levels→		

DESCRIPTION

Principle constituent	%	Consistency	Colour	Type
	90	COMPACTED	WHITE	CHALK RUBBLE

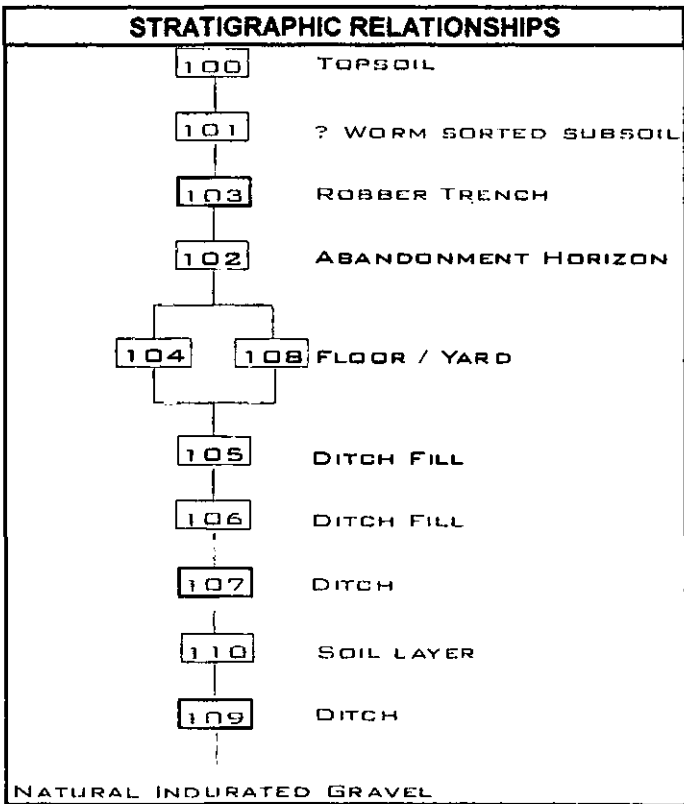
Secondary constituent	BURNT CHALK, ASH.	Cultural components	CBM
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Form	Plan	Profile	Orientation
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Dimension	Length	Width or Diam	Thick. or Depth	Proportion investigated	UNKNOWN
	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	0.20		

SPATIAL DESCRIPTION / COMMENTS

LAYER OF LAYERED AND COMPACTED CHALK RUBBLE OCCUPYING THE SE PART OF TRENCH 1. IT OCCUPIED THE SAME STRATIGRAPHIC AND VERTICAL POSITION AS 108, WHICH WAS INTERPRETED AS A ROUGH YARD SURFACE. IT WAS TRUNCATED BY ROBBER TRENCH 103 AND EXTENDED NO FURTHER NORTH OR WEST THAN THIS FEATURE. THE SOUTHEAST EXPOSED CORNER OF THIS DEPOSIT WAS BURNT AS WAS THE MATERIAL BENEATH IT. INTERPRETED AS A CHALK FLOOR WITHIN THE BUILDING DEFINED BY ROBBER TRENCH 103, THE BUILDING PERHAPS HAVING HAD AN OVEN OR HEARTH IN ITS NW CORNER.



COMPLEMENTARY RECORDS

Drawings 1	Photographs Mono Colour 1, 1-12	Samples X	Objects X
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Sheet 1 of 1	Excavated by BM	Date(s) 12/06	Supervised by BM	Date 12/06
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CONTEXT RECORD

Job Name: " SILVERDALE" STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE **Job No.** P020601 **Context No.** 108

Deposit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type: YARD SURFACE	Eastings →		
Feature	<input type="checkbox"/>		Northings →		↓
Group	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ground levels →		

DESCRIPTION

Principle constituent	%	Consistency	Colour	Type
	75	COMPACT	YELLOWISH BROWN	SANDY GRAVEL

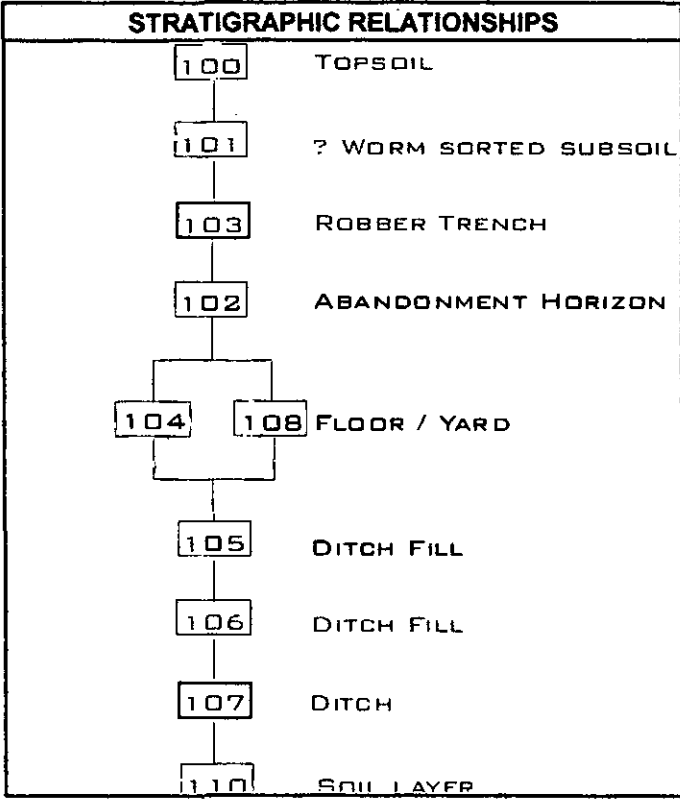
Secondary constituent	DARK BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM.	Cultural components	
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Form	Plan	Profile	Orientation
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Dimension	Length INCOMPLETE	Width or Diam INCOMPLETE	Thick. or Depth 0.10M	Proportion investigated	UNKNOWN
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SPATIAL DESCRIPTION / COMMENTS

THIN LAYER OF COMPACTED DIRTY SAND AND GRAVEL AT THE SAME LEVEL AS THE CHALK FLOOR 104. POSSIBLE YARD SURFACE OUTSIDE THE BUILDING NOW DEFINED BY ROBBER TRENCH 103.



COMPLEMENTARY RECORDS

Drawings 1	Photographs Mono Colour 1, 1-12	Samples X	Objects X
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Sheet 1 of 1	Excavated by BM	Date(s) 12/06	Supervised by BM	Date 12/06
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CONTEXT RECORD

Job Name: " SILVERDALE", STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE **Job No.** P020601 **Context No.** 109

Deposit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type: DITCH	Eastings →	
Feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Northings →	↓
Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Ground levels →	

DESCRIPTION

Principle constituent	%	Consistency	Colour	Type
	70	SOFT, WET	DARK GREYISH BROWN	SILT-SILTY CLAY

Secondary constituent	SMALL TO MEDIUM FLINT GRAVEL	Cultural components	POTTERY, STRUCK FLINT, ANIMAL BONE
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Form	Plan	Profile	Orientation

Dimension	Length	Width or Diam	Thick. or Depth	Proportion Investigated	UNKNOWN
	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	> 0.50		

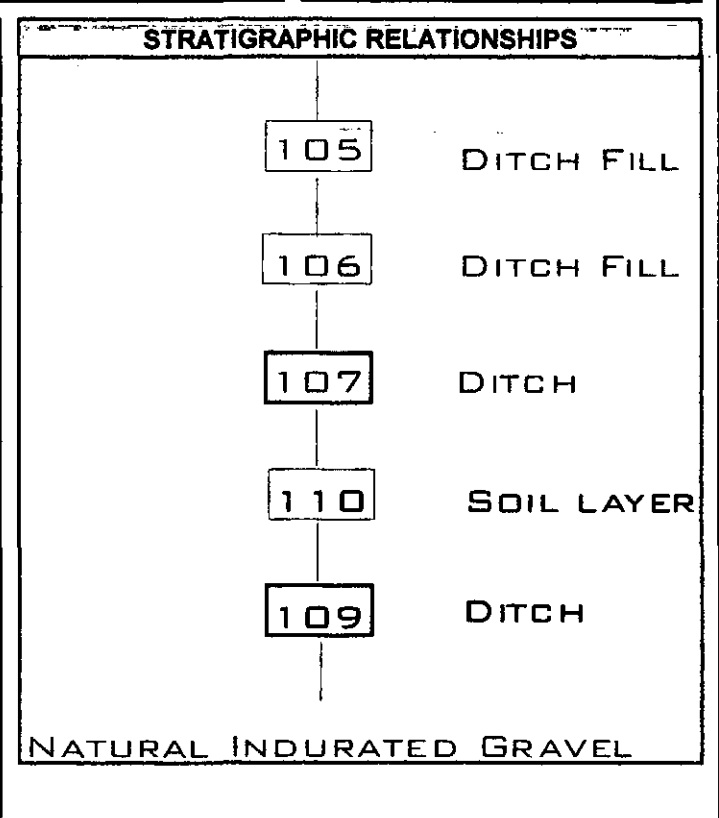
SPATIAL DESCRIPTION / COMMENTS

DEPOSIT LYING ON INDURATED NATURAL GRAVEL AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE TRENCH, BUT NOT BOTTOMED ELSEWHERE. THE NECESSARILY INCOMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF THIS DEPOSIT LEAVES IT UNCLEAR WETHER THIS MATERIAL IS LYING IN A CUT, OR SIMPLY REPRESENTS A DEPOSIT WITHIN A SERIES OF SILTED MEANDERS WITHIN THE FLOODPLAIN.

THE RELATIVELY UNABRAIDED MATERIAL WITHIN IT CERTAINLY SUGGESTS THAT THE FINDS ARE *IN SITU*, OR AT LEAST NOT VERY FAR FROM THEIR POINT OF ORIGIN. THE FLINT FLAKE, FOR EXAMPLE, IS REMARKABLY FRESH AND THAT ANIMAL BONE WHICH WAS EXAMINED STILL SHOWED SHARP, CLEAN, BREAKS.

ITS INTERFACE WITH THE UNDERLYING NATURAL GRAVEL IS SUFFICIENTLY ABRUPT TO BE A CUT, AND SLOPES INCREASINGLY STEEPLY TO THE NORTH.

THE BEST *GUESS* FOR THIS DEPOSIT'S ORIGIN IS AS A DITCH FILL WITHIN A RELATIVELY LARGE FEATURE.



COMPLEMENTARY RECORDS

Drawings 1	Photographs Mono Colour 1, 1-12	Samples X	Objects X
Sheet 1 of 1	Excavated by BM Date(s) 12/06	Supervised by BM	Date 12/06

CONTEXT RECORD

Job Name: " SILVERDALE" STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE **Job No.** P020601 **Context No.** 1 1 □

Deposit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Type: LAYER	Eastings →		
Feature	<input type="checkbox"/>		Northings →		↓
Group	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ground levels →		

DESCRIPTION

Principle constituent	%	Consistency	Colour	Type
	90	COMPACT	DARK BROWN	SILTY CLAY-SILTY CLAY LOAM

Secondary constituent	OCCASIONAL SMALL FLINT GRAVELS AND CHALK FLECKS	Cultural components	
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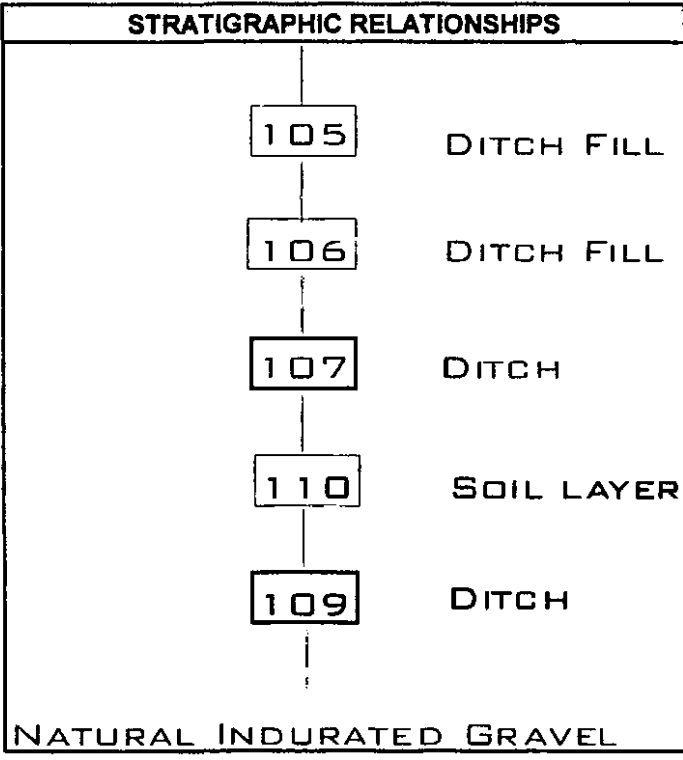
Form	Plan	Profile	Orientation
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Dimension	Length	Width or Diam	Thick. or Depth	Proportion investigated	UNKNOWN
	INCOMPLETE	INCOMPLETE	> 0.30		

SPATIAL DESCRIPTION / COMMENTS

DEPOSIT OVERLYING 109 AND CUT BY 107. THE UPPER PART OF THIS DEPOSIT, WHERE IT LAY BENEATH YARD SURFACE 108, SHOWED SOME SIGNS OF SOIL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FORM OF FINE DARK MATERIAL COLLECTED IN WHAT HAD PRESUMABLY BEEN ROOT CHANNELS AND WORMCASTS. NOW COMPACTED THE DEPOSIT CONTAINED NO VISIBLE VESICULES.

THE INTERFACE BETWEEN THIS DEPOSIT AND 109 BENEATH IT WAS INDISTINCT, MARKED BY INCREASING SOFTNESS AND A STEADILY INCREASING GRAVEL CONTENT. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF A WORM SORTED HORIZON WITHIN THIS DEPOSIT, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT IT REPRESENTS SOIL FORMATION WITHIN AND ABOVE 109.



COMPLEMENTARY RECORDS

Drawings 1	Photographs Mono Colour 1, 1-12	Samples x	Objects x
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Sheet 1 of 1	Excavated by BM	Date(s) 12/06	Supervised by BM	Date 12/06
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SMR no. **SU13SW109** Site Name **Land between Roselea & Avonview**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU13503188** Class **Associated finds** Period **Neolithic**

Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade NMR number

Condition Condition date

Landuse **Garden** Landuse date **1999**

Description **Neolithic and later worked flint tools were found during an evaluation excavation in 1999.**

Dimensions

Comments **A small cluster of five worked flint blades of probable early Neolithic date were recovered during an evaluation excavation in 1999. Small quantities of other, probably later, worked flint were dispersed through the excavated profile of the trenches.**

Sources:

'Roselea/Avonview', Stratford-sub-Castle

1999.039

SMR no. **SU13SW211** Site Name **Stratford Sub Castle**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU13303160** Class **Unassociated finds** Period **Iron Age**

Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade NMR number **035**

Condition **unknown** Condition date

Landuse **pasture,arable,built env.** Landuse date

Description **Very late Iron Age pottery found during excavation of Roman settlement.**

Dimensions

Comments **Belgic pottery was found as occupation debris associated with series of chalk floors adjacent to the Roman road during excavations by SMARG in 1965.**

Sources:

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 61 106

SWR no SU13SW308 Site Name Stratford Sub Castle
New Sarum (Salisbury)

Salisbury

SU13603197 Trackway

Period Romano-British

damaged buried

pasture arable built env

Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester built in the 1st century AD. through which
various sections have been excavated

B) Agger 1ft 4in H 21ft W. side ditches 15in W. Total W: 23ft 6

A) Roman road revealed as cropmark in 1962 B) Excavations in 1964 found agger made
of layers of flints with 2 side ditches C) Trenches in 1965 found 2 further large ditches
inside of which were the chalk floors of constructors houses dating road to AD85-95

Field No SU13SW308

1976.039

Author of Report M. J. C. 1976

Author of Map M. J. C. 1976

Author of Plan M. J. C. 1976

Notes 1976

Notes 1976

Notes 1976

SMR no. **SU13SW309** Site Name **Stratford Sub Castle**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU13513175** Class **Town**

Period **Romano-British**

Scheduled Monument **AM897**

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name

Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade

NMR number **035**

Condition **damaged,buried**

Condition date

Landuse **pasture,arable,built env.**

Landuse date

Description **Roman settlement found during excavations in 1964, for the Roman road to Old Sarum. Another excavation was done by J Stratton in 1977.**

Dimensions

Comments **A)Excavations in 1964 found 4thC building foundations on the edge of the RB road. B)Excavations in 1965 found flint and timber structures indicating settlement extending 300ft beside the road of 1st-4th century date. C)Is this the town of Sorviodunum?**

Sources:

A) *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* 60 138

B) *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* 65 208

C) *Comment HCP* 1998

X) *Britannia* 4 178

X) *Victoria County History* 1 1 110

X) *Archaeologia* 4 49

X) *Archaeologia* 2 18

X) *Archaeological Review* 1 26-27

X) *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* 61 106-7

SMR no. **SU13SW326** Site Name **Stratford Sub Castle**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU134317** Class **Unassociated finds**

Period **Romano-British**

Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name

Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade

NMR number

Condition

Condition date

Landuse

Landuse date

Description **Two Roman coins.**

Dimensions

Comments **A dupondius of Nero AD54-68 and a sestertius of Commodus from the Rome mint AD187-88 found circa 1970.**

Sources:

Archaeological Review 5 29

SMR no SU13SW328 Site Name S of Parliament Tree

New Sarum (Salisbury)

Salisbury

SU13653189

Single find

Romano-British

036

built env

A coin of Constantine II found during road widening opposite the Old Post Office.

Cardinal's Survey Record Card 036

SMR no SU13SW330 Site Name In Vicinity of Roman Town

Straford Sub Castle

Salisbury

SU13453182

Single find

Romano-British

A Romano-British coin

An antoninianus of Carausius, AD290-2

Salisbury Museum Record Card 1687

SMR no. **SU13SW332** Site Name **Land between Roselea & Avonview**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU13503188** Class **Settlement**

Period **Romano-British**

Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name

Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade

NMR number

Condition **Buried**

Condition date **1999**

Landuse **Garden**

Landuse date **1999**

Description **Romano-British cobbled yards were excavated during an evaluation in 1999.**

Dimensions

Comments **An evaluation excavation in 1999 revealed cobbled surfaces, with two phases of ditch and two pits cut through. The cobbles were thought to represent external yards and all to date from the Romano-British period. See SU13SE309 for information about the Roman town of Sorviodunum with which this excavation must be associated.**

Sources:

'Roselea/Avonview', Stratford-sub-Castle

1999 039

SMR no. **SU13SW453** Site Name **Stratford Sub Castle**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU13043275** Class **Settlement**

Period **Late Medieval**

Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name

Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade

NMR number

Condition **extant,damaged,buried**

Condition date

Landuse **built env.**

Landuse date

Description **Settlement of medieval origin**

Dimensions

Comments **A)'Stratforde' in AD1091. B)It is situated by a Roman ford. C)There have been various Medieval finds. D)Earthworks have been reported and surveyed by RCHM.**

Sources:

Victoria County History 6 199-213

A) Gover, The Place-names of Wiltshire 1939 371-2

B) SM 19/47

B) ?RCHM 1980 Xxix-xxx

C) Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 69 187

D) RCHM Salisbury - WMR 1943 and Description

SMR no. **SU13SW455** Site Name **SE of Sports Pavillion**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU13663195** Class **Associated finds**

Period **Late Medieval**

Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name

Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade

NMR number

Condition

Condition date

Landuse

Landuse date

Description **Four fragments of ?Medieval tile were found during an evaluation in 1997.**

Dimensions

Comments **Four fragments of cermaic building material were recovered from a electricity cable trench during a watching brief in 1997. Suggested date of late Medieval or early Post-Medieval has been given to these finds.**

Sources:

Stratford sub Castle

1997.025

SMR no. **SU13SW471** Site Name **Stratford Sub Castle**

Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**

District **Salisbury**

NGR **SU13493169** Class **Settlement**

Period **Late Medieval**

Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location

Registered Garden Garden name

Grade

Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name

Listed Building LB Grade

NMR number

Condition **damaged,buried**

Condition date

Landuse **pasture,wetlands**

Landuse date

Description **Medieval building revealed during excavations for gas pipeline.**

Dimensions

Comments **During observation of North Sea pipeline in 1969 SMARG identified the chalk floor of a small building associated with 13th-14th century pottery including scratch ware.**

Sources:

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 65 207

SMR no. **SU13SW510** Site Name **W of the Wilderness Stratford S C**
Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**
District **Salisbury**
NGR **SU13333177** Class **Building** Period **Late Medieval**
Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location
Registered Garden Garden name Grade
Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name
Listed Building LB Grade NMR number

Condition Condition date
Landuse Landuse date

Description **Medieval building fragments.**

Dimensions

Comments **Fragments of brick, roof tile, large flints, sherds of glazed and unglazed wares found by OS field-worker in 1950.**

Sources:

Ordnance Survey Record Card 034

SMR no. **SU13SW557** Site Name **E of the Pavillion**
Parish **New Sarum (Salisbury)**
District **Salisbury**
NGR **SU13663195** Class **Single find** Period
Scheduled Monument

World Heritage Site WHS Location
Registered Garden Garden name Grade
Registered Battlefield Battlefield Name
Listed Building LB Grade NMR number

Condition Condition date
Landuse Landuse date

Description **An undated single flake of worked flint was found during an evaluation in 1997.**

Dimensions

Comments **A single flake of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil during an evaluation in 1997. This undignostic piece was patinated.**

Sources:

Stratford sub Castle

1997 025

PO20601 - POTTERY TYPES BY CONTEXT

CXT	Count	W (g)	Fabric	Form	Comment	Date
101	3	19	Coarse sandy	Body sherds	Scratchware	13-14 th AD
103	1	13	Samian	Dr33	Conical cup. CG.	1st-2 nd AD, common ML2nd
103	2	43	Coarsewares	P	1 coarse grey/BB – sooted internally; 1 oxi sandy	ERB
105	2	4	Fineware – whiteware	P		ERB
	1	6	Fineware – buff/pinky fabric	P		ERB
	2	7	Samian	B	Small base. CG.	1-2 nd
	1	5	?amphora	P	Small frag, poss Dr20 some mica	ERB
	3	201	Coarse grog	2 x P; 1x JSQ	Handmade, very coarse inclusions rare - grog, limestone, flint	ERB
	24	583	Coarsewares	P, B, JLS	Greywares (3 from same base and JLS)	
				P	1 x greyware orange core	
				P	6 coarse sandy, v. dark grey	Poss LIA/ERB
				J/BBR	Greyware, globular	
				Jshort EV	v. dark grey, globular	LIA/ERB
				JEV	Grey	
				Jshort UP	v. dark grey, globular	LIA/ERB
				JUP/EV	Greyware	
	3	81	Coarse (oxi)	PRdish/lid; 1 x P		
	1	56	Coarse (oxi)	BK/J CAR	Rare flint	
109	5	78	Coarse grey	P	Abraded	
	1	19	Fineware - buff/pinky fabric	P		ERB
	1	5	Roughcast	Deco P	White body, black slip	ERB
	2	139	Coarse grog	P		
Total	52	1259				

POTTERY KEY TO FIELDS RECORDED

FABRICS

OXI	OXIDISED
BB	BLACK BURNISHED WARE
GROG	GROG TEMPERED

COUNT WEIGHT

NUMBER OF SHERDS
OF SHERDS IN GRAMMES

FORMS

P	PLAIN BODY SHERD
D	DECORATED BODY SHERD
R	RIM SHERD
B	BASE SHERD

JEV	JAR EVERTED RIM
JUP	JAR UPRIGHT RIM
JCAR	JAR CARINATED BODY
BK	BEAKER
DR	DRAGENDORF
JSQ	JAR SQUARE RIM
JLS	JAR LID SEATED RIM

DATE

LIA	LATE IRON AGE
RB	ROMANO- BRITISH
MED	MEDIEVAL