Archaeological recording on the

Severn Trent Water

Stratford Strategic Supply water main

1995-1996

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County Council
Libraries & Heritage
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Archaeology Projects Group

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Summary

Archaeological excavations and observation along the route of the Stratford Strategic Supply water main between Alcester and Warwick were undertaken by Warwickshire Museum between August 1995 and June 1996.

Part of a previously evaluated Romano-British settlement site was excavated at Billesley Manor Farm and limited work took place within an Iron Age enclosure at Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook. These sites are the subjects of a separate detailed report.

Observation of topsoil stripping along the route revealed no major new sites, but several isolated finds of worked flint and Roman pottery were made. The remains of the Roman road between Alcester and Tiddington road were recorded west of Oversley Hill Farm.

1. Introduction

1.1 Between August 1995 and June 1996 Severn Trent Water Ltd (STWL) carried out earth moving operations in connection with the laying of a new water main (the Stratford Strategic Supply) from Alcester to Warwick via Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire (Fig 1). The route of the new pipeline passed through several known areas of archaeological interest recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), including a number of undated enclosures or linear cropmarks, a late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatter, the Alcester to Stratford Roman road and a Romano-British settlement.

1.2 STWL commissioned the Warwickshire Museum to undertake a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Brief (dated January 1995) agreed between the Warwickshire Planning Archaeologist and Severn Trent Water's archaeological consultant. This included full excavation of the affected section of a Romano-British settlement site at Billesley Manor Farm (Site 4), and trenching within an Iron Age enclosure at Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook (Site 7). The detailed reports on these sites are in a separate report (Palmer 2002).

1.3 Topsoil stripping of the easement along the route of the pipeline was carried out in two stages by the contractor, the first between Alcester and Snitterfield which was completed by November 1995, and the second stage between Snitterfield and Warwick, which was largely completed by February 1996, although the cropmark site at Sherbourne Hill (Site 7) was investigated after the completion of the pipeline in June 1996. This report presents the results of the programme of archaeological observation and excavation along the route of the pipeline.

2. Pipeline route and topography

2.1 The easement for the pipeline ran from Oversley Green, Alcester (National Grid Reference SP 095570) to Longbridge, Warwick (SP 267628). It measured some 20km in length, and for the most part was 20m wide. It was restricted to 10m in width at Billesley Manor Farm, to minimise impact on the Romano-British site there (see below). The route of the pipeline (shown on Drawings J6207101/001A-005A, 006-012) affected seven identified archaeological sites recorded on the Warwickshire SMR: the Alcester-Stratford Roman Road (WA 446/4757; Fig 1, Site 1), a Mesolithic/late Neolithic-early Bronze Age flint scatter (WA 7274; Fig 1, Site 2), Cropmark enclosures (WA 6360/4702; Site 3), Romano-British Settlement (WA 7277; Site 4), Cropmark (WA 1555; Site 5), Cropmark enclosures (WA 4947; Site 6) and Cropmark enclosure (WA 4948, Site 7). Sections also ran through small areas of

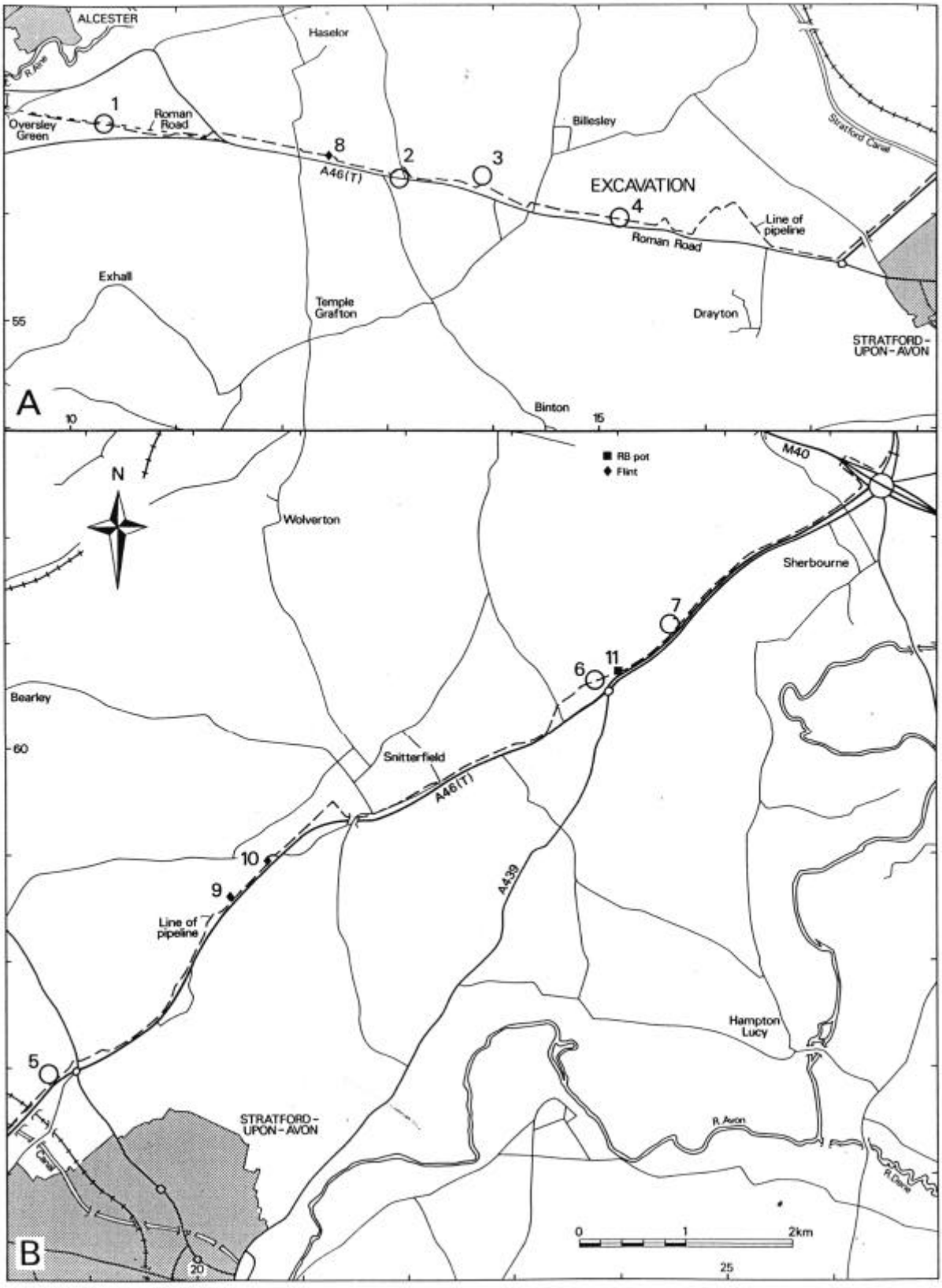

Fig 1: Stratford Strategic Supply water main, general plan

surviving medieval ridge and furrow field systems. It was also possible that a number of previously unknown sites would be revealed during construction.

2.2 The pipeline route passed through a varied range of south Warwickshire landscapes. It started at Oversley Green, on the 2nd terrace river gravels of the Arrow Valley, 300m south east of the Arrow's confluence with the River Alne. From here it was cut west to south-west, across a small outcrop of Arden Sandstone, onto Mercia Mudstone aligned along the A46 (Alcester to Stratford) at *c*60m aod. At Red Hill it climbed to 100m aod, scaling Tea Green Marl and Rhaetic onto a plateau of Lower Lias, gradually falling to *c*60m at Shottery. It then followed the new alignment of the A46 north-east past Bishopton, over Mercia Mudstone, crossing the A34 and on to Warwick, ending on the gravel terraces of the Avon Valley.

3. Aims and methods of archaeological recording

3.1 Once the pipeline route was finalised, a series of sites were identified as being either directly under threat or close enough to the easement that outlying parts may be damaged or disturbed. These were listed in the County Planning Archaeologist's Brief, on the basis of which a proposal (dated 17th May 1995) was formulated by the Museum's Archaeology Projects Group for their excavation and recording. This was accepted by SWTL.

3.2 The main aim of the work undertaken was to record any significant archaeological deposits, monuments and earthworks threatened with damage or destruction by the pipeline construction.

3.3 The first stage of the programme prior to work on the pipeline commencing was a desktop assessment, which involved the examination of historical documents, maps, records (including the SMR), and aerial photographs. Archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching had been previously undertaken by Warwickshire Museum along the A46 between Alcester and Stratford in advance of the proposed A46 Improvement (Warwickshire County Council 1994; Warwickshire Museum 1995). Several sites of known archaeological interest had been investigated and previously unknown sites identified. These sites were all to be given particular attention during the archaeological observation of the pipeline.

3.4 At Haselor Lodge (WA 7274), a series of topsoil test pits were to be excavated prior to the removal of the topsoil within the easement (Site 2), with a contingency allowance for excavation if significant features were revealed. At three other sites (WA 446/4757, WA 4947 and WA 4948) the topsoil stripping would be monitored, also with a contingency allowance for excavation if significant features were revealed.

3.5 A full scale excavation (Site 4) was planned at the site of the Romano-British settlement (WA 7277) at Billesley Manor Farm, north west of Drayton Manor Cottages, prior to topsoil stripping.

3.6 The rest of the route would be walked in advance of topsoil stripping to identify significant earthworks that might require recording, and then again after topsoil stripping to identify any further sites requiring excavation for which a contingency allowance should again be made. The fieldwalking/observation programme would be subject to review if no significant information was emerging or the contractor's working practices made it unworkable.

3.7 Any archaeological deposits encountered were to be recorded using the standard Warwickshire Museum system. A photographic record was to be made in both monochrome and colour slide.

4. Archaeological and historical background

4.1 The earliest known evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the pipeline route recorded on the SMR is a few worked flints found between Haselor Lodge and Westgrove House (SMR WA 7274) which probably date to the Mesolithic Period (*c* 8500-3500BC), (SP 131564). This was to be investigated as Site 2.

4.2 An isolated find of a Neolithic (3500-1700BC) flint axe was found west of Alcock's Arbour (SMR WA 1507). Other prehistoric worked flint of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (3500-1000BC) was recovered from the same area as the Mesolithic flintwork (SMR WA 7247). Isolated flint finds have been recorded across the area (SMR nos WA 4417, WA 7273, WA 7275, WA 7276) dating from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age.

4.3 The later prehistoric period in the area is represented by two objects found at Alcock's Arbour: a Late Bronze Age (1000-600BC) socketed gouge (SMR WA 5208) and a Late Iron Age (*c* 50BC-43AD) coin (SMR WA 5209). A sandstone saddle quern of probable later prehistoric date was found near Red Hill (SMR WA 7260).

4.4 A great deal of evidence for Romano-British activity has been found in the vicinity, possibly due to the existence of the mid-1st century Roman road linking the fort at Alcester with the Fosse Way (SMR WA 4757). The modern A46, Stratford/Alcester section (now A435) follows its line and *c* 1350m length of the pipeline easement was likely to impinge upon the projected route (Site 1).

4.5 Several Romano-British sites have been identified through concentrations of Roman artefacts recovered during fieldwalking. These have been found on the edge of Red Hill (SMR WA 6360) north of the pipeline easement (Site 3). Possible rectilinear field systems to the east of this site have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the area (SMR WA 6381).

4.6 At billesley Manor Farm, north-west of Drayton Barn Cottages, geophysical survey and trial trenching in advance of a proposed road scheme (Warwickshire County Council 1994, Warwickshire Museum 1995) revealed pits, postholes and gullies and a dense scatter of pottery, coins and other Romano-British material (SMR WA 7277) from an area of *c* 1.5ha (Site 4).

4.7 A possible Romano-British shrine or temple has been identified at Alcock's Arbour (SMR WA 1518). The amount of coins found at the site certainly attest a site of relatively high status rather than a rural farmstead and it probably existed prior to the Roman conquest .

4.8 Other probable later prehistoric or Romano-British cropmark sites have been identified at:

- Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook: a large rectilinear enclosure with other linear features to the north (SMR WA 4948). It was arranged that the easement would be diverted past these cropmarks (Site 7), although in the event, the easement cut through the centre (Palmer 2002, Appendix A).

- Heath End, Snitterfield: the easement passed close to a series of cropmark enclosures (SMR WA 4947), adjacent to Marraway Farm at Heath End (Site 6).

- Manor Farm, Bishopton: the route of the pipeline easement passed close to a kidney shaped cropmark of uncertain origin visible on aerial photographs (SMR WA 1555), close to Manor House Farm (Site 5).

4.9 Little archaeological evidence has been found for Anglo-Saxon occupation in the vicinity, although the area was undoubtedly settled. The Roman road probably remained in use as an important route for the salt trade during this period, shown by its naming in Saxon Charters as *Sealt Stret* (Houghton 1932, Warwickshire Museum 1995).

4.10 The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows that the settlement of the area was concentrated on the villages and hamlets at Upton and Haselor, Billesley, Binton and Snitterfield. While Bishopton, Drayton and Shottery were not specifically mentioned in the Survey, they were probably included under Stratford (VCH 1904). The pipeline does not run through any of these settlements, but does go through the associated field systems that surrounded them (Warwickshire Museum 1995). These ridge and furrow field systems are evident in some places as surviving earthworks, and also as cropmarks on aerial photographs.

4.11 The later medieval period saw many settlements shrink in size, due mainly to the Inclosure Acts. These Acts led to large-scale depopulation in rural areas, as sheep farming became more profitable. Billesley, Bishopton and Drayton reduced in size dramatically as a result, and formerly ploughed fields were turned over to pasture, often 'fossilising' the medieval field systems.

5. Results

Site 1: Alcester-Stratford Roman Road (Fig 2)

5.1 A *c* 1350m length of the pipeline easement was likely to impinge upon the projected route of the Alcester to Stratford Roman road (SMR WA 446/WA 4757) between Oversley Green and Oversley Hill Farm. The road was likely to have been disturbed by the existing water main, but otherwise could be relatively well preserved.

5.2 The possible remains of the Roman road were visible in one area of the easement of the pipeline at grid reference SP 10355689. The area contained a *c*7m long spread of gravel, bounded on the southern side with a line of possible kerb stones aligned almost east-west. To the south of the kerb stones there may have been a roadside ditch. No kerb stones were visible on the northern edge. To the east and west of the visible spread, the gravel had either been removed or was hidden beneath subsoil. No associated features were recorded and no finds were recovered from the area of the possible road.

5.3 Observation of the easement after topsoil stripping revealed no other remains of the Roman road in the areas where the two coincided.

Site 2: Mesolithic-early Bronze Age flint scatter east of Westgrove House (Fig 3)

5.4 A *c*380m length of the route ran through a thin surface scatter of Mesolithic and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age worked flint (SMR WA 7274). This had been identified by fieldwalking in advance of the proposed A46 Alcester-Stratford road improvements. However, the results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching carried out as part of the evaluation suggested that any buried prehistoric features had been destroyed by medieval cultivation, leaving only the flint scatter (Warwickshire Museum 1995). A programme of test pit digging was proposed, to be carried out after the easement was fenced but before the topsoil was stripped. It was

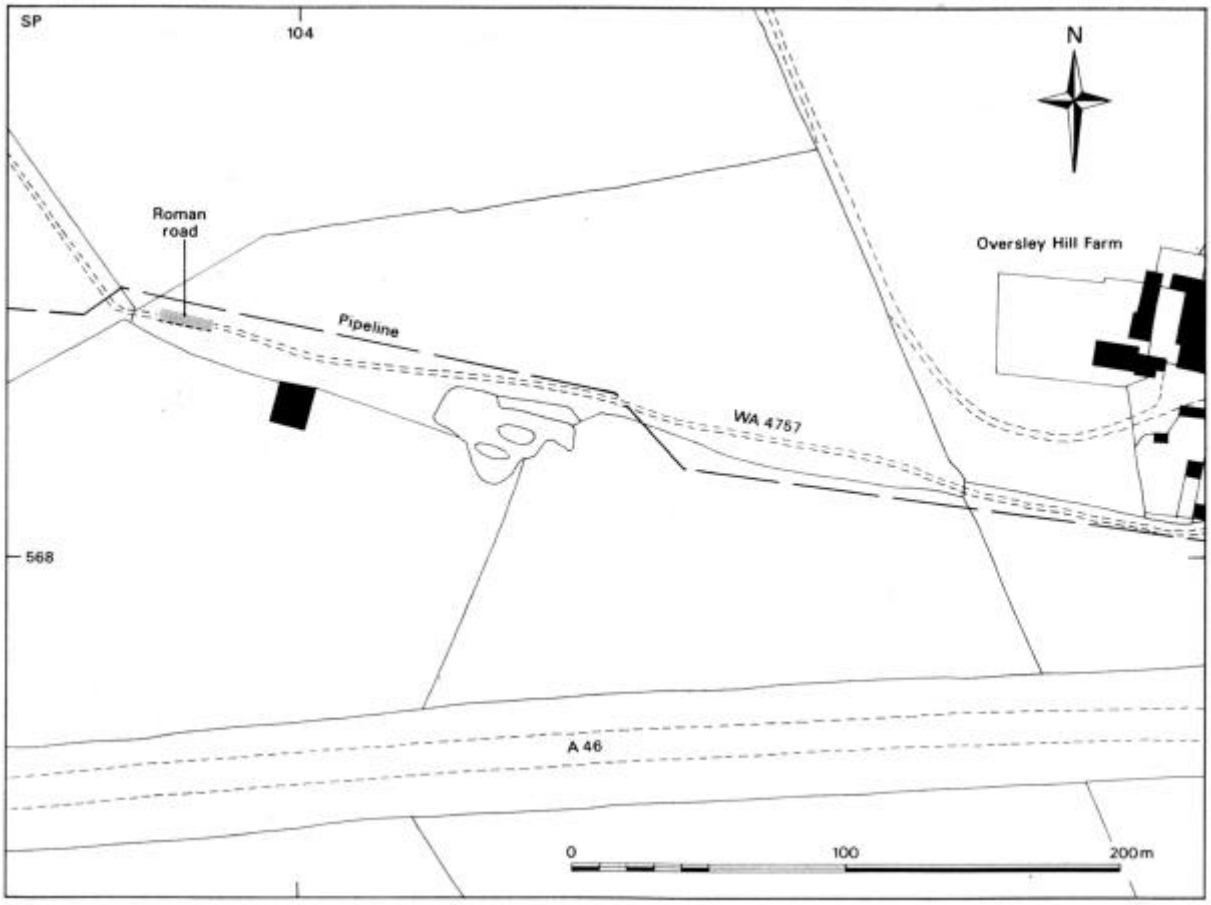

Fig 2: Site 1: Roman road (WA 4757) west of Oversley Hill Farm, Alcester

estimated that this would take a team of three about 2-3 days. A contingency allowance would be made for excavation if the test pits revealed concentrations of prehistoric material suggesting the survival of buried features.

5.5 The programme of test pit digging was carried out initially by hand but completed by JCB type machine under archaeological supervision (the heavy clay soil proving too dry and compacted for efficient manual excavation) within the pipeline easement. A series of 38 1m square test pits were examined in this manner (see Fig 3), the spoil from the test pits being dry sieved through a 10mm mesh. No archaeological features and no significant finds were recovered.

5.6 Observation of the surface of the geological natural clay after the removal of the topsoil within the pipeline easement also did not reveal any significant finds or deposits.

Site 3: Cropmark enclosures at Red Hill

5.7 Two cropmark sites were identified from aerial photographs centred around national grid reference SP 152560 (SMR WA 6360 and SMR WA 4702) at Red Hill. Evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching in advance of the proposed A46 Alcester to Stratford Improvement showed that cropmark SMR WA 4702 was of agricultural origin. Fieldwalking defined the edge of a Romano-British finds scatter

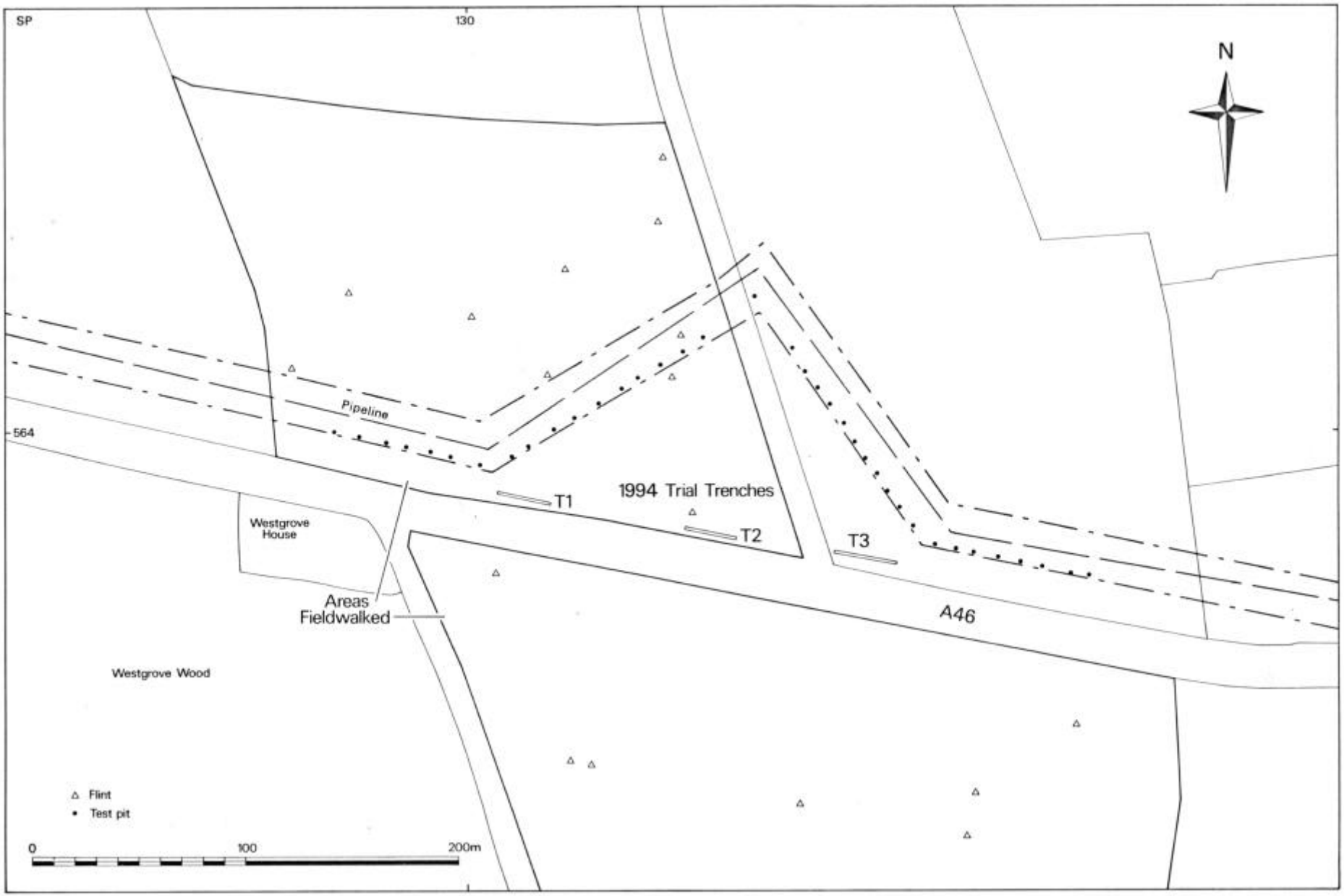

Fig 3: Site 2, flint scatter (WA 7274) east of Westgrove House, Haselor

probably associated with a settlement marked by the area of the cropmark SMR WA 6360 (Warwickshire Museum 1995).

5.8 Observation along this part of the pipeline after the topsoil was removed revealed no archaeological features and no significant finds. Although the pipeline easement barely touched the limits of the Romano-British finds scatter, deposits could have been masked by a layer of subsoil (older ploughsoil), which was not removed along with the topsoil.

Site 4: Romano-British settlement at Billesley Manor Farm, north west of Drayton Barn Cottages (Fig 4)

5.9 Fieldwalking and evaluation by geophysical survey and trial trenching undertaken in advance of the proposed A46 Stratford to Alcester Improvement had revealed a Romano-British settlement at Billesley Manor Farm (SMR WA 7277). A dense scatter of pottery, coins and other Romano-British material was associated with spreads of rubble and other cut features over an area of 1.5ha just north of line of the Alcester-Stratford Roman Road (Warwickshire Museum 1995).

5.10 An archaeological excavation was commissioned from the Warwickshire Museum within the area of the pipeline easement which affected the Romano-British settlement, as defined during the fieldwalking and evaluation. The width of the easement was here reduced to 10m, in order that as much as possible of the important site could be preserved and thus limiting the area requiring preservation by record. The excavations revealed the stone wall foundations of substantial Romano-British buildings, associated agricultural features including two corndriers, and a single Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial (For the full report on this work see Palmer 2002).

Site 5: Cropmark site, Manor House Farm, Bishopton

5.11 The route of the pipeline easement passed close to a kidney shaped cropmark (SMR WA 1555), visible on aerial photographs, close to Manor House Farm, Bishopton (SP 186569). This cropmark had previously been considered as potentially of natural or geological origin. Observation within the easement after topsoil stripping onto the geological natural clay revealed no archaeological features, and no archaeological finds were recovered, thus confirming its non-archaeological status.

Site 6: Cropmark site, Marraway Farm, Snitterfield (Fig 5)

5.12 Just to the east of Marraway Farm, Snitterfield the pipeline easement passed close to a series of cropmark enclosures, photographed by A Baker in July 1969 (SMR AP Ref SP2360/A-B) and possibly representing prehistoric or Romano-British settlement (SMR WA 4947). The proximity of the pipeline easement to the cropmarks was such that topsoil stripping of this area was intended to be archaeologically observed. Unfortunately, due to a 'communications difficulty' with the site engineers this was not possible.

5.13 The area was examined after the removal of the topsoil which revealed a subsoil (old plough soil) layer which masked the geological natural. Although no archaeological features were observed within the area adjacent to the cropmarks and no finds were recovered, it remains possible that the cropmarks relate to features which remain preserved beneath the layer of subsoil in this area.

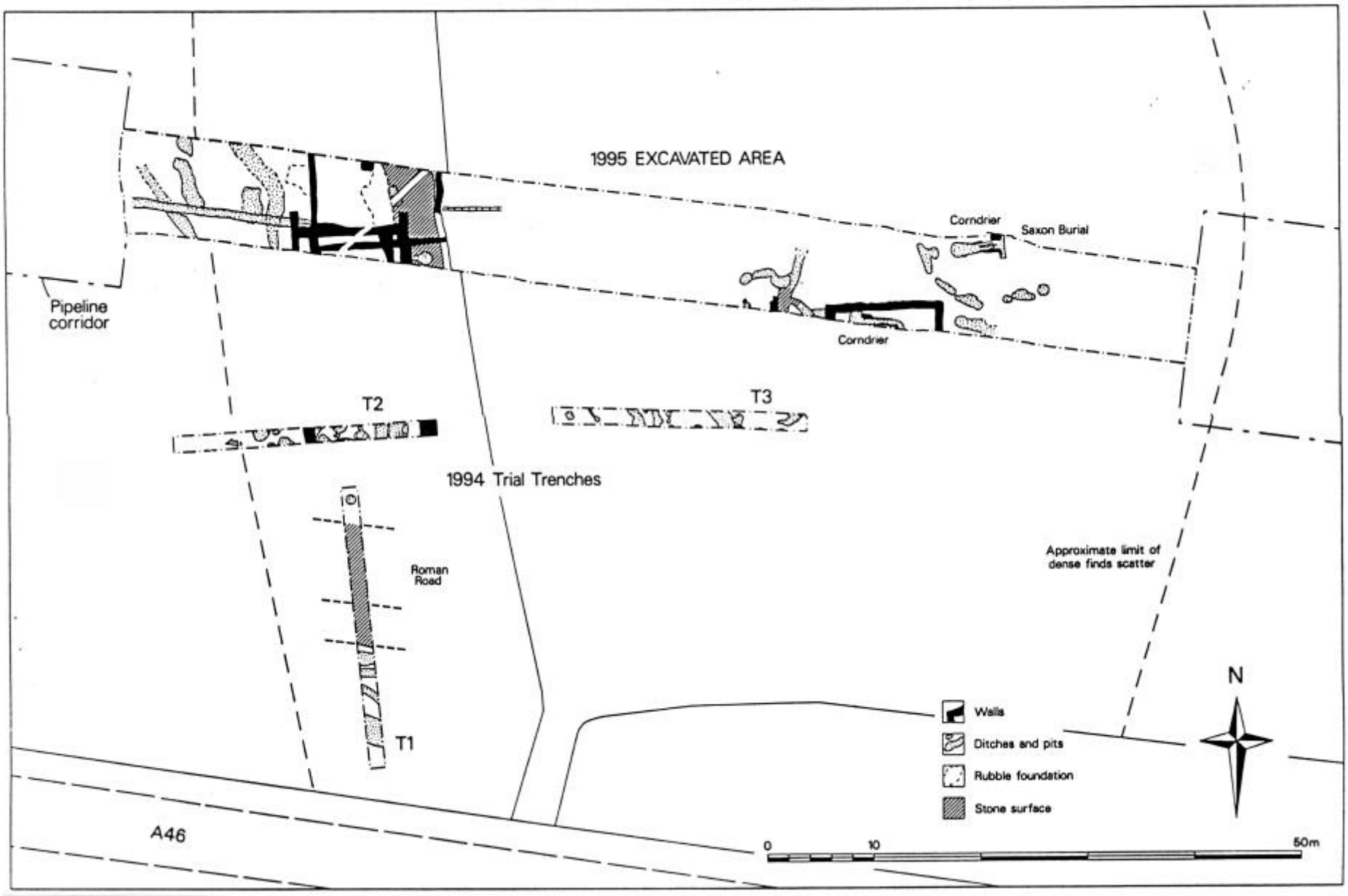

Fig 4: Site 4, Romano-British settlement north-west of Drayton Cottages, Billesley Manor Farm (WA 7277)

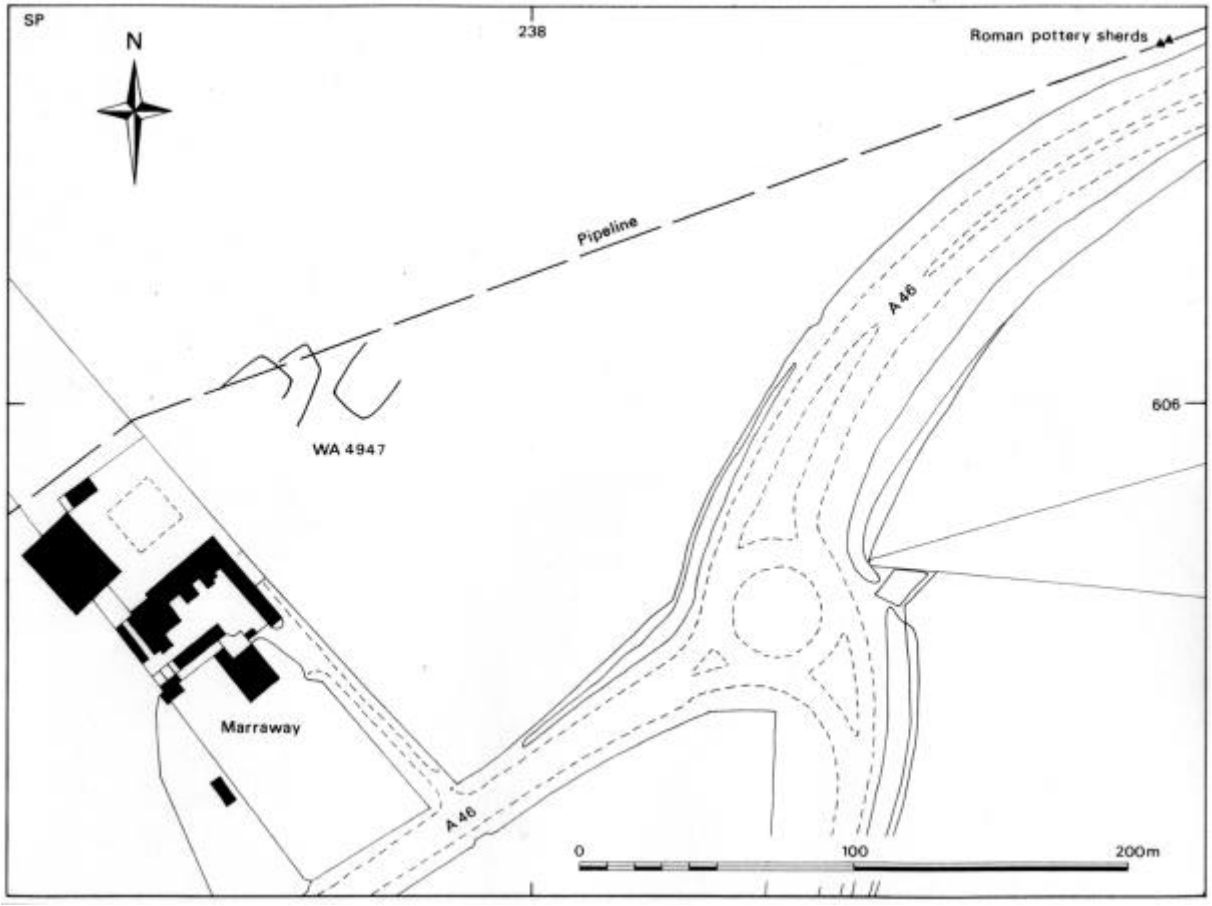

Fig 5: Site 6, Cropmark enclosures (WA 4947) north east of Marraway Farm, Snitterfield

Site 7: Iron Age enclosure, Northbrook Farm, Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook (Fig 6)

5.14 On the western slope of Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook (SP 245611) a cropmark enclosure of probable later prehistoric or Romano-British date (SMR WA 4948) had been photographed by A Baker in 1964 (SMR Ref. SP2461/A-B). On its north side there were other linear cropmark features which may be of geological origin. The south east part of the cropmark was recently destroyed without record when the A46 was widened.

5.15 It was intended that the pipeline should be diverted to the north of the enclosure and that topsoil stripping should be observed over a 300m length in its vicinity in case there were external features. In the event the pipeline was not diverted and ran across the centre of the enclosure. The external area was observed immediately after it had been stripped of topsoil. No archaeological features were identified, but one worked flint flake was found, though it remained possible that features and finds were sealed beneath a layer of subsoil (old ploughsoil).

5.16 It was later agreed that some limited archaeological works would still be required in order to assess the potential damage caused by the insertion of the pipe. In June 1996 trial trenches were able to confirm the existence of the enclosure ditch beneath the subsoil layer and pottery recovered from it can be dated to the middle

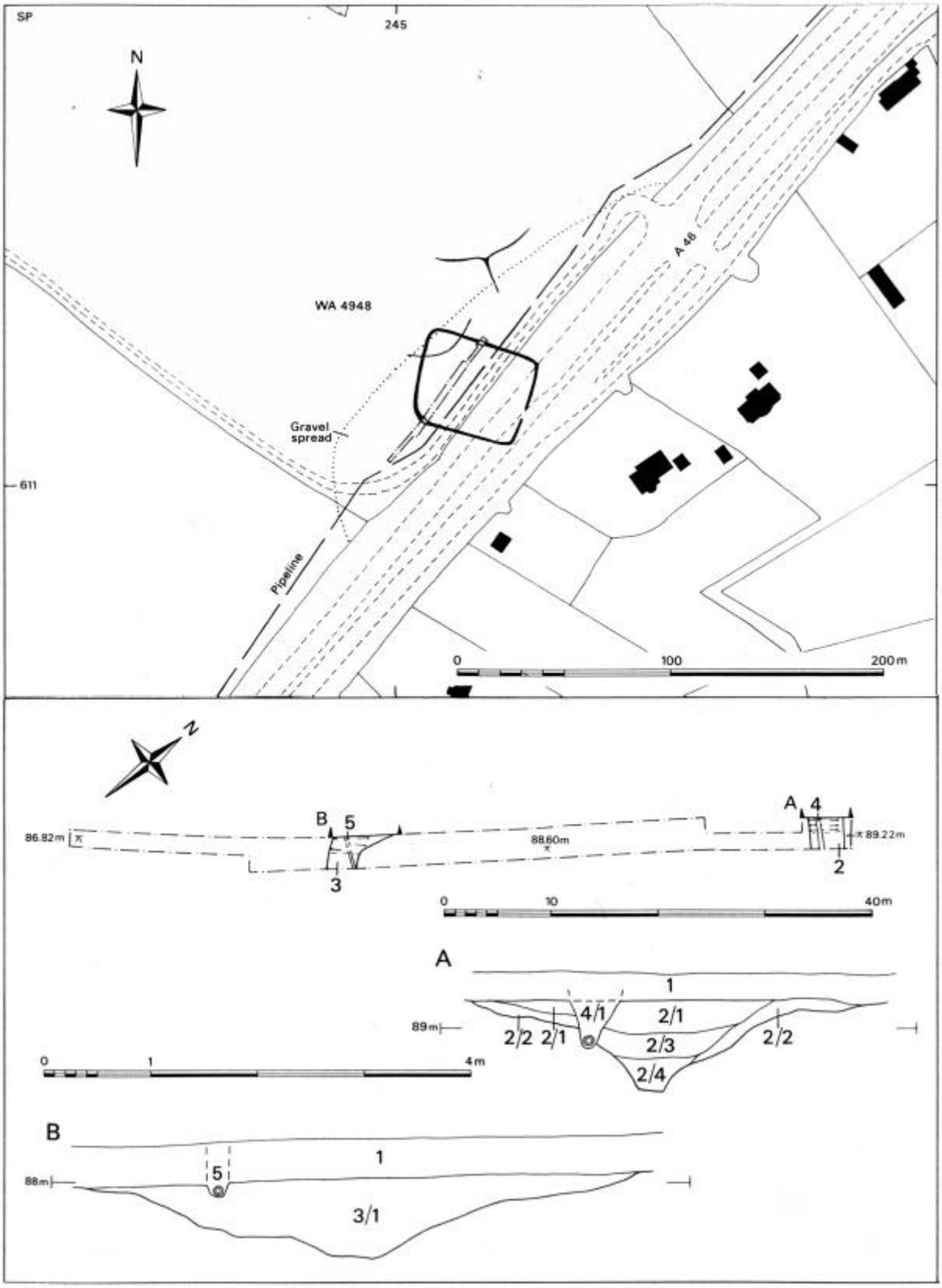

Fig 6: Site 7, Iron Age enclosure (WA 4948), Northbrook Farm, Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook

Iron Age. No internal features were encountered but the area examined was limited (For a full report see Palmer 2003, Appendix A).

Other finds

5.17 In addition to the sites already known or suspected, the following previously unknown 'sites' revealed during the topsoil stripping were investigated (Fig 1).

Site 8: Worked flint 250m east of Tollbar Cottage, Haselor

5.18 Three pieces of worked flint were found within the easement of the pipeline after the topsoil had been stripped onto geological natural clay at SP 12405657. The flint included a possible late Mesolithic core, an undiagnostic retouched flake and an undiagnostic chip. No archaeological features were revealed within the vicinity of these finds.

Site 9: Worked flint north of Lower Ingon

5.19 Two worked flints were recovered within the easement of the pipeline once the topsoil had been removed from an area *c* 1km north of Lower Ingon (SP 20205844). Both the flints were undiagnostic pieces and no archaeological features were revealed within their vicinity.

Site 10: Worked flint south west of Snitterfield

5.20 Four worked flints were recovered within the easement of the pipeline after the removal of topsoil from an area 0.8km south west of Snitterfield (SP 20655895). The pieces included an anvil, a retouched flake and two undiagnostic pieces, all of uncertain dates. No archaeological features were revealed within the vicinity of these finds.

Site 11: Roman pottery east of Marraway Farm, Snitterfield

5.21 Two abraded sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the easement east of Marraway Farm, Snitterfield (SP 24056070), *c* 260m east of the cropmark Site 6. No archaeological features were visible in the area, although once again the topsoil had been removed leaving a thin layer of subsoil (old plough soil) possibly masking any features that cut in to the geological natural, which was only visible in small patches.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Most of the known archaeological sites identified prior to the commencement of the pipeline works did not reveal archaeological deposits during the observation of the pipeline after topsoil stripping. However, the Romano-British site at Billesley Manor Farm far exceeded what was expected.

6.2 The Stratford to Alcester Roman Road (Site 1) was only revealed in a single area of the pipeline easement, though the line of the road should have been uncovered within the pipeline easement over a much longer area. Evidence for the road had presumably been destroyed through ploughing and possibly quarrying of the road surface material for use elsewhere.

6.3 The lack of archaeological features within the area of the Mesolithic and late Neolithic-early Bronze Age flint scatter west of Haselor Lodge (Site 2) is not wholly surprising as it could be the result of truncation by ploughing in the area over successive millennia. Mesolithic features are extremely rare, the flintwork likely to

be derived from temporary camp sites or more formal gathering places on a seasonal round. Often such places seem to have been in use for considerable periods of time, attracting similar low level activity until well into the Bronze Age. Evidence for the secular Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity suggested by the flintwork is often restricted to small groups of pits that could easily exist between the spread of test pits examined. Subsequent ploughing would undoubtedly truncate such features whilst at the same time spreading associated flintwork across the general area. Fragile pottery sherds would long since have degraded into the soil.

6.4 Ploughing activity, especially the distinctive medieval habit of creating ridge and furrow which reduces ground levels within the furrows, generates plough soil derived from the natural geology. As the ridges are levelled (deliberately since the post-medieval period), a layer of subsoil is formed which survives between the present topsoil and the (reduced) level of) geological natural. This subsoil was not always removed during the topsoil stripping of the pipeline easement and may have hidden any archaeological features that existed beneath. This may explain why archaeological deposits were not revealed in the areas of the cropmarks at Redhill (Site 3) and those at Marraway Farm, Snitterfield (Site 6). Other areas along the pipeline also remained covered in subsoil, notably over much of the area between the bottom of the west side of Redhill eastwards as far as the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal, and between Snitterfield and Sherbourne Brook.

6.5 The absence of archaeological features associated with the cropmarks at Manor Farm, Bishopton (Site 5) is more likely to be because the cropmarks were caused by geological anomalies.

6.6 The preservation of the archaeology at the Romano-British settlement at Drayton Barn Cottages, near Billesley Manor (Site 4) was so good that a full excavation was undertaken, revealing a range of buildings with substantial stone foundations and corndriers directly adjacent to the Roman road. The results of this work together with those from the Iron Age enclosure at Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook (Site 7) are the subject of a separate report (Palmer 2003).

6.7 The few finds recovered from Sites 8-11 are not very significant, although as they are now recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record, their significance may become apparent in the light of future discoveries.

Acknowledgements

The Warwickshire Museum would like to thank Severn Trent Water Limited for commissioning the work and Galliford (Midlands) contracting engineers for their cooperation. James Meek undertook most of the observation work, whilst Bryn Gethin, Robert Jones and Kevin Wright under the supervision of John Thomas dug the test pits on Site 2. Illustrations in this report are by Andrew Isham and Candy Stevens. The report was checked by Nicholas Palmer.

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Appendix A: List of Finds

Site 4: Romano-British Settlement NW of Drayton Cottages, Billesley Manor Farm (WA 7277)

Context	*SFNo*	*Material*	*Type*	*No*
Animal Bone				
0		A.Bone		28
1		A.Bone		82
2		A.Bone		3
4		A.Bone		4
9/1		A.Bone		11
10		A.Bone		200
11/1		A.Bone		7
12/1		A.Bone		3
12/2		A.Bone		2
13/1		A.Bone		5
15/2		A.Bone		46
16/1		A.Bone		1
19/1		A.Bone		6
23/1		A.Bone		12
27/1		A.Bone		15
30/1		A.Bone		5
31/1		A.Bone		1
32/1		A.Bone		14
33/1		A.Bone		54
33/1	62	A.Bone	Pin fragment	1
34		A.Bone		10
38/3		A.Bone		20
39/1		A.Bone		15
40		A.Bone		1
42/1		A.Bone		13
43		A.Bone		37
45		A.Bone		3
45/1		A.Bone		7
45/2		A.Bone		2
46/1		A.Bone		1
47/1		A.Bone		23
53/1		A.Bone		4
58/1		A.Bone		2
60/1		A.Bone		21
60/2		A.Bone		11
61/1		A.Bone		3
62/1		A.Bone		2
63/1		A.Bone		18
66/1		A.Bone		1
68		A.Bone		1
71/1		A.Bone		6
73/1		A.Bone		5
74		A.Bone		4
75/1		A.Bone		97
76		A.Bone		2
78/1		A.Bone		13
80/1		A.Bone		30
82/1		A.Bone		3

Context	*SFNo*	*MaterialType*		*No*
82/2		A.Bone		1
83/1		A.Bone		2
83/1		A.Bone		1
85/1		A.Bone		3
86/1		A.Bone		2
89/1		A.Bone		25
90		A.Bone		48
91/1		A.Bone		4
93		A.Bone		5
93/1		A.Bone		17
96		A.Bone		17
97		A.Bone		10
98		A.Bone		4
99/1		A.Bone		3
Coins				
0	43	Coin		1
0	47	Coin		1
0	48	Coin		1
33/1	20	Coin		1
61/1	38	Coin		1
94	37	Coin		1
Copper Alloy Objects				
0	39	Cu alloy	Ring	1
0	40	Cu alloy	Brooch	1
0	44	Cu alloy	Bracelet frag.	1
0	46	Cu alloy	Object	1
1	1	Cu alloy	Rolled strip	1
1	23	Cu alloy	strip	1
1	26	Cu alloy	Frag	1
1	30	Cu alloy	Button	1
46/1	25	Cu alloy	Hairpin	1
Daub				
1		Daub		2
10		Daub		3
31/4		Daub		12
63/1		Daub		1
71/1		Daub		2
96		Daub		2
97		Daub		3
Flintwork				
1	68	Flint		1
7/1	22	Flint		1
33/1	66	Flint		1
47/2	31	Flint	Scraper	1
Glass				
57/1	70	Glass	Fragment	1
Human Bone				
3/1		H.Bone	Skeleton	1
3/1		H.Bone	Frags.	6

Context	*SFNo*	*MaterialType*		*No*
Ironwork				
1	24	Iron		1
1	45	Iron	Hook	1
1	59	Iron		1
3	2	Iron	Spearhead	1
3	4	Iron	Buckle	1
3	5	Iron	Frags.	2
3	6	Iron	Frags.	1
3	7	Iron	Frags.	1
3	8	Iron	Boss frag.	1
3	9	Iron	Rivet	1
3	10	Iron	Rivet	1
3	11	Iron	Rivet	1
3	12	Iron	Buckle	1
3	13	Iron	Boss frag.	1
3	14	Iron	Boss frag.	1
3	15	Iron	Boss frags.	2
3	16	Iron	Boss frags.	11
3	17	Iron	Shield frags.	1
3	18	Iron	Shield frags.	3
3	50	Iron	Boss frags.	9
3	53	Iron	Frag.	1
3	54	Iron	Frag.	1
3	55	Iron	Frag.	1
10	3	Iron	Knife blade	1
10	35	Iron	Spike/nail	1
10	36	Iron		1
10	60	Iron		1
18/1	61	Iron		1
29/1	19	Iron	Frag.	1
33/1	21	Iron	Frag	1
38/3	65	Iron	Object	1
43	58	Iron		1
47/1	27	Iron		1
47/1	28	Iron	Blade	1
60/1	57	Iron		1
61/1	41	Iron	Wedge	1
73/1	33	Iron		1
80/1	32	Iron	Wood dog?	1
		Iron	Frying pan	1
Lead Objects				
0	42	Lead	Plumb bob/weight	1
0	49	Lead	Wool seal	1
1	29	Lead	Object	2
Mortar				
10		Mortar		1
19/1		Mortar		1
83		Mortar		1
Nails				
0		Nails		5
1		Nails		15
2		Nails		2
3	51	Nails		1

Context	*SFNo*	*MaterialType*	*No*
3	52	Nails	1
9/1		Nails	1
10		Nails	33
11/1		Nails	1
12/1		Nails	3
13/1		Nails	2
15/2		Nails	1
16/1		Nails	1
19/1		Nails	4
27/1		Nails	4
28/1		Nails	1
32/1		Nails	1
33/1		Nails	2
33/1	56	Nails	1
34		Nails	1
38/3		Nails	19
39/1		Nails	1
43		Nails	4
45		Nails	1
47/1		Nails	4
53/1		Nails	1
56/1		Nails	2
57/1		Nails	1
60/1		Nails	1
60/1	64	Nails	1
63/1		Nails	1
73/1		Nails	1
74		Nails	1
75/1		Nails	6
78/1		Nails	6
89/1		Nails	1
93		Nails	2
93/1		Nails	9
96		Nails	5
97		Nails	3
98		Nails	1
103		Nails	2
103	63	Nails	1
Pottery			
0		Pottery	39
1		Pottery	573
2		Pottery	11
4		Pottery	9
7/1		Pottery	2
9/1		Pottery	7
10		Pottery	478
11/1		Pottery	7
12/1		Pottery	6
12/2		Pottery	3
13/1		Pottery	2
14/1		Pottery	5
15/2		Pottery	9
16/1		Pottery	5
19/1		Pottery	10
20/1		Pottery	1

Context SFNo	*MaterialType*	*No*
21/1	Pottery	2
22/1	Pottery	4
23/1	Pottery	5
26/1	Pottery	1
27/1	Pottery	8
27/2	Pottery	5
28/1	Pottery	3
28/2	Pottery	2
29	Pottery	1
29/1	Pottery	17
30/1	Pottery	9
31/1	Pottery	2
32/1	Pottery	57
33/1	Pottery	116
34	Pottery	10
35	Pottery	8
37/1	Pottery	4
38/3	Pottery	16
39/1	Pottery	8
42/1	Pottery	7
43	Pottery	47
45	Pottery	4
45/1	Pottery	16
45/2	Pottery	7
46/1	Pottery	5
47/1	Pottery	23
50	Pottery	3
52/1	Pottery	3
53/1	Pottery	7
56/1	Pottery	6
57/1	Pottery	9
58/1	Pottery	1
59/1	Pottery	1
60/1	Pottery	72
60/2	Pottery	19
61/1	Pottery	16
62/1	Pottery	6
63/1	Pottery	25
66/1	Pottery	6
68	Pottery	1
70/1	Pottery	6
71/1	Pottery	5
72/1	Pottery	18
73/1	Pottery	2
74	Pottery	13
75/1	Pottery	26
76	Pottery	4
78/1	Pottery	33
79/1	Pottery	2
80/1	Pottery	3
82/1	Pottery	8
83	Pottery	6
83/1	Pottery	22
83/2	Pottery	1
85/1	Pottery	6
86/1	Pottery	3

Context	*SFNo*	*MaterialType*		*No*
87/1		Pottery		13
89/1		Pottery		38
90		Pottery		62
90/1		Pottery		2
91/1		Pottery		8
93		Pottery		8
93/1		Pottery		27
94		Pottery		7
95/1		Pottery		5
96		Pottery		27
97		Pottery		13
98		Pottery		4
98/1		Pottery		2
99		Pottery		13
102		Pottery		9
103		Pottery		8
Shell				
1		Shell		1
3/1		Shell	Snail	2
9/1		Shell		1
12/1		Shell		1
28/2		Shell	Snail	3
45/1		Shell		3
60/1		Shell		5
87/1		Shell		1
Slag				
0		Slag		2
10		Slag		2
46/1		Slag		1
47/1	69	Slag		1
Stone Objects				
1		Stone	Tesserae	2
10		Stone	Tessera	1
38/3		Stone	Slate	1
63/1	67	Stone	Disc	1
63/1	71	Stone	Quern fragment	1
78/1	34	Stone	Spindle whorl	1
Tile				
0		Tile		4
1		Tile		103
2		Tile		7
4		Tile		3
7/1		Tile		1
9/1		Tile		3
10		Tile		124
11/1		Tile		2
12/1		Tile		8
13/1		Tile		5
16/1		Tile		3
19/1		Tile		3
26/1		Tile		6
27/1		Tile		6

Context	*SFNo*	*MaterialType*		*No*
28/1		Tile		1
29/1		Tile		2
31/1		Tile		2
32/1		Tile		5
33/1		Tile		11
34		Tile		1
38/3		Tile		9
45		Tile		5
45/1		Tile		6
46/1		Tile		1
47/1		Tile		6
52/1		Tile		1
53/1		Tile		3
56/1		Tile		1
58/1		Tile		2
60/1		Tile		3
61/1		Tile		1
63/1		Tile		8
66/1		Tile		4
70/1		Tile		2
72/1		Tile		3
74		Tile		10
75		Tile		2
76		Tile		8
78/1		Tile		7
80/1		Tile		3
82/1		Tile		3
85/1		Tile		2
86/1		Tile		2
87/1		Tile		2
89/1		Tile		2
93		Tile		12
93/1		Tile		13
97		Tile		4

Site 7: Iron Age enclosure, Northbrook Farm, Sherbourne Hill, Fulbrook (SP 245 611)

Unstrat		Flint	1
2/1		Pottery	Iron Age	19
2/1		Slag		8
2/1		Fired Clay		9

Site 8: 250m E of Tollbar Cottage, Haselor (SP 1240 5657)

Unstrat	Flint	3

Site 9: N of Lower Ingon (SP 2020 5844)

Unstrat	Flint	3

Context	*SFNo*	*MaterialType*		*No*

Site 10: SW of Snitterfield (SP 2065 5895)

Unstrat		Flint	4

Site 11: E of Marraway Farm, Snitterfield (SP 2405 6070)

Unstrat		Pottery	Romano-British	2

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