

# CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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**Buckbottom Farm,  
Burgh-by-Sands,  
Cumbria.**

**Archaeological Evaluation.  
Data Structure Report No. 1233.1.**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken between 22<sup>nd</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> August 2006 by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) at Buckbottom Farm, Burgh-by-Sands, Cumbria (Fig 1; NGRs: NY 3269 5910 and NY 3263 5918). The work was commissioned by Story Homes.

### **1.2 Background**

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area is bisected by the main road running east to west through Burgh-by Sands. The area to the south of the road measures 0.25 hectares (2500m<sup>2</sup>) with that to the north measuring 0.58 hectares (5800m<sup>2</sup>). The trenches were located in both the areas as indicated on an indicative trench plan layout previously approved by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES).

### **1.3 Objectives**

- 1.3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.



Fig 1 - Trench plan.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 General**

- 2.1.1 CFA Archaeology follows the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

### **2.2 Desk-Based Assessment**

- 2.2.1 An assessment of the site was carried out prior to the commencement of the Building Survey (Cressey 2006). The results, included in that report, are not repeated in full here. Useful historical maps, all post-dating 1843 were consulted.

### **2.3 Trial Trenching Strategy**

- 2.3.1 In accordance with the terms of the Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation prepared by CCCHES, linear trial trenches assessing 5% of the application area were excavated (415m<sup>2</sup>). The trenches were placed as close as possible to conform to the trench plan agreed by CCCHES.
- 2.3.2 The removal of topsoil and modern overburden was conducted by a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Constant archaeological supervision was maintained. This aimed to reveal either the subsoil surface or the surface of the first significant archaeological level. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand. All stratified artefacts were retained for analysis.
- 2.3.3 All excavation and onsite recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms. The location of all trenches was recorded using industry standard total station surveying equipment. CFA uses the Museum of London's single context recording system, with minor adaptations. Full details of CFA's on site recording strategy are contained within the document *CFA Archaeology Ltd, On Site Recording*. All CFA staff receive this document.

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

#### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 Within the site, young trees, debris from demolished sheds and other materials impede access. With the exception of yard areas adjacent to buildings, surface deposits associated with the modern farm overlay buried soils up to 1m in depth, which overlay negative archaeological features. The subsoil was predominantly of an orange-red or pink compact sandy gravel, with localised deposits of sand and clay.
- 3.1.2 Trenches 1-3 lay to the south of the main road (Area 3) and had a combined area of 136m<sup>2</sup>. Trench 4 lay within the quadrangle of farm buildings immediately to the north of the main road (Area 2) with Trenches 5-9 being located in more open ground to the north (Area 1). Trenches 4-9 had a combined area of 354m<sup>2</sup>. What may be Hadrian's Wall Ditch was revealed in Trench 4, close to its suspected alignment through the village.
- 3.1.3 Context numbers, which commence with the number of the trench in which they were identified, are presented in bold in the following text and described in Appendix 1. Other site records, an assessment of the finds by Sue Anderson and an assessment of the palaeoenvironmental sample by Mike Cressey form the remaining appendices.

#### **3.2 Desk-Based Assessment**

##### *Cartographic*

- 3.2.1 The historical maps show that Area 1 appears to have been arable fields until the construction of two modern steel-clad sheds that are of recent age.
- 3.2.2 The 1843 tithe map of Burgh by Sands is the earliest map with sufficient detail to show the layout of buildings within the study area. Within Area 2 the south and east ranges of farmyard are arranged on an L-shaped plan whilst a building on the east range is shown occupying a T-shaped plan. The 1865 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the farm buildings as four ranges enclosing a courtyard. The east range differs from that of today in that the southernmost building on this range had yet to be built. The 1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map and the 1925 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map both show the farm as it stands today. The 1925 map indicates that the course of Hadrian's Wall may run through the courtyard.
- 3.2.3 Within Area 3 Buckbottom Farmhouse is depicted on the tithe map as a single rectangular building. Its adjoining farm buildings are not depicted on the map. The 1865 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows that Buckbottom Farmhouse was part of a row of three properties. A subdivided rectangular enclosure is depicted on the east side of the cottage and this enclosure is bounded by a linear arrangement of buildings on the south and west sides. The 1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map shows alterations to the farm building footprint at the south end of the enclosure. The compartmentalisation

of the range of buildings along the east side of the enclosure is the same as that seen today. The 1925 Ordnance Survey map shows that Area 3 lies between the course of the Vallum and the route of Hadrian's Wall.

### *Bibliographic*

- 3.2.4 The present day village of Burgh-by-Sands straddles the line of Hadrian's Wall (SAM 26116) and its Vallum (SAM 5782). The review by (Austen 1994) extrapolates the line of the Wall to run through the courtyard of the farm buildings to the north of the road whilst the Vallum is extrapolated to run to the immediate south of the site through the playing fields. The site of the Roman fort of *Aballava* (Burgh II) lies at the eastern end of the village and two further forts (Burgh I and III) have been identified from aerial photographs in close proximity to the village.
- 3.2.5 Excavations conducted in 1986 to the west of the proposed development site identified the line of Wall Ditch, which was 2.5m deep by 10m wide, this was separated from the wall by a flat berm. The remains of both the Turf Wall and the later Stone Wall were identified. The Vallum was identified to the rear of this (Austen 1994). Later activity was identified within the excavation area cobbled surfaces, some possibly set into sand, were identified close to the modern road. These surfaces sealed medieval ceramics and it is suggested that they are the remains of yard possibly belonging to a farm. To the north of this shallow ditches dating to the medieval period and the 17<sup>th</sup> century were identified. Rig and furrow was also identified suggesting cultivation of this area to the north of the modern road.
- 3.2.6 The remains of Milecastle 72 were also excavated in 1989 (Austen 1994). During this excavation the Wall Ditch was identified measuring 8m wide and separated from the wall by a flat berm 9m across. Two phases of the milecastle associated with the earlier Turf Wall and the later Stone Wall were identified. Medieval activity was identified at the south end of the excavation trench closest to the modern road; this consisted of two gullies one running east-west and the other north-south and a pit which was cut by the north-south gully. The pit contained medieval pottery.
- 3.2.7 Various excavations have been undertaken to the south and east of the fort which lies 75m to the east of the proposed development area. These have led to the discovery of buildings of the civil settlement: buildings dating to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> early 4<sup>th</sup> century AD were identified fronting on to a major east-west road were found in the rear the vicarage. Other work has identified remains providing evidence of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century occupation.
- 3.2.8 Recent excavations by Headland Archaeology (Masser et al 2002), to the east of the proposed development site, identified the remains of the Roman civilian settlement. The features excavated were all considered to be of mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century date and included a well, four deep pits interpreted as post-pits for a substantial building, postholes and beamslots relating to other timber buildings, and shallow ditches and gullies, which appeared to be boundary features. These remains were considered to relate to the Vicus, but there was

no evidence for the later 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century occupation identified during previous investigations, suggesting some discontinuity in the use of the site.

- 3.2.9 More recent excavations conducted by CFA Archaeology Ltd to the immediate south of Buckbottom Farm and to the south of the Vallum identified a number of gullies, a probable well and a probable tanning pit suggesting an area used for stock control and industrial processing. Roman ceramics recovered from the fills of these features were 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD in date. The features are most likely to represent the remains of industrial and/or agricultural activities associated with the civilian settlement located further to the east (Mitchell 2006).

### 3.3 Trial Trenching

#### General

- 3.3.1 In the following trench descriptions the features have been divided in to categories (Possibly Roman, Undated, Modern etc). These are based upon stratigraphy and finds. The presence of a single sherd of Roman pottery (with no other later finds) from the fill of a feature has been considered enough for a feature to be considered of possibly roman date. Clearly this is a coarse means of interpretation and this should be borne in mind when reading the following section. All context numbers are in bold and in parenthesis.

#### Trench 1

- 3.3.2 Trench 1 (20m by 2m, Fig 2) contained a number of features. These features were sealed by mixed surface deposits of soil, stones and building debris (**120**) which overlay topsoil **119** and subsoil **118** horizons. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil and the subsoil and Roman pottery was recovered from the subsoil. The natural was a mixed sand and gravel, this was locally variable within the trench. The deposits overlying the archaeological features were between 1m deep to the south and 0.6m deep to the north.

#### *Possibly Roman*

- 3.3.3 Feature **101** was orientated WNW to ESE. It was only partially exposed within the southern end of the trench but the visible portion measured at least 1m in width and had a maximum revealed depth of 0.4m. From the exposed remains it appeared to be a linear feature. The cut sloped steeply down on to an iron-panned flat base. The fills (**117**, **121**, **102**) consisted of a primary greyish brown silty clay (**117**) which contained well preserved uncarbonised wood (Cressey infra), and a sherd of Roman mortarium (Anderson infra). The wood lay predominantly on the base of the feature and may be the remains of a collapsed wattle hurdle. This primary deposit was overlain by a thinly laminated deposit of coarse sand alternating with peaty lenses (**121**). Above this lay a deposit of almost black peaty silt (**102**) from which Roman tile, samian, colour-coated and black burnished ware sherds were recovered.



- 3.3.4 Feature **103** was only partially revealed in the edge of the trench, but it seemed to be aligned approximately north to south and it clearly cut deposits **117**, **121** in ditch **101**. The primary fill (**127**) of peaty silt and clay contained patches of apparently redeposited subsoil and this was overlain by **102**, a fill common to both features **101** and **103**.
- 3.3.5 Feature **111** was identified 10m to the north of **101** and was aligned north east to south west. Badly truncated, it measured 0.55m in width by 0.1m in depth and had a 'U' shaped profile with a flat base. The single fill (**112**) consisted of an orange-brown silty gravel from which a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.
- 3.3.6 Pit **109** was pear-shaped, 1.25m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.2m in depth. It was filled with a brownish grey gravelly silt (**107**) from which a Roman greyware jar rimsherd was recovered.

#### *Undated*

- 3.3.7 A small post-hole or small pit (**129**) lay 0.3m to the north of pit **109** and was filled with a brownish grey gravelly silt (**128**).
- 3.3.8 A large cut feature (**113**) was located in the north of the trench. It appeared to be part of a circular or semicircular shallow pit with an estimated diameter of 5-6m. It had sloping sides with a flat base and appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with a number of dump deposits, although a thin deposit (**108**) may have accumulated in the base this contained possible medieval pottery. The deliberate infill consisted of: black silty clay with cobbles (**114**); yellowish-brown silts and gravel containing roman, medieval and post medieval ceramic and two pieces of ferrous slag (**115**); and a dump of reddish brown silty clay containing a high concentration of stones (**125**).

#### *Modern*

- 3.3.9 Post-hole **104** was filled with concrete (**106**) surrounding a wooden post (**105**) which once supported, a recently demolished, corrugated iron farm shed.

### **Trench 2**

- 3.3.10 Trench 2 (18m by 2m, Fig 3) was aligned northeast to southwest, 10m to the west of Trench 1. Modern water, electricity and drainage services were cut from the modern surface. A mixed surface deposit (**001**) overlay a series of make-up deposits (**200**, **218**, **221**) sealed the archaeological features. These deposits were 0.7m deep to the southwest and 0.6m deep to the northeast.

#### *Possibly Roman*

- 3.3.11 Feature **202** was exposed in the corner of the trench. It was filled with a greyish brown sandy silt containing charcoal flecks (**201**) from which several sherds of thick walled Roman amphora were recovered.

3.3.12 Feature **206** was a linear feature aligned approximately north to south. It was 1.4m wide by 0.46m deep. It contained a primary fill, of pale grey brown clayey sandy silt (**207**), which was overlain by a grey brown sandy silt (**205**). Lenses and flecks of charcoal were observed in the upper fill (**205**) and Roman ceramics were recovered from both contexts.

3.3.13 Feature **214** was a linear feature aligned slightly off north to south. It contained two fills; an upper fill of grey brown silty clay (**213**) containing medieval ceramics and a primary fill (**215**), a grey brown silty sand containing Roman ceramics.

#### *Undated*

3.3.14 Linear feature **204** was cut into the natural subsoil it was a narrow, 0.25m wide and aligned approximately to north to south.

3.3.15 Feature **210** was a linear gully 0.3m wide by 0.19m deep and was aligned approximately north to south. It was cut by a similar narrow gully (**212**) which was 0.59m wide by 0.19m deep. Both features were filled with silty sand and gravel (**209, 211**). No finds were recovered.

#### **Trench 3**

3.3.16 Trench 3 (24m by 2.5m, Fig 4) was aligned approximately north to south and was positioned within the cobbled yard (**314**) to the east of Buckbottom Farmhouse. A number of archaeological features were identified cut into the natural. These features underlay modern deposits averaging 0.4m deep. Modern drainage and water services were identified. Natural deposits (**306, 307**) were locally variable across the trench varying from orange-red sand and gravel in the north of the trench to red brown sandy gravel in the south.

#### *Possibly Roman*

3.3.17 A possible linear gully **311** was identified at the northern end of the trench. It was aligned ESE to WNW and measured 1.8m wide by 0.5m deep. A lens of small pebbles (**313**) had been compressed into the underlying fill (**312**). A single abraded rimsherd of possible Roman pottery was recovered from **312**.

3.3.18 A linear feature (**301**) was aligned approximately southeast to northwest and measured 1.1m in width by 0.48m in depth. It contained two fills (**302** and **303**). A sherd of Samian and a shard, of possible, Roman pale blue flat glass were recovered from the bottom of the primary fill (**303**). Feature **301** clearly cut an adjacent linear feature (**327**), which had a fill with a high concentration of small pebbles (**326**).

3.3.19 Negative feature (**329**) was identified in the southern end of the trench. Its overall morphology is unknown. It contained two fills (**310, 330**). Coal fragments and a sherd of Roman tile were recovered from the upper fill (**310**).

*Undated*

- 3.3.20 Feature **304**, a possible linear gully, terminated within the trench, it was 0.6m wide, 0.24m deep and had a mixed gravelly fill (**305**) from which no finds were recorded.
- 3.3.21 Feature **308** was not excavated. In plan it appeared to be a narrow linear feature c 0.16m wide, aligned approximately southeast to northwest.

*Modern*

- 3.3.22 Services (**316, 318, 320**) cut from the modern ground surface were identified.

**Trench 4**

- 3.3.23 Trench 4 (21m by 2.25m, Fig 5) was located within the quadrangle of brick farm buildings on the northern side of the main road (Area 2). A layer of surface concrete (**424**) was removed using a hydraulic breaker. Underlying the concrete and covering the entire trench was a levelling deposit of sand (**425**). A deposit of mixed clay, sand and gravel variously numbered as (**404/420/421**) underlay **425** but did not cover the entire trench. This deposit was at its deepest over the top of the proposed line of the large ditch suspected to be the fore ditch to Hadrian's Wall (Wall Ditch). The increased depth of this deposit over the ditch and its mixed and compact nature suggest that it was a levelling deposit laid to remove the hollow that the presence of the large ditch must have left.

*Possibly Roman*

- 3.3.24 The remains of a substantial east west aligned ditch (**411**) were identified. The southern edge was clearly visible running obliquely across the trench and a small section was excavated at this point. The cut was followed to a depth of 0.6m below the base of the trench before excavation was ceased. Three fills were identified: a black silty clay (**423**) underlay a grey silty clay (**422**), which underlay a deposit of grey silty clay containing frequent cobbles (**412**). The northern edge of the ditch lay outwith the trench but a sondage excavated in the trench's northwestern corner identified the natural sloping gently down to the south, this is thought to represent the other side of the cut of the large ditched feature. This proposed edge lay at a depth of 1.6m below the current ground surface. A levelling deposit (**404/420/421**) overlay the upper fill of the ditch **429** which in turn overlay **430**. These ditch fills were sandy clay deposits with the former containing sandy laminations and the remains of mosses. Given the size of the ditch, its position and its alignment it is very probable that this feature represents the defensive ditch to the north of Hadrian's Wall (Wall Ditch).

*Possibly Post-medieval*

- 3.3.25 Pit **402** was sub circular, 1.4m by 1.6m in plan by 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill (**403**), comprising of brown silty clay containing a number of

medium and large cobbles. An amorphous lump of slag was recovered, as was a decorated sherd of post-medieval reduced green glazed ware.

*Undated*

- 3.2.26 A possible small pit (**405**) was not evaluated.

*Modern*

- 3.3.27 Features **407** and **409** were cut through the layers of sand and gravel (**404/420/421**). Feature **409** was a small sub-circular pit 0.35m, in diameter by 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (**410**) from which a white ware rim sherd was recovered. Feature **407** was similar: a small sub-circular pit circa 0.35m in diameter however this was not excavated.
- 3.3.28 A square structure built from mortared cut sandstone blocks (**414**) lined with thick, vertical planks (**416**) was located close to the northwest end of the trench. The cut for the construction was excavated through the layer of sand and gravel (**404/420/421**). The central square void was filled with chunks of broken sandstone and mortar (**417**).
- 3.3.29 A rubber water pipe (**419**) and a drain (**418**) containing a clay pipe drain were also identified.

**Trench 5**

- 3.3.30 Trench 5 (20m by 2.25m, Fig 6) was aligned NNW to SSE and was positioned within the footprint of a now demolished agricultural building. The concrete floor of the building was still present (**505**) and was broken up using a hydraulic breaker. Underlying the concrete was a levelling deposit (**504**) over topsoil (**503**). At the northernmost end of the trench the topsoil lay over natural, a mixed pinkish red silt, sand and gravel (**501**), whereas towards the southern end of the trench it overlay a subsoil (**502**) that had formed below the topsoil where the level of the natural deepened. A sherd of Samian ware was recovered from the topsoil (**503**).

*Undated*

- 3.3.31 Feature **506**, a narrow gully, 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep, was appeared to be orientated ENE to WSW. This cut through the subsoil (**502**) but its cut could not be identified cutting through the topsoil.

**Trench 6**

- 3.3.32 Trench 6 (26m by 2.6m, Fig 7) was aligned north to south and was positioned to the east of the recent concrete building bases. A number of archaeological features were identified. Turf (**626**), topsoil (**627**) and subsoil (**628**) appeared to seal all but one feature (**612**), which was cut through the subsoil.

### *Possibly Roman*

- 3.3.33 Feature **601** was a probable gully, orientated ENE to WSW. It was 0.6m in width and prior to exiting the trench it appeared to join with another gully (**603**) and turn through 90°. These features were not excavated. However, a flint artefact and a sherd of abraded Samian were recovered from the surface of the upper fill. It was not possible to determine any stratigraphic relationship between the gullies.
- 3.3.34 Feature **607** was a shallow gully measuring 1.1m wide by 0.3m deep. It had a flat based cut containing two fills (**608** and **621**). A sherd of Roman redware was recovered from the primary fill (**621**).
- 3.3.35 Feature **604** was a flat based linear feature 0.44m wide by 0.1m deep. It was aligned approximately ENE to WSW and prior to exiting the trench it turned through 90° before being intersected by another linear feature (**606**) which was aligned approximately ENE to WSW and measured 0.62m wide. This feature was not excavated but differences in the upper fill of the two features suggest that feature **606** cut **604**. A sherd of Roman greyware was recovered from the top fill of (**604**).

### *Undated*

- 3.3.36 A small pit (**609**) contained three fills (**622**, **623**, **624**). Frequent flecks of charcoal were identified in all three.
- 3.3.37 In the centre of the trench a number of features were identified. Three apparently linear features (**610**, **612**, **613**) intersected with each other. One of the features (**612**) cut through the subsoil (**628**), whilst the others appeared to be sealed by it. Feature **612** was a possible linear feature which had irregular sides and an uneven base and measured 0.75m wide by 0.2m deep. Feature **610** was a linear gully aligned SSE to NNW and was 'U' shaped in section measuring 1m wide by 0.25m deep. It had an undefined relationship with two narrow gullies (**615** and **617**). Feature **615** was on the same alignment as **610** but it was only 0.32 m wide, this terminated within the trench. Feature **617** ran out of the trench at 90° to **610** and **615**. This had a similar width to **615**. Feature **613** was more regular, with steeper sides and a narrow flat base. It was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill (**614**) was more orange and contained more gravel than the others in this complex of features.

### **Trench 7**

- 3.3.38 Trench 7 (24m by 2m, Fig 8) was parallel with Trenches 6 and 8 and was aligned north to south. Turf (**712**), topsoil (**713**) and subsoil (**714**) overlay the natural (**711**). These deposits had a combined depth of 1m in the south and 0.6m deep in the north of the trench. No finds were recovered from any of the features in this trench.

*Undated*

- 3.3.39 Features **701** **702** and **704** were cut through the subsoil whilst the other features (**706**, **708**, **709**) appeared to be sealed by the subsoil.
- 3.3.40 Feature **701** was 1.2m wide, aligned ENE to WSW. A narrower, 0.40m wide, gully (**702**) branched off this and ran out of the trench to the south. These features were not excavated but during machining they were partially truncated as they were not visible cut into the subsoil so their cut could be seen in the trench section.
- 3.3.41 Feature **704** was a shallow gully aligned ENE to WSW it was 1m wide by 0.1m deep and had a flat base. It contained a single fill with a high quantity of small pebbles (**705**).
- 3.3.42 Feature **706** was an ephemeral flat based linear feature 0.8m wide by 0.1m deep. It was aligned approximately ENE to WSW and prior to exiting the trench it turned through 90<sup>0</sup>, where it was renumbered (**708**), although no evidence was available to suggest that it was a different feature.
- 3.3.43 The terminal of feature **709** was excavated at the northern end of the trench. It was not fully exposed within the trench but it appeared to be a linear feature aligned north to south. It was 0.7m wide by 0.2m deep and it was filled by grey brown sandy silt (**710**) from which no finds were recovered.

**Trench 8**

- 3.3.44 Trench 8 (36m by 2.4m, Fig 9) was positioned to the east of Trenches 6 and 7 at the eastern side of Area 1. A number of archaeological features were identified these were apparently sealed by topsoil **819** and subsoil **820**. These deposits were 0.4m deep.

*Undated*

- 3.3.45 Feature **813** was a narrow gully, 0.8m wide, aligned ENE to WSW. It was filled with gravely silty sand (**814**).
- 3.3.46 Feature **815** was a narrow gully, 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep, aligned ENE to WSW. The fill (**816**) was an orange brown silty sand.
- 3.3.47 Feature **817** was located 1-2m to the north of **815**. It was a narrow gully 0.62m wide. The fill (**818**) was an orange brown silty sand.
- 3.3.48 Pit **811** was oval in plan with dimensions of 1.4m by 0.8m by 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (**812**) of silty sand.
- 3.3.49 A large irregular feature (**809**), possibly a shallow pit, was partially exposed in the trench. The exposed extents were 5.6m long by and 1m wide. It was 0.25m deep with fill of compact silty sand and stones (**810**).

### *Modern*

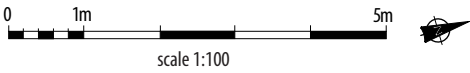
- 3.3.50 Two field drains (**805, 807**) were recorded. A sherd of samian ware was recovered during the excavation of drain **807**. Both drains were fired clay horseshoe type drains. This type of drain was superseded by clay pipe drains after 1843 (Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993) so it is probable that these were laid in the early 19th century.
- 3.3.51 Feature **804** was only partially exposed in the southern end of the trench. It was a gully aligned northeast to southwest and was 1m wide by 0.4m deep. Within the trench it turned through 90<sup>0</sup> to exit the trench to the south, it was renumbered **821** at this point. A section was excavated through **804** which contained a fill of black silt and large cobbles (**801**) several sherds of 19th-century ceramics and a handmade brick were recovered from the fill. The fill was overlain by a spread of orange sand (**803**), a probable lower horizon in the subsoil.

### **Trench 9**

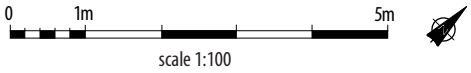
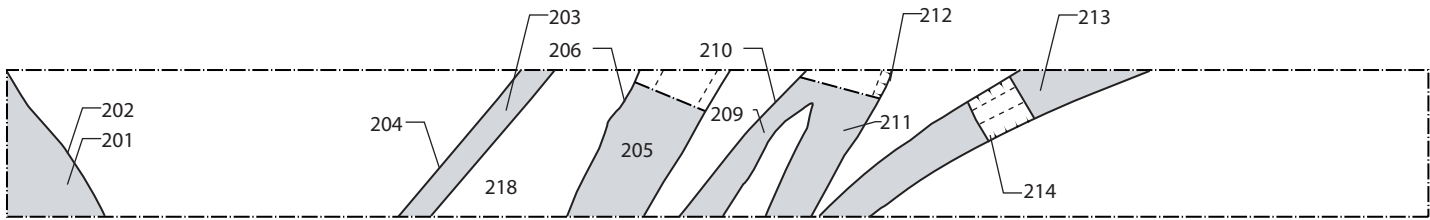
- 3.3.52 Trench 9 (20m by 2.4, Fig 10) was positioned along the northern edge of Area A and was aligned ENE to WSW. Topsoil (**903**) and subsoil (**904**) with a combined depth of 0.36m overlay natural.

### *Undated*

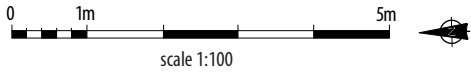
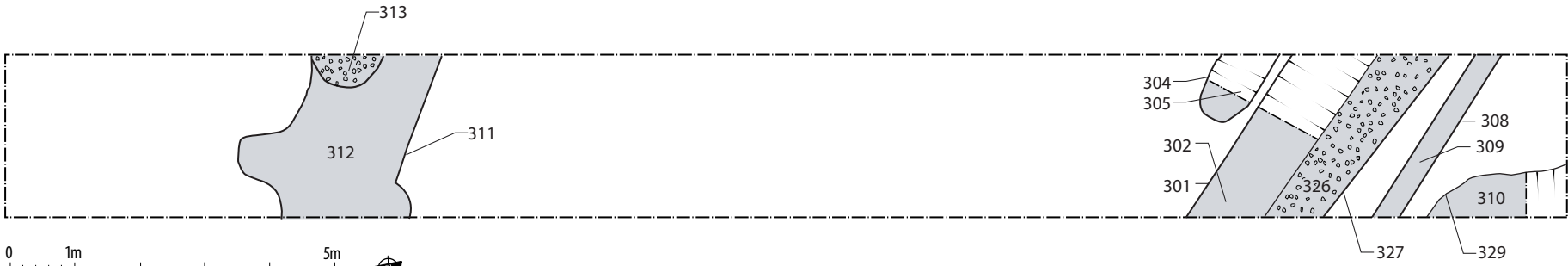
- 3.3.53 A narrow linear gully (**901**) aligned NNW to SSE and measuring 0.8m wide by 0.18m deep was identified. It was cut through the subsoil (**904**). It contained a single mixed fill of compact light pinkish orange and yellow brown mixed sandy clayey silt (**902**). No finds were recovered.



Plan of Trench 1  
Fig.2

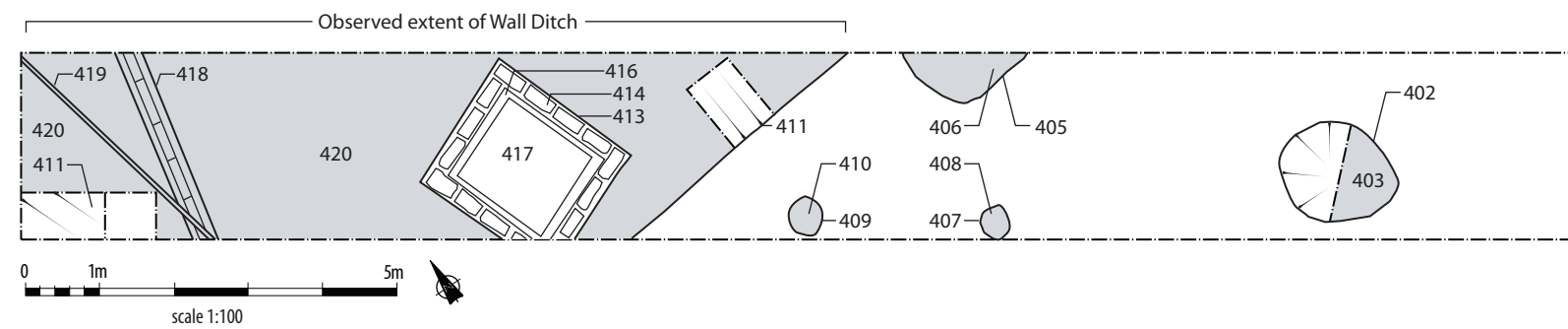


Plan of Trench 2  
Fig.3



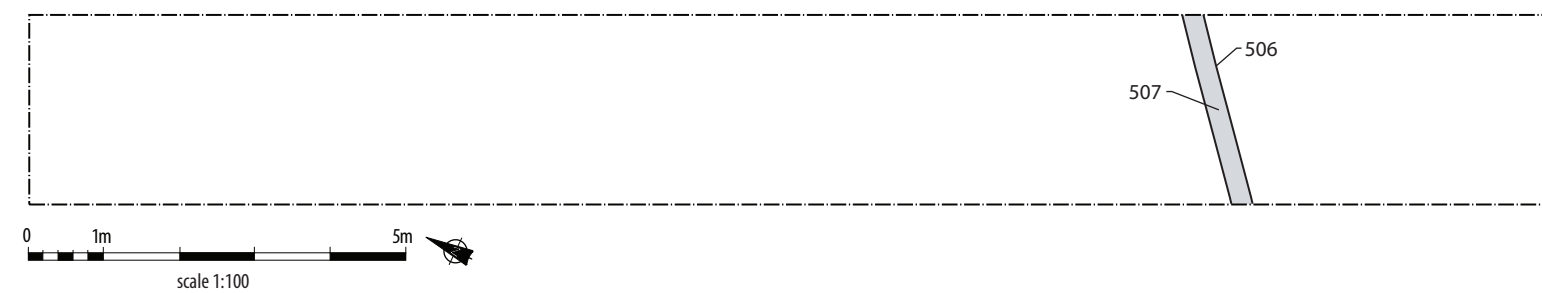
Plan of Trench 3  
Fig.4





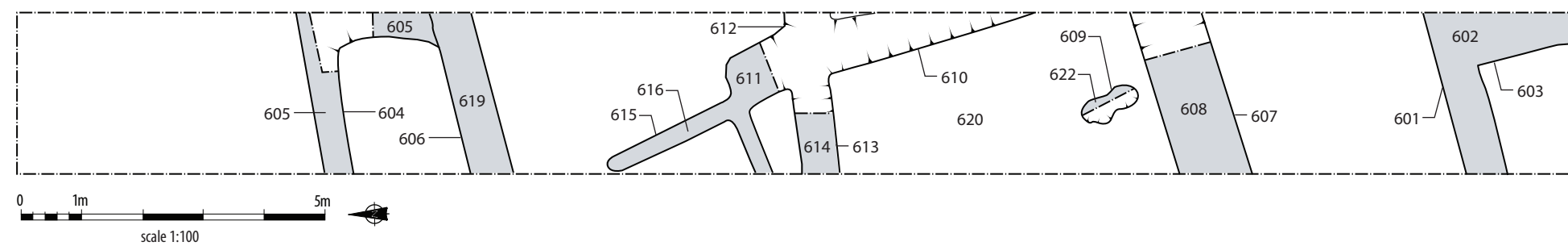
### Plan of Trench 4

Fig. 5



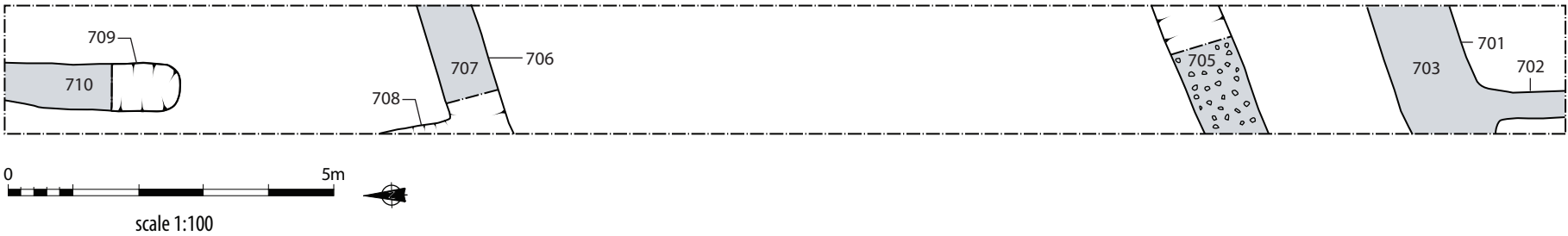
### Plan of Trench 5

Fig. 6



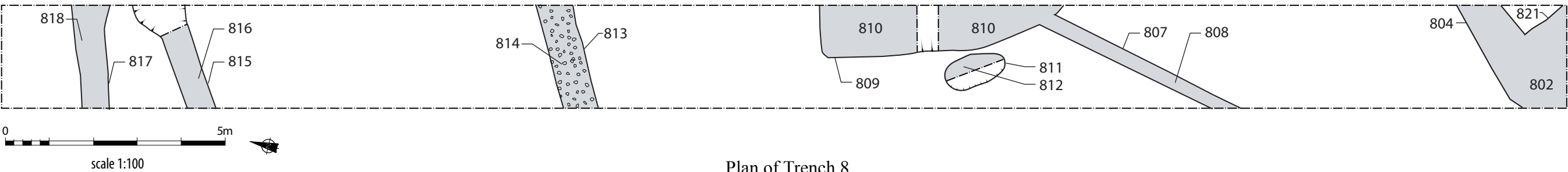
Plan of Trench 6

Fig. 7



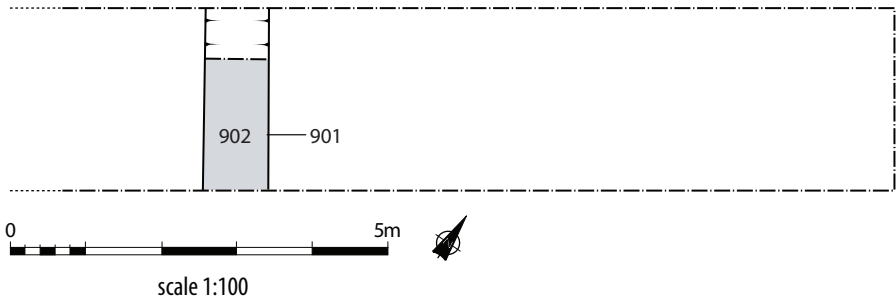
Plan of Trench 7

Fig.8



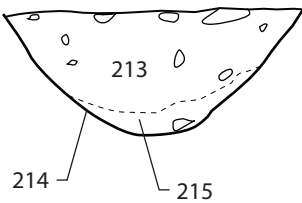
Plan of Trench 8

Fig.9

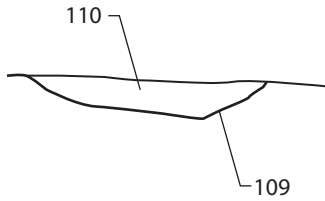


Plan of eastern end of Trench 9

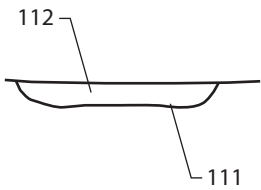
Fig.10



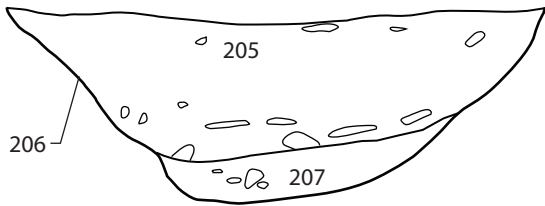
Southwest facing section of 214



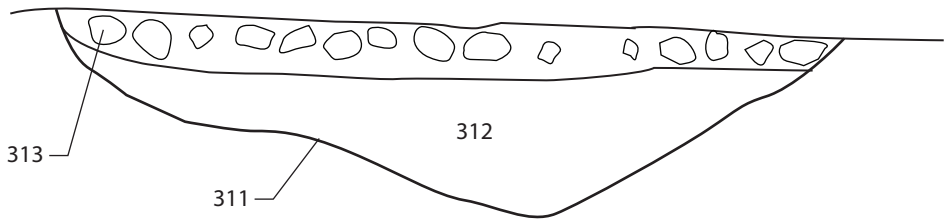
East facing section of 109



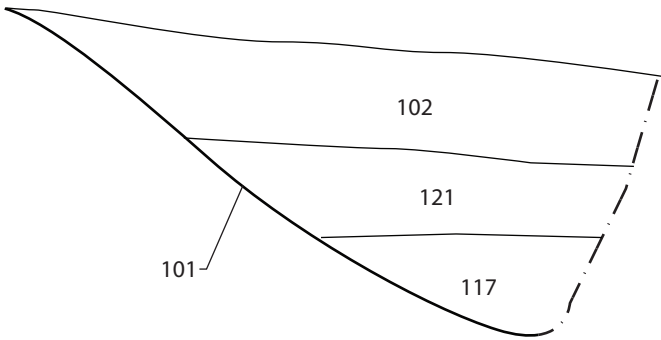
East facing section of 111



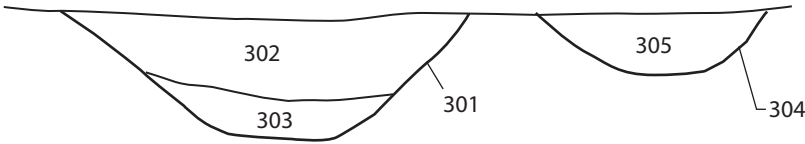
Southeast facing section of 206



East facing section of 311

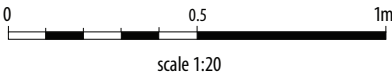


Northwest facing section of 101



East facing section of 301 and 304

Fig.11 - Sections



## 4. THE FINDS

### 4.1 Artefacts (Sue Anderson)

- 4.1.1 Table 1 summarises the finds quantities from the evaluation. They are quantified by context number in Appendix 4.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
pottery	120	3039
CBM	8	3422
glass	4	349
clay pipe	2	5
slag	6	554
Fe	3	151
flint	1	4
bone	18	40
coal	1	4

**Table 1.** Finds quantities.

- 4.1.2 Of the 120 sherds of pottery collected from 36 contexts, 57 were Roman, 15 were medieval and 48 were post-medieval or modern. The Roman assemblage included samian, mortaria, amphorae, greywares, black burnished wares, colour-coated wares, whitewares and redwares. Some of this material was heavily abraded and likely to be redeposited, even in those contexts which produced no later material. At least one mortarium was stamped with the mark of Docilis(?) and one samian dish also had a maker's stamp. Medieval pottery consisted of gritty ware jars and jugs, very few of which were glazed. Post-medieval pottery included reduced green glazed wares, iron-glazed blackware, later redwares and refined whitewares.
- 4.1.3 Three fragments of Roman tile, much of it abraded, were identified in ditch fill **102** and feature fill **310**. The CBM assemblage also included handmade brick, a complete horseshoe field drain (stamped 'DRAIN') of 19th-century date, and a brown-glazed drainpipe.
- 4.1.4 Two thin-walled green glass bottle shards and the base of a 19th-century wine bottle were found in spoil. One piece of glass from ditch fill **303** was pale blue and may be Roman.
- 4.1.5 Two small fragments of clay pipe stem, one thick and abraded and one narrow and unabraded, were collected from spoil in Trench 7.
- 4.1.6 Six pieces of ferrous slag were recovered from spoil, feature fill **115** and pit fill **403**. The three fragments from spoil were abraded and possibly early, but the stratified pieces appeared more recent.
- 4.1.7 Three iron fragments consisted of two pieces of a strap and a small handmade nail from spoil in Trench 1.
- 4.1.8 One worked flint flake was found in ditch **601**, and was probably redeposited.

4.1.9 A fragment of unburnt coal was found in association with a ?modern slag fragment in pit fill 403.

4.1.10 Overall the finds assemblage indicates activity of Roman and post-medieval date, with a small scattering of medieval finds which may have been introduced to the site via manuring.

## 4.2 Animal bones (Jennifer Thoms)

4.2.1 The bones were identified to element and species as far as possible and examined for taphonomic markers such as gnawing, butchery and burning.

context	bone	fragmentation	Taphonomic markers
Tr 2 spoil	Humerus, sheep	Prox end missing	Butchered, gnawed and partly decayed
Tr 1, 102	Tooth enamel, cattle	3 fragments	none
Tr 1, 102	Indet, large mammal	1 fragment	Burnt, calcined, affects 70% of bone
Tr 2, 205	Tooth enamel	20 fragments	none

**Table 2:** Catalogue of bone retrieved:

4.2.2 Tooth enamel and burned bone were retrieved from context 102, a black, peaty silt from which Roman tile and pottery were retrieved. Context 205, which contained tooth enamel as well, was the lower of two fills of a linear feature (206) revealed in Trench 2. Evidence of burning and butchery on the bones indicate an anthropogenic origin, suggesting they derived from domestic or butchery waste.

4.2.3 A humerus from an adult sheep retrieved from the spoil from Trench 2 was heavily butchered and had been gnawed by a large carnivore such as a dog. It also seems to have been subjected to some sort of decaying process, possibly from long term immersion in water, or from the results of being surrounded by acidic soil.

4.2.4 The condition of the limited faunal remains suggest that the depositional environment is fairly acidic and not therefore conducive to the preservation of bone. Tooth enamel is more resistant to decay in acidic soil environments than is other bone, which explains why it has been retrieved here. Similarly, the chemical alteration that takes place during burning results in the calcined bone being more resistant to decay than bone that has not been burned. The survival of the sheep humerus in this environment, which is clearly hostile to bone preservation, can be explained in a number of ways. The lack of a context number for this find means that the bone may date from a more modern context than do the others. The bone is from a mature animal and its dense structure and relative large size will protect it from acidic decay to a certain extent. The surface of the bone fragment is pitted, etched and incomplete indicating that decay processes have been acting on it.

4.2.5 The assemblage represents the few bones that have survived in a hostile environment for taphonomic reasons and reveal nothing of the economy or environment of the site.

## **5. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS**

### **5.1 Bulk sample of waterlogged material (Dr Mike Cressey)**

- 5.1.1 A 40L bulk sample (Sample 1), taken for general biological analysis (GBA sensu Dobney *et al* (1992)) was recovered from the base of ditch **101**, context **117**. The basal sample was predominantly anoxic grey silt and clay that contained waterlogged wood fragments and amorphous fibrous plant material. Sub-samples (**117/1-4**) were hand sorted and all plant-macro remains were extracted. Twenty-two fragments of roundwood of varying diameter were collected for species identification.
- 5.1.2 The wood was placed in polythene bags and labelled prior to freezing for 24 hours to enable thin sectioning. The morphology of the wood was examined and recorded on in-house recording sheets. Length and diameter measurements were made and evidence of tooling and asymmetry were fully recorded. Analysis of the material for its potential use in hurdle manufacture was assessed using established criteria (Cressey 1989, 1995).
- 5.1.3 A sample of the fibrous plant material was re-suspended in clean water and examined using light microscopy.

### **5.2 Identification results**

- 5.2.1 The matted fibrous material is tentatively identified as straw, possibly dung.
- 5.2.2 Four species of wood (Table 3) are represented in the assemblage, these are *Alnus glutinosa* (alder), *Corylus avellana* (hazel), *Betula* sp (birch) and *Quercus* sp (oak). The age range of the assemblage varies between 4-8 years with an older fragment of oak that had nine annual rings. The diameter of the wood ranged between 10mm and 25mm diameter with the nine year old oak attaining 45mm diameter. Two fragments (alder and hazel) are interpreted as stake points with characteristic facets at one end, both were degraded.
- 5.2.3 Three factors point to this assemblage as having possibly been part of a broken hurdle that was discarded in the base of the ditch. These include:
- The general uniformity and straightness observed in some of the fragments;
  - The presence of two stake points in the assemblage;
  - A distinct compression mark on one of the fragments which is characteristic of woven wattlework;
- 5.2.4 The selection of a wide variety of species for hurdle manufacture around Roman Carlisle has been identified previously (Cressey 1989). This study showed that the local environment around Carlisle in the late 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD was well wooded with a range of species dominated by oak and birch. Hazel woodland was probably managed to provide large quantities of roundwood for hurdle manufacture. In the case of this present study, the anoxic conditions at

the base of the ditch **101** have provided the requisite conditions for excellent preservation of the wood and the fibrous straw material.

Length mm	Diameter mm	Species	Age (yrs)	Summary description
30	14	Alnus	4	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
40	12	Corylus	4	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
50	11	Betula	6	Misc fragment of roundwood
40	20	Corylus	5	Stake point, degraded, roundwood
35	10	Corylus	5	Misc fragment of roundwood
40	10	Betula	5	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
30	11	Betula	6	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
70	10	Quercus	4	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
80	20	Alnus	5	Stake point, degraded, bark
50	10	Betula	8	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
45	10	Quercus	4	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
80	6	Betula	6	Twig with bark
55	12	Betula	4	Fragment with compression mark, bark
70	15	Quercus	6	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
65	16	Betula	4	Roundwood fragment, bark
85	14	Corylus	3	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
60	24	Betula	5	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
80	12	Betula	4	Straight length, roundwood, bark
90	20	Alnus	6	Straight length, roundwood, bark
80	15	Alnus	5	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
95	25	Alnus	6	Misc fragment of roundwood, bark
110	45	Quercus	9	Thick branchwood, bark

**Table 3:** - Tree-ring analysis from context **117/1-4**

### 5.3 Palaeoenvironmental Potential

- 5.3.1 The identification of waterlogged deposits preserving un-carbonised organic remains was limited to two trenches. In Trench 1 thin branchwood hurdle material was recovered from the base of ditch **101** in Area 3. This material is likely to date from the roman period and the identification of such un-carbonised roman material is not limited to this site. Similar wood was identified at the base of a deep pit that was partially excavated by CFA Archaeology to the immediate south of Buckbottom Farm (Mitchell 2006). In both these cases the wood appeared to have been preserved as the features they were preserved in were deep enough to penetrate the water table.
- 5.3.2 Although mosses were identified in **429** this was the upper fill of the proposed Wall Ditch and are therefore late in date. Indeed the deposits above this were probably laid down to level the area out for the construction of the farmstead. Therefore these organic remains are not likely to be more than 200-250 years old. This does not preclude the probability that very well preserved organic remains relevant to the roman period are present deeper in the fill sequence of the ditch.
- 5.3.3 Despite the identification of waterlogged remains it is not considered that there is a high potential for large amounts of such material to be preserved on site. The southern end of Area 3 where ditch **101** was located is the lowest part of the proposed development and therefore the watertable is likely to be closest

to the surface at this point and none of the other features excavated were of the depth that ditch **101** was and are not therefore likely to have penetrated the watertable.

- 5.3.4 It is considered that the potential for other palaeoenvironmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils to be preserved is good. Charcoal flecks were observed in many of the features.



## **6. DISCUSSION**

- 6.0.1 To aid discussion the site has been divided in to three areas (Areas 1, 2 and 3) (Fig 1). Features of clear recent origin and levelling deposits have been excluded from the following discussion.

### **6.1 Area 1**

- 6.1.1 Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were excavated in Area 1. This area occupies a site generally accepted to lie to the north of Hadrian's Wall. Historically this area appears to have been an agricultural field up to the point that recent farm buildings for Buckbottom Farm were constructed on its western side. This agricultural use has resulted in the development of a topsoil and a subsoil. A number of archaeological features (not including field drains) were identified in this area some apparently sealed by the subsoil and others definitely cut through it.
- 6.1.2 The majority of the archaeological features identified are relatively narrow linear gullies or ditches, apart from a small pit (**609**) and a larger anomalous feature (**809**).
- 6.1.3 Of those linear features identified six (**506**, **612**, **701**, **702**, **704** and **901**) were cut from the subsoil surface and are therefore likely to be of relatively recent date and probably relate to the post-medieval agricultural use of this area. Feature **804/821** contained a range of finds dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century so this feature must at least post date this period.
- 6.1.4 Three linear features (**607**, **604**, **601**) contained finds of Roman date. However in each instance only one sherd was recovered and only in one feature (**607**) could the sherd be considered to from a secure context. In both **601** and **607** the sherds were recovered from the surface of the feature and cannot be used to securely date them. Roman pottery was recovered from spoil heaps, suggesting that Roman pottery is present in the topsoil and subsoil across this area and we have evidence of residual Roman pottery being incorporated into later features; the fill of the early 19th century clay drain (**807**) contained an abraded fragment of Samian ware.
- 6.1.5 The other features, that are not modern, identified in this area (**601**, **603**, **606**, **609**, **610**, **613**, **615**, **706**, **708**, **709**, **809**, **811**, **813**, **815** and **817**) are undated and appear to be sealed by the subsoil.
- 6.1.6 There are six gullies (**506**, **612**, **701**, **702**, **704** and **901**) that stratigraphic analysis has demonstrated to be of probable medieval or later origin. The lack of securely sealed finds and an incomplete understanding of the morphology and interrelationship of the other features mean that it is impossible to be definite about their date or function. The results of this evaluation place these remains to the front the Wall. However, there is evidence to the east of the fort (Aballava) that the line of the Wall, presumably when it was reoccupied, was moved northwards (Breeze, 2006). No evidence survives to suggest this is the case to the west of the fort. Indeed evidence to the west of the proposed

development site indicates suggest that the later Wall was built directly over the earlier Wall (Austen 1994). It is therefore unlikely that this area ever lay behind the Wall. None of the features appeared to be robust enough to be associated with a military function they are far more likely to be associated with agricultural activity. This reduces but does not discount the likelihood of these features being roman in date.

## **6.2 Area 2**

- 6.2.1 One trench, Trench 4, was excavated in this area which is currently occupied by a courtyard farmyard. The Ordnance Survey have traditionally suggested that the route of Hadrian's wall runs through the courtyard.
- 6.2.2 A large apparently linear ditch (**411**) up to an estimated 8-10m wide and running approximately east-west was identified sealed beneath levelling deposits, presumably laid down to form the modern farmyard. This has been interpreted as the Wall Ditch (**411**).
- 6.2.3 Four small pits (**402, 405, 407, 409**) and a number of modern features (**418, 419, 413**) were identified. Pits **409, 407** cut through the levelling deposit that overlay the Wall Ditch and the fill of Pit **410** contained 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics. Pit **402** might be earlier, as post-medieval green glaze was found in its fill.
- 6.2.4 Nothing indicating the presence of Hadrian's Wall was identified suggesting that it either lies beneath the east-west range of buildings forming the courtyard or below the current road to Carlisle. This would be in line with observations of the width of the Berm, between the Wall Ditch and the Wall, in Burgh-by-Sands (Austen 1994).

## **6.3 Area 3**

- 6.3.1 Trenches 1-3 were excavated between the upstanding buildings within Buckbottom Farm to the south of the unclassified road through Burgh-by-Sands. This area lies between Hadrian's Wall and the Vallum.
- 6.3.2 A number of recent levelling deposits in this area overlay, topsoil and subsoil. The presence of topsoil and subsoil indicating that this area has been cultivated in the past.
- 6.3.3 A number of features were identified that contained finds dateable to the roman period these included a number of gullies (**101, 103, 111, 202, 206, 214, 311, 301**) a small pit (**109**) and other cut features (**329**). The gullies, were narrow (c 1m - 1.5m wide) and shallow (0.1m - 0.48m deep) and generally aligned north - south or northwest – southeast. It was not possible within the confines of the evaluation to identify if a relationship existed between the different gullies, although **102** and **202** could be the same feature.
- 6.3.4 The dateable ceramics from this area were generally recovered from secure contexts and showed little abrasion, suggesting that they had been deposited soon after they had been broken. The features that contain Roman artefacts do

not appear to be associated with a military function. They are more likely to be associated with the known civilian settlement around the fort to the east. The position of these features between the Wall and the Vallum appears unusual but evidence of civilian settlement in this type of location, in the later phases of the occupation of the Wall, is not unknown (Breeze 2006).

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Whilst there are a number of features within this area that are not Roman there are a number of features that cannot be securely dated. These may be Roman although the lack of artefactual evidence and their location immediately in front of the Wall suggest they may also be later in date.
- 7.2 Within Area 2, what is probably the Wall Ditch was identified. No other remains dating to the roman period were identified. The majority of the other features and deposits were more recent in date and probably immediately pre-date the construction of the farmstead.
- 7.3 The majority of the features evaluated within Area 3, between the Wall and the Vallum appear to be Roman in date and may be associated with the later phases of occupation of the civilian settlement at Burgh-by Sands, rather than directly associated with the frontier defences.
- 7.4 Dateable finds including pottery and glass were common within the features. However, due to the acidic nature of the site bone did not survive well. The palaeoenvironmental potential of the site is considered to be good.

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#### *Cartographic*

1865 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, Cumberland Sheet XV. 12 (1 inch to the mile).

1900 Second Edition OS map, Cumberland Sheet XV. 12 (1 inch to the mile).

1925 Third Edition OS map, Cumberland Sheet XV. 12 (1 inch to the mile).

## APPENDIX 1: Context List

Context	Location	Description
101	Trench 1	Cut for linear ?ditch at S end of trench, orientated ESE-WNW. Filled by 117, 121, 102
102	Trench 1	Fill of 101 and 103 a Compact dark yellow-brown silt, occasional small pebbles, black lumps and yellow stains. Samian Ware and BB Ware Roman pottery.
103	Trench 1	Cut for linear ?ditch, orientated N-S. Filled by 127 Cuts 101.
104	Trench 1	Cut for post supporting demolished modern barn. Filled by 105-6
105	Trench 1	Wooden post set in concrete 106
106	Trench 1	Concrete around post 105
107	Trench 1	Fill of 109. Compact brownish grey gravelly silt.
108	Trench 1	Mixed basal deposit in 113
109	Trench 1	Shallow pit cut. Filled by 107
110	Trench 1	Natural.
111	Trench 1	Cut for shallow linear ?ditch, orientated NE-SW.
112	Trench 1	Fill of 111. Slightly orange-brown compact silt and gravel. Roman pottery.
113	Trench 1	Cut of large circular / sub-circular pit
114	Trench 1	Fill of 113. Moderately compact grey-black silt, stones, coal chips and deg red sandstone lumps.
115	Trench 1	Fill of 113. Yellow-brown mottled compact silt and gravel..
116	Trench 1	Natural subsoil. Varied colours of sands and gravel, more gravelly to N.
117	Trench 1	Primary fill of 101. Black and grey-black peaty silt. Contained probable un-carbonised wooden wattles and fibrous matted vegetation and dung. Roman pottery.
118	Trench 1	Subsoil - Yellowish grey-brown homogeneous silt and very occasional Gravel.
119	Trench 1	Topsoil - Dark-brown /black homogeneous soil deposit.
120	Trench 1	Modern surface deposit. Grass and farm debris over cobbles, bricks, iron etc
121	Trench 1	Fill of 101. Laminated deposit of thin peaty lenses alternating with thin lenses of creamy yellow coarse sands..
122	Trench 1	Overcut natural
123	Trench 1	Modern deposit underlying 120, and over topsoil
124	Trench 1	Natural? banding on interface between 115 and 114
125	Trench 1	Fill of 113 Silty clay and stone rich deposit.
126	Trench 1	CANCELLED - previously thought to be possible re-cut in 113.
127	Trench 1	Basal fill of 103 Lenses/lumps of orange-brown subsoil and lenses of brown/black silt.
128	Trench 1	Fill of small pit/posthole 129
129	Trench 1	Cut of small pit/posthole filled by 128
		<b>Trench 2</b>
001	Trench 2	Modern surface – Turf/topsoil and cobbles
200	Trench 2	Subsoil - Mid grey brown silty sand. Stone and brick/tile rubble throughout. Overburden?
201	Trench 2	Fill of Linear ?ditch 202. Dark blackish grey brown sandy-silt. Roman pottery.
202	Trench 2	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 201.
203	Trench 2	Fill of linear ?ditch 204. Dark blackish grey-brown. Roman pottery.
204	Trench 2	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 203.
205	Trench 2	Fill of linear ?ditch 206. Mid-dark grey-brown sandy silt, humic with charcoal lenses. Roman pottery.
206	Trench 2	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 205, cuts 208.
207	Trench 2	Fill of linear ?ditch 208. Pale grey brown clay sandy silt.
208	Trench 2	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 207.
209	Trench 2	Fill of linear ?ditch 210. Pale grey clay silt.
210	Trench 2	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 209, cut by 212.
211	Trench 2	Fill of linear ?ditch 212. Mid grey-brown sandy silt.

Context	Location	Description
212	Trench 2	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 211.
213	Trench 2	Fill of linear ?ditch 214. Mid grey-brown, silty clay.
214	Trench 2	Cut of linear ditch. Filled by 213, 215.
215	Trench 2	Lower fill of 214. Mid grey orange brown silty sand.
216	Trench 2	Cut of ?ditch feature in NW facing baulk. Filled by 217. Same as 212?
217	Trench 2	Fill of 216. Dark grey-brown sandy silt.
218	Trench 2	Subsoil - Mixed grey orange brown sand and gravel.
219	Trench 2	Compact pinkish red sand and gravel layer. Natural?
220	Trench 2	Natural - Orange yellowish sand . Same as 222
221	Trench 2	Mid grey Brown silty sand and gravel layer in NW facing baulk lies below topsoil but above subsoil..
222	Trench 2	Natural - Orange yellowish sand layer. Same as 220
223	Trench 2	Subsoil - Dark grey brown silt
		<b>Trench 3</b>
301	Trench 3	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 302, 303, cuts 327. Contains Roman? glass, and Samian Ware.
302	Trench 3	Upper fill of 301. Compact brownish grey silt sand and gravel.
303	Trench 3	Lower fill of 301. Dark brownish grey silt, sand and gravel. Glass and Samian pottery.
304	Trench 3	Cut for linear ?ditch parallel to 301.
305	Trench 3	Fill of 304. Compact brownish grey silt sand and gravel.
306	Trench 3	Natural sand, silt, clay and gravel. Compact and laminated.
307	Trench 3	Natural sand and gravel.
308	Trench 3	Cut for small linear ?ditch. Filled by 309.
309	Trench 3	Fill of 308. Compact brownish grey silt sand and gravel.
310	Trench 3	Fill of 329. Grey silt, coal fragments, black silt, charcoal flecks and gravel.
311	Trench 3	Cut of irregular linear feature, possibly a ditch. Filled by 312, 313.
312	Trench 3	Fill of 311. Very compact mixed clay, gravel, silt and sand. Occasional coal flecks and black silt. Tiny abraded ceramic rim sherd.
313	Trench 3	Lens of pebbles compressed into surface of 312
314	Trench 3	Modern cobbled farmyard surface.
315	Trench 3	Levelling layer. Mixed material under 322.
316-7	Trench 3	Cut and fill for electrical earth wire.
318-9	Trench 3	Cut and fill for water pipe.
320-1	Trench 3	Cut and fill for foul drain.
322	Trench 3	Modern levelling deposit of sand under cobbles 314.
323	Trench 3	Modern levelling deposit of compact layer of silt, sand, gravel.
324	Trench 3	Modern levelling deposit of compact mixed. Yellow-brown/mid-brown silt, sand and gravel.
325	Trench 3	Modern levelling deposit of sand and gravel. Brownish red.
326	Trench 3	Fill of linear feature 326 mainly pebbles (0.05m dia.). Cut by 301.
327	Trench 3	Cut of linear feature filled by 326.
328	Trench 3	Modern concrete surface of yard.
329	Trench 3	Cut Feature excavated into natural at S end of trench.
330	Trench 3	Primary fill of 329. Mixed red-brown gravel and sand.
		<b>Trench 4</b>
401	Trench 4	Natural.
402	Trench 4	Cut of sub-circular pit Filled by 403.
403	Trench 4	Fill of 402. Fairly loose mid-dark grey brown silty-sand, quite coarse. Contains several large sub-angular stones (15cm + dia) near base of fill, and frequent smaller pebbles.
404	Trench 4	Levelling layer of greyish, orangey pink silty clay sand and gravel. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular small stones. This is the same as 420 and 421.
405	Trench 4	Cut for possible small pit. Filled by 406.
406	Trench 4	Fill of 405. Grey silty clay and gravel.
407	Trench 4	Cut of circular possible pit or post-hole? Filled by 408.

Context	Location	Description
408	Trench 4	Fill of 407. Grey-brown mixed silt, sand and gravel.
409	Trench 4	Cut of circular possible pit or post-hole Filled by 410.
410	Trench 4	Fill of post-hole 409. Mid brownish-grey silty-sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and 1 piece of 19th pottery.
411	Trench 4	Probable cut for the Wall Ditch.
412	Trench 4	Upper fill of 411 on south side. Grey silty clay with frequent cobbles.
413	Trench 4	Foundation cut for square stone and wood lined structure
414	Trench 4	Mortared cut sandstone walls forming a square structure.
415	Trench 4	Sand infill between foundation cut 413 and walls 414.
416	Trench 4	Vertical wooden plank lining inside 414.
417	Trench 4	Fill of central void/shaft. Broken stones in a sandy black (burnt?) matrix.
418	Trench 4	Cut of modern clay drain
419	Trench 4	Modern rubber water pipe.
420	Trench 4	Levelling layer of greyish, orangey pink silty clay sand and gravel. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular small stones. This is the same as 404 and 421.
421	Trench 4	Levelling layer of greyish, orangey pink silty clay sand and gravel. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular small stones. This is the same as 404 and 420.
422	Trench 4	Fill of 411 under 412. Grey/dark grey silty clay. No stones but otherwise like 412. No finds.
423	Trench 4	Fill of 411, under 422. Black silty clay. No finds.
424	Trench 4	Modern concrete surface of yard.
425	Trench 4	Modern levelling deposit of sand under concrete 424.
426	Trench 4	Clay drain fill of 418.
427	Trench 4	Lens of black silty clay within 420.
428	Trench 4	Lens of black silty clay within 420.
429	Trench 4	Fill of 411 Grey silty clay with sand laminations and mossy plant remains.
430	Trench 4	Fill of 411 Black silty peat under 429.
		<b>Trench 5</b>
501	Trench 5	Natural.
502	Trench 5	Subsoil. Light-mid grey orange brown sandy silt. Merging horizon with topsoil above 503, frequent root and worm activity at this boundary. Some small sub-rounded stones. 1 piece of Samian Ware found.
503	Trench 5	Topsoil layer under levelling deposit. Mid-dark brown sandy silt, fairly homogeneous, some small sub-rounded stones.
504	Trench 5	Modern levelling deposit for concrete floor..
505	Trench 5	Modern Concrete base for building. Approx. 0.1m thick.
506	Trench 5	Cut of a small linear ?ditch running WSW-ENE. Cuts natural 501, and lower topsoil 502. Observed in both baulk sections but machined out in plan.
507	Trench 5	Fill of 506. Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt. Very similar to 503 topsoil above, but more grey, and less stony.
508	Trench 5	Deposit in geological feature, ice wedge? Mixed clayey sandy silt, mottled grey brown yellow.
		<b>Trench 6</b>
601	Trench 6	Cut for linear ?ditch orientated ENE-WSW. Filled by 602.
602	Trench 6	Fill of 601. Firm orange-brown and mid-brown mottled silty sand and gravel. Charcoal flecks. Flint found in fill.
603	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch at 90 degrees to 601. Orientated SSE-NNW. Also filled by 602.
604	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 605..
605	Trench 6	Fill of 604. Firm orange-brown and mid-brown mottled silty sand and gravel. Charcoal flecks.
606	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch orientated ENE-WSW. Filled by 619.
607	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch orientated ENE-WSW. Filled by 608.
608	Trench 6	Fill of 607. Firm light-mid orange brown sandy silt, flecks of burnt bone. Occasional gravel and small cobbles.

Context	Location	Description
609	Trench 6	Cut of a small pit. Filled by 622,623,624.
610	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch orientated SSE-NNW.
611	Trench 6	Fill of 610. Firm orange-brown and mid-brown mottled silty sand and gravel. Charcoal flecks.
612	Trench 6	Cut of narrow ?ditch abutting 610.
613	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch filled by 614.
614	Trench 6	Fill of 613. Brownish orange silty sand and gravel/small cobbles.
615	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch. Filled by 616.
616	Trench 6	Fill of 615. Mid-brown sandy silt.
617	Trench 6	Cut of linear ?ditch orientated ENE-WSW. Filled by 618.
618	Trench 6	Fill of 617. Firm orange-brown and mid-brown mottled silty sand and gravel. Charcoal flecks.
619	Trench 6	Fill of 606. Mid brown/orange-brown silty sand with occasional Charcoal flecks.
620	Trench 6	Subsoil. Compact orange/pinkish-orange silt sand and gravel. Heavily disturbed by root action.
621	Trench 6	Lower fill of ?ditch 607 under 608. Dark orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small gravel.
622	Trench 6	Upper fill of 609. Firm mid-pinky grey brown sandy silt. Occasional Small pebbles and sub-angular stones. Charcoal concentration quite high relative to fills of other features.
623	Trench 6	Lower fill of 609. Firm, mid brown grey, sandy silt. Occasional Charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones.
624	Trench 6	Primary fill of 609, greyish brown, sandy silt. Occasional Charcoal flecks.
625	Trench 6	Fill of 612.
626	Trench 6	Turf
627	Trench 6	Topsoil - Mid-brown pebbly/gravelly sandy silt.
628	Trench 6	Subsoil - Orange-brown and mid brown sandy silt.
		<b>Trench 7</b>
701	Trench 7	Cut of linear ?ditch, filled by 703.
702	Trench 7	Cut of linear ?ditch, filled by 703 – same as 701?.
703	Trench 7	Fill of 701 and 702. Firm yellowish brown sandy silt containing gravel and small rounded and sub-angular pebbles..
704	Trench 7	Cut of linear ?ditch, filled by 705.
705	Trench 7	Fill of 704. Firm orange brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.
706	Trench 7	Cut of linear ?ditch filled by 707.
707	Trench 7	Fill of 706, 708. Moderately firm light-mid brown/yellow-brown sandy silt containing occasional gravel inclusions.
708	Trench 7	Cut of linear ?ditch same as 706?.
709	Trench 7	Cut of linear ?ditch, orientated N-S.
710	Trench 7	Fill of 709. Yellow/grey-brown sandy silt and occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks.
711	Trench 7	Natural - Compact orange/red-orange silt, sand and gravel.
712	Trench 7	Turf.
713	Trench 7	Topsoil - Firm light-mid-brown. Lots of small 1-2cm pebbles.
714	Trench 7	Subsoil - Silty sand, mid brown and occasional gravel.
		<b>Trench 8</b>
800	Trench 8	Natural
801	Trench 8	Primary fill of linear feature 804. Dark brown silt and stones. 19 <sup>th</sup> c finds.
802	Trench 8	Fill of 821 - Light yellow-grey silt and sand.
803	Trench 8	Subsoil - Yellow-orange sand and gravel.
804	Trench 8	Linear cut for open ditch/drain.
805	Trench 8	Cut of clay pipe field drain.
806	Trench 8	Fill of 805. Clay pipe and dry brown silty sand.
807	Trench 8	Cut of clay pipe field drain.
808	Trench 8	Fill of 807. Clay pipe and dry brown silty sand



Context	Location	Description
809	Trench 8	Cut of irregular feature filled by 810.
810	Trench 8	Fill of 809 - Silty sand and stones.
811	Trench 8	Cut of oval pit filled by 812.
812	Trench 8	Fill of 811 - Silty sand and stones.
813	Trench 8	Cut for linear ?ditch orientated ENE-WSW. Filled by 814.
814	Trench 8	Fill of 813. Compact light yellow-brown sandy-silt.
815	Trench 8	Cut for linear ?ditch orientated ENE-WSW. Filled by 816.
816	Trench 8	Fill of 815. Light orange brown sandy silt.
817	Trench 8	Cut for linear ?ditch orientated E-W. Poorly defined edges. Filled by 818.
818	Trench 8	Fill of 817. Yellow brown compact silty sand and gravel/pebbles.
819	Trench 8	Turf.
820	Trench 8	Topsoil.
821	Trench 8	Cut for linear feature orientated SW-NE. Filled by 802.
		<b>Trench 9</b>
901	Trench 9	Cut for linear ?ditch, orientated SSE-NNW. Filled by 902.
902	Trench 9	Fill of 901. Compact light pinkish orange and yellow brown mixed sandy clayey silt containing occasional small sub-rounded stones and pebbles.
903	Trench 9	Topsoil - Loose, dark brown sandy silt.
904	Trench 9	Subsoil - Mid-pale brown silty sand. Occasional sub angular small stones.
905	Trench 9	Natural

## APPENDIX 2: Photograph Register

### Film 1

Shot no.	Description	From	Conditions
1-2 (col)	Pre-ex of Trench 3 area	N	O/C
1-2 (b+w)	Registration shot, (3 for colour)		
3-4 (b+w & col)	As for 1-2 colour		
5-6	Pre-ex of Trench 2 area	NE	O/C
7-8	Trench 1 excavated, general view	NNE	O/C
9-10	As above	SSW	O/C
11-12	Trench 2 excavated, general view	NE	O/C
13-14	As Above	SW	O/C
15-16	Trench 1, slot excavation of feature 113 at N end	ESE	Sunny
17-18	As above	SWS	Sunny
19-20	Trench 1, slot of ditch feature 111	WNW	Sunny
21-22	Trench 1, oval pit 109	SW	Sunny
23-24	Trench 1, ditch 101 and fills, and ditch 103	WNW	Sunny
25-26	As above	ESE	Sunny
27-28	Trench 1, possible bank 122, next to ditch 101 (colour film changed)	NW	O/C
29-36 (b+w)	General working shots of south site		

### Film 2

Shot no.	Description	From	Conditions
1-2	Registration shot		
3-4	Trench 2, NW facing section of linear 202	NW	Bright/shade
5-6	Trench 2, NW facing section of feature 204, in baulk	NW	Bright
7-8	Trench 2, SE facing section of linear features 206, 210, 212	SE	Bright
9-10	Trench 2, NW facing section of possible linear 216	NW	Bright
11-12	Trench 2, SW facing section of linear 214	SW	Bright
13-14	Trench 3, Ditches 301, 304	W	O/C
15-16	As above	SE	O/C
17-18	Trench 3, General view	S	Sun/Shade
19-20	Trench 3, Large stone in 311, pre-removal	N	Sun
21-22	Trench 3, south end, general view	N	Sun
23-24	Trench 3, cut 329 and fills 310, 330 close-up	NE	Bright
25-26	Trench 7, General view	S	O/C
27-28	As above	N	O/C
29-30	Trench 7, ditch with stony fill, 704-705, section includes topsoil, 712-3.	WSW	O/C
31-32	As above	S	O/C
33-34	Trench 7, ditches 706,708 intersection. Very shallow, no plan relationship	SSE	Bright
35-36	Trench 7, ditch 709 terminal. Deepest feature in trench	S	Bright

### Film 3

Shot no.	Description	From	Conditions
1-2	Trench 6, cleaned	N	O/C
3-4	As above	S	O/C
5-6	Trench 6, ditch cut 604, fill 605. Pockmarked base	S	O/C
7-8	Trench 6, ditches 610,612, 613, excavated area	W	O/C
9-10	As above	SW	O/C
11-12	Trench 6, ditch section 610	SSE	Bright
13-14	Trench 6, ditch section 612, and topsoil	W	Bright
15-16	Trench 6, ditch section 613	E	Bright
17-18	Trench 6, double post-hole section, 609, and fills 622-24	SW	Bright

19-20	Trench 6, ditch section 607, fills 608, 621, and topsoil section	WSW	O/C
21-22	Trench 9, General view	ENE	O/C
23-24	Trench 9, Ditch section 901, fill 902, and topsoil 903, 904	SSE	O/C
25-26	Trench 8, General view	N	O/C
27-28	As above	S	O/C
29-30	Trench 8, Ditch section 815, fill 816, and topsoil	W	O/C
31-32	Trench 8, Pit section, 811, fill 812	SW	O/C
33-34	Trench 8, Ditch section 804, fill 801, levelling deposit 803, and topsoil deposits 809, 810	W	O/C
35-36	Trench 8, Pit? 809-10 section	S	O/C

#### Film 4

Shot no.	Description	From	Conditions
1-2 (colour only)	Trench 4, General view	SE	O/C
3-4	Trench 4, posthole? Section 409, fill 410, cut into re-deposited gravel, 404	NE	O/C
5-6	Trench 4, Pit section 402, fill 403	NNW	O/C
7-8	Trench 4, test-pit at NW corner of trench		
9-11	Trench 4, General view of sondages into 411	SSE	O/C
12-13	Trench 4, sondage in NW corner of trench	N	Bright
14-15	Trench 4, General view as 9-11, but from 1 <sup>st</sup> floor of building to E	E	Bright
16-17	Trench 4, square stone feature	W	Sunny
18-19	Trench 4, close-up of base of sondage	ESE	
20-21	Trench 5, general view	NNW	Bright
22-23	Trench 5, ditch section 506, fill 507, and topsoil 502-5	WSW	Bright

#### APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

Drawing No.	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
1	1:50	Plan	Trench 2, General Plan
2	1:20	Section	Trench 2, NW facing section
3	1:20	Section	Trench 2, SE facing section of ditches 206, 210
4	1:20	Section	Trench 2, SW facing section of ditch 214
5	1:20	Section	Trench 2, NE facing section of ditch 214
6	1:40	Plan	Trench 1, General Plan
7	1:40	Section	Trench 1, WNW facing section
8	1:40	Section	Trench 1, ESE facing section
9	1:20	Section	Trench 1, SSW facing section of pit? 113
10	1:10	Section	Trench 1, NE facing section of ditch 111
11	1:20	Section	Trench 1, W facing section of pit 109
12	1:10	Section	Trench 1, S facing section of ditch 103
13	1:40	Plan	Trench 3, General Plan
14	1:40	Section	Trench 3, W facing section
15	1:20	Section	Trench 3, ditches 301, 304
16	1:20	Section	Trench 3, N facing section
17	1:40	Plan	Trench 7, General Plan
18	1:40	Section	Trench 7, W facing section
19	1:10	Section	Trench 7, section of ditch 709
20	1:10	Section	Trench 7, section of ditch 704
21	1:10	Section	Trench 7, section of ditches 706, 708
22	1:10	Section	Trench 7, section (part) of ditch 706
23	1:10	Section	Trench 7, section of ditch 708
24	1:10	Section	Trench 7, section (full) of ditch 706
25	1:40	Plan	Trench 8, General Plan

Drawing No.	Scale	Section/Plan	Description
26	1:10	Section	Trench 8, section of ditch 815
27	1:10	Section	Trench 8, slot section of pit? 809
28	1:10	Section	Trench 8, section of pit 811
29	1:40	Section	Trench 8, W facing section (part) of ditch/drain 804
30	1:40	Plan	Trench 9, General Plan of ENE end of trench
31	1:20	Section	Trench 9, section of ditch 901
32	1:10	Section	Trench 6, section of double post-hole? 609
33	1:40	Plan	Trench 6, General Plan
34	1:20	Section	Trench 6, section of ditch 604 + topsoil 626-8
35	1:10	Section	Trench 6, section (part) of ditch 604
36	1:10	Section	Trench 6, section of ditch 604
37	1:10	Section	Trench 6, section of ditch 613
38	1:10	Section	Trench 6, section of ditch 610
39	1:10	Section	Trench 6, section of ditch 612 + part topsoil 627-8
40	1:20	Section	Trench 6, section of ditch 607
41	1:40	Section	Trench 5, WSW facing section
42	1:20	Section	Trench 4, NE facing section of NW end of trench
43	1:40	Plan	Trench 4, General Plan
44	1:10	Section	Trench 4, section of pit 402
45	1:10	Section	Trench 4, section of post-hole 409
46	1:10	Section	Trench 4, section of sondage into ditch 411 + fills 412, 422-3

#### APPENDIX 4: Finds Quantification

Trench	Context	Find type	No.	Wt/g	Notes	Date
1	102	CBM	1	394	thick tile	Rom
1	102	pot	5	50	colour-coat, samian, black burnished	Rom
1	102	bone	3	5	teeth & calcined frag	
1	118	pot	3	70	gritty wares	Med
1	118	pot	3	31	samian, greyware	Rom
1	107	pot	1	6	greyware jar rim	Rom
1	108	pot	3	32	whiteware, greyware, med gritty?	Med?
1	cleaning	pot	2	123	mortaria	Rom
1	112	pot	1	19		Rom
1	115	pot	1	24	gritty ware	Med
1	115	pot	1	32	brown glazed internally, redware with streaky white clay	PMed
1	115	slag	2	78	ferrous	Modern?
1	117	pot	1	27	mort	Rom
1	118	pot	2	26	samian, greyware	Rom
1	119	pot	1	14	LSRW	18/19
1	115	pot	2	64	samian	Rom
1	spoil	pot	4	68	gritty wares	Med
1	spoil	pot	4	210	mortaria, samian	Rom
1	spoil	Fe	3	151	strap, nail	
1	spoil	slag	3	427	ferrous	
2	201	pot	14	927	amphora	Rom
2	205	pot	3	10	redware, greyware	Rom
2	205	bone	14	4	tooth	
2	207	pot	1	4	greyware jar rim	Rom
2	213	pot	1	2	gritty ware	Med
2	215	pot	1	6	greyware jar rim	Rom

Trench	Context	Find type	No.	Wt/g	Notes	Date
2	spoil	glass	1	5	green bottle	19th c
2	spoil	pot	11	131	LSRW, REFW	19th c
2	spoil	pot	5	52	gritty wares	Med
2	spoil	CBM	1	6	roof tile? abraded	pmed
2	spoil	pot	3	351	mortarium, greyware	Rom
2	spoil	bone	1	31		
3	303	pot	1	41	samian base	Rom
3	303	glass	1	5	pale blue	Rom?
3	310	CBM	2	456		Rom
3	312	pot	1	1		Rom?
3	spoil	pot	1	2	YELW	19th c
3	spoil	pot	1	14		Rom
4	403	pot	1	17	pmed reduced green-glazed	15-18
4	403	slag	1	49		pmed?
4	403	coal	1	4		
4	410	pot	1	2	REFW plate rim	19th c
5	510	pot	1	8	samian, abraded	Rom
6	601	flint	1	4	flake	preh
6	601	pot	1	1	samian, abraded	Rom
6	605	pot	1	13	greyware bowl rim	Rom
6	621	pot	1	12	redware	Rom
6	628	pot	1	5	samian, abraded	Rom
6	cleaning	pot	1	7	pmed reduced GG	15-18
6	spoil	pot	2	22	black burnished, colour-coat	Rom
7	spoil	glass	1	336	bottle base	19th c
7	spoil	pot	4	70	YELW, ESW, LBW, REFW	19th c
7	spoil	CBM	1	82		pmed?
7	spoil	clay pipe	2	5	stems	
8	801	pot	11	242	LBW, REFW, INDS	19th c
8	801	CBM	1	277	handmade brick	
8	802	pot	2	41	IGBW	17/18
8	806	CBM	1	2145	field drain sample	19th c
8	808	pot	1	1	REFW mug	19th c
8	808	pot	1	2	abraded samian	Rom
8	spoil	pot	5	137	reduced green-glazed, LSRW, REFW	19th c
8	spoil	glass	1	3	green, thin	pmed?
8	spoil	pot	1	28	very abraded mortarium?	Rom?
9	spoil	CBM	1	62	brown-glazed stoneware pipe	19/20
9	spoil	pot	3	35	REFW conserve jar	19th c
?	modern	pot	5	59	BLSW, ESW, REFW, LSRW, PMRW	19th c

Notes: IGBW – iron-glazed blackware; LBW – late blackware; LSRW – late slipped redware; REFW – refined whiteware; INDS – industrial slipware; YELW – yellow ware; ESW – English stoneware; BLSW – black basalts;

## APPENDIX 5: Samples Register

Number	Context	Volume	Description
1	117	c.40 Litres	Fill of ditch 101. Olive brown silty clay containing charcoal, uncarbonised wood and Roman ceramics