A ROMAN SITE AT DUNLEY ROAD, ARELEY KINGS

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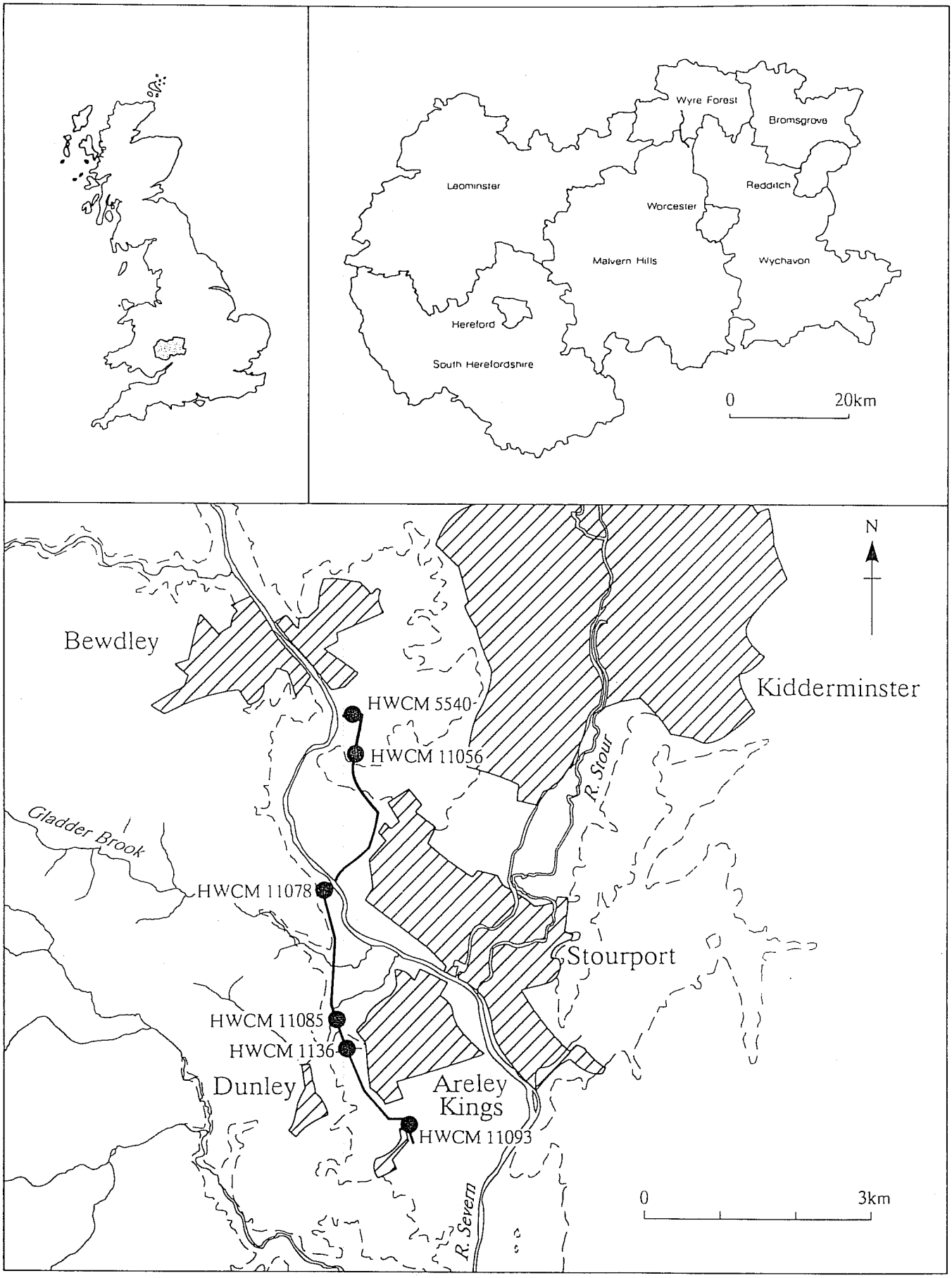

Location map

A Roman site at Dunley Road, Areley Kings

John Hemingway and Victoria Buteux

1 Summary

A scatter of Roman pottery was observed during fieldwalking on the line of the Blackstone to Astley aqueduct, west of Areley Kings. After machine stripping a clear concentration of pottery could be seen. The site was cleaned and several features were excavated. A series of cobble-filled features were probably post-pads for a large building, perhaps aisled. They were cut into a buried ploughsoil. Beneath this ploughsoil were postholes and shallow charcoal-filled pits. A ditch, 15m to the south of the main distribution of features, may have enclosed the area.

2 Introduction

The site was discovered during salvage recording on the line of Severn-Trent Water's aqueduct between Blackstone and Astley. It was situated south-west of the Dunley-Stourport and Worcester-Bewdley road junction (A451-B4194), in a field called The Crossroads (OS parcel number 6200). Features were found in an area of approximately 420m^2, at SO 79527007.

The solid geology is Bunter Series, Upper Mottled Sandstone. The soil is an acidic sandy loam of the Bridgnorth Association. The site lies on a north facing slope, just below the brow of a hill whose southern and eastern slopes take up most of the field. The field was planted with sugar beet in the 1991 season.

Few Roman sites are known in the area. A Romano-British farmstead which overlay an Iron Age hut was excavated at Larford (SO 808698; HWCM 8072), where features included round huts and enclosures (Walker 1959). There is evidence of limited Roman activity at the Iron Age enclosure site of Blackstone (Hunt 1973). Two further undated enclosure sites are known from aerial photographs, at SO 805697 (HWCM 6069) and SO 813691 (HWCM 8070).

This report summarises the archived results from the archaeological investigation of the site. The introductory sections, site description and discussion are by John Hemingway, and the description and discussion of the finds by Victoria Buteux. The report should be read in conjunction with the report on the Blackstone to Astley aqueduct salvage recording (Dinn 1992), which describes the project as a whole. A short report on the project is also to be published (Dinn and Hemingway forthcoming).

3 Method

The 20m wide corridor of the Severn-Trent aqueduct was fieldwalked at close (3m) intervals before topsoil stripping. A scatter of Roman sherds was noticed in the northern part of the field. Topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator, leaving a poorly cleaned surface. The field was then re-walked and the limits of the pottery scatter were defined. Further cleaning revealed the presence of a number of features.

A contingency team, led by Gary Taylor, excavated the site. The area was shovel cleaned and the later features excavated. Test trenches were excavated through the Roman ploughsoil to examine the earlier phases. Further features were observed during the machine excavation of the pipe trench. The excavation followed standard Archaeology Section recording practice (Archaeology Section Recording System 1988 as amended).

4 Analysis

Six phases were identified.

Phase 1 Natural deposits
The natural subsoil consisted of yellowish sand beneath a thin layer of a red-brown sand and pebbles (111). Above this was a loamy sand (115/119; Munsell 7.5YR 4/6) with occasional pebbles.

Phase 2 Charcoal-filled pits
The northern half of a possible oval pit 0.43x0.65x0.11m (114) was found in trench 116. It was filled with 113, which contained charcoal, occasional pebbles, Roman sherds and tile fragments. An oval pit 1.23x0.17x0.39m (54) lay south of it. It was filled with silty sand, frequent lumps and flecks of charcoal and occasional pieces of burnt limestone. Neither of the pits showed evidence of burning *in situ*.

A subcircular pit (1.20x0.90x0.35m; 118), which had been cut by a ditch (20), was filled with sandy loam, decayed sandstone and occasional flecks of charcoal (117; Munsell 5YR 5/6 and 5YR 4/2). Barley, spelt and rye seeds, as well as chaff and weed seeds, were present in samples from this fill (Appendix 4).

Phase 3 Roman ditch
Approximately 20m south of the main grouping of features was a ditch (20), 1.50m wide by 0.50m deep. This had sloping sides, and a rounded slot in the base. The slot was 0.20m wide at the west end but was only 0.10m wide at the eastern.

Phase 4 Roman ditch fill
The ditch was excavated in sections. The fills (35, 32, 52, 56, 33, 94, and 21) were similar in appearance consisting of loamy sand, generally with stones and flecks of charcoal. There was a deposit of charcoal, burnt clay and sand (27) close to the eastern edge of the excavated area. Roman pottery was abundant in the upper fills. Barley, other cereals and open land weed seeds were present in samples (Appendix 4).

Phase 5 Roman ploughsoil
The phase 2 features were sealed by a soil layer, a fine sandy loam (109/110; Munsell 5YR 3/4) with pebbles and occasional flecks of charcoal. It varied in depth up to a maximum of 0.24m deep and covered most of the excavated area, filling a slight hollow in the natural subsoil. It was not present around the ditch, and was very thin along the eastern side of the excavated area. The layer contained sherds of abraded Roman pottery, and a small glass bead.

An area of mixed loamy sand and charcoal with burnt clay (36), 2m to the east of pit 54, formed part of 110.

Phase 6 Post-pads
This phase consisted of five stone-filled features, which were cut into the phase 5 ploughsoil.

The westernmost was filled with large oval pebbles (0.10-0.20m) set in a loamy sand matrix (2; Munsell 5YR 4/3). These filled a shallow subcircular pit (0.85x0.70x0.08m; 3). The northern feature consisted of similar large oval pebbles also set in a loamy sand matrix (9; Munsell 7.5YR 3/4). These filled a shallow suboval cut (0.80x0.80x0.15m; 10). The southern feature also consisted of large oval pebbles in a sandy loam matrix (4; Munsell 5YR 4/3), filling a shallow subsquare pit (1.20x0.80x0.12m; 6), which had cut an earlier feature (5); these were excavated together.

The eastern feature had been badly disturbed, probably during topsoil stripping. It consisted of a scatter (0.14x0.50m) of large oval and angular pebbles (19). A further disturbed area, 2m to the west, had a fill of silty sand with small pebbles (17; Munsell 7.5YR 4/6), in a shallow subrectangular cut (1.20x0.90x0.10m; 18).

5 Pottery and other finds

Three broad aims were identified for the assessment of the finds assemblage:

i to provide an indication of the function of the structural remains

ii to provide an indication of the status of the site and its place within the economic and social framework of the region

iii to assign a date to the deposits.

Finds from fieldwalking in the area of the site were examined and their type and date noted.

The finds from the excavated area were examined by context. An assessment of the extent of residuality was made and a *terminus post quem* given for the assemblage.

The pottery was divided by fabric, as defined in the HWCC Fabric Type Series (Appendix 2) and was quantified by weight and count. The vessel forms present were noted.

All other artefacts were identified by class of material, type and date where possible.

Pottery (Figs 4, 5, 6 and 7)
Pottery made up the bulk of the finds from the site. A total of 743 sherds weighing 10.5kg was recovered from the excavation. Only phase 4 produced any quantity of pottery (Fig 4) but a considerable amount was recovered from cleaning after the initial machining (Fig 4, c2) and from the cleaning after the removal of the last of the modern topsoil (Fig 4, c1). The majority of the pottery from these cleaning layers was of the same type and date and in some cases the same vessels as pottery from the ditch and it seems likely that it represents disturbance of the ditch fill by machining immediately prior to excavation.

A range of fabrics were recovered (Fig 5) and these are described in Appendix 2. The majority of the assemblage is Severn Valley ware (fabrics 12 and 12.2) produced in numerous small kilns from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. This is the most common fabric type on all sites in the region. The proportion of wheelmade Malvernian fabric (fabric 19), however, is much larger than has been observed in towns such as Worcester (Evans forthcoming) and more closely reflects the proportions observed in small settlements such as Madresfield (HWCM 4072) close to its source in the Malvern Hills. This type of pottery dates to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. A small proportion of handmade pottery from the same source (fabric 3) is also present. The scarcity of grey wares (fabrics 14 and 15) in this assemblage is worthy of comment and again seems to reflect a pattern seen in smaller settlements. Black-burnished ware (fabric 22) is produced in Dorset but occurs in this region after the mid 2nd century. Its presence although not uncommon does imply the ability to purchase vessels for more than purely functional reasons as does the small percentage of samian (fabric 43) and the presence of pottery from Oxfordshire (fabrics 29, 33 and 38).

The range of vessel types present both in the ditch fill among the finds from initial shovel scraping are typical of a Roman domestic assemblage and include storage jars, cooking pots, bowls, *mortaria*, colanders, tankards and dishes. The presence of *mortaria*, used in Mediterranean cooking, points to the influence of Roman culinary techniques although the presence of fatty and sooty deposits on some of the vessels from phase 4 may indicate a less sophisticated cooking technique over an open fire. Such deposits are not commonly found on Roman pottery although they are quite common in the medieval period.

The vessels from phase 4 were fairly complete, and can be dated to the late 3rd to early 4th century (Fig 6). Of particular interest is the almost complete bowl (fabric 38) of Oxfordshire White ware dated to the later 3rd century (Young 1977).

The presence of one 4th-century jar rim sherd of Shell-gritted ware (fabric 23; Fig 7) in the phase 5 ploughsoil is significant, and suggests that the ploughsoil is later than the

fill of the ditch.

Finds from surface cleaning included a few, fragmentary remains of earlier forms dating to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries, as well as a small fragment of an early 2nd century samian dish.

Tile and fired clay (not illustrated)
Seven tiny abraded fragments of tile and three of fired clay were recovered from the site. The presence of tile cannot be used to infer the proximity of any tile-roofed building and could have arrived on the site in many different ways.

Bone (not illustrated)
Due to the acidity of the soil bone has not survived. The exception to this are several small burnt and unidentifiable fragments and one ovicaprid tooth from phase 4.

Iron (not illustrated)
The iron from the site has not been X-radiographed and any identifications are therefore preliminary. The first occurrence of iron artefacts is in the phase 4 ditch fill which contained one nail shaft, three hobnails and a small rectangular-sectioned bar. Finds from initial cleaning included a possible nail point and a concretion with straw impressions.

Copper alloy (not illustrated)
One copper alloy brooch was recovered from cleaning after topsoil stripping. The brooch is a Colchester derivative with a pierced catchplate. The spring and pin are missing. The type is quite common in this area and dates to the 1st century AD. Brooches of this type have been found at Worcester (Mackreth forthcoming) and as in this case are usually found in later Roman deposits implying use well past their date of manufacture.

Slag (not illustrated)
Several small pieces of iron slag were recovered but the quantity is not large enough to imply ironworking in the vicinity.

Glass bead (not illustrated)
A cube-shaped bead in opaque green glass was recovered from the surface of the phase 5 ploughsoil. Similar beads have been found in 4th-century graves in cemeteries such as Lankhills (Winchester) although they may date as early as the 3rd century (Guido 1978)

Flint (Appendix 3; identified by Hal Dalwood)
Six worked flints were recovered during excavation, all from initial surface cleaning. Apart from a possible broken blade these flints are considered to be Bronze Age and are discussed below with the flint from fieldwalking.

Stone (not illustrated)
One fragment of a Roman quern stone made of local Triassic red sandstone was found in the topsoil and one broken red sandstone whetstone was recovered during cleaning.

Coin (not illustrated; identified by Gary Taylor)
One coin was recovered from fieldwalking in the area of the site.

Copper alloy (317-348), Constantinopolis, Victory on prow reverse, *c* AD 330-5.

Finds from fieldwalking and the topsoil
Thirty pieces of worked flint were recovered during fieldwalking (see Appendix 3). The flint tools, with the exception of one possible broken blade, are scrapers and arrowheads and in themselves are difficult to date. The waste flint, however, consists of flakes, flaked pebbles and a core likely to have been produced by the knapping of pebbles. It would appear that the tools and debris are the result of a pebble flint industry using the naturally occurring, glacially derived, black or dark brown flint, examples of which were also recovered during fieldwalking and excavation. This type of production dates to the Bronze Age.

The finds of Roman date from fieldwalking reflected the type and quantity of finds from the site itself and many may have derived from this source. Small quantities of small and abraded Roman pottery of 3rd and 4th

century types were recovered along with scraps of slag and tile. Noticeable was the almost total lack of pottery of medieval and later date.

6 Discussion

The earliest activity on the site can be dated to the Bronze Age although the only evidence for this is the presence of flint in Roman layers and in the topsoil.

The paucity of pottery in all phases except for phase 4 points to an largely agricultural use for the site during the Roman period and beyond. The domestic assemblage in the ditch, however, contains little residual material and many of the vessels are remarkably complete. This assemblage dates to the late 3rd to 4th centuries. It would appear therefore that the bulk of this pottery arrived on the site in one event and that the settlement was, during this period at least, near to the excavated part of the ditch. While the nature of the settlement remains elusive it was prosperous enough to allow small quantities of 2nd to 4th century pottery from the rest of Britain and the Continent to be acquired presumably via the local market town.

Phase 2 Charcoal-filled pits

The shallow charcoal-filled pits (114 and 54) were similar in shape and dimensions. Examination of samples showed that at least part of the fills derived from crop processing waste, though this could have been burnt on a domestic fire. The features probably represent the dumping of hearth or oven material. The presence of pottery and tile suggests a domestic origin.

Phases 3 and 4 Roman ditch

This may have been a field or enclosure ditch. The slot in the base, if not an original feature, may have been the result of cleaning. There was no evidence of postholes or a palisade.

The nature of the backfill of the ditch suggested that small amounts of material were deposited at a time, finished off with a larger concentration of domestic waste. Deposit 27 may have been derived from a hearth.

Phase 5 Roman ploughsoil

The sandy loam (109/110) seems most likely to represent a well mixed ploughsoil. The few sherds present were small and heavily abraded. Presumably the plough had also truncated the pits of the previous phase. Feature 36 is likely to have been a very disturbed pit. The ploughsoil was not present in the area around the ditch, probably because later ploughing has incorporated it into the modern topsoil.

Phase 6 Post-pads

Four of the five stone-filled features (6, 3, 10 and 19) formed a square, with sides approximately 5.5m long. The fifth feature lay just outside the south-east side of this square.

It is likely that the features represented post-pads to support wooden uprights. Similar features have been found elsewhere in Britain where they have usually been interpreted as foundations of aisled buildings (Morris 1979, 55-65). Although some of these buildings have been found to be quite substantial, with stone outer walls, this appears to have been a simpler timber version.

7 Conclusions

Six phases were identified within the excavated area, indicating a long-lived Roman site.

Due to the fragmentary nature of most of the evidence, it is only possible to offer a preliminary interpretation of the site. The activity seems to have been agricultural in character throughout; although the size and character of the pottery assemblage from the phase 4 ditch suggests that there was domestic occupation nearby in the late 3rd to 4th centuries, this must have lain beyond the

excavated area.

The site may have formed part of a pattern of scattered Roman farmsteads in the area to the south and west of the modern town of Stourport. These include the long-lived settlement at Larford (HWCM 8071; Walker 1959) and at least two other nearby cropmark sites (HWCM 6069 and HWCM 8070). The lack of Roman pottery from the rest of the aqueduct route suggests that there was little or no manuring activity, though the evidence for cereal processing indicates that arable agriculture was probably practised.

The site is important as one of the very few Roman agricultural sites to have been excavated in Hereford and Worcester. In particular there is very little evidence for aisled buildings in the West Midlands.

8 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the landowners, Oakhampton Estate, the tenant, Mr Silk, and to Severn-Trent Water plc.

9 Personnel

Project Officer: James Dinn
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The illustrations were prepared by Samantha Whitby. The project was coordinated and the report edited by Simon Woodiwiss AIFA, and the report was edited by Simon Woodiwiss and James Dinn.

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11 Abbreviations

Numbers prefixed with 'HWCM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Hereford and Worcester County Sites and Monuments Record.

HWCC - Hereford and Worcester County Council

Appendix 1 The archive

The archive consists of:

Finds and samples (from excavation and fieldwalking)

927	pottery sherds
16	tile fragments and fired clay
6	glass
36	flint
8	bone
10	metal fragments (Fe)
3	metal fragments (Cu alloy)
9	slag
9	stone
19	soil samples

Site Record

The site records form part of the archive for the Blackstone to Astley aqueduct salvage recording project, and are indexed in Report 112.

All primary records and finds are kept at:

Archaeology Section
Hereford and Worcester County Council
Tetbury Drive
Warndon
Worcester WR4 9LS

Tel Worcester (0905) 58608

A security copy of the archive has been placed at:

Hereford and Worcester County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (0299) 250416

Appendix 2 HWCC Fabric Type Series

Fabric 3 Malvernian metamorphic
Manufacture Handmade.
Firing Hard; usually black/dark grey throughout, less commonly with a layer or patch(es) of orange-red/brown colour. Munsell colour range: N3 very dark grey to 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow.
Texture Coarse to medium grained, may be slightly rough to the touch where inclusions protrude through the surface.
Surface treatment May be wiped or burnished, showing either pattern treatment burnishing, or an even polish.
Thickness 7 - 16mm.
Inclusions Angular fragments of metamorphic rock - usually less than 1mm to 3mm in size, but larger fragments (up to 8 - 10mm) are also found. The commonest inclusions are quartz, pink and white felspar and hornblende.
Source Malvern Hills

Fabric 12 Severn Valley ware
Manufacture Wheelthrown
Hardness Soft to hard
Colour Usually reddish orange (2.5YR 5/8) but may be brown (5YR 6/6) and sometimes with reduced grey (10R 6/1) core
Surface treatment Outer surface often highly burnished. Simple impressed groove and cordon decoration.
Inclusions Fine fabric containing occasional limestone fragments, clay pellets or iron ore
Source Severn Basin

Fabric 12.2 Severn Valley ware variant
As for fabric 12 but with sparse elongated voids usually appearing as black or dark grey streaks in fracture

Fabric 15 Coarse sandy grey ware
Manufacture Wheelthrown
Hardness Soft to hard
Colour Light to dark grey (5YR 7/1-5YR 5/1)
Surface treatment Outer surface may be burnished
Inclusions Abundant rounded quartz grains up to 3.0mm in size
Source Possibly local

Fabric 19 Wheelthrown Malvernian ware
Manufacture Wheelthrown
Hardness Hard
Colour Grey in colour (5YR 5/1) with occasional oxidized, orange examples (5YR 4/6)
Surface treatment None represented
Inclusions Moderate to abundant, angular Malvernian rock fragments up to 3.0mm in size
Source Malvern Hills area

Fabric 22 Black-burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)
Manufacture Handmade
Hardness Hard
Colour Reduced dark grey or black throughout (5YR 3/1)
Surface treatment Highly burnished zones on outer surface, smoothed or burnished on visible inner surfaces
Inclusions Abundant subangular quartz grains up to *c* 1.0mm but only rarely exceeding *c* 0.5mm. Some sparse white inclusions up to *c* 1.5mm, and occasional pieces of shale
Source Dorset

Fabric 23 Shell-gritted ware
Manufacture Wheelthrown
Hardness Soft to hard
Colour Grey in colour (N4/0) sometimes with oxidized beige brown surfaces (5YR 8/1)
Surface treatment Surfaces are sometimes rilled
Inclusions Abundant shell and limestone fragments, ranging in size from *c* 0.03mm to *c* 3.5mm, with many as large as *c* 1.5mm
Source Unknown

Fabric 29 Oxfordshire red and brown colour coated ware
Manufacture Wheelthrown
Hardness Generally hard
Colour Pale orange (5YR 7/6) to red orange (2.5YR 6/8)
Surface treatment Orange (2.5YR 6/8) to dark brown (5YR 4/2) slip
Inclusions Sandy fabric with sparse small black and red inclusions, and occasional lumps of chalk up to *c* 5.0mm. Frequently micaceous
Source Oxfordshire

Fabric 33 Oxfordshire white mortarium
Manufacture Wheelthrown
Hardness Hard
Colour White (10YR 8/3)
Surface treatment Outer surface may have a thin

yellow wash (10YR 8/4). Trituration grits are rounded white and pink quartz
Inclusions Moderate black and red quartz
Source Oxfordshire

Fabric 38 Oxfordshire white ware
Manufacture Wheelthrown
Hardness Hard
Colour Off-white (7.5YR 8/4)
Surface treatment None represented
Inclusions Moderate clear, black and red quartz grains up to *c* 0.5mm
Source Oxfordshire

Fabric 43 Samian ware
Source Gaul

Fabric 98 Miscellaneous Roman wares

Appendix 3 Flint finds: summary table

Type	Excavated	From fieldwalking
scraper	0	4
arrowhead	1	1
?blade	1	0
flakes	2	4
cores	1	0
flaked lumps	0	8
broken frags	0	3
natural flint	1	10
TOTAL	6	30

Appendix 4 Assessment of the environmental remains by Clare de Rouffignac

1 *Summary*

Environmental samples were examined from a number of Roman features to determine the quantity and quality of charred plant remains. It was found that few seeds were preserved, and that little could be determined about Roman agricultural practices apart from that crop processing was taking place in the vicinity of the excavation.

2 *Introduction*

There have been few sites in the county of Worcestershire, particularly in rural areas, where archaeobotanical studies have been carried out. The main exceptions are Aston Mill Farm (Ede 1990; de Rouffignac 1990) and Beckford (Greig and Colledge 1988; Colledge and Moffett forthcoming) where comprehensive work on plant macrofossil remains was carried out on environmental samples.

3 *Aims*

It was hoped that environmental plant remains would be recovered in sufficient quantity to enable:

a) identification of charred cereal grains;

b) identification of other possible charred seeds used for food;

c) identification of the bone to species.

4 *Method*

The samples were between approximately one and five litres in size. All the sample details were recorded using the standard Archaeology Section sample record sheet AS17. Subsamples of material were made for possible phosphate analysis. The samples were then sieved, floated and sorted. The mesh size used for the flots was 500μm.

All the flots were sorted to recover seeds and other plant remains, both charred and uncharred. The sorted plant remains were

then examined under a low power EMT-1 light microscope to enable identification.

The seeds were identified as far as possible using the Archaeology Section comparative collection, a seed identification manual (Bergren 1981) and an illustrated site report (Griffin 1988). Comparative descriptions of charred cereal seeds and chaff were obtained from Jacomet (1987).

5 *Results*

The samples were found to be contaminated with modern weed seeds, probably as a result of worm and root action. The modern weeds represented included *Galium* sp (goose grass type), *Urtica dioica* (nettle), *Rumex* spp (docks), *Fumaria* sp (fumitory) and *Chenopodium album* (fat hen). These were all recently observed growing in the vicinity of the aqueduct (Clare de Rouffignac pers obs).

Table 1 lists the numbers of seeds recovered from the samples.

Phase 1 Natural deposits No samples were examined from this phase.

Phase 2 The two charcoal filled pits (53 and 113) contained only a few indeterminate cereal seeds and some charcoal.

Pit 117 was found to contain two seeds and some chaff of *Triticum spelta* (spelt) and some chaff from *Avena* sp (oats) and Triticum turgidum (bread wheat).

Phase 4 The ditch fills 32, 33 and 35 contained a few indeterminate charred cereal seeds and a few chaff fragments. 33 also contained several weed seeds.

Phase 5 The samples from the ploughsoil (99 and 100) were found to contain only modern seeds, and a single graminae seed was recovered from 100.

Phase 6 The post-pads (2,4,9 and 17) were also found to have few charred plant remains apart from a few indeterminate cereal seeds from 2 and a straw node from 9.

The postholes (5, 39 and 149) were very poor for charred plant remains, with only 149 containing a single seed of *T spelta*. There was considerable contamination from modern seeds in these features.

Topsoil No samples were collected from the topsoil.

6 *Discussion*

The quality and quantity of charred plant remains from the site, together with the degree of modern contamination, made it very difficult to draw any conclusions on agricultural processes. It was also impossible from the charred plant remains to determine any differences in agricultural practices between the phases of the site.

The presence of cereal seeds and chaff suggests that crop processing was being undertaken in the vicinity of the site, but all the material examined appeared to be secondary.

The few weed seeds which were identified from the samples were all common weeds of cultivated ground and do not give any indication of the type of ground used for growing crops.

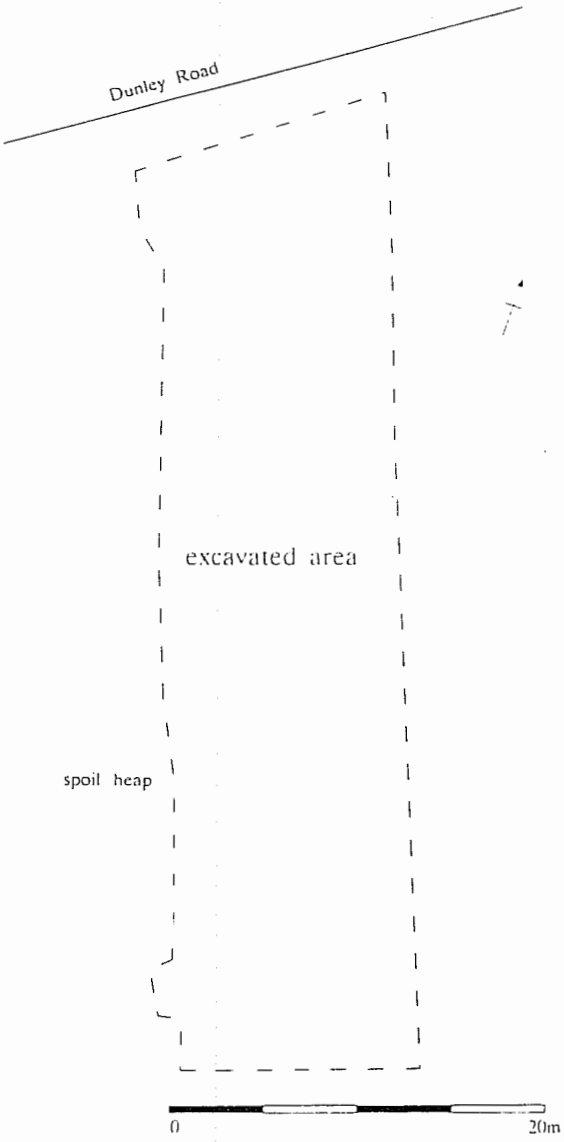
The subsamples retained for phosphate analysis were not examined as it was thought that the contamination levels from modern phosphate input via fertilisers would be too great to enable accurate determination of phosphate levels in the Roman deposits. The subsamples are stored at the Archaeology Section for possible future work.

7 *Conclusions*

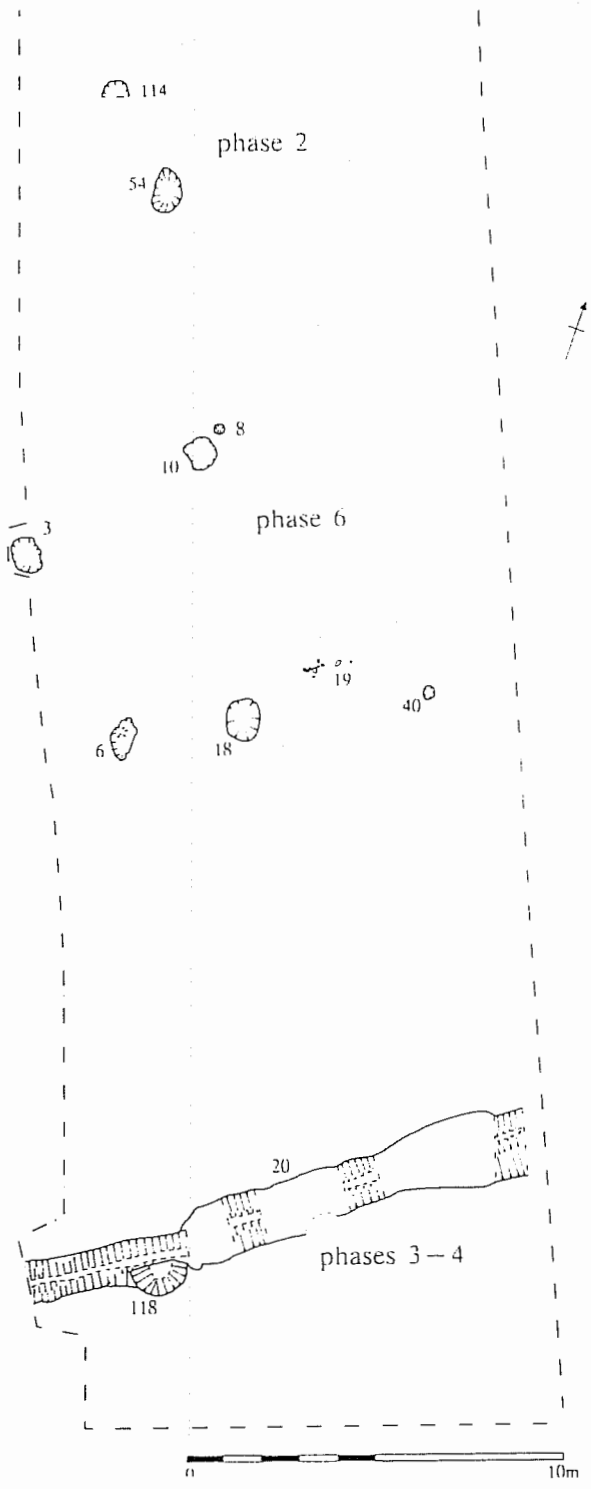
The charred plant remains did not give much information on agricultural practices during the Roman period. All that could be concluded was that crop processing was taking place in the vicinity of the excavated area.

Table 1 Plant remains recovered from samples

Context number	2	4	5	7	9	17	32	33	35	39	53	99	100	113	117	147	149
Cerealae																	
Triticum spelta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
T spelta rachis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-
T spelta glume bases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Triticum turgidum rachis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hordeum sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hordeum sp rachis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp awn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cereal indet	9	-	-	5	-	-	3	3	3	-	7	-	-	18	-	2	-
Straw node	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caryophyllaceae																	
Caryophyllaceae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Graminae																	
Graminae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Leguminosae																	
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leguminosae	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papaveraceae																	
Papaver sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Polygonaceae																	
Rumex sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other seeds	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Modern intrusives	>100	>50	10	-	-	2	6	20	-	2	1	2	5	-	22	>50	6

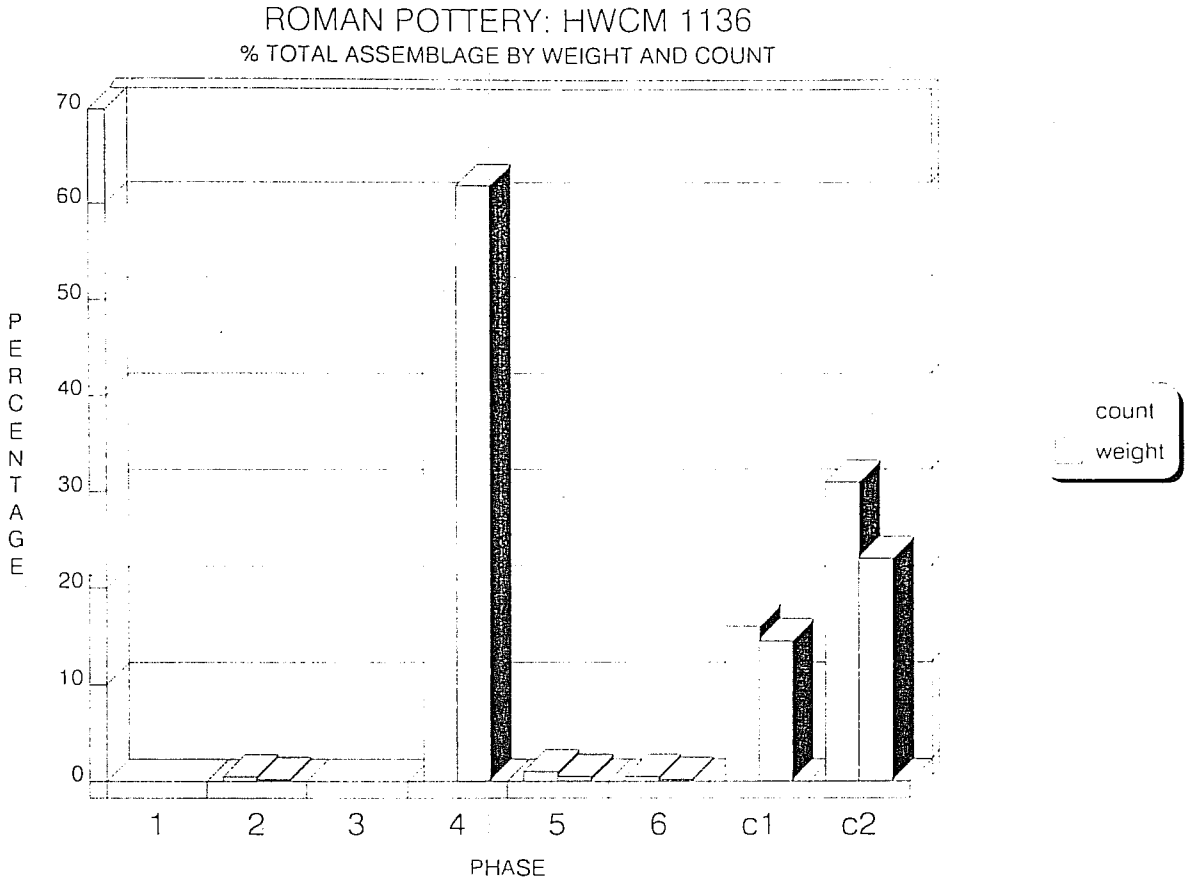


Extent of excavated area



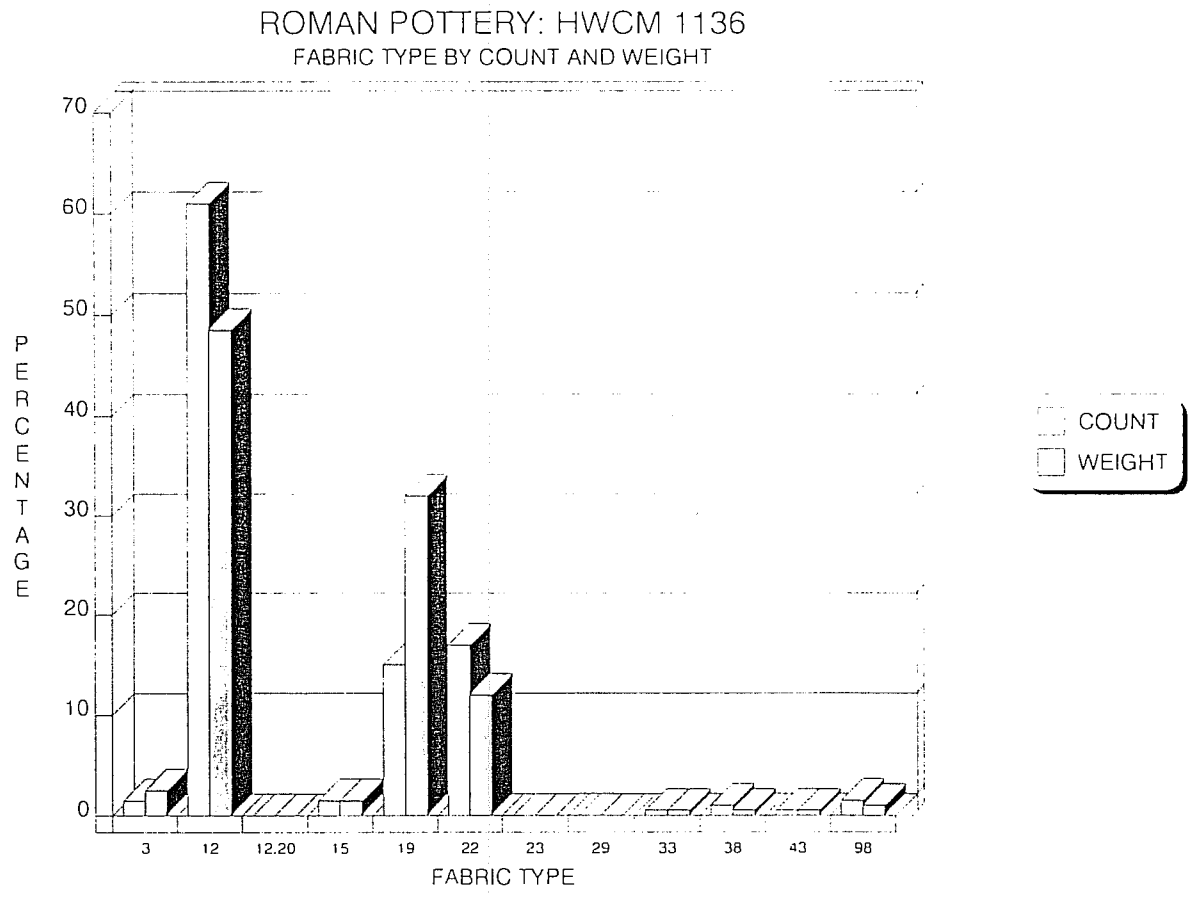
Plan of excavated features

Figure 4



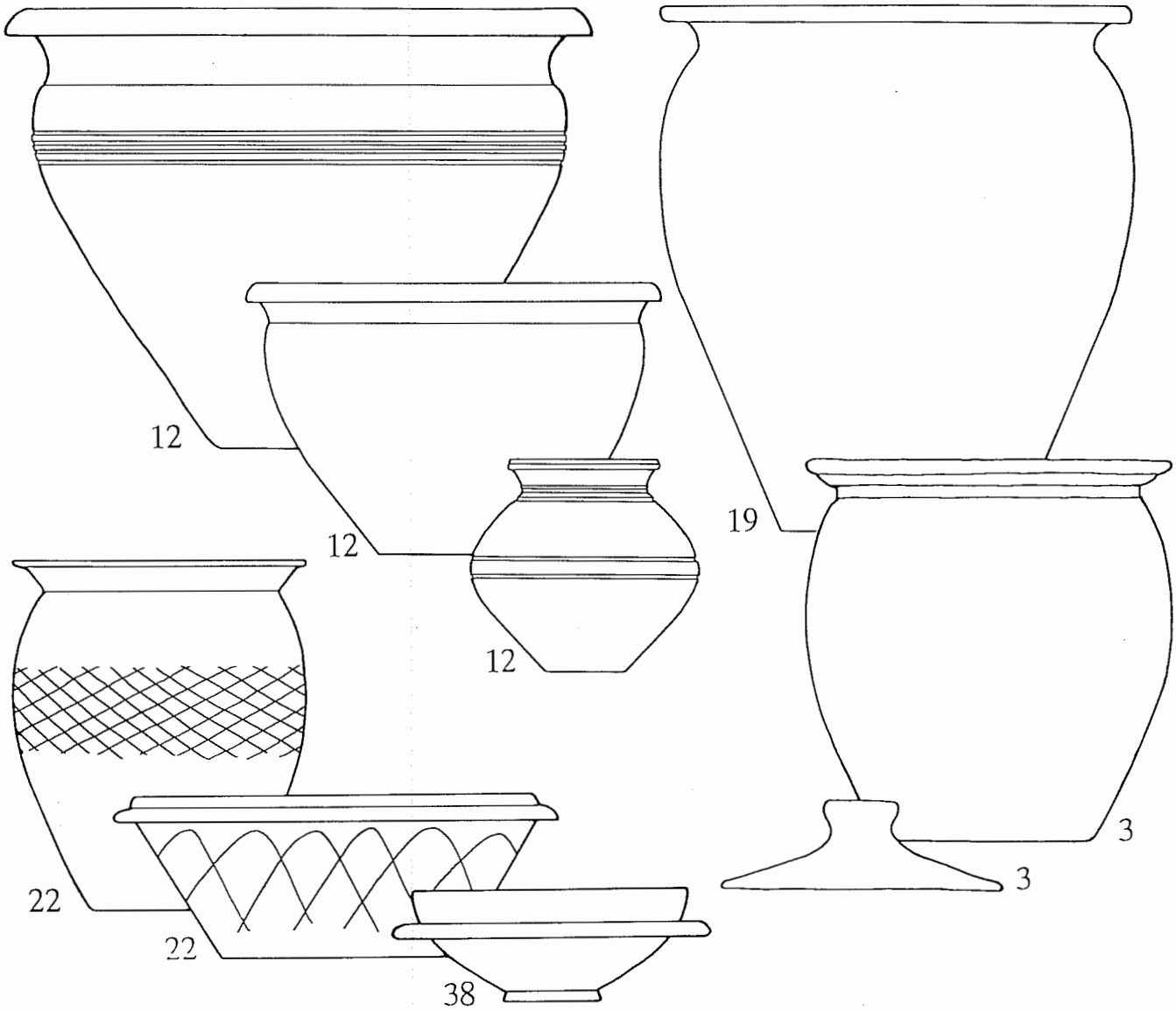
Roman pottery assemblage: quantification by phase (percentages)

Figure 5



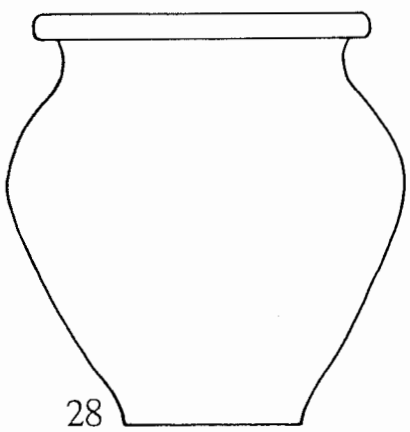
Roman pottery assemblage: fabrics present (percentages)

Figure 6



Vessels of the types found in the Phase 4 ditch fill (scale 1:4)
Figures refer to fabric numbers

Figure 7



Vessel of the type found in the Phase 5 ploughsoil (scale 1:4)
Figures refer to fabric numbers