

**EMERSONS GREEN EAST,  
BRISTOL,  
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**



**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**CP. No: 10271/12**  
**11/07/2014**



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# WARDELL ARMSTRONG ARCHAEOLOGY

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## CONTENTS

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<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>14</b>
1.1 Circumstances of the Project .....	14
<b>2 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1 Project Design .....	15
2.2 The Archaeological Excavation.....	15
2.3 The Archive.....	16
<b>3 BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Location and Geological Context.....	17
3.2 Historical Context.....	17
3.3 Previous Work .....	18
<b>4 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA A.....</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1 Interpretive Summary .....	20
4.2 Roman Features .....	20
4.3 Medieval Features.....	21
4.4 Post-Medieval Features .....	23
<b>5 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA B.....</b>	<b>25</b>
5.1 Interpretive Summary .....	25
5.2 Roman Features – Western Section.....	26
5.3 <i>Ditches</i> .....	26
5.4 <i>Structure {6236}/{4105}</i> .....	37
5.5 <i>Structure {6197} and Associated Features</i> .....	39
5.6 <i>Wells {6031} and [5056]</i> .....	68
5.7 <i>Cist Grave {6010}</i> .....	70
5.8 <i>Spreads, Postholes, Stake-holes, Beam Slot, Pits and Gullies</i> .....	72
5.9 Roman Features – Central Section.....	82
5.10 <i>Cremation Pits – Central Cluster</i> .....	82
5.11 <i>Ditches</i> .....	83
5.12 <i>Structure {4211}</i> .....	89
5.13 <i>Structure {4196} and Associated Features</i> .....	90
5.14 <i>Wall {3586}</i> .....	104
5.15 <i>Structure {4235}</i> .....	106
5.16 <i>Well [3535]</i> .....	111
5.17 <i>Structure {4213}</i> .....	111
5.18 <i>Structure {4233}</i> .....	129
5.19 <i>Pits, Postholes and Stake-holes</i> .....	131
5.20 Roman Features – Eastern Section .....	137
5.21 <i>Ditches and Gullies</i> .....	137
5.22 <i>Cremation Pits – Southern Cluster</i> .....	158
5.23 <i>Structure {3564}</i> .....	160
5.24 <i>Structure {4226}</i> .....	160
5.25 <i>Structure {4222}</i> .....	164
5.26 <i>Track-way</i> .....	165
5.27 <i>Structure {4219}</i> .....	166
5.28 <i>Structure {3583}</i> .....	176
5.29 <i>Pits, postholes and spreads</i> .....	178
5.30 Medieval Features.....	185
5.31 <i>Structure {3967}</i> .....	185
5.32 <i>Pits</i> .....	191
5.33 Post-Medieval Features .....	193

5.34	<i>Culverts and Wall</i> .....	193
5.35	<i>Pits and Posthole</i> .....	197
<b>6</b>	<b>STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA C</b> .....	<b>198</b>
6.1	Interpretive Summary .....	198
6.2	Roman Features .....	198
6.3	<i>Ditches &amp; Gullies</i> .....	198
6.4	<i>Enclosure Ditches</i> .....	207
6.5	<i>Well</i> .....	218
6.6	<i>Cist Grave</i> .....	220
6.7	<i>Kiln</i> .....	222
6.8	<i>Pits, Postholes, Stake-holes and Spreads</i> .....	222
6.9	Post-Medieval Features .....	235
<b>7</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>240</b>
7.1	The Excavations .....	240
7.2	Summary of the Excavation Results .....	240
7.3	Discussion .....	241
7.4	Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis .....	246
<b>8</b>	<b>FINDS</b> .....	<b>247</b>
8.1	Finds Assessment .....	247
8.2	Pottery (Ed McSloy) .....	247
8.3	Post-Roman Pottery Assessment (Ed McSloy) .....	257
8.4	Ceramic Building Material (CBM) .....	258
8.5	Fired Clay .....	258
8.6	Clay Tobacco Pipe .....	259
8.7	Stone .....	259
8.8	Glass .....	260
8.9	Metalwork .....	261
8.10	Evidence of Metalworking .....	261
8.11	Wall Plaster .....	262
8.12	Mortar .....	262
8.13	Concrete .....	263
8.14	Quartz (Dave Jackson) .....	263
8.15	Flint (Dave Jackson) .....	263
8.16	Finds Assemblage: Overall Statement of Potential .....	266
<b>9</b>	<b>SMALL FINDS</b> .....	<b>267</b>
9.1	Introduction .....	267
9.2	Copper Alloy .....	267
9.3	Lead .....	272
9.4	Iron .....	273
9.5	Stone .....	273
9.6	Ceramics .....	274
9.7	Glass .....	275
9.8	Organics .....	275
9.9	Slag .....	276
9.10	Worked Animal Bone .....	276
<b>10</b>	<b>HUMAN REMAINS ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>278</b>
10.1	Non-cremated Neo-natal human remains .....	278
10.2	Cremated Bone Analysis .....	280
<b>11</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>288</b>
11.1	Archaeobotany Introduction .....	288
11.2	Types of Features Represented .....	289
11.3	Discussion of the Plant Remains .....	290
11.4	Discussion of the Heavy Residues .....	292
11.5	Conclusions .....	292

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11.6	Zooarchaeology Introduction.....	292
11.7	Assessment Results .....	293
11.8	Zooarchaeology Conclusions and Recommendations.....	294
<b>12</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>295</b>
12.1	Secondary Sources .....	295
12.2	Other Sources.....	301
<b>APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE .....</b>		<b>302</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATABASE .....</b>		<b>352</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: SMALL FINDS DATABASE .....</b>		<b>385</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4: ARCHAEOBOTANY .....</b>		<b>394</b>
<b>APPENDIX 5: ZOOARCHAEOLOGY .....</b>		<b>435</b>
<b>APPENDIX 6: FIGURES .....</b>		<b>439</b>

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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**FIGURES (APPENDIX 6)**

- FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION
- FIGURE 2: DETAILED LOCATION OF AREAS A, B & C
- FIGURE 3: LOCATION OF HALLEN FARM VILLA AND OTHER VILLAS IN PROXIMITY
- FIGURE 4: AREA A; OVERALL PLAN
- FIGURE 5: AREA A; SECTIONS
- FIGURE 6: AREA B; OVERALL PLAN
- FIGURE 7: AREA B; DETAIL OF NW PART
- FIGURE 8: AREA B; DETAIL OF SW PART
- FIGURE 9: AREA B; DETAIL OF CENTRAL PART
- FIGURE 10: AREA B; DETAIL OF NE PART
- FIGURE 11: AREA B; DETAIL OF SE PART
- FIGURE 12: PLAN OF STRUCTURES {6197} & {6236}/{4105}
- FIGURE 13: PLAN OF STRUCTURES {4196}, {4235} & {4211}
- FIGURE 14: PLAN OF STRUCTURES {3967}, {4213} & {4233}
- FIGURE 15: PLAN OF CENTRAL CREMATION PIT CLUSTER
- FIGURE 16: PLAN OF STRUCTURES {4226} & {4222}
- FIGURE 17: PLAN OF STRUCTURE {4219}
- FIGURE 18: PLAN OF STRUCTURE {3583}
- FIGURE 19: PLAN OF SOUTHERN CREMATION PIT CLUSTER
- FIGURE 20: AREA B; PHASED PLAN
- FIGURE 21: AREA B; SECTIONS
- FIGURE 22: AREA B; SECTIONS
- FIGURE 23: AREA B; SECTIONS
- FIGURE 24: AREA C; OVERALL PLAN
- FIGURE 25: AREA C; PHASED PLAN
- FIGURE 26: AREA C; SECTIONS
- FIGURE 27: AREA C; SECTIONS
- FIGURE 28: AREA C; SECTIONS
- FIGURE 29: SECTIONS OF WELL {2330}

**PLATES**

- PLATE 1: DITCHES [1017] & [1015], LOOKING NORTHEAST .....20
- PLATE 2: DITCH [1013] = [1003], LOOKING SOUTH.....22

PLATE 3: DITCHES [1013] & [1015], LOOKING NORTHWEST .....	24
PLATE 4: SHOT OF DITCH [6220], LOOKING EAST .....	28
PLATE 5: DITCH [3761], LOOKING WEST .....	29
PLATE 6: CORN-DRIER {6236}, THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF STRUCTURE {6197}, POST-PADS {3853} & {3854}, LOOKING EAST 38	
PLATE 7: CORN-DRIER {6236}/{4105}, LOOKING SOUTHEAST .....	38
PLATE 8: CORN-DRIER {6236}/{4105}, LOOKING WEST .....	39
PLATE 9: AERIAL SHOT OF STRUCTURE {6197}, LOOKING WEST .....	40
PLATE 10: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6039] – SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHEAST.....	42
PLATE 11: FOUNDATION TRENCHES [6039] & [6249] – SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTH.....	43
PLATE 12: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6039], SHOWING FOUNDATION STONES {6185} – WEST SIDE, LOOKING WEST .....	43
PLATE 13: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6039] SHOWING WALL {6183} & FOUNDATIONS STONES {6182} – NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING EAST .....	44
PLATE 14: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6039] SHOWING FOUNDATION STONES {6182} – WEST SIDE, LOOKING SOUTH .....	45
PLATE 15: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6039] SHOWING WALL {6200}/{4073} AND FOUNDATIONS {6086}/{4071} – NORTH END, LOOKING WEST.....	46
PLATE 16: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6045] SHOWING WALL {6075}, LOOKING WEST.....	47
PLATE 17: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6090] SHOWING WALL {6199} AND FOUNDATION STONES {6083}, LOOKING NORTH 48	
PLATE 18: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6115], LOOKING EAST.....	49
PLATE 19: FOUNDATION TRENCHES [6249] & [6039], LOOKING SOUTH .....	50
PLATE 20: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6248] SHOWING WALL {6181} & FOUNDATION STONES {6182}, LOOKING EAST.....	51
PLATE 21: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6203] & FOUNDATION STONES {6168}, LOOKING WEST.....	52
PLATE 22: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6213] & FOUNDATION STONES {6167}, LOOKING NORTH .....	52
PLATE 23: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6055], LOOKING WEST.....	54
PLATE 24: POSTHOLE [6227], LOOKING NORTH .....	55
PLATE 25: POSTHOLES [6047] & {6101}, LOOKING NORTH .....	56
PLATE 26: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6066], LOOKING WEST.....	57
PLATE 27: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6062], LOOKING WEST.....	58
PLATE 28: LAYERS (6134)/(6208) & (6211), LOOKING SOUTHEAST .....	59
PLATE 29: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6105], LOOKING EAST.....	59
PLATE 30: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6105], LOOKING WEST.....	60
PLATE 31: SURFACE {6080}, SHOWING ROBBER TRENCH [3631]/[3707] LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	61
PLATE 32: FOUNDATION TRENCH [4061], LOOKING WEST.....	62
PLATE 33: TRENCH [4193], OUTER TRENCH [6039], POST-PAD {3854} AND METALLED SURFACES {3851} & {3852}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	63
PLATE 34: DEMOLITION LAYER (6060), LOOKING SOUTH .....	65

PLATE 35: FOUNDATION TRENCH [6045] & ROBBER TRENCH [6072], LOOKING SOUTH .....	66
PLATE 36: ROBBER TRENCH [3631]/[3707] – SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	68
PLATE 37: WELL {6031}, LOOKING WEST .....	69
PLATE 38: WELL {6031}, LOOKING EAST .....	70
PLATE 39: PRE-EX OF CIST {6010}, LOOKING NORTH .....	71
PLATE 40: CIST {6010}, LOOKING NORTH .....	72
PLATE 41: PIT [6210], LOOKING WEST .....	74
PLATE 42: POSTHOLE [6044], LOOKING SOUTH.....	77
PLATE 43: PIT [6123], LOOKING SOUTH.....	79
PLATE 44: PIT [6239], LOOKING EAST.....	82
PLATE 45: DITCHES [3892] & [3901], LOOKING WEST.....	84
PLATE 46: DITCHES [3901] & [3892], LOOKING WEST.....	85
PLATE 47: PIT [4024], WALL {4129} AND DITCH [4022], LOOKING SOUTH .....	86
PLATE 48: DITCH [3715], LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	86
PLATE 49: DITCH [3715], LOOKING NORTHEAST .....	87
PLATE 50: FURNACE [3949] WITHIN STRUCTURE {4211} WITH FLUE {3992} IN THE BACKGROUND, LOOKING SOUTH ....	90
PLATE 51: AERIAL SHOT OF STRUCTURE {4196} & WALL {3865}, LOOKING EAST .....	91
PLATE 52: FOUNDATION TRENCH [4197] WITH STONES {4245} & WALL {3921}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	92
PLATE 53: FOUNDATION TRENCH [4197] WITH STONES {4245} & WALL {3897}/{3956}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	93
PLATE 54: FOUNDATION TRENCH [4197] WITH STONES {4245} & WALL {3863}, LOOKING EAST .....	93
PLATE 55: WALL {3863}, LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	94
PLATE 56: AERIAL SHOT OF STRUCTURE {4196} SHOWING WALL {3897}/{3956} & STRUCTURE {4235}, LOOKING NORTHEAST	94
PLATE 57: WALL {3863} WITH WALL {3921} IN THE BACKGROUND, LOOKING SOUTH.....	95
PLATE 58: FOUNDATION TRENCH [3929] SHOWING FOUNDATION STONES {3931}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	96
PLATE 59: FOUNDATION TRENCH [4204] & WALL {3906} & LATER WALL {3908}, LOOKING SOUTH.....	97
PLATE 60: POST-PAD {3915}, LOOKING EAST.....	98
PLATE 61: FLOOR {3880} WITH LAYER (3879) IN THE BACKGROUND, LOOKING SOUTH .....	98
PLATE 62: STONE LINED CHANNEL {3989} & FOUNDATION STONES {4245}, LOOKING EAST .....	99
PLATE 63: STONE LINED CHANNEL {3898}/{3899}, FOUNDATION STONES {4245}, INNER FOUNDATION STONES {3931} & DITCH [3901], LOOKING SOUTH.....	100
PLATE 64: POSTHOLE [4121], LOOKING WEST.....	101
PLATE 65: POST-PAD {4205} AND STONY SURFACE (4237), LOOKING SOUTH.....	102
PLATE 66: FOUNDATION TRENCH [3612], LOOKING WEST.....	103
PLATE 67: WALL {3586}, LOOKING WEST.....	105
PLATE 68: WALL {3586}, LOOKING SOUTH.....	105

PLATE 69: WALL {3586}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	106
PLATE 70: WALL {3865} AND SURFACES (4237), LOOKING WEST .....	107
PLATE 71: POSTHOLES [4084] & [4086], LOOKING WEST .....	108
PLATE 72: POSTHOLE [4080], LOOKING SOUTH.....	109
PLATE 73: POSTHOLE {4127}, LOOKING WEST .....	110
PLATE 74: WELL [3535], LOOKING WEST .....	111
PLATE 75: AERIAL SHOT OF STRUCTURES {4213} & {3967} (MIDDLE) AND {4196} (BACKGROUND), LOOKING SOUTH .	112
PLATE 76: TRENCH [4217], SHOWING FOUNDATION STONES {4066} AND WALL {4019}, LOOKING NORTH .....	113
PLATE 77: INNER TRENCH [3972] AND FOUNDATIONS {3973}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	115
PLATE 78: RECTANGULAR POOL [3370], LOOKING WEST.....	117
PLATE 79: RECTANGULAR POOL [3370], LOOKING WEST.....	118
PLATE 80: POOL [3370] SHOWING DRAINAGE CULVERT {4218} & WALLED CAVITY {3372}, LOOKING WEST .....	119
PLATE 81: CULVERT {4218} SHOWING STRUCTURE {3371}, LOOKING EAST .....	119
PLATE 82: CULVERT {4218}, LOOKING WEST.....	120
PLATE 83: WALLED CAVITY {3371} LOOKING NORTH .....	121
PLATE 84: WALLED CAVITY (POST-EX) {3371} AND POOL [3370], LOOKING SOUTH .....	121
PLATE 85: WALLED CAVITY {3372}, LOOKING NORTH .....	122
PLATE 86: WALLED CAVITIES {3371} & {3372} AND DRAINAGE CULVERT {4218}, LOOKING NORTH .....	123
PLATE 87: WALLED CAVITY {3529} AND LEAD PIPE & IMBEX {3425} LOOKING NORTH .....	123
PLATE 88: WALLED CAVITY {3529} AND LEAD PIPE & IMBEX {3425}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	124
PLATE 89: WALLED CAVITY {3529} (POST-EX), SHOWING CUT [3524], LOOKING NORTH.....	125
PLATE 90: STONE LINED PIT [3675], LOOKING SOUTH .....	126
PLATE 91: STONE LINED PIT [3675], LOOKING NORTH .....	127
PLATE 92: INNER TRENCH [3965], WALL {4214} & FOUNDATION STONES {3964} WITH ROBBER TRENCHES [3960] AND [3962], LOOKING SOUTH .....	127
PLATE 93: WELL [3222], LOOKING NORTHWEST .....	129
PLATE 94: PIT [4125], LOOKING SOUTH.....	135
PLATE 95: PIT [3849], LOOKING EAST.....	135
PLATE 96: POSTHOLE [4003], LOOKING SOUTH.....	136
PLATE 97: DITCH [3373], LOOKING NORTHWEST.....	137
PLATE 98: DITCHES [3173], [3171] & [3091] AND [3167] LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	140
PLATE 99: DITCH [4160] & LAYERS (3141) AND (4149), SHOWING FOUNDATIONS {3123} OF STRUCTURE {4226}, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.....	141
PLATE 100: DITCHES [3065], [3064], [3063] & PIT [3062] LOOKING SOUTH .....	143
PLATE 101: SHOT OF DITCHES [4140], [3063], [3251], LOOKING NORTH .....	144
PLATE 102: DITCHES [3091], [3055] AND GULLIES [3057], [3051] & [3049], LOOKING WEST .....	145

PLATE 103: DITCHES [3029] & [3428] AND TRACK-WAY [4135], LOOKING NORTH .....	147
PLATE 104: DITCH [3029] NEAR ITS SOUTHEAST EXTENT, LOOKING NORTHWEST .....	147
PLATE 105: DITCH [3428] & [3029], LOOKING EAST.....	148
PLATE 106: WEST TERMINUS OF DITCH [3068], LOOKING NORTH .....	151
PLATE 107: DITCH [3068], LOOKING EAST .....	151
PLATE 108: DITCHES [3065], [3064], [3063] & PIT [3062] LOOKING SOUTHEAST .....	152
PLATE 109: CREMATION PIT [3326] WITH URN IN SITU, LOOKING WEST .....	159
PLATE 110: CREMATION PIT [3322], LOOKING EAST .....	159
PLATE 111: FOUNDATION STONES {3123}/{3226}, LOOKING WEST.....	161
PLATE 112: STONE SPREADS (3412), (3452) & (3415), LOOKING SOUTH .....	162
PLATE 113: REPAIRED FOUNDATIONS {4228} AND WALL {4229}, LOOKING SOUTH.....	163
PLATE 114: TRACK-WAY [4135] & DITCH [4140], LOOKING SOUTH.....	166
PLATE 115: AERIAL SHOT OF STRUCTURE {4219}, LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	166
PLATE 116: FOUNDATION TRENCH [4220] SHOWING STONES {3716}/{3796} LOOKING SOUTH.....	168
PLATE 117: FURNACE [3615] & FLUE [3669]/[3618], LOOKING SOUTH .....	169
PLATE 118: FLUE [3669]/[3618] & FURNACE [3615], LOOKING NORTH.....	170
PLATE 119: PIT [3403], LOOKING EAST .....	172
PLATE 120: PIT {3311} SHOWING FOUNDATION TRENCH [4220], LOOKING EAST .....	173
PLATE 121: PITS {3311}, {3454} & {3457} AND THE EASTERN SIDE OF STRUCTURE {4219}, LOOKING SOUTHEAST ....	174
PLATE 122: PITS {3457} & {3311} AND FOUNDATION TRENCH [4220], LOOKING WEST .....	175
PLATE 123: SHOT OF STRUCTURE {3853} WITHIN DITCH [4181], LOOKING EAST .....	176
PLATE 124: SHOT OF STRUCTURE {3853}, LOOKING WEST .....	177
PLATE 125: STRUCTURE {3853}, LOOKING EAST.....	178
PLATE 126: POSTHOLE [3720], LOOKING EAST.....	183
PLATE 127: POSTHOLE [3009], LOOKING SOUTH.....	184
PLATE 128: PIT [3061] .....	185
PLATE 129: STRUCTURE {3967}, LOOKING WEST.....	186
PLATE 130: STRUCTURE {3967} & PIT [3926] LOOKING EAST .....	186
PLATE 131: PIT [3926] & POSTHOLE [3925], LOOKING NORTH.....	187
PLATE 132: POSTHOLE [3948], LOOKING SOUTH.....	187
PLATE 133: POSTHOLE [3786], LOOKING NORTHWEST.....	188
PLATE 134: TRENCHES [3927] & [3928], EAST SIDE OF STRUCTURE {3967}, LOOKING SOUTH .....	189
PLATE 135: POSTHOLE [3798], LOOKING WEST .....	190
PLATE 136: POSTHOLE [3759], LOOKING WEST .....	190
PLATE 137: PIT {6234}, LOOKING EAST .....	192



PLATE 138: CULVERT {3484}, LOOKING NORTHWEST .....	194
PLATE 139: CULVERT [3484], LOOKING WEST.....	194
PLATE 140: DITCH [2296], LOOKING SOUTHEAST .....	199
PLATE 141: DITCH [2289], CULVERT CUT [2481] AND DITCH [2464], LOOKING NORTHEAST.....	200
PLATE 142: DITCH [2029], LOOKING NORTHEAST.....	203
PLATE 144: DITCH [2036], LOOKING NORTH .....	207
PLATE 145: NORTH SIDE OF ENCLOSURE [2468] SHOWING DITCH [2476] ON THE LEFT SIDE, LOOKING WEST .....	208
PLATE 146: EAST SIDE OF ENCLOSURE [2468], SHOWING DITCHES [2237] AND [2476], LOOKING SOUTH .....	209
PLATE 148: SOUTH SIDE OF ENCLOSURE DITCH [2484], LOOKING EAST.....	212
PLATE 149: ENCLOSURE DITCH [2476], LOOKING EAST.....	214
PLATE 150: DITCHES [2476] AND [2474], LOOKING WEST .....	215
PLATE 151: ENCLOSURE [2017]/[2120], LOOKING SOUTH.....	216
PLATE 152: ENCLOSURE [2017]/[2120], LOOKING EAST.....	217
PLATE 153: PRE-EX OF ENCLOSURE [2460], LOOKING WEST .....	218
PLATE 154: PRE-EX OF WELL {2330}, LOOKING WEST.....	219
PLATE 155: WELL {2330}, LOOKING WEST .....	220
PLATE 156: CIST {3884} SHOWING IRON BOOT PLATE SF122 IN SITU, LOOKING NORTH.....	220
PLATE 157: CIST {3884} SHOWING IRON BOOT PLATE SF122 IN SITU, LOOKING SOUTH .....	221
PLATE 158: PIT [2110], LOOKING WEST .....	223
PLATE 159: PIT [2420], LOOKING NORTH .....	224
PLATE 160: PIT [2137], LOOKING SOUTHEAST .....	228
PLATE 161: PIT [2058], LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	228
PLATE 162: PIT [2008], LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	230
PLATE 163: PIT [2008] SHOWING POT IN SITU, LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	230
PLATE 164: SHOT OF POST-PAD {2087} WITHIN [2077], LOOKING NORTHWEST.....	231
PLATE 165: POSTHOLE [2045], SHOWING POST-PAD AND PIT [2043], LOOKING EAST.....	233
PLATE 166: PIT [2040], LOOKING SOUTHEAST .....	233
PLATE 167: POSTHOLE [2045] & PIT [2043], LOOKING EAST .....	234
PLATE 168: CULVERT {2033}/{2056}, LOOKING NORTH .....	236
PLATE 169: CULVERT {2033}/{2056}, LOOKING NORTH .....	236
PLATE 170: CULVERT {2483}, LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	238
PLATE 171: CULVERT {2483}, LOOKING EAST.....	238
PLATE 172: RECONSTRUCTED POTTERY VESSELS.....	250

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## SUMMARY

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Emersons Green East, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (NGR ST 677 777). This work was undertaken to fulfil a condition of Taylor Wimpey's planning application (Planning Application No. PK04/1965/O) for a proposed new residential, retail and commercial development. Bristol City Council granted planning consent for the development, on the condition that an archaeological excavation was undertaken.

The archaeological excavation was progressed over 9½ months in three phases, from the 28<sup>th</sup> August 2012 to the 15<sup>th</sup> March 2013, the 29<sup>th</sup> April to the 14<sup>th</sup> June and from the 12<sup>th</sup> August to the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2013. The archaeological excavation consisted of three irregular shaped open areas in the north, east and south fields that surrounded Hallen Farm (Figure 2). Area A, located in the north end of the east field, measured 0.192ha (Figure 4), Area B, located in the east and north fields, measured 2.5ha (Figure 6), and Area C, located in the south field, measured 0.6ha totaling 3.292ha (Figure 24).

Area A contained a series of four shallow ditches and one gully located in its centre.

Area B contained the remains of up to six structures. The predominantly Romano-British remains included a winged villa along with two large and one small rectangular shaped buildings of which one appeared to be the bathhouse and the other the foundation trench of a structure that may have been for industrial use. There was an earlier corn-drier that the villa was built over and an adjoining wall that joined it to one of the rectangular structures. Four wells were identified that included one to the north and a second to the southwest of the villa with the third to the south of one of the rectangular structures. The fourth and largest was next to the bathhouse. The villa, bathhouse and first rectangular structure were built on top of the ridge. Two other rectangular structures were near the base of slope on the eastern side of the ridge and the small rectangular structure was built into one of the large enclosure ditches, to the north of the villa and at the base of the slope. Its function was not clear but its shape was similar to a water-mill though it appeared to lack a water supply. The possible industrial building contained the remains of a furnace and three stone lined pits. A cist burial was also found to the north of the villa and outside the surrounding enclosure ditch and there were two clusters of buried cremation urns. The villa complex was built over an earlier field system that was concentrated on the east, north and west sides of the area. There were pits scattered throughout the area of which some were associated with the villa and others from later activities. There was a post-medieval kiln that truncated part of the villa and two parallel walls, one was post-medieval and the other was modern that were built over the bathhouse.

Area C contained predominantly remains of a Romano-British date. These included a rectangular enclosure with later phases of ditches cut into it and forming a larger rectangular enclosure on its eastern side. Within the enclosure there was a stone built well and two small enclosures that appeared to be small workshops. There were two large storage pits to the south and a kiln to the north of one the workshops and a large post-pad near the other. There were several drainage gullies and ditches throughout, though especially towards the east. There were pits and postholes scattered mostly around the enclosures with a couple outside, to the south. In the southeast corner, there were curvilinear features and post-medieval culverts that meandered throughout the southeast and eastern sides of the area.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The archaeological excavation was supervised by Mike McElligott assisted by Juan Moreno and Charles Rickaby, Sean Johnson, Nathan Chinchin, Alistair Byford-Bates, Rachel Stacey, Kirsty Beecham, Chris Timmins, Hannah Flint, Michelle Gamble, Hope Hancox, Sam Pointer, Emily Gal, Claire McGlenn, Lee Newton, Phil Wright, Fredrick Neville-Jones, Ed Johnson, Helen Phillips, Hypatia Atheria, Damion Churchill, Ben Moore, Angus Clark, Kevin Mounsey, Karen Mason, Rebekah Pressler, Paul Geldard, Dan Miller, Dan Tomlinson, Barbara Dziurawiec, Karen Duignan, Rebecca Enlander, James Coles, Eva Maria Gonzalez Suarez, Pete Aherne, Ryan Wilson, James Hicks, Steve Froud, Frances Ward, Ray Ducker, Diana Chard, Tom Stewart, Natalia Hunt and Peter Capps. The report was written by Mike McElligott and the drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey.

The finds assessment was undertaken by Megan Stoakley, WAA Finds and Archives Officer with contributions from David Jackson, Don O'Meara, Frank Giecco and Ed McSloy (Senior Finds and Archive Officer for Cotswolds Archaeology).

The environmental assessment was undertaken by Don O'Meara, WAA Environmental Officer

The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Technical Director for WAA. The report was edited by Richard Newman, Post-Excavation Manager for WAA.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In September 2012, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) were invited by Taylor Wimpey PLC to undertake an archaeological excavation at Emersons Green East, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (NGR ST 677 777; Figure 1), ahead of proposed residential, retail and commercial development.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development area lies directly to the east of the Bristol and Bath Science Park. The three open areas were located in the north, northwest, east and south fields that surround Hallen Farm. As a result, David Haigh, South Gloucestershire County Archaeologist requested a programme of archaeological investigation, prior to the development taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the fieldwork undertaken and the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork data collation, structuring and assessment. It highlights those areas which would benefit from further analysis in order to provide a text for publication.
- 1.1.4 All context numbers have been placed within brackets throughout the discussion and are differentiated between cuts [ ], deposits ( ) and structures { }, a table of which is provided in Appendix 1 below. All sample numbers appear in brackets as such < >.

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## 2 METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) in response to a request by Taylor Wimpey, for an archaeological excavation of three open areas. Following acceptance of the project design by David Haigh, South Gloucestershire County Archaeologist, WAA was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

### 2.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

2.2.1 The aims and principal methodology of the archaeological excavation were elucidated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with South Gloucestershire County Council and can be summarised as follows:

- to elucidate the results of the trial trenching which identified archaeological features and deposits of Romano-British date;
- to establish the spatial extent and character of the archaeological remains;
- to establish a chronological sequence for the deposits and substantiate any evidence for phased activity;
- to identify archaeological remains which may pre-date or post-date those uncovered in the trial trenches;
- to set the archaeological remains within a local and regional archaeological context;
- to disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

2.2.2 In addition, in accordance with the IfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* section 9 (2008) and their *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2009), it was the intention that the excavation should result in a stable, ordered and accessible site archive.

2.2.3 Turf and topsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

2.2.4 Archaeological deposits and features were sampled systematically in accordance with WAA standard environmental sampling practice and English Heritage guidelines (2002). The processing was overseen by Don O'Meara (WAA Environmental Officer).

- i. 2.2.5 All written records utilised the WAA pro-forma record sheets.

- 2.2.6 Plans and sections were drawn on water resistant drafting film. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections at 1:10 or 1:20. The captured data was digitised using AutoCAD software by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology.
- 2.2.7 A site diary was maintained detailing the nature of the work undertaken each day.
- 2.2.8 All finds belong to the landowner, but have been initially taken to the premises of WAA for assessment.

### **2.3 THE ARCHIVE**

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2009) and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited within Bristol Museum, under accession numbers BRSMG 2012.48. Copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Thornbury, South Gloucestershire, will be available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA12, EGB-B, CP 10271/12**.
- 2.3.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, and Gloucestershire County Council, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

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## 3 BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 Emersons Green lies within undulating open agricultural and pasture land on the northern outskirts of Bristol (6 miles from the city centre), in South Gloucestershire. (Natural England 2013) and lies at a height of approximately 53m AOD. It is within the Bristol, Avon Valleys and Ridges National Character Area (Natural England 2013). The underlying geology is primarily Upper Pennant Series sandstone and Coal Measures with overlying Mercian Mudstone. The overlying soils are silty and of variable thickness and are wetter in the centre and northern parts of the site.

### 3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.2.1 *Introduction:* this historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area. References to the County Historic Environment Record (HER) are included where known.

3.2.2 *Roman:* The area was extensively settled in the Roman period and villas lay on either side of the Avon Valley (Natural England 2013, 10). A Roman road (SMR 1353) runs along the eastern boundary of the study area and was the route between Bitton (possibly the Roman settlement *Trajectus*) and Gloucester.

3.2.3 *Medieval:* The area became part of the Anglian kingdom of the Hwicce in the 6<sup>th</sup> century and by the later Anglo-Saxon period a significant centre had developed at Pucklechurch (Natural England 2014, 10). Medieval sources for the Emersons Green area are very limited but include references to people in Mangotsfield whose surnames possibly reflect where they dwelt for example '*atte forde*' and '*atte broke*'. Only one medieval reference can be attributed with certainty to the neighbourhood of the study area that of '*Roger atte Halle*' who is likely to be associated with the precursor of the modern Hallen Farm. No references of medieval date were noted relating directly to the study area (Young 2011).

3.2.4 The study area lies across the boundary between the parishes of Pucklechurch and Mangotsfield within the area formerly covered by the Royal Forest of Kingswood.. A coal mining industry was present in Kingswood from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, though earlier mining may have been undertaken from the Roman period (WAA 2006).

3.2.5 *Post-medieval and Modern:* In 1687 there were seventy collieries in the area, while in 1656 a Mr. Copley had employed a graduate of Balliol College to try to solve the problem of using coal rather than charcoal in the iron industry. This was part of a search for new industrial materials and techniques which has since characterised the district. In 1743, for example, the first zinc works in Europe was established at Warmley. By the later 17<sup>th</sup> century Bristol was England's second city and port after London and its commercial and industrial growth increased the importance of infrastructure within its hinterland. In 1727 the London and Chippenham road (which passes through Pucklechurch village) became the first of several routes from

Bristol to become a turnpike road. A certain James Emerson of Hanham was actively involved in the development of industry in the area at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and as a tribute to his achievements the area was named after him (WAA 2006)

- 3.2.6 Documents from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries are plentiful for this part of South Gloucestershire. The South Gloucestershire HER is dominated by records of industrial activity, principally coal mining, although conclusive evidence for industrial activity within the study area is confined to a series of field and habitation names and a number of sunken and raised earthworks indicative of coal shaft and pit head locations. It is noted that neither the topography, form or pattern of the present medieval and later agricultural landscape provides any substantial evidence concerning earlier organisation or land use although it is also noted that the origin of both Dibben Lane and Howsmoor Lane are likely to be of medieval or earlier origin (Young 2011).
- 3.2.7 There are several indications of industrial activity, with two quarries (opposite Shortwood Brickworks and to the south of Greentree Farm) and further workings in the north eastern corner of the study area, possibly associated with the adjacent railway or Parkfield Colliery. The study area is crossed by several footpaths, including a route along the line of the Roman road (alongside the railway) and a diagonal path across Lyde Green Common. The latter follows a different alignment from that shown on earlier maps, and utilises a footbridge to the south of that maintained by Westerleigh in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This may denote an alteration in parochial administration and, combined with the assimilation of the northerly 'arm' of the common into adjoining farmland to leave just a track, illustrates the transition of the common from agricultural to recreational usage (WAA 2006).

### **3.3 PREVIOUS WORK**

- 3.3.1 Numerous excavations and investigations have occurred in the immediate area around Emersons Green, including a series of watching briefs, an evaluation, a geophysical / topographical survey and a preliminary geotechnical investigation.
- 3.3.2 Archaeological evaluation was carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit in 2001 on the area of the Bristol & Bath Science Park, between the ring road and the application site's western boundary. The evaluation, which comprised desk-based research, geophysical survey and trial trenching, found the nationally important remains of a medieval ironworking industry and a substantial 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century farmstead. An excavation followed in 2010 (<http://avonarchaeology.co.uk/projects.html>).
- 3.3.3 A series of watching briefs and associated recording works were carried out on construction of the Avon Ring Road (Shortwood Northern Link) and roundabouts in the 1990s. In the sections closest to the site, these exercises found a number of isolated flint artefacts, fragments of medieval and possibly Roman pottery, post-medieval finds, former boundary features and, most significantly, an iron-smelting furnace, which was undated but was shown to extend outside the road corridor.



- 3.3.4 A geophysical survey was undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd in 2004, within the study area. The survey revealed isolated linear features, fragments of lynchet based field system which is possibly prehistoric in origin in the northwest corner and possible early collieries with a concentration of features around Hallen Farm which is situated on top of a prominent natural ridge. The topographic survey was undertaken by Souterrain Archaeological Services (Roseveare 2006).
- 3.3.5 A preliminary geotechnical investigation of the site was undertaken by Hydrock Ltd. and was monitored by Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd. in 2011. At the northern end of the site, extensive and numerous features were observed that were associated with post-medieval coal mining activity which included small, deep rectangular mineshafts and bell pits. Two large trenches were interpreted as the location of substantial open cast coal mining. Gullies, ditches and possible postholes were also observed and may have been evidence of timber structures. A geophysical survey indicated buried masonry pit head structures. Further coal mining activity was observed to the south of Hallen Farm in the form of two backfilled coal shafts and a series of stone drains. To the southeast of Hallen Farm, a large feature containing a substantial assemblage of Romano-British pottery dated to 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century AD was partially excavated and it was thought to be part of a possibly new and unrecorded Roman settlement. A small number of archaeological features were observed in the surrounding area that are possibly of prehistoric origin along with drains and culverts associated with post-medieval coal mining activities.

## 4 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA A

### 4.1 INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

4.1.1 Following top-soil stripping, in the field to the northeast of Hallen Farm, four shallow ditches, one gully and six pits were observed, located in the central part of the area. Three of the ditches were aligned northwest – southeast, one was aligned north northwest – south southeast that was parallel to a curvilinear ditch that turned to the northwest (Figures 2 & 4). These features were interpreted as being of Roman, medieval and post-medieval in origin

### 4.2 ROMAN FEATURES

4.2.1 Ditch [1017] was a shallow curvilinear feature located in the centre of the area and aligned north – south, turning to the northwest at its northern end and terminating next to southeast side of pit [1006]. It ran parallel to ditch [1013] 0.25m to the east, and was cut by the northwest terminal of later ditch [1015] on the east side at its southern end. It measured 23.6m in length by 0.55m to 0.8m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.16m. It had moderate / gradually sloping sides becoming steeper at the northern end with a flat, slightly concave base that gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (1059), was a firm mottled light grey sandy clay that contained occasional sand fragments and charcoal and manganese flecks. Two pieces of slag and one piece of struck flint were recovered. It possibly forms a large outer square or U-shaped enclosure with ditch [1008] that was to the south and ditches [5073]/[6130] to the east and [3063] to the south, both of which were in Area B. The fill in the ditch, like the fill in [1013], appeared to have been derived from a single depositional event, possibly backfilling to level the area. The ditch was covered by deposit (1030) and cut an earlier layer (1031) (Plate 1) (Figures 4 & 5).



Plate 1: Ditches [1017] & [1015], looking northeast

- 4.2.2 Pit [1006] was located near the centre of the area, to the west of the northwest terminus of ditch [1017] and was cut by ditch [1008], near its eastern terminus. It was circular in plan and measured 1.1m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.46m. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (1007) was a loose mottled mid brown clay that contained occasional small stones and five large flat stones of which three were on the base the fourth stone slightly angled on the east side and the fifth on the west side. Iron slag was recovered from near the base (Figures 4 & 5).
- 4.2.3 Deposit (1031) was located in the southern end of the area and was cut by ditches [1013] and [1017]. It measured 0.18m in depth but its extent was unknown as it continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was a firm light yellow / grey silty sandy clay that contained occasional manganese, charcoal and burnt clay flecks. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered (Figure 4).
- 4.2.4 Pit [1034] was located in the southern end of the area, 0.6m west of ditch [1017]. It was oval shaped in plan and measured 0.84m in length by 0.66m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.13m. It had irregular gradual sloping sides with an uneven base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (1033) was a moderately firm blackish brown clay silt that was charcoal rich. The upper fill (1036) was a firm brownish orange silty clay that contained occasional small / medium stone. No finds were recovered from either fill. It was probably a tree throw (Figures 4).
- 4.2.5 Deposit (1032) was located in the southern end of the area and was cut by ditch [1013]. It measured 0.03m in depth but its extent was unknown as it continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was a compact orangey grey / brown silty clay. No finds were recovered (Figure 4).

### 4.3 MEDIEVAL FEATURES

- 4.3.1 Ditch [1013] was a shallow feature located in the centre of the site, aligned north northwest – south southeast and it ran parallel to ditch [1017], 0.25m to the west (Figures 4 & 5). It measured 36.5m in length by 0.34m to 0.9m in width and was excavated to depths between 0.03m to 0.32m. It had moderately steep, slightly curving sloping sides with a sub-rounded base that gave it a U-shaped profile (Figure 5). The fill (1056) was a firm light / mid orangey grey brown silty clay that contained sandstone fragments and burnt clay flecks. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from its southern end and was dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century. The fill appears to have been a single depositional event, possibly intentional backfilling to level the area for later small-scale industrial activity. Such activity may be indicated by fired clay and slag that was recovered from ditch [1015] which cut fill (1056). A second, lower fill (1026) was observed only in the south end and consisted of a moderately firm light orange brown silty sandy clay. No finds were recovered. The fill appeared to have originated as an erosion deposit derived from the ditch sides as it was similar to the natural substrate. The ditch was in two segments with the northern end measuring 8m in length, though it continued northwards beyond the limit of excavation. The southern end measured 28.5m in length and it also continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south, going into Area B where it

appeared to continue as ditch [3063]. There was a gap of 0.45m between the two sides and may have represented an entrance. The ditch has been disturbed by root activity and by ploughing. The southern end was also cut by a later ditch, [1015], on its east side and the south terminus of the northern end by a land drain. It was covered by deposit (1030) and cut two earlier deposits (1031) and (1032) (Plates 2 & 3).



Plate 2: Ditch [1013] = [1003], looking south

- 4.3.2 Ditch [1008] was located in the northwest corner of the site, aligned east – west with a slight curve that gave an S-shape. It measured 16.4m in length by 0.6m (east side) to 1.2m (west side) in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.1m to 0.25m. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a concave base that gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (1058), was a loose light grey / brown clay that contained occasional small stones. Some sherds of medieval pottery dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century were recovered along with one piece of burnt flint. It was cut by pits [1041], [1039], [1046] and [1044] on its west side and cuts pit [1006] on its east side just before it terminates. It possibly forms a large outer square or U-shaped enclosure with ditch [1017] that was to the south and ditches [5073]/[6130] to the east and [3063] to the south, both of which were in Area B. Its northwest terminus was 0.3m to south of [1008]'s eastern terminus (Plate 4) (Figures 4 & 5).
- 4.3.3 Gully [1038] was a shallow narrow feature that was located in the northwest side of the site, aligned roughly east – west and was parallel to ditch [1008], 0.1m to the north. It measured 6m in length by 0.34m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.05m to 0.38m. It had sharp, gradually sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-

shaped profile. The fill, (1037)/(1048) was a moderately firm mid grey orangey brown sandy silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and slag fragments (Figures 4 & 5).

- 4.3.4 Pit [1041] was located in the northwest corner of the area and was part of a cluster of four pits. It cut the north side of ditch [1008] near its possible western terminus and was 0.1m to the west of pit [1039]. It was oval shaped in plan and measured 0.7m in length by 0.47m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.19m. It had sharp steep sloping sides that became gradual on its south side, with a concave base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (1049) was a moderately firm light / mid brown silty clay. It measured 0.47m in length by 0.45m in width and was 0.06m in depth. No finds were recovered. The upper fill (1042) was loose mid brown sandy clay that contained a thin band of manganese flecks and several pieces of slag were recovered. It measured 0.7m in length by 0.47m in width and was 0.13m in depth (Figure 4).
- 4.3.5 Pit [1039] was located in the northwest corner of the area and was part of a cluster of four pits. It cut the north side of ditch [1008] near its possible western terminus and was 0.1m to the east of pit [1041]. It was oval shaped in plan and measured 0.44m in length by 0.34m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.1m. It had gradual sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (1040) was loose mid / dark brown sandy clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered (Figure 4).
- 4.3.6 Pit [1046] was located in the northwest corner of the area and was in a cluster of four pits. It was cut into the fill of ditch [1008] on its north side. It was cut a by later pit [1044] on its north side. It was oval shaped in plan and measured 0.71m in length by 0.31m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.15m. It had gradual concaved sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (1045) was a loose greyish brown sandy clay that contained occasional small stone. No finds were recovered (Figures 4 & 5).

#### 4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES

- 4.4.1 Ditch [1015] appears to be an enclosure ditch that was located in the southeast corner of the site, aligned northwest – southeast, its northwest terminus cut ditches [1017] and [1013] and its southeast end continued beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 16.5m in length by 0.8m to 1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a narrow, concave base which gave it a U-shaped profile. The ditch was at its deepest at the northwest end, getting shallower as it headed southeast. It contained two fills, the lower primary fill, (1028)/(1055), was in patches and only visible in sections at either end of the ditch. It was a moderately firm light mottled grey orangey brown silty sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks, burnt clay and slag fragments. It measured 0.37m to 1m in width by 0.18m to 0.38m in depth. It appeared to be the result of erosion of the ditch sides. The upper fill (1057) was a firm light / mid mottled grey orangey brown silty sandy clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments, burnt clay fragments, charcoal flecks, pieces of



slag and a clay pipe. It measured 0.57m to 1m in width by 0.09m to 0.38m in depth. It was truncated by several land drains. This was a later ditch that cut two earlier ones and from the burnt clay and slag found within it, appears to have been close to a site of intense and frequent smelting activity to the west associated with pit [6187] (Plates 2 & 3) (Figures 4 & 5).



*Plate 3: Ditches [1013] & [1015], looking northwest*

- 4.4.2 Deposit (1030) was located in the southern end of the area, covering ditches [1013] and [1017]. It was a moderately firm light yellow / grey brown sandy clay that measured 0.22m in depth but its extent was unknown as it continued beyond the limit of excavation. It contained occasional manganese and charcoal flecks. It was possibly disturbed natural that may have been the result of landscaping / leveling associated with the post-med coal mining nearby as it appeared to seal a ceramic land drain (Figure 4).
- 4.4.3 Deposit (1021) was located near the centre of the area and covered sections of ditch [1013]. It was a compact orangey grey / brown silty clay that contained occasional small stones and measured 0.07m in depth. No finds were recovered. It was probably plough soil (Figure 4).

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## 5 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA B

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### 5.1 INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

- 5.1.1 Following top-soil stripping in the fields to the east and north of Hallen Farm (Figures 2 & 6), that included the removal of the modern track-way, the remains of a large and complex building were noted. This was interpreted as a 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century tripartite corridor villa. It had been constructed on top of the remains of an earlier structure that was interpreted as a corn-drier. In addition another rectangular structure was noted that appeared to be linked to an earlier structure also interpreted as a corn-drier. There were also the truncated remains of foundation trenches of walls the surrounded three sides of this rectangular structure. To the east of the villa remains were found of a large void cut into the bedrock, a stone lined pit with an adjacent very large well with a culvert. These were interpreted as the remains of a bathhouse.
- 5.1.2 There were a series of postholes within the structure interpreted as a bathhouse that appeared to be the remains of a rectangular medieval structure. Three other wells were identified of which one was to the north of the villa with the second to the southwest and the third to the south of the rectangular structure. These structures were on top of a natural ridge and sloping down to the east, there was the remains of a second rectangular shaped structure that may have been a large sheep-pen with a stone track-way running along its eastern side with the badly truncated remains of a structure that contained a furnace and three stone lined pits. There was a small pen next to the northeastern corner of the rectangular structure. In the southwest corner of the area there were the truncated remains of a cobbled surface near what appeared to be the entrance to the villa and comprised of two large post-holes and a joining beam slot. A cist burial was also found to the north of the villa and outside the surrounding enclosure ditch.
- 5.1.3 The villa complex was built over an earlier field system that was concentrated on the east, north and west sides of the area of which some boundary ditches were backfilled prior to construction of the villa complex and others were re-used along with more enclosure ditches that were dug around the structures. There were a scattering of pits throughout the area of which some were associated with the villa and others from later activities. There was a post-medieval kiln that truncated part of the villa and two parallel walls, one was post-medieval and the other was modern. There were several modern rubbish pits that were observed near the east and north sides of Hallen Farm, some of which were cut into features. The main structure was truncated by a modern track-way and by recently dug ditches on its east and west sides and also by a service trench on its west side.
- 5.1.4 The majority of the features within Area B were Romano-British and because of the large size of the area, the Roman features discussed in this report are divided into three sections; western, central and eastern (Figure 6).

## 5.2 ROMAN FEATURES – WESTERN SECTION

### 5.3 DITCHES

- 5.3.1 Ditch [5045] was located in the southwest corner of the area to the north of ditch [5015] and ran parallel to it also (Figure 8). It was aligned east-west and was linear shaped with a rounded eastern terminus and was partially visible as it continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west. An exploratory trench opened further west of the main site revealed the ditch continued westwards. It measured 25.3m by 2.7m though it narrowed to 1m at its terminus by 0.3m – 0.5m. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The single fill (4165) was a firm dark reddish grey-brown silty clay that contained frequent large stone and occasional small stone inclusions. Some sherds of pottery were recovered along with post-medieval pottery from on top of the fill. It was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.3.2 Ditch [5097] was located in the southwest corner of the area (Figure 8). It was aligned north northwest-south southeast and measured 17.75m by 9.9m by 0.4m. It was almost completely removed by the southern end of ditch [5072] that was on the same alignment. It appeared to have a rounded terminus at its eastern end before the corner between ditch [5072] and enclosure ditch [5073], but only its northern side remained. At its western end, it continued beyond the limit of excavation. It had moderately steep slightly concave sloping sides with a rounded base. The lower fill (5096) was visible near the eastern terminus and consisted of a firm yellow-red orange clay that contained occasional charcoal lumps and measured 0.3m by 0.07m thick. The second fill (5095) like (5096) was only visible near the eastern terminus and consisted of a thin layer of charcoal 0.02m thick by 0.4m wide. These two layers appeared to be the result of localized slumping and dumping of burnt material. The main fill (5130)/(5094) was throughout the rest of what remained of the ditch and it consisted of a firm yellow sandy clay that occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. It measured 0.1 – 0.2m by 0.1m – 0.2m. The ditch appeared to be for drainage system of the early field boundaries that pre-dated the villa complex and was later cut by ditch [5072] on the same alignment. It was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.3.3 Ditch [5179] was located to the southwest of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was linear shaped, aligned east-west, with a rounded western terminus and its eastern side was completely cut away by ditch [5073]. It measured 5.15m by 1m by 0.24m. It had steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (5180) was a loose light brown-yellow silty clay that contained frequent stone inclusions. It may have been a continuation of ditch [5043], to the west. It was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.3.4 Ditch [5172]/[5168] was located to the west of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was linear shaped, aligned east-west and measured 21m by 1.86m – 3.3m by 0.29m – 0.42m. It was cut by ditches [5072] and [5073] on its eastern side and its western side continued beyond the limit of excavation. It had gradual to moderate sloping



- sides at its western end and steep to near vertical sloping sides at the eastern end with a flattish base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (5171)/(5169) was a firm greyish orangey mid to dark brown sandy silty clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.3.5 Ditch [5117] was located to the southwest of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was linear shaped and was aligned northeast-southwest. It was cut by ditch [5121] that went across it in the middle and followed the same northeast-southwest alignment and its western end side was cut by culvert {5041}. It measured 5.63m by 1.3m by 0.28m. It had moderate sloping sides with a slightly curved base and a U-shaped profile. The lower fill (5118) was a firm very mottled reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent mudstone fragments and measured 0.45m wide by 0.12m thick. The middle fill (5119) was a firm orangey brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments and measured 0.17m by 0.15m. The upper fill (5120)/(5131) was a firm orange-yellow brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and measured 0.35m – 1.3m by 0.1m – 0.25m. It was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.3.6 Ditch [5043] was located to the south of structure {6197} and was aligned east-west. It was cut by L-shaped ditch [4170] along its northern edge on its western side and by the modern track-way and trench for a water-pipe on its eastern side (Figure 8). It was cut into the bedrock and was linear shaped with a rounded eastern terminus and measured 19m by 1.2m by 0.4m. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (4166) was a moderately firm light orange-red brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments of various sizes throughout the fill with the larger ones observed flat on the base. Twenty-one sherds of Romano-British and late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from the fill along with a piece of a stone roof tile. It may have been the continuation of ditch [5179], to the east and was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.3.7 Ditch [5090] was located to the west of the southern terminus of ditch [5088] (Figure 8). Its western half was cut by ditch [5127]. It was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 2.3m by 1.4m by 0.2m. It had gradual sloping sides with a slightly rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (5091) was a firm light brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments. Its function was unclear as very little of it remained.
- 5.3.8 Ditch [6220] was located under room X at the northern end of structure {6197} (Figure 8) (Plate 4). It was aligned east-west and measured 5.8m by 1.2m by 0.15m – 0.38m. It was linear shaped with a round eastern terminus that stopped short of inner foundation trench [6045] but its western side was cut by foundation trenches [6170] and [6090]. It also cut layer (6134). It had gradual, slightly concave steep sloping sides with a concave base and a V-shaped profile. The lower fill (6219) was a moderately firm mid orange-brown sandy silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments. It was very similar to the leveling layer (6134) and formed from the erosion or collapsed material of the upper sides. It measured 5m by 1.1m by 0.15m thick. It was visible throughout most of the trench except at the eastern

terminus which only contained the upper fill (6218)/(6247). The upper fill was a moderately friable light to mid greyish orange-brown silty sand that contained frequent sandstone fragments and moderate small stone. Eight sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with fragments of animal bone. The fill was visible throughout and measured 5.8m by 1.2m by 0.23m – 0.32m thick. The ditch was part of the early field system and was intentional backfilled to make way for the villa complex. It was on the same alignment as ditch [3761] and though its northwest terminus was truncated by inner foundation trench [6045], the gap between it and the southeast terminus of [6220] appeared to represent an entrance.



Plate 4: Shot of ditch [6220], looking east

5.3.9 Ditch [3761] was located to the west of ditch [3715] and was under the northern end of room XII in structure {6197} (Figures 8 & 9) (Plate 5). It was aligned west northwest- east southeast and measured 36m by 0.56m – 1.03m by 0.18m – 0.3m. It was linear shaped with a sub-squared eastern terminus but the western terminus was not visible as it was cut by {6197}. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base that was rounded on the western side and a V-shaped profile. The main fill (4173) consisted of a moderately firm mid orangey-reddish grey brown silty clay that contained moderate to frequent sandstone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and moderate burnt animal bone fragments. Seven sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. Its eastern end appeared to have naturally silted up but the western side appeared to have been partially backfilled probably prior to the construction of the villa. There was an upper fill (3891) that was visible only in the middle of the ditch and it consisted of a loose dark grayish brown clayey silt that contained frequent small stone inclusions and seventy sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 9m by 0.68m by 0.18m thick. The

ditch was part of an early Roman field system and ditch [6220] was a continuation on the same alignment. The gap between the two ditches may represent an entrance.



*Plate 5: Ditch [3761], looking west*

- 5.3.10 Ditch [3608] was located to the north of structure {6197} in the northwest side of the area (Figure 7) and appeared to be part of the early field system. It was linear shaped, aligned northeast-southwest with moderately steep sloping sides and rounded base. It appeared to be heavily truncated by ploughing and only measured 3m by 0.5m by 0.1m. It was cut into a band of natural clay on top of the ridge that was predominately bedrock. Its southern end was possibly cut by foundation trench [4193] and the northern end appeared to peter out. It was perpendicular to the northern side of enclosure ditch [4170] and parallel to its western side and may have been an inner boundary ditch. The fill (3609) was a moderately firm dark grey clayey silt that contained two iron hobnail fragments and one iron fitting. It was part of the early Roman field system.
- 5.3.11 Ditch [5178] was located to the west of the southwest corner of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was the shallow remains of a ditch and had been cut by [5088] so only its sides remained. It was only visible in section and its true extent was not clear. It was linear shaped and aligned north-south that measured roughly 8m by 2.3m by 0.2m deep. It had gradual gently sloping sides. The fill (5129) consisted of firm yellow-brown very stony silty clay that contained frequent pebbles. It was part of the early Roman field system.
- 5.3.12 Ditch [5088] was located to the west of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was roughly north-south aligned with rounded terminals at both ends. It was partially sealed by stony layers (5183) and (5184) at its southern end and cut into layer (5163) that

was visible in its middle and northern sections. It measured 33.31m by 1.4m by 0.1m – 0.41m. It had steep sloping sides with a flattish base and a U-shaped profile. The main fill (**4167**) was a loose light to dark brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments throughout. Two hundred and ninety-four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. Animal bone fragments were recovered also along with three iron nails and a copper alloy fitting, SF308. There was an upper fill (**5158**) that was visible only near the northern terminus that appeared to be within a depression. It was a loose yellow-brown silty clay that contained occasional large flat stones at the base of the fill and it measured 1.55m by 0.16m thick. It appeared to be part of a later Roman field system that pre-dated the later Roman structures.

5.3.13 Ditch [**5072**] was located in the southwest corner of the area (Figure 8). It cut away most of earlier drainage ditch [**5097**] and followed the same east-west alignment. It was linear shaped and measured 19.2m by 1.2m by 0.5m. It had sharp, slightly concave, steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a V-shaped profile. The primary fill (**5047**)/(**5093**) was a moderately firm reddish grey brown clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and sandstone fragments. It measured 1m – 1.2m by 0.25m – 0.5m thick. The middle fill (**5075**)/(**5092**) was a moderately firm orange grey-brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone slabs and occasional charcoal flecks and an iron nail was recovered. It measured 1m by 0.3m – 0.6m thick. The upper fill (**5076**)/(**5080**) was a thin layer of burnt material that consisted of a firm grey brown sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal lumps and sandstone fragments. It measured 0.1m – 0.5m by 0.03m – 0.1m thick. Its eastern terminus was next to the southern terminus of enclosure ditch [**5073**] forming what could be an L-shaped enclosure though their opposite ends both continue beyond the limit of excavation possibly forming a rectangular shaped enclosure that was part of a later Roman field system that pre-dated the the later Roman structures.

5.3.14 Ditch [**5073**]/(**6130**) was located on the western side of the area and was aligned east-west turning south on a north-south alignment forming an L-shaped ditch (Figures 8 & 9). Its northern turn and its relationship with north-south ditch [**6192**]/(**6164**) were not visible as it was covered by ground left in to support a telephone pole that was still in situ during excavation. It ran parallel to enclosure ditch [**5127**] and drainage ditch [**5178**], to the east. The ditch cut the eastern side of ditch [**5179**] and it was cut by culvert {**5041**} through its southern terminus and roughly followed its alignment for 56m. It was also truncated by the west terminus of ditch [**4181**] along its eastern edge in its northern end. It measured 123.2m by 1m – 1.7m by 0.7m. It had gradual to sharp steep sloping sides with a narrow rounded base and a V-shaped profile. The main fill (**4168**) was visible throughout the ditch and consisted of a moderately firm red-brown light grey gritty silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments with patches of frequent large slabs. It measured 0.6m – 1.7m by 0.2m to 0.7m thick. The upper fill (**4169**) was visible in most of the ditch, fading out in the northern end where it was truncated by [**4181**]. It consisted of a firm light grey reddish brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. Animal bone fragments and slag were recovered

from both (4169) and (4168). It measured 1m – 1.7m by 0.3m -0.7m thick. There were two patches of localized slumping covered by the main fill (4168) at the north and south ends. Fill (5177) was located in the northern end where the ditch was truncated by enclosure ditch [4181] and consisted of a firm bluish dark grey gritty silty clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments. It measured 1.5m wide by 0.5m thick and no finds were recovered. At the southern end fill (5136) consisted of a firm yellow sandy clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.1m in depth. In this section there was a layer between the primary and upper fills. Fill (5138) was a firm red-brown gritty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. It measured 0.8m by 0.3m deep.

- 5.3.15 Ditch [5146]/[5185] was located to the southwest of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It cut ditch [5090] and was almost completely cut away by ditch [5127] so only a small portion of the base was visible. It was aligned north-south and measured 41m by 0.75m by 0.94m at the southern end and 0.37m at its northern end. It was linear shaped and had sharp, slightly concave sloping sides with a possible flat base. The lower fill (5148)/(5186) was a very compacted dark reddish/mid orange brown silty clay with patches of mottled light orange mixed clay that was re-deposited natural and measured 0.09m – 0.67m thick. It was cut at the northern end by postholes [5149] and [5150]. It contained occasional small stone inclusions and no finds were recovered. The upper fill (5147)/(5190) was a moderately firm mid orange brown silty clay that contained frequent stones and measured 0.27m – 0.29m thick. A single sherd of pottery was recovered. It filled the two postholes that cut the lower fill with both ends removed by [5127]. The ditch appeared to be part of a later Roman field system that was incorporated in to the villa complex when it was re-cut by ditch [5127] that was part of the surrounding enclosure ditch.
- 5.3.16 Ditch [5121] was located on the western side of the area. It cut the middle and northeastern side of ditch [5117] and its southwest terminus was cut by culvert {5041} (Figure 8). It was aligned southwest-northeast and measured 4.83m by 0.4m – 1m by 0.17m – 0.25m. It had sharp, steep concave sloping sides with a curved base and a U-shaped profile. The lower fill (5122)/(5132) was a loose though firm in the terminus, dark greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate stone that included several large stones on the base of the terminus with smaller stones throughout the fill. It measured 0.3m – 1m by 0.1m – 0.25m thick. The upper fill (5123) was located the middle of the feature and consisted of a soft greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional medium sized stone. Twenty sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered.
- 5.3.17 Ditch [4179] was aligned east-west and was located across the top of the northern half of the area (Figures 7 & 8). It was curvilinear shaped with its western end stopping next to north-south ditch [5073] as its terminus was badly cut by a modern water pipe, ditch and farm track-way. Its eastern end turned to the northeast with its southeastern side cut by ditch [4145] and continued beyond the limit of excavation but it appeared to terminate shortly after as it was not visible in Area A, directly north. It was also cut on its eastern side by ditch [3648] and by post-medieval wall {3614}. It measured 72.5m by 0.3m to 1.9m by 0.12m – 1.1m. It

had sharp, steep to very steep sloping sides with a flat, occasionally rounded base and a U-shaped profile. It was cut through bedrock throughout the middle and in natural clay bands at either end.

- 5.3.18 The main fill **(4180)** consisted of a firm mid red-brown silty clay that had greyish brown patches in its western side. It contained moderate to frequent sandstone fragments where it was cut through the bedrock, occasional where it was cut into the natural clay and occasional manganese flecks at the west end. Seventeen sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and medieval pottery were recovered. The fill covered two thin layers to the east of where its northern edge was truncated by ditch **[3648]**. The lower layer **(3644)** was within a hollow that may have been the remains of a posthole and measured 0.25m in diameter by 0.05m thick and consisted of a firm blue yellow-orange mixed clay that contained several pieces of iron slag and ninety pieces of fired clay. The upper layer **(3645)** was 0.03m thick and consisted of a moderately firm orange-brown silty sand. There was also an upper fill **(3729)/(3777)** that was visible on the eastern side of the ditch from where it was under wall **{3614}** to the limit of excavation and consisted of a moderately firm dark greyish brown silty clay and gravel that contained occasional sandstone fragments. The layer covered the ditch, laid down as a consolidating layer to firm up the ground, prior to the building of the post-medieval wall **{3614}**. It appeared to be part of a later Roman field system that pre-dated the Roman structures on the site and may have been associated with ditch **[6164]/[6192]** that was to the north of its west end forming a rectangular enclosure or it may have been associated with ditch **[5073]** forming an internal division.
- 5.3.19 Ditch **[6164]/[6192]** was located in the northwest corner of the site (Figure 7). It was aligned north-south, starting north of cist grave **{6010}** and continued north beyond the limit of excavation. Its relationship with ditch **[5073]** was unclear as the junction between the ditches was outside the excavation area. It was cut on its western side by east of pit **[6187]**. It was linear shaped and measured 39m by 1.1m – 2.25m by 0.28m – 0.4m. The lower fill **(6165)/(6193)** was a firm light greyish orangey yellow brown clayey sand that contained moderate manganese flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 1m – 1.9m wide by 0.2m – 0.4m thick. The upper fill **(6166)/(6194)** that consisted of a moderately firm light grey reddish yellow clayey sand that contained occasional manganese flecks. It measured 35m by 0.25m – 2.25m by 0.08m – 0.16m thick. No finds were recovered from either fills. It may have been associated with ditch **[6164]/[6192]** that was to the north of its west end forming a rectangular enclosure and as such is likely to be of a Roman origin.
- 5.3.20 Ditch **[4170]** was located across western and northern sides of the area (Figures 7 & 8). It was L-shaped and was aligned initially north-south on the west side and ran for 71.57m before turning to the east on an east-west alignment for 72.6m. It measured 144.17m by 0.8m – 2.5m by 0.46m – 0.91m. It had a rounded southern terminus that cut the western end of ditch **[5043]**, it also cut pit **[6142]** near its western turn and the northern terminus of ditch **[3715]** near its eastern end before it terminated under post-medieval wall **{3614}**. It ran parallel to ditches **[5088]** and **[5073]** on the west side and ditches **[3638]** and **[3642]** on the north side. It was cut



into the bedrock in several parts, especially in the northern end and had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat, occasionally rounded base and a U-shaped profile. It was wider on the western side and got narrower after the turn along the northern side. It had varying fills throughout.

- 5.3.21 In the south end, the single fill **(5161)/(5187)** consisted of a firm dark reddish/light orange to greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone and moderate medium to large stones of which several appeared to be dressed stone. It measured 1.77m by 0.42m thick and of the stone at the south end; it appeared to be demolition material dumped in at this part of the ditch. Ten sherds of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from the western side of the ditch only. There were a series of layers that were visible in the middle of the western side. The second layer **(4178)** measured approximately 23m by 2m by 0.1m – 0.32m. It consisted of a firm dark brownish grey silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks, animal bone and moderate stone. Seventy-six sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered with the majority in the northern part of the west side and one piece of roof slate was also recovered. The third layer **(5124)/(5143)** measured approximately 12m by 1.5m – 1.7m by 0.2m and consisted of a firm dark orange brown clayey silt that contained frequent charcoal and occasional stone fragments and animal bone. Fifty-eight sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. The upper fill **(5087)/(5142)** measured approximately 12m by 1.3m – 1.5m by 0.36m – 0.45m and consisted of a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt that contained moderate stone fragments, animal bone and occasional charcoal flecks. Frequent amount of pottery sherds were recovered along with two iron nails, a copper pin from a brooch, SF252, a piece of glass and a piece of mortar. The ditch appeared to be contemporary with structure **{6197}** and probably functioned as a drainage ditch though possibly it may have had a defensive function. The fills, especially on the western side consisted of demolition material, possibly following the abandonment and demolition of nearby structures.
- 5.3.22 Ditch **[4181]** was located in the northern half of the area, running east-west across it (Figures 7 & 10). Its western terminus cut into the east side of ditch **[5073]** and the northern side of pit **[6142]**. Its eastern end continued beyond the limit of excavation though it appeared to join with eastern enclosure ditch **[3376]** forming an L-shaped enclosure. It was truncated by the modern farm track-way and was cut by a modern service trench on its western side and by post-medieval wall **{3614}** near its middle. It cut ditches **[3063]**, **[4145]** and the northern end of ditch **[4140]** near its northeast end. On the eastern side of ditch, at the base of the ridge slope, a contemporary structure **{3583}** had been placed within the cut, shaped specifically for it and appeared to be the remains of a water mill. The ditch measured 141m by 0.78m – 4m by 0.37m – 1.05m. It had a steep rounded terminus with sharp, steep to very steep sloping sides and a flattish base and a U-shaped profile.
- 5.3.23 The lower fill **(4183)** consisted of a moderately firm light to mid reddish orangey brown with patches of yellow and dark grey throughout. It contained occasional sandstone fragments with patches of frequent sandstone fragments on the

western side. There were also moderate gravel patches in the middle sections of the ditch. Thirty-four sherds of pottery that included seventeen sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, sixteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with a fragment of a box tile and a piece of a shale bracelet, SF263. It measured 0.5m – 3.9m in width by 0.15m – 0.53m thick. The second fill (**4184**) was visible throughout the ditch except to the east of structure {**3583**} where it faded out to resume 9.1m further east. It consisted of a moderately firm to very firm dark greyish brown silty clay that contained bluish and reddish patches on the western end and measured 0.45m – 3.2m wide by 0.15m – 0.7m thick. It contained occasional small to medium stone and patches of gravel. Ninety-six sherds of pottery dated to 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered of which seventy-eight were dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, along with animal bone, two nails and sixty pieces of slag. The slag was found to the east of structure {**3583**} and its deposition was well sorted that suggested it was not a single dumping episode. There was a lot more stone observed in this compared to what was recorded throughout the ditch and appeared to be collapsed stone from the structure. At the western side, a whet stone, SF118, a copper alloy sheet fragment, SF107 and an iron nail, SF112 were also recovered. The third fill (**4185**) was visible to the east of its western terminus and was cut by the modern track-way and reappeared to the east of it and continued east till it faded out just beyond post-medieval wall {**3614**} that had also cut it. It consisted of a firm mid grey-brown gritty silty clay that contained occasional small stone but there was an area on the western side, before the modern track-way that a lot of medium to large sandstone slabs were dumped into the fill. It measured 0.3m – 2.55m in width by 0.1m – 0.44m thick. One hundred and forty sherds of pottery were recovered that include seventy-two sherds dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, thirty-five were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century, twenty-nine were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and seven were Romano-British. An iron nail, SF99, several pieces of CBM and an iron fitting were recovered also.

- 5.3.24 There were several thin upper layers across the ditch that were observed in patches only because of truncation. The first, (**6141**) was located to the west of the modern track-way but faded out before the terminus. It consisted of a firm light reddish brown coarse grained clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and measured 8m in length by 1.2m wide by 0.2m deep. Pottery and animal bone were recovered. To the east of the track-way, between the second and third fills, there was a firm yellowish clay deposit (**4009**) that measured 1.3m wide by 0.2m deep and was visible for several metres before fading out as it was not visible in sections opened up going east. There was a dump layer (**3640**) 12.7m west of the post-medieval wall, which consisted of a moderately firm dark brown grey mix of sandstone and shale fragments with silty clay that measured approximately 10m in length by 1.9m in width and was 0.5m thick. Twenty-seven sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered. This layer appeared to be a dump of stone to consolidate the ground to enable crossings over the ditch and would seem to either post-date the villa complex or was a very late stage in the villas occupation. The next four layers were only visible where the post-medieval wall crossed over the ditch.



5.3.25 The first and lowest (3698) was between (4183) and (4184) and was a dump layer that was up against the northern side of the ditch. It consisted of a moderately firm blackish dark brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal lumps and measured 0.9m wide by 0.12m thick. The next layer (3696) was similar to (3698) as it was a dump layer that was in the centre between (4185) and (3195) and consisted of a moderately firm blackish dark brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal lumps. It measured 1.05m in width and was 0.16m thick. One sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. The third layer (3695) consisted of a moderately firm greyish dark brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone slabs and it measured 2.5m wide by 0.17m thick. This section of the ditch was sealed by layer (3701) that was a consolidation layer for the post-medieval wall that sat on top of it and it consisted of a very firm dark greyish brown silty clay gravel mix that contained frequent small sandstone fragments. It measured 2.5m wide by 0.1m deep. The ditch was contemporary with the villa complex and due to its size was the main defensive boundary ditch for the complex and formed a double defensive line along its northern side with ditch [4170]. The ditch appeared to have been open for the duration of the occupation of the site as structure {3583} was built within it and would have needed it to have remained open so it could function.

5.3.26 Ditch [5015] was located in the southwest corner of the site, to the southwest of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was aligned east-west, with its east terminus that damaged by a tree throw and its western end continued beyond the limit of excavation. An exploratory trench opened to the west of the site revealed the ditch continued on, turning to the southwest. It was linear shaped and measured 25.7m in length by 1.3m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m – 0.65m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a narrow concave base and a V-shaped profile. The primary fill (4163) was a firm patchy light to mid yellowy orange-red brown silty clay with mid greyish brown lenses that measured 0.44m – 1.04m in width by 0.06m – 0.3m deep. It contained moderate to frequent in patches of sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Several pieces of slag were recovered. The second fill (5038)/(5081) was visible on the western end of the ditch and consisted of a firm yellow-orange reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and several pieces of iron slag were recovered. It measured roughly 3m in length by 0.78m – 1.42m in width by 0.15m – 0.21m thick. The upper fill (5037) was located in the western end of the ditch also and consisted of a loose light yellow brown clayey silt mixed with sandstone fragments that contained moderate charcoal flecks. Two pieces of Romano-British pottery and twenty-nine pieces of slag were recovered. It measured 1.2m in length by 2m in width by 0.35m thick. At the eastern end the upper fills (5033) and (5065) were observed in [5015] and also [5049] that was located along its northern edge. Fill (5033) consisted of a moderately compact dark reddish brown silty clay and sandstone fragment mix that contained occasional charcoal flecks and measured 2.4m in width and 0.42m thick. Fill (5065) was a moderately loose light grey-brown clay-silt and sandstone fragment mix that contained several pieces of slag and measured 2m in width by 0.35m thick. The ditch along with [5000] to the east make up the southern outer enclosure ditch for

- the villa with the gap between its eastern terminus and the western terminus of [5000] representing the entrance. There was a large posthole [5099] to the south of its terminus and along with large posthole [5085] south of terminus of [5000] and beam slot [5116] in between, make up the timber gateway. It cut stony layer (5110) and was covered by stony layers {5032} and {5048}
- 5.3.27 Ditch [5000] was located in the southwest corner of the site, to the southwest of the structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was curvilinear shaped and was aligned northwest-southeast. It measured 13.4m by 1.19m by 0.49m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a narrow flat base and a V-shaped profile. The primary fill (5022)/(5016) was observed in the western and middle sections of the ditch and measured 0.31m – 0.94m wide by 0.07m – 0.38m thick. It consisted of a moderately firm mid to darkish reddish brown clayey silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments. A single piece of iron slag and a single piece of CBM were recovered from the western terminus. The secondary fill (4164) was observed from the middle to the eastern terminus. It measured 0.7m – 1.19m wide to 0.33m – 0.42m thick and consisted of a loose dark greenish grey sandy clayey silt that contained frequent stone inclusions and some fragments of animal bone were recovered. The ditch along with [5015] to the east make up the southern outer enclosure ditch for the villa with the gap between its western terminus and the eastern terminus of [5015] representing the entrance. There was a large posthole [5085] to the south of its terminus and along with large posthole [5099] south of terminus of [5015], and beam slot [5116] in between, make up the timber gateway.
- 5.3.28 Ditch [5049] was located in the southwest corner of the area that was parallel and adjacent to the northern edge of ditch [5015] near its eastern terminus (Figure 8). It measured 5.5m by 1.2m in width by 0.75m. It was linear shaped with rounded terminals at both ends and had sharp, steep sloping sides with a concave base and a V-shaped profile. The primary fill (5050)/(5068) was a firm light to mid yellow-orange brown silty clay mixed with large sandstone fragments, mostly in the eastern terminus, getting more clayey going west. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and measured 0.35m – 0.72m wide by 0.15m thick. The upper fill (5067) was observed in the eastern terminus and consisted of a firm mid red-brown mix of silty clay, sandstone and degraded sandstone/mudstone fragments that measured 0.6m long by 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep. The upper fill appeared to have been intentionally backfilled as the terminus was cut into natural yellow clay and the stones came from other parts of the site. There was no visible intercutting between the two ditches though if there had been it was before infilling occurred. The ditches had been covered by layers (5033) and (5065).
- 5.3.29 Ditch [5155] was located to the east of the northern terminus of ditch [5088] and ran parallel to it also (Figure 8). It was a short shallow ditch that was only visible in section and was cut into layer (5163). It was linear shaped and measured 3m by 0.9m by 0.2m in depth. It had gradual gently sloping sides with a slightly rounded base. The fill (5156) was a loose yellow brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments.

## 5.4 STRUCTURE {6236}/{4105}

- 5.4.1 Structure {6236}/{4105} was located next to room XIII of the northeast corner of structure {6197} (Figures 6, 8 & 12) (Plates 6, 7 & 8). The structure was housed in cut [6237] that was T-shaped and measured 3.8m east-west and 2.8m north-south by 0.45m in depth. It had moderate to gradual sloping sides with a slightly concave base. The flue channel was cut deeper into the bedrock and it had a rounded shallower depression at the east end. Its southern end was truncated by robber trench [6244] that was within outer foundation trench [6039]. The feature itself {6236} consisted of un-worked blocks of pennant sandstone in four surviving random courses in two parallel linear walls that were bonded using clay and made up part of the flue channel and a single remaining course of a traverse wall at the west end. It measured 2m east-west by 1.6m north-south by 0.28m high. Within the channel, there were two backfills. The lower backfill (6235)/(4103) was a firm dark grey orangey red brown sandy clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks. It had a laminated appearance as it had baked clay as a component that represents repeated and extended use. It measured 0.35m wide by 0.34m in depth. Two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman pottery were recovered. The upper fill (6242)/(4104) was a loose mixed grey brown and orange brown sandy clay silt and sandstone fragments that contained occasional charcoal flecks and 0.45m wide by 0.11m deep. The structure appeared to have been a corn-drier with a stoke hole at its east end. It was demolished and in-filled to make way for structure {6197}.
- 5.4.2 Trench [4193] was located under the northeast corner of structure {6197}, cut by the northern and eastern sections of its outer foundation trench [6039] in room XIII (Figures 8 & 12). It was curvilinear shaped and measured 13m in length by 0.65m – 0.8m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.1m – 0.19m. It formed a rough U shape that surrounded structure {6236} on its west, south and east sides. Its western side was aligned north-south with its northern end curving to the northwest and measured 5m long, turning to the east for 6.5m before turning to the north for 1.5m with its terminus directly east of the stoke-hole for the corn-drier. On its western side, north of the outer enclosure, it was covered by small surviving patch of metallated surface {3851}. It had gradual, shallow slightly concave sloping sides with a slightly steeper central channel through its middle, and a rounded base. A series of upright stones {4101}/{3850} were visible within the ditch starting at the southern, inner edge of the outer foundation trench [6039], where it truncated [4193] and it continued eastwards to its east side terminus. There were stones further north that may have been a continuation. The stones consisted of a single course of squared, roughly dressed red sandstone slabs that were tightly packed with no bonding material. The stones were covered by a single fill (4192) that was a moderately firm light to mid orangey reddish grey brown sandy clay that contained frequent sandstone pieces and with some slabs laid on edge. Some fragments of animal bone were recovered. The trench appeared to be associated with the structure {6236}/{4105} presumably as foundation cut for a small wall that surrounded it. The foundations were shallow as it was cut into the bedrock. It was probably demolished along with the drier to make way for the structure {6197}.

5.4.3 Post-pad {3853} was located to the south of the stoke-hole of corn-drier {6236} that was under the northeast wing of structure {6197} (Figure 12) (Plate 8). It consisted of a single limestone slab that lay flat on the bedrock. It was roughly hewn and measured 0.4m long by 0.25m wide and was 0.05m thick. Its position near the stoke-hole and the southeast corner of foundation trench [4193] suggested that it may be the remains of a support for a roof for the structure.



*Plate 6: Corn-drier {6236}, the northeast corner of structure {6197}, post-pads {3853} & {3854}, looking east*



*Plate 7: Corn-drier {6236}/{4105}, looking southeast*





Plate 8: Corn-drier {6236}/{4105}, looking west

## 5.5 STRUCTURE {6197} AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES

5.5.1 There was a series of disturbed layers that were the result of the digging out of the modern service trench and ditch that cut rooms III and IV on the western side of {6197} (Figures 6 & 12). These layers, (6016), (6017), (6018) and (6019) were remains of the backfilling of the service trench that cut through the demolition layers that covered structure 6197. They were mostly friable mid greyish brown sand that contained occasional stone, animal bone fragments and sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A piece of flint debitage, SF259 was recovered along with a small badly corroded 4<sup>th</sup> century copper alloy coin, SF261, a post-medieval clay pipe, one piece of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century CBM and two pieces of slag. There was another area of disturbed layers on the eastern side of the villa that covered rooms VIII, IX and XII, over foundation trenches [6045], [6066] and [6062]. They were the result of demolition layers (6028) and (6060) that were cut during the construction of the modern track-way. It consisted of (6020), (6021), (6022) and (6053) that was a firm, occasionally friable greyish-yellowish brown sand that contained occasional stone fragments, charcoal flecks and pieces of animal bone. Also recovered from these layers were sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> and mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century

pottery, flint debitage, SF255, an iron blade segment, SF256, five iron nails, SF257 and nine pieces of mortar.



*Plate 9: Aerial shot of structure {6197}, looking west*

5.5.2 Structure {6197} was located on top of the ridge, to the north of Hallen Farm on the western side of the area (Figures 6, 8 & 12) (Plate 9). It was a multi-cellular building that consisted of thirteen cells made up of five cells along the west side with a middle projecting cell, there were five more cells through the centre with three on the east side that comprised of a long narrow cell with two projecting cells at either end. The structure faced east-west and was roughly rectangular shaped that measured 31.7m long by 17.82m (middle) – 18.17m (either end) wide with projections on the middle west side and on both corners of the east side. The trenches were all cut into the bedrock and a series of layers that were deposited before construction to level the ground as there was a slight downward slope from south to north. The foundations in the northeast corner also cut through the remains of an earlier demolished structure {6236} that appeared to be a corn-drier. The main and outer foundation trench [6039] defined the boundary and shape of the structure and made up at least one side of all but the three central cells. There were two long north-south aligned inner foundation trenches [6045] and [6090] that went from end to end and divided the internal space into three rows; west, central and east. A series of four shorter east-west aligned trenches, [6115], [6249], [6248] and [6170] in the west with four more [6055], [6066], [6062] and [6105] in the central row and two [6251] and [4061] in the east row formed the cells of the structure. Tightly packed upright sandstone slabs were placed within the trench to form the foundations for the walls. Sections of the outer wall remain in the northwest corner and north end and several sections of some the inner walls remained in the middle and in the northwest and northeast corners forming what would have been rooms. In the detailed description which follows and for the

discussion, the cells are referred to as rooms and each room has a unique number. Starting at the southwest corner, rooms I to V made up the west row, rooms VI to X made up the central row and rooms XI to XIII made up the east row. The rooms in each row varied in sized with rooms I and V in the west row being the smallest and room III the largest in the row and the whole structure. Rooms VI and VII were the largest and smallest in the central row respectively. In the east row, rooms XI and XIII were the roughly the same size and smallest within the structure. Room XII was long and narrow and this created a corridor like space between rooms XI and XIII which may be the remains of a verandah. The projecting middle room III had two square foundation pits, [6203] & [6213] in its centre which along with inner trenches, [6248] and [6249] that joined to the outer trench at this point appeared to have formed the base for a staircase. The trenches were wider than the rest of the structure indicating greater load bearing walls and suggesting that the space for the staircase may have taken the form of a projecting turret. After it was demolished, most of the stone for the walls was quarried and sections of robber trenches followed the lines of the foundations and removed the stones also. Most of the east side and several trenches in the central row were robbed out completely. It was damaged also by a post-medieval kiln and cuts for modern ditches, land drains, water pipes and the modern farm track.

- 5.5.3 Outer foundation trench [6039] was sub-rectangular shaped (Figures 6, 8 & 12) (Plates 9 to 15) that had projections on the northeast and southeast corners on the east side and the middle of the west side. It measured 101.3m in total length by 0.75m – 1.08m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.25m – 0.7m. It had sharp vertical sides with a flat base that cut through layers (6211), (6134)/(6208), (6233), (6222), (6217) and (6223) that were deposited to flatten the ground as it gently sloped down from south to north. It also cut the demolished remains of a corn-drier {6236} and its southern foundation trench [4193] in its northeast corner along with ditches [6220] and [3761] that were part of the earlier field system. The foundation stones laid down throughout the whole trench consisted of roughly hewn medium to large sized sandstone slabs that were very tightly packed together pitched upright in a herringbone pattern in two to three courses though the number of courses varied depending on it the trench was cut through the bedrock and in some parts there was only a single course that was probably due to quarrying or possibly ploughing.
- 5.5.4 The west side of the trench measured 34.6m by 0.75m – 1m by 0.3m – 1.05m. Starting next to room I (Figure 12) (Plate 10) in the southwest corner of structure and heading north, a single course of foundation stones {6104} was laid in this part of the trench. It measured 11.4m by 1m by 0.3m – 0.5m. The course got shallower going south as the bedrock got higher. It was abutted on its inner side by {6117} in trench [6115] between rooms I and II and by {6169} in trench [6249] that was between rooms II and III (Plate 11 & 20). It was covered by fill (6102)/(6114) that was visible throughout the southwest corner and consisted of a firm mid brown silty clay which contained occasional small stone and mortar flecks. It measured 12.5m by 1.4m by 0.3m. On top of (6102)/(6114) there was a thin layer (6103) that measured 3m by 0.5m by 0.05m and consisted of a firm light brown silty clay and



contained very occasional mortar flecks. At the junction with trench [6249], [6039] turned to the west for 1.3m then turning north again for 9.6m forming the outer side of room III that projected out on west side of {6197}. The southeast corner of the projection had been removed and the foundation stones {6185} (Plate 12) continued northwards after about 2m and measured 7.1m by 0.95m by 0.75m and consisted of three courses. The cut at this point had gone from bedrock to natural clay. The lower courses dovetailed into east-west foundation stones {6180} that formed part of [6039]. The top course elsewhere abutted {6180}. Foundation stones {6182} (Plates 13 & 14) were within the northern continuation of the trench and abutted the northern side of {6180} in trench [6248] between rooms III and IV. It measured 11.7m by 0.75m by 1.05m and stopped at the northwest corner next to room V. The gaps between the stones were filled in by (6231) which consisted of a moderately loose mid orange brown silty sand that contained occasional small sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. About 10m of the outer wall {6183} (Plate 14) survived along the side of room IV from the junction between [6039] and [6248] to the junction between trench [6170] and [6039]. It consisted of five uneven courses of sandstone slabs that were roughly dressed with straight faced ends that faced east and west. Near the corner, there was a change to the construction method as large slabs were placed in the trench base instead of the pitched smaller slabs observed in the rest of the trench. These large flat red sandstone slabs {6162} that were roughly worked and may have been a later repair or alteration.



*Plate 10: Foundation trench [6039] – southwest corner, looking northeast*





*Plate 11: Foundation trenches [6039] & [6249] – southwest corner, looking south*



*Plate 12: Foundation trench [6039], showing foundation stones {6185} – west side, looking west*



5.5.5 The northern end measured 16.55m by 0.75m by 0.42m. The remaining foundations {6086}/{4071} consisted of two courses and measured 12.6m in length. There was a thin layer of silty clay that was between the gaps of the stones. On top, there was a single course of blue grey pennant {6200}/{4073} stone blocks that were part of the original wall (Plate 15). It was mostly squared but not neatly dressed stone. The northeast corner and the east side of trench along the outer side of room XIII were cut by robber trench [6244]. The trench resumed after the southeast corner of room XIII for 2.23m to its junction with east-west trench [4061] and turned to the south. From the turn, going south the cut got deeper as it was initially cut into the bedrock then through a band of clay but was still vertically sided with a flat base. Foundation stones {3822} resumed also and continued from [6039] into [4061]. The foundation stones {4058} abutted against {3822} at the turn and consisted of a single course of tightly packed pitched sandstone slabs that were thinly covered by fill (4064) that was a loose dark brown sandy clay but only measured 2.7m by 0.7m by 0.25m. The course measured only 5.42m long as the rest of the east side was cut by robber trench [3631]/[3707] that followed the line of [6039] all the way to the southeast corner, around room XI which projected out and stopped at the junction between [6039] and the south end of inner trench [6090]. The southern end of the trench was cut into bedrock (Plates 11 & 12) and resumed after this junction, 3.5m from the southwest corner. The foundation stones {6198} consisted of a single course and slightly dovetailed with {6104} in the corner and were covered by fill (6102)/(6114).



*Plate 13: Foundation trench [6039] showing wall {6183} & foundations stones {6182} – northwest corner, looking east*

5.5.6 This was the main foundation trench that defined the shape of structure {6197}. It was joined with two north-south inner foundation trenches [6045] and [6090] that ran the length of the structure at both ends. It also joined with the western ends of east-west inner trenches [6115], [6249], [6248] and [6170] on its west side and with [4061] and [6251] on the east side. Together these inner trenches formed the cells that made up the rooms of structure 6197. The foundation trench had been robbed of its stone over time as there were several robber trenches that followed its line, especially along its eastern side. Both the north and south ends were partially robbed out as were parts of the southwest side. In the northwest corner of room II, there was a fill (6136) that formed after the stones were robbed out though there was no visible sign of a robber trench. It had been cut in several parts at either end by the modern farm track-way and by two ditches that were recently dug on either side of it. A service trench containing a water pipe and a stone filled land drain also cut it on its west side.



*Plate 14: Foundation trench [6039] showing foundation stones {6182} – west side, looking south*





*Plate 15: Foundation trench [6039] showing wall {6200}/{4073} and foundations {6086}/{4071} – north end, looking west*

5.5.7 Inner foundation trench [6045] was located on the eastern side of {6197} between the five central rooms and the three east side rooms (Figure 12) (Plate 16). It was aligned north-south and measured 30.15m by 0.75m – 0.85m by 0.45m – 0.6m. It was linear shaped with sharp vertical sides and a flat base. The foundation stones {6065}/{6074} were visible throughout the trench though the southern end had the upper course robbed out and the northern end abutted against the foundation stones {6086} of [6039]. It consisted of medium to large tightly packed angled sandstone slabs in a herringbone pattern. The foundation stones were covered by (4187), which was a moderately firm mid yellowish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stones and flecks of burnt clay with moderate to frequent mortar pieces throughout. The remains of wall {6075} were visible near the middle of the trench and consisted of four courses of which the bottom and second courses were thin flat limestone slabs across the width of the wall. The third and fourth courses were made up of large rectangular/squared dressed limestone blocks with a slightly rough surface finish and regular coursing. The courses were bonded with a brownish grey lime mortar. The core (6092 of wall {6075} was a firm light greyish brown slightly silty sand mixed with mortar and containing occasional small to medium sized stone. It filled the narrow gap through the centre between the blocks. Its west side faced out into room VIII and its east side faced into room XII. Its northern end was cut by post-medieval kiln [3763]. Wall {4069} was visible at

the northern end and consisted of five large that lay on the foundation stones {6065}/{6074} in roughly three courses that measured 0.74m by 0.32m by 0.38m high and faced east into room XIII. The lowest course was a thin wide flat limestone slab with two courses of limestone blocks, two in each course that appeared to have been regularly coursed though they had been disturbed by a modern ditch that was cut next it. It joined to the outer trench [6039] at both ends and by the eastern ends of trenches [6105], [6062], [6066] and [6055] in the central row and by the western ends of trenches [4061] and [6251]. It was cut by robber trench [6072] and post-medieval kiln [6024] near its middle and by robber trench [6070] at its southern end.

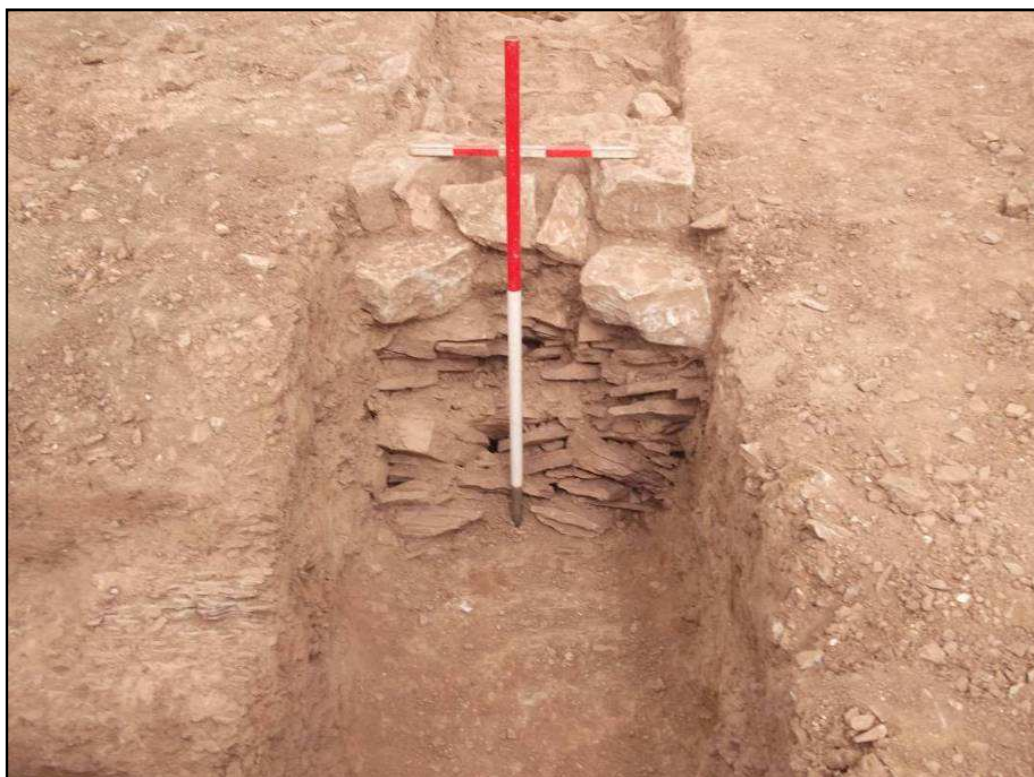


*Plate 16: Foundation trench [6045] showing wall {6075}, looking west*

5.5.8 Inner foundation trench [6090] was located on the western side of {6197} between the five central rooms and the five western rooms (Figure 12) (Plate 17). It was aligned north-south and measured 30.15m in length by 0.75m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.75m. It was linear shaped with sharp vertical sides and flattish base. The foundation stones {6083} measured 24m long with its north end abutted up against the foundation stones {6198} in outer foundation trench [6039]. It consisted of two courses of tightly packed medium to large sandstone slabs that were pitched in a herringbone pattern. A thin layer of red sand (6190) covered a section of the foundations near their middle. The rest of the foundations and this layer were covered by fill (4188) except for section of surviving wall {6199} at the northern end that it consisted of a moderately loose darkish mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with frequent mortar pieces, occasional animal bone, moderate charcoal flecks and stones. Wall {6199} separated room V from room X, measured 10m by 0.75m by 0.3m. It consisted of two regular courses of large roughly hewn



sandstone blocks placed forming the faces, into , with rubble mix in the narrow central gap between the blocks. Wall {6199} joined to the outer foundation trench [6039] at both ends and by the west sides of trenches [6105], [6062], [6066] and [6055] in the central row and the east ends of [6170] and [6115] in the west row. The southern end was cut by a modern ditch and service trench.



*Plate 17: Foundation trench [6090] showing wall {6199} and foundation stones {6083}, looking north*

- 5.5.9 Rooms I, II, V, VII, X and XIII were devoid of any associated features. Rooms I and V, at either end of the west row, had internal dimensions of 4.37m by 3.65m and 3.27m respectively. Room II was north of room I and contained a demolition layer (6042) that was cut by pit [6146] and gully [6149]. It measured 5.59m by 4.51m. Room VII was in the southern end of the central row and had a medieval pit [6058] cut into its eastern side. It measured 5.88m by 3.56m. Room X was at north end of the central row and its internal dimensions were 6.21m by 5.97m. It was covered by demolition layer (4102)/(6088). Room XIII was in the northeast corner and measured 4.64m by 4.07m.
- 5.5.10 Inner foundation trench [6115] was located in the southwest corner of {6197}, in the west row between rooms I and II (Figure 12) (Plate 18). It was aligned east-west and measured 4.28m by 0.8m by 0.23m. Its west end joined to the outer trench [6039] and its east end joined to inner trench [6090]. It had been cut into bedrock and only the flat base of the cut remained along with the lower end of the northern side. A single course of foundation stones {6117} remained and consisted of roughly hewn mudstone slabs that were very tightly packed and pitched at a slight angle. The stones abutted foundation stones {6114} in the outer foundation trench [6039]. There was no bonding material though the gaps between the stones and were filled by the same material (6116) that overlay the stones. Layer (6116)

consisted of a loose light to mid brown silty clay containing occasional pieces of mortar. Its eastern end was cut by a modern ditch and a service trench.



*Plate 18: Foundation trench [6115], looking east*

5.5.11 Inner foundation trench [6249] was located in the southwest part of {6197}, in the west row between rooms II and III (Figures 12) (Plate 19). It was aligned east-west and measured 4.3m by 1.1m by 0.3m. It joined to the inner trench [6090] at its east end and to outer trench [6039] at its west end. It had sharp vertical sides and a flat base. It contained foundations stones {6169} that were abutted on its southern edge by {6104} in outer trench [6039]. The remaining foundation stones consisted of two courses of roughly hewn and tightly packed sandstone slabs in herringbone pattern and were covered by fill (6136) that was a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silt/degraded yellow mortar mix that contained occasional small sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. A sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered along with one piece of animal bone. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.1m deep and continued over {6104} in the outer trench. It appeared to be the result of a void being filled in after the stones had been robbed out. The fill was covered by layer (6135), a loose dark reddish brown silt and limestone fragment mix that contained occasional pieces of sandstone fragments and mortar pieces. Two sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with an iron nail and a single fragment of animal bone. It was cut by a ceramic land drain on its west side and by a modern ditch and service trench that removed most of its eastern side. The trench along with [6248] formed the south and north ends of room III. They were about 0.3m thicker than other trenches and this suggested wider walls for greater load bearing. Within room III, there were two square foundation pits, [6203] and [6213] that may have been the base for a stairs that presumably would have required thicker walls to help support it.





*Plate 19: Foundation trenches [6249] & [6039], looking south*

5.5.12 Inner foundation trench [6248] was located in the northwest part of {6197}, in the western row between rooms III and IV (Figure 12). It was aligned east-west and measured 4.35m by 0.8m by 0.8m. It joined to inner trench [6090] on its eastern end and to outer trench [6039] on its western end. It was linear shaped and had sharp vertical sides with a flat base. The foundation stones {6180} consisted of three courses of roughly hewn medium to large sandstone slabs that were tightly packed in herringbone pattern. On the west side, the stones continued into the outer trench [6039] and abutted foundation stones {6085} in the corner to the west. The southern end of foundation stones {6182}, in the northwest section of [6039] abutted its northern side. On top of the foundations, there were the remains of a single course of limestone slabs {6181} that were part of the wall that measured 1.9m by 1.06m by 0.05m (Plate 20). Fill (6186)/(6184) overlay {6182} and formed the matrix between its stones. Fill (6186)/(6184) consisted of a light orangey brownish yellow clayey sand. Eighty-one sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a sherd of a flue tile were recovered along with some fragments of animal bone. Its west side was cut by a modern ceramic land drain. Its eastern side was cut by a modern ditch and a service trench that ran through the western side of the structure. The trench along with [6249] formed the north and south ends of room III respectively which was the middle room that projected out. They were about 0.3m thicker than other trenches and this suggested wider walls for greater load bearing. Within room III, there were square foundation pits, [6203] and [6213] that may have been the base for a stairs and thicker walls were needed to support it.





*Plate 20: Foundation trench [6248] showing wall {6181} & foundation stones {6182}, looking east*

5.5.13 Room III was the middle projecting room in the west row and its internal dimensions were 7.79m by 5.8m. It was covered by demolition layer (6014) that sealed two square foundation trenches (Figure 12). The first trench [6203] was located in the northern end of the room. It was square shaped and measured 1.2m by 1.2m by 0.65m. Its corners were rounded with sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a slightly rounded base. The foundation stones {6168} (Plate 21) consisted of three courses of very tightly packed pitched roughly hewn medium to large sandstone slabs of equal depth in herringbone pattern. The matrix of this foundation, (6204), consisted of a brown silty clay that contained a single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The trench was cut into the natural clay and the stones along the sides were slightly pushed into the clay. There was a fill (6205) that overlay the stones and it consisted of a loose light brown silty clay that contained occasional small stones, manganese flecks and pieces of orange clay. Bits of pottery and animal were recovered from the surface of the feature. The second foundation trench [6213] was located in the southern end of the room. It was roughly square shaped with rounded corners and measured 1.4m by 1.2m by 0.63m. It had steep sloping to vertical sides with a flattish base with the foundation stones on the sides pushed into the natural clay sides and base. The foundation stones {6167} (Plate 22) consisted of very tightly packed medium to large sized roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were pitched slightly in three courses in a herringbone pattern. The stones and the gaps between them were covered/filled in by (6214) which consisted of a loose mid brown sandy clay that contained occasional small stone and two pieces of animal bone. There were two platforms in the centre of the room III. The depth and integrity of the two platforms suggested along with foundation trenches [6248] to the north and [6249] to the south that they were the

foundations for stairs. The foundation trenches were 0.3m wider than the other trenches and the walls were wider for greater load bearing to support it and the solid foundation platforms would have held up such an internal structure.



*Plate 21: Foundation trench [6203] & foundation stones {6168}, looking west*



*Plate 22: Foundation trench [6213] & foundation stones {6167}, looking north*

5.5.14 Inner foundation trench [6170] was located in the northwest corner of {6197}, in the western row between rooms IV and V (Figure 12). It was aligned east-west and measured 4.28m by 0.75m by 0.6m. It was linear shaped with sharp, vertical sides and flat base. Its west end joined outer foundation trench [6039] and its eastern

end joined inner north-south foundation trench [6090]. The trench was cut into varying bands of natural clay and bedrock, clay on the west side and bedrock on the east and through leveling layer (6176). Within the trench were the foundation stones {6171} and this consisted of three courses of roughly hewn sandstone slabs pitched at a slight angle in a herringbone pattern. The stones abutted against the foundation stones {6085} in the outer trench [6039] and {6083} in the inner trench [6090]. The remains of the original wall {6250} were visible in the east and middle sections of the trench and lay directly on top of the foundation stones and consisted of one to two random courses of flat limestone slabs that were roughly dressed with north and south facing sides. It measured 2.5m by 0.75m by 0.2m. Silty clay and mortar pieces were observed covering and filling gaps of the foundation stones and some sherds of pottery and a metallic object were recovered.

- 5.5.15 Room IV was located in the northwest corner and its internal dimensions were 6.3m by 4.48m (Figure 12). It was covered by demolition layers (6067), (6176) and (6014). Under these layers was surface (6221) and leveling layers (6233) and (6222). The lower layer (6233) was a firm mid brownish grey silty clay that contained frequent stone and charcoal flecks and occasional pieces of coal. A small piece of degraded copper alloy was recovered. It measured 6.5m by 4.5m by 0.3m. It was sealed by layer (6222) that was a firm dark brown silty clay that contained moderate small stone. It measured 6.5m by 4.5m by 0.31m. These were leveling layers that were deposited prior to the construction of {6197}. Surface (6221) sealed (6222) and was a firm, friable mid brown silty clay that contained frequent mediums sized flat stones and occasional small stone fragments. A single sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery, animal bone fragments and pieces of mortar were also recovered. It measured 6.5m by 4.5m by 0.12m. The flat stones appeared to abut against the outer wall {6183} in foundation trench [6039] and appeared to be the remains of stone floor. All the layers were cut by a service trench and modern ditch.
- 5.5.16 Inner foundation trench [6055] was located in the southern end of {6197} in the central row of rooms, between rooms VI and VII (Figure 12) (Plate 23). It was aligned east-west and measured 5.9m by 0.75m by 0.49m – 0.61m. It was linear shaped, cut into the bedrock and had sharp vertical sides and flat base. It was backfilled by a single fill (6054)/(6108) that consisted of a firm mid yellowish brown clayey silty sand that contained frequent pieces/flecks of mortar and moderate medium sized stone. Occasional fragments of animal bone and five sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered along a copper alloy button/coin, SF254. The foundation stones were robbed out with no visible sign of a robber cut that suggested the stones were pulled straight out and the void was filled in. A pit [6044] cut its northern edge on its western side along with a modern ditch and a service trench that destroyed the relationship between the trench and [6090] though presumably like the other trenches it joined to [6090]. Its eastern end joins to [6045] that also had stones robbed out the junction between the two trenches.





*Plate 23: Foundation trench [6055], looking west*

- 5.5.17 Room VI was located in the south end of the central row and its internal dimensions were 6.68m by 5.97m (Figure 12). The room was covered by demolition layers (6179) and (6094)/(6049). Under the room and XI also were three leveling layers and they were cut by postholes [6177] and [6227] in the southeast corner and [6047] and [6035] in the centre. The lower layer (6217) was a firm dark brown sandy clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks, stone fragments and mortar bits. Nineteen sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered. It was sealed by layer (6223) and it consisted of a firm red sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal and a single sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It measured 6m by 1m by 0.12m. It was sealed by demolition layer (6179) in room XI. Layer (6036) was located under the northern half of the room and consisted of loose light grey sand that contained moderate small stones. A single iron nail was recovered along with a single sherd of Romano-British pottery. It measured 5.85m by 4.2m by 0.05m. It was cut by pits [6035], [6047] and [6112] and by the modern track-way. They were a series of leveling layers for this part of the structure and were deposited prior to the beginning of its construction.
- 5.5.18 Posthole [6177] was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.8m in diameter by 0.4m deep. It had sharp, vertical sides with a concave base and was cut into the bedrock. The fill (6178) was a very firm mid orangey brown slightly silty clayey sand that contained occasional small to medium sized stone. Fourteen sherds of Romano-British pottery and a piece of glass, SF270 were recovered. On top of the fill, there were a series of angular flat stones, {6159} that appeared to be a post pad and it consisted of a single course of roughly cut stone and measured 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.02m. The stones measured on average 0.4m by 0.35m by 0.02m. Posthole [6227]

was sub-circular shaped and measured 1.04m by 0.84m by 0.35m (Plate 24). It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a flat base and contained two fills. The lower fill (**6226**) was a firm dark red silty clay that contained several large stones that were lying flat within it and appeared to packing that collapsed in rather than a post pad as there was they were high in the fill and not on the bedrock base. It also contained occasional flecks of charcoal. It measured 1.07m by 0.7m by 0.2m. Forty-five sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with animal bone, fragments of a copper alloy object, SF273. The upper fill (**6241**) was a loose dark brown sandy clay that contained frequent mortar flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and stone. It measured 1.04m by 0.82m by 0.22m. Three sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, some fragments of animal bone and a piece of glass, SF271 were recovered. The two postholes appeared to be contemporary with {**6197**} as their positions in the corner of the room were structural.



*Plate 24: Posthole [6227], looking north*

5.5.19 Posthole [**6035**] was sub-square shaped with rounded corners and measured 1m by 0.9m by 0.18m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (**6034**) was a firm mid yellowish brown clayey sand that contained occasional charcoal flecks and frequent stone. Fragments of animal bone were recovered. It was sealed by demolition layer (**6036**) that covered the southern part of the structure. Posthole [**6047**] was oval shaped and measured 1m by 0.85m by 0.47m. It had sharp, vertical sides with a flat base (Plate 25). The posthole contained three fills. The lower fill (**6099**) was a moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy clay that measured 0.8m by 0.4m by 0.2m and contained moderate medium sized stones and mortar flecks. The fill covered several large limestone slabs, in three layers that were lying flat on the base of the posthole and appeared to be post-pads. The middle fill (**6098**) was a



moderately firm dark greyish brown silty sand that contained frequent medium sized stones, occasional pieces of mortar and measured 0.4m by 0.4m by 0.15m. The fill also contained many upright limestone slabs, on its southern and eastern sides that appeared to be post packing. Several sherds of pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered. The upper fill (6048) was a loose dark bluish grey silty sand that contained moderate medium sized stones and occasional large stones. Four sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a nail, a piece of clay pipe and a piece of brick were recovered. The upper parts of the two postholes had been robbed out and the resulting void was filled by the upper / robber fill (6048). Though most of the stone remained untouched within the posthole, it may have just been used as a dump as post-medieval objects were found. A Roman coin, SF300 was found in leveling layer (6038), under a slab that may have been the last remains of a floor that was abutting the cut of the posthole. Posthole [6101] was cut into the middle fill (6099) of [6047] and was circular shaped and measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.2m deep. It had sharp, near vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (6095) was a firm mid brownish yellow sandy clay that contained frequent mortar flecks and small stones. Thirty-eight sherds of early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. The two postholes appeared to structural for the activities that took place in the room and [6101] a later add-on to reinforce the existing post or possibly post-dated the structure and associated with medieval posthole [6044] to the north. The top of the feature was also filled by (6048).



*Plate 25: Postholes [6047] & [6101], looking north*

5.5.20 Inner foundation trench [6066] was located near the centre of {6197} in the central row of rooms, between rooms VII and VIII (Figure 12) (Plate 26). It was aligned east-west and measured 5.9m by 0.7m – 0.9m by 0.33m – 0.48m. It was linear shaped,

cut into the bedrock on the east side and clay in the middle and west side, and had sharp vertical sides and a flat base. It was backfilled by single fill (4186) that consisted of a firm mid brown silty clay that contained moderate mortar flecks and medium to large limestone fragments in the middle and west side. Some fragments of animal bone and seven sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a single sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. The foundation stones had been robbed out with no visible sign of a robber cut and it appeared that the stones were pulled out and the void was filled in. There appeared to be a slight, rounded terminus on the west side, almost abutting the foundation trench [6090]. The trench was deepest on its western side and also in the middle and got shallower at its eastern side as it was cut into the bedrock and joined to foundation trench [6045] which also had some of its upper foundation stones robbed out the junction between the two trenches.



*Plate 26: Foundation trench [6066], looking west*

5.5.21 Room VIII was located in the middle of the central row and its internal dimensions were 5.93m by 5.06m (Figure 12). Under the room was single layer (6238) that consisted of a firm mid brown silty clay that contained moderate small stone and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 5.9m by 4.9m by 0.05m – 0.2m. The layer was cut by robber trench [6076] at its northern end and by robber trench [6066] at its south end. It was also cut by pit [6239] that was located in the southern end of the room. It was a leveling layer that was visible throughout the room and was shallowest at the southern end and got thicker going north.



5.5.22 Inner foundation cut [6062] was located near the centre of {6197} in the central row of rooms, between rooms VIII and IX (Figure 12) (Plate 27). It was aligned east-west and measured 5.9m by 0.7m by 0.6m. It was linear shaped with sharp vertical sides and flat base that was cut into the natural clay and leveling layer (6134). It consisted of very tightly packed roughly dressed sandstone slabs that were pitched at a slight angle in a herringbone pattern. The stones at both ends abutted against the foundations of north-south inner foundation trenches [6090] and [6045]. These stones were covered by fill (6061) that consisted of a loose mid whitish brown silty clay that contained moderate stones and occasional pieces of mortar. It was a deep foundation trench of which two of the three courses of foundation stones {6063} remained as it had been partially robbed out with upper course foundation stones gone as it was cut by robber trench [6076] that followed the line of the trench in the middle and west side.



*Plate 27: Foundation trench [6062], looking west*

5.5.23 Room IX was located near the northern end of the central row and its internal dimensions were 6.16m by 5.67m (Figure 12). Under the room and room XII also, there were two layers (Plate 28). The lower layer (6211) consisted of a firm dark grey-brown to orange-brown silty clay sand that contained frequent sandstone fragments, moderate mortar flecks, occasional small limestone fragments, charcoal flecks and fire affected clay lumps. It measured 6m by 6m by 0.1m. The material was identical to the layer above it and was only separated from it by the cut of a pit [6210] that cut the layer before it was fully laid down. The upper layer (6134)/(6208) consisted of a firm dark grey-brown to orange-brown silty clay sand that contained frequent sandstone fragments, moderate mortar flecks, occasional small limestone fragments, charcoal flecks and fire affected clay lumps. Six sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and six sherds of mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments and a fragment of a copper alloy



bracelet, SF272. It measured 6m by 6m by 0.2m – 0.4m. It was covered by demolition layer (6060). It was a leveling layer prior to the construction of {6197} and was similar to (6238) in room VIII.



*Plate 28: Layers (6134)/(6208) & (6211), looking southeast*



*Plate 29: Foundation trench [6105], looking east*

5.5.24 Inner foundation trench [6105] was located in the north end of the central row of rooms in {6197}, between rooms IX and X (Figure 12) (Plates 29 & 30). It was aligned east-west and measured 5.9m by 0.85m by 0.65m – 0.75m. It was linear

shaped with sharp, vertical sides and flat base that was cut into leveling layer (6134). It abutted against north-south foundation trenches [6090] to the west and [6045] to the east. The foundation stones {6106} consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were very tightly packed together, slightly pitched in a herringbone pattern in three courses. They abutted against the foundation stones {6083} and {6065} in foundation trenches [6090] and [6045] respectively. The covering fill (6107)/(6225) consisted of moderately firm mid reddish grey brown sandy silty clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments that filled in the gaps between the stones. One piece of animal bone was recovered.



*Plate 30: Foundation trench [6105], looking west*

5.5.25 Inner foundation trench [6251] was located in the southeast corner of {6197}, between room XI and room XII to the south (Figures 12). It measured 2.75m by 0.84m by 0.37m, aligned roughly north-south with its west end joining to trench [6045] and its east end joining to outer trench [6039]. It had vertical sides with a flat base. The foundation stones were completely robbed out with no visible sign of a robber trench and it was backfilled by (6252). The fill was a moderately firm dark brown silty clay that contained occasional large stones and charcoal and mortar flecks.

5.5.26 Room XI was located in the south end of the east row in the southeast corner and its internal dimensions were 4.69m by 3.86m. Its east side projected out and was mirrored by room XIII in the northeast corner (Figure 12). There was a stony surface



{6080} in the northeast corner and it consisted of a thin bedding layer (6081)/(3746) that was a loose darkish mid brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and charcoal flecks. Nine sherds of pottery dated to 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries were recovered. It measured 5.1m by 0.8m by 0.03m – 0.18m thick. A series of large sandstone slabs (Plate 31) were laid flat on top of the bedding layer and abutted against the inner edges of the outer foundation trench [6039] / robber trench [3631]/[3707]. The surface measured 0.51m by 0.5m by 0.03m – 0.05m thick. It appeared to be the remains of a stone floor but only a few stones remained as most of the east side section of the structure had been robbed out.



*Plate 31: Surface {6080}, showing robber trench [3631]/[3707] looking southwest*

5.5.27 Inner foundation trench [4061] was located in the northeast corner of {6197} and was between rooms XII and XIII (Figure 12) (Plate 32). It was east-west aligned and measured 2.7m by 0.85m by 0.6m. Its western end joined to the east side of inner trench [6045] and its eastern end joined to the outer trench [6039]. It was linear shaped and had sharp, vertical sides with a flattish base that was cut into the bedrock. The foundation stones {3822} consisted of two courses of pitched, tightly packed sandstone slabs in herringbone pattern that abutted stones {6065}/{6074} in trench [6045] and continued into trench [6039] towards the southeast corner of room XIII but corner been cut by robber trench [6244] and the stones had been removed. The stones were covered by fill (4062) and it consisted of a loose light brown sandy clay.



*Plate 32: Foundation trench [4061], looking west*

- 5.5.28 Room XII was located on the centre of the east row between rooms XI and XIII and its internal dimensions were 20.2m by 2.77m (Figure 12). The room was covered by demolition layers (6060) and (6028). Under the room were leveling layers (6211) and (6134)/(6208) that were visible in room IX and were discussed above in 5.5.23. The long narrow dimensions of the room suggested that it was a corridor but due to quarrying the location of the entrance was unknown.
- 5.5.29 To the south of the southwest corner of {6197}, there were two layers (Figure 12). The lower layer (5184) consisted of a firm light orangey brown silty clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments and measured 11.5m by 10.5m by 0.1m. The upper layer (5183) consisted of a compact greyish light brown silty loam that contained frequent small stones and measured 10.8m by 9.4m by 0.1m. They appeared to be leveling layers for around the southern end of the structure and were cut by medieval pit [5153].
- 5.5.30 Posthole [6229] was located to the south of room VI abutting the on the outer edge foundation trench [6039] of {6197} (Figure 12). It was oval shaped and measured 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.18m. It had sharp, moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (6230) was a loose light brownish grey sandy silt that contained frequent small stones. It also contained several medium sized stones that appeared to be post packing. The feature location suggested that it may have been an outer support for a wall though it was shallow. The posthole may have been for



scaffolding during construction though no similar postholes along the outer edges were observed.

- 5.5.31 Surface {3585} was located to the northeast of room XI in the southeast corner of {6197} between to the outer edge of foundation trench [6039] and the northwest end of wall {3586} (Figure 12). It consisted of red sandstone slabs that were laid flat in one course on the bedrock and natural clay. It measured 8m long by 2m wide and was 0.03m – 0.05m thick. Two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from between the stones. The surface was covered by demolition layer (3584) on its eastern side, where it abuts up against wall {3586}.
- 5.5.32 Stone drain {4044} was located to the north of room XI of {6197} and appeared to join to the outer edge of outer foundation trench [6039] at the southern end of room XII (Figure 12). It was aligned northeast-southwest and was linear shaped that measured 1.8m by 0.3m by 0.2m. The drain consisted of several red sandstone slabs that were placed upright in the cut [4043], lining the sides. The cut [4043] was vertically sided with a flat base. It was filled by (4191) which consisted of a firm mid brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and measured 0.24m wide by 0.18m deep. Some animal bone fragments and five sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The drain was covered by a layer of stone {3629} that consisted of limestone blocks and thin red sandstone slabs that measured 3.3m in length by 0.6m in width. Its badly truncated at its northern end was removed, probably by ploughing and its southern end was robbed out when the foundation stones on [6039] were removed.



Plate 33: Trench [4193], outer trench [6039], post-pad {3854} and metalled surfaces {3851} & {3852}, looking south

- 5.5.33 Stony layers {3851} and {3852} were located to the north of room XIII in {6197} and to the east of corn-drier {6236} (Figure 12) (Plate 33). It consisted of a tightly packed small stones that had been laid on top of the natural bedrock and was badly truncated by ploughing so only two patches remained. It measured 0.54m – 2.42m by 0.36m – 1.08m by 0.035m deep. It sealed trench [4193] and abutted against the northern side of {6197}. It was the remains of a metalled stone surface that was contemporary with {6197}.
- 5.5.34 Post-pad {3854} was located to the north of structure {6197} (Figure 12) (Plate 33). It consisted of a single large limestone slab lying flat on top several large sandstone slabs. It was roughly hewn and measured 0.42m by 0.2m by 0.06m. It appeared that the metalled surfaces {3852}/{3851} abutted its southern edge and it sat above backfilled trench [4193] that suggested it was contemporary with {6197}.
- 5.5.35 Within room II in the southwest corner of {6197} (Figure 12) there was layer (6042) that consisted of a moderately firm mid brown silty clay that contained occasional pieces of limestone. A lot of animal bone, fifty-four sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, pieces of CBM, mortar fragments and an iron nail were recovered. It measured 4.35m by 1.65m by 0.2m and covered the inner edges of outer foundation trench [6039] and inner trench [6249]. It had been cut on its eastern side by pit [6142] and a beam slot [6149]. The spread was a demolition layer.
- 5.5.36 Within rooms III and IV on the western side of {6197} there were two layers (Figure 12). The lower layer (6176) was only visible within room IV and was a firm red-brown silty clay and grey stone mix that contained fifty sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It measured 2.3m by 0.7m by 0.1m – 0.15m and had been cut on its eastern side by a service trench and modern ditch. It was a demolition layer that covered the remains of possible floor surface (6221) and was part of the first phase of demolition. The upper layer (6014) covered both rooms and it measured 11m by 5.5m by 0.1m. It consisted of loose light grey sand that contained moderate small stones. Nineteen sherds of pottery were recovered and included 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and modern pieces. It was cut by a service trench and modern ditch that cut through the western side of the structure. It was a demolition layer, similar to (6042) to the south and had been disturbed by modern activity. There was a third layer (6245) that covered the outer edge of the trench [6039] and it was a moderately loose to firm greyish-yellowish brown sandy clay that contained frequent stone fragments, pieces of animal bone, one hundred and twelve sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, four pieces of iron, one piece of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century fired clay and one piece of tessera. It measured 12.75m by 2.28m by 0.36m – 0.54m.
- 5.5.37 Within rooms IX and XII on the eastern side of {6197} (Figure 12) (Plate 34) there were two layers. The lower layer (6060) was in both rooms and consisted of moderately loose light brown-yellow to grey-brown mix of silty soil and degraded/crushed mortar that contained frequent sandstone fragments. The layer measured 10m by 2.1m by 0.3m. Four sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with fragments of animal bone and pieces of CBM. It was cut through its middle by robber trench [6072] and abutted the west and east faces of surviving wall {6075}. It overlies leveling layer (6134) and appeared to be a demolition layer that represented the first phase of demolition of the structure in

which the walls were knocked over and the stones removed as there were very little of the stone blocks remaining, leaving just the mortar behind and the next phase involved the robber trenches to get to the foundation stones. It was covered by layer (6028) and it consisted of a moderately firm mid grey/light grey-brown/light yellow brown sandy clay silt mixed with sandstone fragments that contained animal bone fragments and pieces of CBM. It measured 9m by 2m wide by 0.15m. The layer also sealed the robber trench [6072] to the north of the surviving wall.



Plate 34: Demolition layer (6060), looking south

- 5.5.38 Within room X, located in the northern end of {6197} there was demolition layer (4102)/(6088) that consisted of loose mid brown to light grey-brown sandy clay that contained frequent small sandstone fragments and occasional mortar flecks. It measured 3m by 1.1m by 0.12m – 0.4m. The layer sealed parts of the wall within foundation trenches [6039] and [6045] and was cut by robber trench [6244] at its northern end.
- 5.5.39 Within room XI in the southeast corner of {6197} there were two layers (Figure 12). The lower layer (6179) was a friable white mortar and stone mix that measured 1.4m by 0.3m – 0.6m by 0.14m. Three sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with two stone pot lids, SF304 & SF305, and a single iron nail, SF278. It was a demolition layer that contained the remains of a collapsed wall and was part of the first phase of demolition of the structure. The upper layer (6094)/(6049) was a firm friable darkish mid greyish brown silty sandy clay that contained occasional small stones fragments, mortar pieces and charcoal flecks. It



measured 2.1m by 1.4m by 0.11m – 0.14m. Some sherds of pottery and animal bone fragments were recovered. It was from a later phase of demolition / quarrying of the structure.

5.5.40 There were two layers located to the northeast of room XI of {6197} that were between it and wall {3958} to the east (Figure 12). The first layer (3628) was a loose light brown silty clay that contained frequent mortar pieces, stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Fifty-nine sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments, six pieces of slag, two pieces of CBM and a copper alloy coin, SF101, were recovered. The layer measured 6m by 2m by 0.05m – 0.15m. It was a demolition layer associated with structure and probably the west end of the wall. The second layer (3584) was located to the northwest of wall {3958} and to the east of villa {6197} and appeared to be from the wall. It consisted of a moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent limestone blocks. It measured 2.5m by 1.2m by 0.25m. One hundred and thirty sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and medieval pottery were recovered, along with two pieces of glass, fragments of animal bone, nine iron nails and one piece of an iron fitting, six pieces of CBM and twenty-four pieces of slag. It was a demolition layer associated with the wall.



*Plate 35: Foundation trench [6045] & robber trench [6072], looking south*

5.5.41 Robber trench [6072] was located to the north of the surviving wall {6075} in foundation trench [6045] between rooms IX and XII on the east side of {6197} (Figure 12) (Plate 35). It followed the line of [6045] and measured 6.8m by 0.8m by 0.4m. It had vertical sides with an irregular base due to the stone rubble that had been left. The fill (6073) consisted of a moderately loose light yellowish grey brown sandy silt mixed with small sandstone fragments and it contained frequent pieces

of mortar. The robber trench was covered by layer (6028) and was cut by post-medieval kiln [6024]. The trench was vertically dug to rob the blocks that made up wall and left the foundation stones below.

- 5.5.42 Robber trench [6070] was located at the southern end of foundation trench [6045] between rooms VI, VII, XI and XII on the east side of {6197} (Figure 12). It followed the line of [6045] and was vertically cut into it. It was linear shaped and measured 9m by 0.78m by 0.04m – 0.27m. It had sharp vertical sides with a no discernible base as it was on top of the foundation stones. It possibly continued into the outer trench [6039] and went east following the line around its southeast wing and headed north though for the most part there was no visible robber cut. The fill (6071) was a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt that contained frequent mortar pieces.
- 5.5.43 Robber trench [6076] was located within foundation trench [6062] between rooms VIII and IX near the centre of {6197} and was visible in its middle and west side (Figure 12). It measured approximately 4.46m by 0.7m by 0.35m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base that removed the upper course of foundation stones. It was backfilled by (6077)/(6082) that consisted of a firm dark greyish brown sandy clay and contained frequent mortar pieces and moderate charcoal flecks and stone.
- 5.5.44 Robber trench [6244] was located was located in the northeast corner of {6197} along the outer side of room XIII and terminated at its southeast corner (Figure 12). It was cut straight down into the trench and followed along its north-south alignment. It measured 7m by 0.75m by 0.5m. It had vertical sides with a flat base. The fill (6244) was a loose mid brown sandy silt.
- 5.5.45 Robber trench [3631]/[3707] was located on the east side of {6197} and followed the line of outer foundation trench [6039] that started south of room XIII and continued around to the south end of structure and stopped near the junction with trench [6090] (Figure 12) (Plate 36). It measured 28m by 0.7m by 0.27m - 0.98m. The bottom fill (3674)/(3821) was visible only on the east side and not in the east side. It consisted of a loose light yellowy brown mix of limestone fragments and silt that was the result of localized dumping in this part of the robber trench only. It contained occasional mortar flecks and a single iron nail, SF108 was recovered. To the west, near the junction with [6045] there was another lower that was sealed by (4189) and it consisted of a loose orangey red sand that contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate mortar flecks. It measured 2m by 0.76m by 0.19m. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. The middle fill (4189) was visible throughout the robber trench and continued into the southern end of the trench and measured 28m by 0.7m – 0.75m by 0.08m – 0.12m. It consisted of a firm light yellowish brown silty clay that contained frequent mortar pieces, moderate limestone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. Eight sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and six sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The upper fill (4190) was visible on the east side and around the southeast wing and faded out on the southern end near the junction with inner trench [6045]. It was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay and stone mix that contained frequent mortar flecks and occasional mortar pieces. Nine sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> and late 4<sup>th</sup> century

Roman pottery along with fragments of animal bone were recovered. Its western end was cut by a modern ditch, a service trench and the modern track-way.

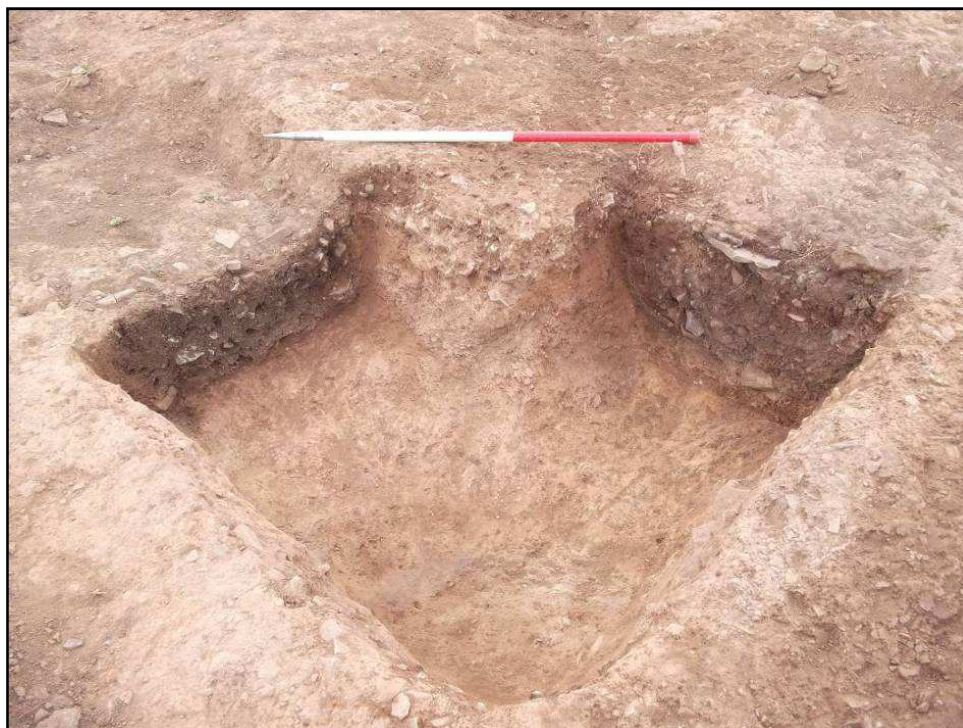


Plate 36: Robber trench [3631]/[3707] – southeast corner, looking southwest

5.5.46 Structure {6197} was the main building within the Romano-British complex and was a multi-celled, tripartite corridor structure which can be interpreted as forming the domestic accommodation of a villa. It consisted of thirteen rooms on its ground floor with evidence for stairs and a possible verandah. No entrance was visible along its outer side. No evidence was found of phased construction, or significant rebuilds. The stratigraphic relationship of demolition deposits and building foundation remains suggested that the structure had been demolished systematically not too long after it fell out of use and in at least two phases. The first phase consisted of the walls being pulled down to ground level with the good building stones removed. The later phase involved robber trenches to remove the tightly packed foundation stones and may have happened at a considerably later date.

## 5.6 WELLS {6031} AND [5056]

5.6.1 Well [5056] was located to the northeast of the east terminus of ditch [5045] (Figure 8). It cut stony layer {4234} and it appeared to have been robbed out and backfilled. It was square shaped with vertical sides that measured 1.52m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 1.4m but not bottomed. The lowest encountered fill (5069) was a loose mid reddish brown clay that contained well sorted frequent stone and mudstone inclusions and measured 1.35m diameter by 0.58m thick. The second fill (5058) was a loose mid brownish red clayey silt that contained frequent mudstone inclusions and measured 1.04m diameter by 0.11m



thick. The third fill (5070) was a loose mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained frequent well sorted mudstone inclusions and measured 1.32m diameter by 0.24m thick. The fourth fill (5071) was a firm mid grey brown silt that contained moderate stone fragments. This layer appeared to have been an episode of slumping of the edge of the well when it was partially backfilled. It measured 0.35m diameter by 0.27m thick. The upper fill (5057) was a firm light pinkish red clay that contained frequent well sorted mudstone fragments and measured 1.25m diameter by 0.52m thick. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from any of the five fills though as it was cut into stony surface {4234}, it suggested that it was a constructed during the lifetime of structure {6197}, the main villa building, but after it had been built.



*Plate 37: Well {6031}, looking west*

5.6.2 Well {6031} was located to the north of structure {6197} (Figure 7) (Plates 37 & 38). The well had an exterior diameter of 1.3m and an internal one of 0.8m that narrowed to 0.65m at 1.2m deep and was excavated to a depth of 2.4m but it was not bottomed, the as the lower parts were to be preserved in situ and a marker left to show the level reached. The well was drystone constructed and its cylindrical wall was at maximum 0.45m thick and consisted of sandstone slabs that were randomly coursed, faced inwards and of which 62 courses were visible during excavation. The slabs were laid at a 20° angle with the face at the highest point and were roughly hewn except for the slab faces which were smoothed and rounded. The cut [6030] was sub-circular shaped, measured 3.5m in diameter and had sharp, straight vertical sides. It truncated most of the southern side of pit [6206]. Six sherds of 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from the surface. There was a packing

fill (6033) that surrounded the exterior side of the well. It consisted of reddish brown fractured mudstone pieces and thirty sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. The fill within the well (6032) consisted of light grey/red brown and dark grey mix of large sandstone blocks and silty clay that were dumped in to backfill the well, probably when the villa was demolished. Fifteen sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman pottery were recovered.



*Plate 38: Well {6031}, looking east*

## 5.7 CIST GRAVE {6010}

5.7.1 Structure {6010} was located to the south the southern terminus of [6142]/[6192] (Figure 7) (Plates 39 & 40). It was aligned east-west and was rectangular shaped measuring 1.5m in length by 0.64m in width by 0.32m deep and consisted of flat, thin and lightly worked sandstone slabs. The feature was interpreted as a cist grave. Two long rectangular slabs were placed against the sides of the cut with a third on the base abutting them and smaller square shaped slabs placed at either end with a larger, slightly thicker slab on top. The base slab had since fractured at its eastern end if which the smaller pieces was pitched at an angle with the east side pushed down into the natural, possibly by root action at its eastern end as had the slabs on either side. The base of the western end slab was pushed in and was at a 45<sup>o</sup> angle that like the base slab was caused by root activity. The top slab had fractured into ten pieces several of which had collapsed into the grave of which only its eastern end remained in situ. No visible evidence of an inhumation appeared to have survived though this could be a consequence of the acidity of the soil. The cist appeared to have been mostly filled in when the upper slab fractured and fell inwards and as the way the west end got pushed in would suggest that



there was a void. The fill (6011) was a compact mid orangey brown clay with occasional lenses of a mid bluish grey clay. It contained moderate degraded root matter and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 1.5m long by 0.51m wide by 0.15m deep. It appeared to be an un-used cist grave. No finds or dateable evidence were recovered though its east-west alignment suggested that it was early Christian in practice so probably no earlier than the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The cist grave was placed within cut [6009] that was rectangular shaped and measured 2m in length by 0.65m in width and was 0.35m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base with the slabs placed right up against the sides and base.



*Plate 39: Pre-ex of cist {6010}, looking north*



Plate 40: Cist {6010}, looking north

## 5.8 SPREADS, POSTHOLES, STAKE-HOLES, BEAM SLOT, PITS AND GULLIES

- 5.8.1 Spread (5189) was located to the southwest of structure {6197}, below spread (5188) and was cut by ditch [4170] that was part of the boundary ditches that surrounded the west and north sides of the complex, along its eastern extent (Figure 8). It measured roughly 20m in length by 2.6m in width and was 0.16m deep. It consisted of a moderately compacted firm orange brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. The spread pre-dated the villa complex and was the result of activities that took place before its construction.
- 5.8.2 Spread (5188) was located to the southwest of structure {6197} and sealed spread (5189) and was cut by ditch [4170] that was part of the boundary ditches that surrounded the west and north sides of the complex (Figure 8). It measured 25m in length by 2.1m in width and was 0.18m deep. It consisted of a moderately firm mid orange brown silty clay that contained moderate charcoal inclusions, mainly located on its western side. A single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. The spread pre-dated the villa complex and was the result of activities that took place before its construction.
- 5.8.3 Spread (5163) was located to the west of the northwest corner of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It measured 4.5m in length by 1m in width and was 0.1m – 0.3m thick. It consisted of a loose dark brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments throughout. No finds were recovered. It was cut by ditches [5088] and [5155]. It possibly was a buried soil horizon.

- 5.8.4 Stony surface {4234} was located to the southwest of structure {6197}, to the north of ditches [5015] and [5000] that made up part of the entrance to the villa complex (Figure 8). The surface consisted of a mix of blue grey and pale red sandstone fragments with light yellowy grey-brown clayey silt. It appeared to cover most of the area but due to being heavily truncated due to ploughing, only eight patches remained and varied in size from 0.94m – 8.3m in length by 0.75m – 2.6m in width by 0.05m – 1m thick. Four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It sealed the backfills of postholes [5103], [5024] and [5025] and suggested the posts were in place when the surface was laid out. It also sealed pit [5099] that was near the entrance. It was cut by posthole [5006], well [5056] and ditch [5049]. It was also cut by post-medieval culvert {5041}. It was a metalled surface put down around the entrance to the villa complex and was contemporary with structure {6197}.
- 5.8.5 Stake-hole [5150] was located to the west of structure {6197}, at the base of ditch [5146] and was 0.15m north of posthole [5149] (Figure 8). It truncated a trample layer (5148) that was the primary fill of the ditch and was filled by its upper fill (5147). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.32m in length by 0.22m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.12m. It had sharp, very steep to near vertical sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (5147) was a moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It appeared to have been widened when the stake was repositioned and along with [5149] may have been part of a palisade that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.8.6 Stake-hole [5149] was located to the west of structure {6197}, at the base of ditch [5146] and was 0.15m south of posthole [5150] (Figure 8). It truncated a trample layer (5148) that was the primary fill of the ditch and was filled by its upper fill (5147). It was circular shaped and measured 0.24m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.16m. It had moderately sharp, very steep sloping to vertical sides and a concave base. The fill (5147) was a moderately compact mid orangey brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It appeared to have been widened when the stake was repositioned and along with [5150] may have been part of a palisade that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.8.7 Pit [6210] was located under room IX in the northern end of structure {6197} (Figure 12) (Plate 41). It was irregular shaped and measured 1.6m in length by 1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.12m. It had gradual sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (6209) was a firm dark greyish brown / black sandy silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments, charcoal lumps and flecks and occasional mortar flecks. The feature was possibly a fire pit and predates the villa as it was cut into a thin layer (6211) and was sealed by leveling layer (6208) within room IX.





*Plate 41: Pit [6210], looking west*

- 5.8.8 Posthole [5024] was located to the south of ditch [5045] and was partially sealed by stone surface {4234} (Figure 8). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.7m in length by 0.65m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (5027) was a firm light to mid greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent grit and no finds were recovered. The fill appeared to have been put in around the sides of the cut before the packing stones (5026), which consisted of largish stones that on average measured 0.27m long by 0.22m in width and 0.045m thick, were placed in. The packing fill overall measured 0.38m in diameter and was 0.23m thick. The fill appeared to have been undisturbed by the removal of the post. The posthole, along with similar features, [5025] to the south, and [5030] to the southwest, may have been a line of posts that were placed prior to the laying of {4234}.
- 5.8.9 Posthole [5025] was located to the south of posthole [5024] and underneath the southern end stone surface {4234} (Figure 8). It was circular shaped and measured 0.52m in diameter and was excavated to depth of 0.34m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (5029) was a firm light yellowish brown clayey silt that contained occasional small stones. The fill covered the stone packing (5028) with stones that measured on average 0.17m long by 0.14m in width and 0.04m thick. Most of the stones appeared to be in situ though there was some slight disturbance, probably when the post was removed. No finds were recovered. The posthole, along with similar features, [5024] to the north, and [5030] to the west-southwest, may have been a line of posts prior to the laying of {4234}.
- 5.8.10 Posthole [5086] was located in the west side of pit [5085] in the southwest corner of the area (Figure 8). It was oval shaped and measured 0.46m in length by 0.35m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.25m. It had moderately sharp, steep sloping side with a concave base. The fill (5106) was a firm mottled light brown orangey-yellow mix of clay and silty clay that contained moderate sandstone



fragments. No finds were recovered. Its relationship with pit [5085] was unclear as it was almost totally cut away by posthole [5084]. It was 1.4m east of a similar sized posthole, [5098] and both were placed at the east and west terminals of ditches [5015] and [5000] respectively, on either side of a gap that appeared to represent an entrance. A beam slot, [5116] ran between the two postholes, that collectively may have formed a wooden gate way.

- 5.8.11 Posthole [5084] was located in the west side of pit [5085] in the southwest corner of the area (Figure 8). It cut the east side of posthole [5086], removing its relationship with the pit that it cut also. It was oval shaped and measured 0.58m in length by 0.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. It had moderate, slightly concave / irregular steep sloping sides though the east side appeared to undermine the top part of the upper fill of pit [5085]. It also had a flat base. The fill (5105) was a moderately loose mid brown grey clay silt that contained very frequent medium and large sandstone fragments. Several pieces of slag were recovered. The composition and appearance of the void suggested that the post was forcibly removed (levered or rocked out) undermining pit fill (5107).
- 5.8.12 Beam slot [5116] was located between postholes [5086] and [5098] that were next to the terminals of ditches [5015] / [5000] (Figure 8). It was linear shaped, aligned east – west and measured 3.5m in length by 0.2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.07m. It had sharp, steep to vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (5115) was firm light grey clay silt that contained moderate small sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered. Its western end cut a large storage pit [5085] along its north side before it was truncated away due to machining. The slot along with postholes [5086] and [5098] appeared to form a timber gateway to the villa complex.
- 5.8.3 Posthole [5098] was located cut into the east side of large storage pit [5099] (Figure 8). It was circular shaped and measured 0.55m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.28m. It had moderately sharp, very steep sloping to vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (5111) was a loose light grey brown clay silt and very frequent medium to large sandstone fragments. Several pieces of slag were recovered. The large stones that make up most of the fill appeared to be either the packing stones that collapsed in after the original post was removed or a backfill. It was 1.4m east of a similar sized posthole, [5086] and both were placed next to the terminals of ditches [5015] and [5000] respectively and along with a beam slot, [5116] that ran between the two postholes, appeared to form a wooden gate way.
- 5.8.14 Posthole [5053] was located to the south of the eastern end of ditch [5000] (Figure8). It was circular shaped and measured 0.35m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.11m. It had sharp, moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (5054) was a firm light grey brown clayey silt that contained moderate medium sized stones. No finds were recovered. It naturally silted up after the original post had been removed. Though there was no relationship between it and the ditch, it was probable that they were contemporary.
- 5.8.15 Posthole [5018] was located, to the north of ditch [5000] (Figure 8).It was oval shaped and measured 0.45m in length by 0.33m in width and was excavated to a

- depth of 0.25m. It had sharp, very steep sloping to vertical sides and a concave base. The fill (5017) was a moderately firm light grey sandy silty clay with light brown-yellow patches that contained very frequent sandstone fragments and clay patches. No finds were recovered.
- 5.8.16 Posthole [5010] was located to the east of posthole [5008] and surface {4234} (Figure 8). It was circular shaped and measured 0.46m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.29m. It had sharp, very steep sloping to vertical sides and a concave base. The fill (5009) was a moderately loose light to mid orangey brown mixed clay silt and silty clay that contained very frequent medium to large sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered. The mix of the stones within the fill suggested that post was forcibly removed and loosed and spread out the original packing stones. It was one of three postholes along with [5006] and [5008] in close proximity to each other.
- 5.8.17 Posthole [5008] was located to the east of posthole [5006] and surface {4234} (Figure 8). It was oval shaped and measured 0.42m in length by 0.36m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.23m. It had moderate, irregular steep to very steep sloping sides and had a concave base. The fill (5007) was a moderately firm light grey brown sandy silty clay that contained very frequent sandstone fragments. No find were recovered. It was one of three postholes along with [5006] and [5010] in close proximity to each other.
- 5.8.18 Posthole [5006] was located to the west of posthole [5008] and cut stone surface {4234} (Figure 8). It was oval shaped and measured 0.75m in length by 0.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.27m. It had moderate to sharp, steep to vey steep sloping sides with a concave, slightly irregular base. The fill (5005) was a firm mottled yellow, orangey red-brown and light brown clay and silty clay mix that contained frequent sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered. There was a slightly deeper hollow at the north end of the feature that may indicate the position of the post, though as it was so far to one side and given the size of the cut, it may have contained a second post. It was one of three postholes along with [5008] and [5010] in close proximity to each other.
- 5.8.19 Posthole [5103] was located to the north of surface {4234} and was partially sealed by it (Figure 8). It was circular in shape and measured 0.28m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.09m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (5104) was a firm mid grey orangey brown clayey silt that contained occasional stone. No finds were recovered. It may have been associated with the posthole cluster of [5006], [5008] and [5010] to the south.
- 5.8.20 Posthole [5030] was located to the north of enclosure ditch [5015] and to the northwest stone surface {4234} (Figure 8). It was circular shaped and measured 0.39m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.13m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (5031) was a firm mid reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent medium sized stones. It may have been associated with postholes [5024] and [5025] to the northeast.
- 5.8.21 Posthole [6126] was located to the east of the well {6031} that was to the north of structure {6197} (Figure 7). It was circular shaped and measured 0.4m in diameter

and was excavated to a depth of 0.19m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (6127) was a loose mid greyish brown silty sand. Though no finds recovered to date the feature, its proximity to the well appeared to make them contemporary along with another similar sized posthole, [6128] that was 1m to the south.

5.8.22 Posthole [6128] was located to the east of the well {6031} that was to the north of structure {6197} (Figure 7). It was circular shaped and measured 0.41m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.21m. It had sharp, very steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (6129) was a loose mid brownish grey silty clay. The dating of the feature is uncertain as no finds were recovered but its proximity to the well {6031} appeared to make them contemporary along with a similar sized posthole [6126] that was located 1m to the north.

5.8.23 Posthole [6044] was located on the west side of room VII of structure {6197}, on the northern edge of robbed out foundation trench [6055] (Figure 12) (Plate 42). It was rectangular shaped with rounded corners and measured 0.9m long by 0.7m wide by 0.27m deep. It had sharp, vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, one was within the posthole, (6043) and the second was the surrounding packing fill (6046). The first fill (6043) was a loose mid brownish yellow sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal pieces and flecks. It measured 0.27m by 0.2m by 0.22m thick. No finds were recovered. The second fill (6046) was a loose dark brownish yellow sandy clay that covered the packing stones. The posthole post-dated the structure as it cut the northern side of robber trench [6055].



*Plate 42: Posthole [6044], looking south*

5.8.24 Posthole [6078] was located on the east side of room VI of structure {6197}, on the western edge of inner foundation trench [6045] (Figure 12). It was sub-oval shaped and measured 0.9m in length by 0.61m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.28m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (6079)

- was a loose mid brownish grey silty sand that contained frequent stone and occasional mortar inclusions. The posthole appeared to post-date the structure as it cut foundation trench [6045], with some of the foundation stones used for packing.
- 5.8.25 Pit [3709] was located in the southeast corner of structure {6197} and was cut by the outer foundation trench [6039] on the east side of room XI (Figure 12). It was rectangular shaped with sharp corners that measured 2.3m long by 1.3m wide and was 0.24m deep. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a flat base. The single fill (3708) was a loose dark reddish brown mix of mostly red sandstone fragments and silty clay. No finds were recovered. The pit was the result of activity that predated the villa complex and was probably contemporary with the pre-villa field system.
- 5.8.26 Gully [3910] was located on the east side of pit [3825], to the east of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was cut by [3825] that removed all of its western side. It measured 0.95m long by 0.35m – 0.5m wide and was 0.15m – 0.35m deep. It was linear shaped with a rounded eastern end and had sharp, concave and stepped, steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (3911) was a mix of moderately loose dark brown silt and white mortar flecks and pieces that contained frequent limestone fragments and charcoal flecks with charcoal lenses near the base. Some pieces of lead slag were recovered along with a fragment of a possible worked flint. The function of the gully was uncertain as only a small part remains though it possibly was part of kiln due to the large amount charcoal and mortar that was found in the fill.
- 5.8.27 Pit [6112] was located on the east side of room VI in structure {6197} next to foundation trench [6045] (Figure 12). It was sub-oval shaped and measured 0.77m in length by 0.36m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.06m. It had gradual sloping sides with an undulating base that sloped down from southeast to northwest. The fill (6113) was a loose greyish brown slightly clayey sand that contained moderate charcoal flecks. Two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered along with some animal bone and oyster shells. The pit was under a leveling layer (6036) within the room and predated the structure.
- 5.8.28 Pit [6206] was located to the north of and was cut by well {6031} (Figure 7). It appeared to originally sub-circular shaped but now crescent shaped and measured 1.2m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m. It had sharp, very steep sloping sides, but the base was unknown having been truncated away. The fill (6207) was a firm light orange brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered. The pit was only visible in section as it was sealed by a layer of stone slabs that appeared to form a surface around the well. It pre-dating the well and probably structure {6197} it as its southern half was mostly cut away by the well when it was constructed
- 5.8.29 Pit [6118] was located to the south of well {6031} that was to the north of structure {6197} (Figure 7). It was sub-circular shaped that measured 1.38m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had gradual sloping sides with an uneven base that was slightly concave near the centre. The fill (6119) was moderately firm light greyish brown silty sand. There were no inclusions and no finds were recovered.



The function of the pit was unclear though its proximity to the well could make it associated with it. But the pit appeared to have been backfilled after use instead of naturally silting up.

5.8.30 Pit [6123] was located to the east of well {6031} that was to the north of structure {6197} and was under post-medieval culvert {6122} which truncated it (Figure 7) (Plate 43). It was circular shaped and measured 1.7m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. It had sharp steep sloping sides except for the north side which had a gradual sloping side and it had a rounded base. The fill (6124) was a loose mid orangey brown silty clay that contained frequent large and small red sandstone blocks. No finds were recovered. The function of the pit was unclear though it appeared to have been a dump, possibly of un-used stone from the construction of the well.



*Plate 43: Pit [6123], looking south*

5.8.31 Pit [6142] was located between ditches [4181] to the north and [4170] to the south and was cut by both of them and was to the north of well {6032}. It was a wide shallow feature, (Figure 7). No sides were visible within the section but it had a flattish base and it measured 0.4m in diameter and was 0.15m deep. The fill (6143) was a firm light reddish brown gritty clay that contained occasional stone. A single piece of flint, SF264 was recovered.

5.8.32 Pit [3825] was located to the east of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was circular shaped, cut into the bedrock with very steep concave and stepped sloping sides and a flat base with some undulations. It measured 3.7m in diameter and was excavated to a depth 0.8m and contained three fills. The primary fill (3827) was a moderately compact dark yellowish brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 3.89m by 3.68m by 0.8m along the sides. The middle fill (3826) was a moderately loose dark greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and animal bone. Some sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman

pottery were recovered along with 2 iron nails and a hob nail, SF114. It measured 3.6m in diameter by 0.8m and was in the middle of the pit surrounded by (3827). The upper fill (3607) was a moderately firm dark grey clayey loam that contained six nails. It measured 2.5m in diameter by 0.1m. The pit's central location in front of {6197} suggested that it may have been a decorative feature such as a pond. It may also just have been for water storage. The pit truncated a gully [3910] on its east side.

5.8.33 Pit [5085] was located to the south of structure {6197} (Figure 8). The pit was sub-rectangular shaped and measured 1.2m in length by 1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. It had sharp, near vertical to vertical sloping sides with a flat base. It contained three fills. The lower fill (5109) was a firm mottled orange / brick red and orange brown clay that contained small silty clay patches along with frequent sandstone and mudstone fragments. It measured 0.9m by 0.5m and was 0.3m thick. The middle fill (5108) was a moderately firm mid grey clay silt with orange brown patches. It contained silty clay patches and moderate sandstone fragments. It measured 0.8m by 0.4m by 0.08m thick. The upper fill (5107) was a firm mottled orange-brown, grey-brown silty clay that contained clay patches and frequent sandstone and mudstone fragments. It measured 1.2m by 1m by 0.35m thick. No finds were recovered from the three fills. It was 1.7m east of a similar sized pit, [5099] and both were placed next to at the terminals of ditches [5015] and [5000]. It was cut by postholes [5084] and [5086]. The pit may originally have been a storage pit and appeared to have been intentionally in-filled with natural like clays, re-deposited topsoil and stone in preparation possibly for the construction of a timber gate that collectively the postholes, [5086] and [5098] and beam slot [5116] were part of. On top of fill (5107), there appeared to be the remains of a stone surface {5036} that overlay the east of the pit, almost abutting the post hole [5086] and later posthole [5084]. It consisted of several large roughly hewn stone slabs that measured 0.3m in length by 0.26m in width and was 0.04m thick. There was no bonding, coursing or any visible cut. It may also have been the continuation of surface {4234} outside the entrance to the complex.

5.8.34 Pit [5099] was located to the south of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was oval shaped and measured 1m in length by 0.8m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.62m. It had sharp, near vertical to vertical sides and a flat base. The pit contained three fills. The lower fill (5114) was a firm mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with orange-brown patches that contained frequent sandstone fragments and clay patches. It measured 0.45m by 0.3m by 0.07m thick. The middle fill (5113) was a firm mottled light brick red, orange-yellow; very light blue-grey and brown-orange clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments. It measured 1m by 0.8m by 0.5m thick. The upper fill (5112) was a firm light orange brown clay silt that contained moderate sandstone fragments. It measured 1m by 0.57m by 0.12m thick. No finds were recovered from the lower and upper fills but several pieces of slag were recovered from the middle fill. The pit may originally have been a storage pit and appeared to have been intentionally in-filled with natural like clays and re-deposited topsoil that the middle and lower fills consist of respectively. The upper fill was a siltier and homogenous so may have naturally / gradually in-filled. This all

may have been for the preparation for the possible construction of a timber gate that collectively, the postholes, [5098] and [5086] and beam slot [5116] were part of. The pit was truncated by posthole [5098] and beam slot [5116] and it was partially covered by surface layer (5110).

- 5.8.35 Pit [5166] was located, to the south of ditch [5015] (Figure 8). It as sub-oval shaped and measured 1.68m in length by 1.57m in width by 0.2m in depth. It had gradual, shallow sloping sides with a gently rounded base. The fill (5167) was moderately firm blackish grey / brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks / pieces in the lower part of the pit and frequent sandstone slabs which may have been placed there. Several large pieces of iron slag were recovered. The pit may have been used for metal working as the underlying clay natural was a light orange colour but as it was not the deep red, usually associated with high temperature burning, it may have been dump for iron working activities taking place nearby.
- 5.8.36 Pit [6132] was located to the south of slag pit [6187] (Figure 7). It was circular shaped and measured 0.9m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.12m. It had gradual sloping sides with a flat, undulating base. The fill (6133) was a moderately loose mid purplish grey gravel that contained frequent charcoal and manganese flecks. The pit was under the modern farm track-way and was severely truncated by it.
- 5.8.37 Pit [6187] was located to the north of pit [6132] (Figure 7). It was irregularly shaped and measured 10m in length by 5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. It had shallow, gradual sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (6188) was a loose dark brown / black sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal flecks. A lot of large slag fragments and pieces were recovered. The pit was under and was cut by the modern track-way. As the underlying natural clay showed no sign of exposure to high temperatures associated with metal working, it appeared that the pit was a dump and any metal activity took place nearby.
- 5.8.38 Pit [6146] was located in the northeast corner of room II in structure {6179} (Figure 12). It was sub-circular shaped, though its east side was cut by a service trench. It measured 0.99m in length by 0.65m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.24m. It had sharp, very steep to near vertical sloping sides with an irregular base. The pit contained two fills. The lower fill (6147) was a firm greyish yellow sand that contained occasional charcoal flecks and small stone. It measured 0.99m long by 0.65m wide by 0.16m deep. The upper fill (6148) was a firm mid reddish orange slightly silty clayey sand that contained occasional small stone and measured 0.99m long by 0.65m wide and was 0.08m deep. A single piece of slag was recovered. The colour of (6148) would indicate that some burning took place, though not at high temperatures, and the pit was cut into demolition layer (6042) s within room II. The pit was cut by a small linear feature [6149].
- 5.8.39 Gully [6149] was located in room II of structure {6179} and cut pit [6146] (Figure 12). It was linear shaped and aligned north – south and measured 0.99m in length by 0.23m in width by 0.05m in depth. It had gradual, concave sloping sides with a slightly flat base. The fill (6150) was a loose dark grey slightly silty sand that contained occasional stone and flecks of mortar and charcoal. No finds were

recovered. It may also be associated with the low level burning that took place within the pit. It post dated the structure as it was cut into demolition layer (6042).

5.8.40 Pit [6239] was located in room VIII, to the north of foundation trench [6066] within structure {6197} (Figure 12) (Plate 44). It was sub-oval shaped and measured 1.2m in length by 0.95m in width by 0.27m in depth. It had moderately sharp, gradual sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (6240) was a firm mid brown silty clay that contained moderate small stones and occasional medium sized stones. Five sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments, several pieces of slag and chunks of mortar. The pit cut through the leveling layer (6238) that was within the room. It may have post-dated the structure and was associated with the quarrying of stone that took place in some of the surrounding trenches.



Plate 44: Pit [6239], looking east

## 5.9 ROMAN FEATURES – CENTRAL SECTION

### 5.10 CREMATION PITS – CENTRAL CLUSTER

5.10.1 Cremation pit [3285] was located to the northeast of structure {4196} and to the northwest of cremation pits [3215] and [3245] (Figures 9 & 15). It was sub-circular shaped that measured 0.4m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had gradual, concave sloping sides with a rounded base. It was cut into the centre of pit [3289]. The fill (3286) was a loose grey clayey loam that contained sandstone pieces. Some of the stones appeared to line the sides of the pit, sloping towards the centre. Some pieces of cremated bone and sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered.

5.10.2 Cremation pit [3229] was located to the south of cremation pit [3279] and its northwest side was cut by ditch [3231] (Figures 9 & 15). It was irregularly shaped



and measured 1.12m in length by 0.7m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. The edges were hard to define due to the layers of bedrock which were fractured all over. The fill (**3230**) was a firm reddish brown silty clay that contained bedrock fragments. Sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, fragments of cremated bone and some pieces of slag were recovered. The bone and pottery were scattered through possibly due to being truncated by the linear and may have been the remains of two pots. The remains of one, SF20, was located in the north end of the pit, missing its rim and was dated to 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. The urn was covered over and on its side by a several slabs of stone, (**3212**) on its eastern edge.

5.10.3 Cremation pit [**3245**] was located to the northeast of structure {**4196**} and was cut into the bedrock (Figures 9 & 15). It was oval shaped and measured 0.5m in diameter by 0.2m in depth. It had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (**3265**) was a moderately firm dark grey clayey loam that was very similar to the topsoil (**1000**). Two cremation urns were recovered from the pit. The first, SF18 was placed on the bedrock base and flat stones were placed on their sides on the north and east sides of the urn. The second was SF19 was placed on to the bedrock to the south of SF18. Fragments of cremated bone were found in the fill surrounding it and fragments of pottery, possibly from a third urn were found throughout the fill. The two urns were both dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century.

5.10.4 Cremation pit [**3279**] was located to east of structure {**4226**} and to the south of pit [**3246**] and cremation pit [**3245**] (Figures 9 & 15). It was cut into the bedrock and was oval shaped that measured 1.5m in length by 1.3m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.36m. It had steep sloping sides with a flattish base. The fill (**3240**) consisted of light grey sandstone pieces that contained the remains of a cremation burial, sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, one coin fragment, SF210, and metal slag. A large piece of mortar was also recovered from the top of the fill, in its centre. The cremated bone and pottery were predominantly on the northern side of the pit.

5.10.5 Cremation pit [**3215**] was located to the northeast of structure {**4196**} and was cut into the southern end of pit [**3246**] (Figures 9 & 15). It was sub-circular shaped and cut into the bedrock that measured 0.5m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp, near vertical sides with a flat base. The fill (**3209**) was a loose dark grey loam, 0.15m deep that contained the remains of cremation urn SF21, dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and cremated bone.

## 5.11 DITCHES

5.11.1 Ditch [**3943**] was located to the southwest of and under structure {**4196**} (Figures 8 & 9). It was curvilinear shaped, aligned east-west curving to the northeast on its western side and ran parallel to another similar ditch [**3892**] to the south. Its eastern side was cut by L-shaped ditch [**3715**] and its western end faded out, having been truncated away by ploughing and cut by a modern water pipe. It measured 23.39m in length by 0.3m – 0.6m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.1m – 0.4m. It was cut into bedrock and had sharp steep, slightly concave sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The single fill

(3944)/(4028) was a firm red-brown sandy silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments. One piece of slag was recovered. The ditch was part of an early Roman field system.

5.11.2 Ditch [3892] was located to the southwest of and under structure {4196} and ran parallel to ditch [3943] to the north (Figures 8 & 9) (Plate 45 & 46). It was cut by ditch [3901], on the same alignment and by the southwestern corner of foundation trench [3920] of {4196}. Its western end had been truncated away by ploughing and it had a rounded eastern terminus to the east of the structure. It was curvilinear shaped, curving slightly at its western end and was aligned east-west. It measured 29m in length by 0.86m – 1.07m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m – 1m. It had sharp steep sloping to near vertical sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (4174) was a firm mid yellowy red-brown gritty clay that contained moderate mudstone and sandstone fragments of which some were burnt and fire cracked. Eighty-one sherds of pottery were recovered that included three sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, fifty-six sherds of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century, some sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and twenty-three sherds indeterminate Romano-British. The ditch was part of an early Roman field boundary system.



Plate 45: Ditches [3892] & [3901], looking west

5.11.3 Ditch [3901] cut ditch [3892] on the same east-west alignment (Figures 8 & 9) (Plates 45, 46 & 63). It was linear shaped and measured 29m in length by 0.5m in width by 0.3m in depth. It had sharp, very steep to near vertical sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (4175) was a dark grey red brown mix of gritty clay and sandstone fragments. Some of the fragments lay flat on the base

with small fragments throughout. Sixteen sherds of which fifteen were dated to the early 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century and one to the Late Iron Age were recovered. There was an upper fill (3894)/(3954) that was visible against the inner side of the south wall and it consisted of moderately firm dark grey clayey silt that contained sandstone and some articulated animal bones. One hundred and eighteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with some iron slag. It appeared to be the remains of a surface that post-dated the ditch fill and may have been a leveling layer for a stone slab surface of which a couple of slabs {3898} survived. The ditch was part of an early Roman field boundary system.



*Plate 46: Ditches [3901] & [3892], looking west*

5.11.4 Ditch [4022] was located to the south of the southwest corner of structure {4213} and ran adjacent to its southern wall (Figure 9) (Plate 47). It measured 3.9m long by 0.5m wide and was 0.18m deep. It was cut into the bedrock and had very steep sloping sides with a flat base and flattened east terminus. Its western side was cut by a modern rubbish pit, though it did not re-appear further west of the modern dump though it given its alignment, it was probably cut by the southern wall of the structure. The fill (4021) was a loose mid grey 50-50 mix of sandy silt and sandstone fragments. The ditch was part of an early Roman field boundary system.





*Plate 47: Pit [4024], wall {4129} and ditch [4022], looking south*

5.11.5 Ditch [3715] was located to the west of structure {4213} and was under structure {4196} (Figures 7 & 9) (Plates 48 & 49). It was an L-shaped ditch was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and east-west and cut into the bedrock that measured 80.83m in total length by 0.9m – 1.07m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. Its northern terminus was cut by enclosure ditch [4170] and its eastern terminus stopped next to post-pad {4206}. It was also cut by pit [4025] to the east of its eastward turn. It cut the eastern side of ditch [3943] at its turn to the east and followed the same east-west alignment of [3943]. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base and a V-shaped profile throughout though it got shallower with more gradual sloping sides and slightly rounded base at its eastern terminus.



*Plate 48: Ditch [3715], looking southwest*



- 5.11.6 The main fill (**4172**) throughout and was the only fill in its northern end, but there were several layers in the southern end up to its eastern turn. It consisted of a moderately loose darkish mid brown-grey sandy silty clay that had light orange and dark red patches in the northern end and in the east-west section of the ditch. It contained sandstone fragments throughout that varied in frequency, moderate to occasional in the northern end to frequent in the southern end. It measured 0.19m – 1.27m in width and was 0.11m – 0.65m deep. A total of twelve sherds of pottery were recovered of which eleven were dated to 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries and one that was 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century which was a contaminant found on the surface of the ditch fill. A piece of iron slag and some animal bone fragments were also recovered. There were three fills that were only visible in the southern end from where the ditch was cut by the northern wall of structure {**4196**} and of which one, (**4195**) was visible in the east terminus and two, (**3941**) & (**3942**) were visible up to its eastern turn where it was cut by internal wall {**3906**}.
- 5.11.7 The second fill (**4195**) consisted of a loose dark grey-brown sandy silty clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments and charcoal lumps. Three sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery & two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It appeared to be a localized episode of deliberate backfilling with burnt material prior to the construction of the internal wall and measured 23.6m long by 0.33m – 0.6m wide by 0.2m thick. The third fill (**3941**) was a firm mid brownish grey silty clay that contained occasional pebbles. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It measured 2.3m long by 0.48m wide and was 0.12m thick. The upper fill (**3942**) was a firm mid blackish grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and measured 2.3m long by 0.58m wide and was 0.14m thick. No finds were recovered. The ditch was part of the later Roman field system that pre-dated structure {**4196**}.



Plate 49: Ditch [3715], looking northeast

- 5.11.8 There was a stony layer (**3766**)/(**3835**) that was visible to the west of structure **{4212}** that was on the base of the ditch, below (**4172**) and measured roughly 4m in length by 0.36m in width by 0.29m – 0.32m thick. It consisted of a loose mid brown mix of silty clay and sandstone fragments. It was not visible on the surface and possibly was the remains of a wall foundation though nothing was visible in the slots excavated to the north or south through the outer wall of **{4196}**. The ditch was part of the later Roman field system that may have been contemporary with structure **{4212}** and pre-dated the before the construction of the villa complex.
- 5.11.9 Ditch **[3308]** was located to the east of L-shaped ditch **[4176]**, (Figure 9). It was aligned east-west and was almost completely removed by ditch **[4176]** which its northern part followed the same alignment leaving only the eastern end of the ditch which was cut into the natural bedrock and went down the slope of the ridge and appeared to have been truncated away by ploughing. It measured 3.6m in length by 0.8m in width and was 0.26m deep. It was linear shaped with steep sloping sides and flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (**3258**) was a moderately compact brownish red mix of clayey sand and stone inclusions. Five sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It appeared to be the part of the early Roman field system.
- 5.11.10 Ditch **[3231]** was located to the south of cremation pit **[3279]** and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figure 9). It measured 5.9m in length by 1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. It was cut into the bedrock and had very steep sloping sides through the broken bedrock with a flattish base. The fill (**3232**) was a firm reddish brown clay loam that contained tightly packed weathered stones. It contained two sherds of Romano-British pottery and a gaming counter, SF51 dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. The ditch cut the northwest side of cremation pit **[3229]**.
- 5.11.11 Ditch **[4176]** was located to the east of ditch **[3715]** and was between structures **{4213}** and **{4196}** (Figure 9). It was L-shaped with its northern part aligned roughly east-west with a turn to the south at its east end and its eastern part was aligned roughly north-south. The northern part had rounded terminals and it had a gap that appeared to represent an entrance-way. The south end of the east part had been truncated away by ploughing. It measured 52.7m in total length, the north part was 30m long and the east part was 22.7m, by 0.6m – 1.51m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.26m – 0.49m. It was cut into bedrock and had moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base that was slightly rounded at the turn and a U-shaped profile. The single fill (**4177**) was a dark brown mix of gritty sandy clay and mudstone fragments with orangey brown patches at the south end of the east part and grayish patches near the turn. A total of twenty-three sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century & 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with fragments of animal bone, pieces of CBM and a piece of mortar. It cut ditch **[3308]** and followed the same east-west alignment. The ditch appeared to have been contemporary with structure **{4196}** as a boundary for it, possibly joining with foundation cut **[3612]** to the south to form a perimeter around the structure.
- 5.11.12 Ditch **[3684]** was located to the north of ditch **[4181]** and cut across ditch **[4179]** (Figure 7). It was aligned northeast-southwest and was linear shaped with a rounded southern terminus but its northern end continued beyond the limit of

excavation. It measured 10m in length by 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. It had sharp, very steep to near vertical sloping sides with a flat base and a wide U-shaped profile. The three of the four fills were only visible in the section opened in the northern end with single fills visible in the rest of the ditch. The lower fill (**3724**) was a firm red-brown mix of mostly bedrock fragments and silty clay that measured 1m wide by 0.3m thick. The second fill (**3725**) was a firm red-brown mix of bedrock fragments and silty clay. It measured 1.1m wide by 0.3m thick and contained occasional sandstone slabs. The third fill (**3726**) was a firm red-brown mix of bedrock fragments and silty clay with dark grey patches that contained frequent charcoal lumps and flecks and measured 1.4m wide by 0.2m thick. Seven sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and medieval pottery were recovered and a fragment of a neck of a glass vessel, SF104. This layer had been deposited into the ditch. The upper fill (**4182**) was visible in the rest of the ditch up to the southern terminus and consisted of a moderately firm red-brown bedrock fragments and silty clay mix that occasional sandstone fragments including several slabs lying flat. It measured 0.8m – 2m wide by 0.3m – 1m thick. Twenty-one sherds of indeterminant Romano-British and 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with three sets of iron shears of which two, SF102 and SF103, were complete and one, SF109 was incomplete. The ditch appeared to be contemporary with the villa complex. The small finds recovered may have been remnants of a possible cloth making dying industry that took place within the complex.

## 5.12 STRUCTURE {4211}

- 5.12.1 Foundation trench [**4212**] was located to the north of structure {**4196**} (Figures 9 & 13). Its southern side was cut by {**4196**} and its west side was aligned northeast-southwest before curving around eastwards at its northern end to a southeast direction before it petered out probably from truncation caused by ploughing. It was 11.25m long by 0.1m – 0.18m deep and was cut into the bedrock. It had gradual sloping sides and flattish base. It was backfilled by a mix of {**4211**} that consisted of limestone blocks and sandstone slabs and (**3951**) that consisted of a firm orangey brown gritty clay that contained eight late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century sherds of pottery. The shape and angle of the cut differed from the nearby buildings and suggested that it was an different type of. The depth of the cut suggested that it was a low wall, laid directly on to the bedrock and that acted as a wind break for the small pit furnace [**3949**] in the middle of the area it surrounded. This wall was demolished to make way for {**4196**}. The western side was covered by layer (**3742**) that was moderately firm dark grey sandy clay that contained thirty-three sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It measured approximately 4.8m long by 4.2m wide and was 0.05m thick. The wall was one of the earlier structures on the site and may have been contemporary with structure {**6236**}/ {**4105**} to the northwest.
- 5.12.2 Foundation trench [**4016**] was located to the east of trench [**4212**] and northeast of structure {**4196**} (Figures 9 & 13). It had a slightly curvilinear shape measuring 2.31m long by 1.42m wide and 0.06m deep. It had gradual sloping sides with an undulating base. The fill (**4001**) was a mix of loose mid orangey brown silty clay and pinkish brown sandstone fragments that contained twenty-eight sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup>

century pottery. The feature may have been a foundation trench for an earlier structure and may have been the continuation of foundation trench [4212] as they had similar profiles.

5.12.3 Pit [3949] was located to the in the northeast side of structure {4196}, surrounded on its west and northern sides by the remains of foundation trench [4212] (Figure13) (Plate 50). It was circular shaped that measured 0.75m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.26m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flattish base. The feature was filled by (3966) that was a loose mid brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. Thirty-eight sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. Within the fill, loom-weights (3932) SF126, dated to late Iron Age – early Roman, were recovered also. The weights were made from fired clay and were triangular shaped with two holes in each side. There was a thin burnt clay layer (3924) around the edges of the feature and it consisted of a loose orangey brown sandy clay that contained a single sherd of Romano-British pottery. The pit was sealed by layer (3747) that measured 1.5m in diameter and was 0.2m thick. It consisted of a moderately firm dark grey sandy clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and six sherds of Roman-British pottery. The feature appeared to be a furnace that was part of structure {4211}. The pottery recovered was of the same date as {4211} or earlier and was associated with early Roman activity on the site that pre-dated the villa complex.



*Plate 50: Furnace [3949] within structure {4211} with flue {3992} in the background, looking south*

### **5.13 STRUCTURE {4196} AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES**

5.13.1 Structure {4196} was located to the southeast of structure {6197} and was to the south of structure {4213} (Figures 9 & 13) (Plates 51 & 56). It was constructed over



three ditches [3892], [3943], and [3715] that were part of the early field system that pre-dated the complex and its shallow foundation trench [4197] was cut into the bedrock. The overall size of the structure measured 23.94m by 11.62m and was north-south facing. It was rectangular shaped with a single course of foundations stones, {4245} still visible along with sections of surviving wall on the north {3863}, west {3921} and south {3897} sides. There was a gap in the middle of southern side of the structure that had a series of flagstones {4198} laid down that was the entrance. North-south aligned inner foundation [3929] formed a narrow room on the west side and inner foundation trench [4204] formed a smaller rectangular room in the structures northeast corner. There were the remains of a series of stone lined channels that ran parallel along the inner side of the outer foundation trench on its north and south sides with channels that went through the foundations to the outside. In the southeast corner there were remnants of the leveling layer {3912} and a small part of the stone floor {3880} that was laid over it. Outside the structure, the remains of a cobbled surface (4237) also survived that abutted its southeast corner. There were several post-pads in a rough north-south alignment that were placed on top the surface on the east side. The features mentioned above will be discussed below. There were the remains of a small rectangular structure {4235} that was constructed on top of surface (4237) and appeared to be attached to the southeast corner of {4196}. Its northern side cut the remains of an earlier structure {4211}.



*Plate 51: Aerial shot of structure {4196} & wall {3865}, looking east*

5.13.2 Foundation trench [4197] was rectilinear shaped that measured 23.94m east-west by 11.62m north-south with the trench itself 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep (Figure 13) (Plates 52, 53 & 54). The cut consisted of a sharp, near vertical to vertical sides with a flat base. On the western side of the structure, a north-south aligned inner

foundation trench [3929] joined to [4197] at either end with a second, parallel inner trench [4025] the joined its northern side near its centre and ran for 5.14m but its southern end was badly truncated away so was not possible to determine if it continued south or it terminated in the centre of the structure. The building was constructed in the same way as the main villa {6197} but consisted of a single course instead of two to three courses in the villa. The foundation stones {4245} on the north, east, south and west sides respectively were tightly packed slightly angled on end sandstone slabs with the east and west side stones abutting against the north-south stones and they measured roughly 0.3m – 0.6m high. At its north east corner and on the east side the stones were covered by (3993) and (3985) that were similar loose dark brown sandy clay fills and measured 2m by 1m by 0.2m and 3m by 1m by 0.1m respectively. Within the southern trench, to the east of the entrance, there was a firm darkish mid grey silty clay (3955) between the stones in which a small single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered and it measured 0.14m thick. To the west of the threshold, (4200) was a moderately firm reddish brown silty clay that four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery was recovered. A similar moderately firm reddish brown silty clay (4201) was observed within the gaps along the western foundation stones and eight sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. The trench stopped in the centre of its southern side with a 2.28m gap that appeared to represent the entrance to the structure and had a series of large flagstones {4198}. It consisted of several large sandstone slabs that were laid flat on a bedding layer (4119) and measured 2.27m by 0.51m by 0.05m thick. The stones were roughly dressed with a slightly smooth top. The bedding layer (4119) was a loose mid brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone pieces and was 0.05m thick. Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments and two iron nails. It was the cut that contained the stones for the outer foundations and walls of structure {4196}.



Plate 52: Foundation trench [4197] with stones {4245} & wall {3921}, looking south





*Plate 53: Foundation trench [4197] with stones {4245} & wall {3897}/{3956}, looking south*



*Plate 54: Foundation trench [4197] with stones {4245} & wall {3863}, looking east*

5.13.3 Wall {3863} was located in the northwest corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13) (Plates 54, 55 & 57). It was aligned east-west with only the lower courses remaining with two on the outer north facing side and three on the inner south facing side and consisted of regular courses of roughly squared grey-blue limestone blocks



that were roughly straight faced with a light orangey brown sand gravel mortar (4202) and between these stones a narrow channel was formed and was filled with a rubble core. Its partial remains originally made up the north outer wall. The wall along with the foundation trench [4197] and the foundation stones {4245} that it was built on top of have been badly damaged due to quarrying and ploughing.



*Plate 55: Wall {3863}, looking southwest*



*Plate 56: Aerial shot of structure {4196} showing wall {3897}/{3956} & structure {4235}, looking northeast*



- 5.13.4 The remains of wall {3897}/{3956} were located in the southeast corner of the structure {4196} and sat on top of foundation stones {4245} (Figure 13) (Plates 53 & 56). For the most part, only a single course remained but in patches a couple of stones from the second course were visible on the outer side of the wall. The blocks used consisted of large thin slabs of limestone that were roughly dressed except for the north and south facing sides which were smooth and straight faced. They made up the lowest course and were footings that measured 7.74m by 0.9m by 0.1m thick. Darkish mid grey silty clay (3955) was between the stones though there was no traces of mortar were visible. There was a north-south orientated stone lined channel {4210} that went through the wall near to the southeast corner to the outside. The south end of stone floor {3880} abutted the wall remains at its western extent but going east, abutted the flue heading towards the southeast corner. It was the remains of the outer southern wall of {4196}.
- 5.13.5 Wall {3921} was located on the western side of the structure {4196} (Figure 13) (Plates 52 & 57). It started near the northwest corner which was badly damaged by ploughing that removed most of the stone and consisted of two courses of grey/blue limestone though the southern end near the southwest corner became a single course of just the inner side before petering out. The wall sat on bed over the foundation stones {4245} and the blocks were laid down in regular courses that were roughly dressed and straight faced on the west and east facing sides. Its remaining extent measured 8.48m by 0.76m by 0.5m high. There was an orange-brown sandy mortar (4203) that was used as the bonding material throughout the wall in thin layers around the blocks. The gap between the inner sides of the blocks formed a narrow channel that was filled with rubble core layer (4031) that consisted of a moderately firm mid reddish brown silty clay that contained very frequent stone fragments and pieces of mortar that measured 6.71 by 0.2m – 0.25m by 0.2m – 0.5m thick. It was the lower courses of the outer west wall of {4196}.



Plate 57: Wall {3863} with wall {3921} in the background, looking south

5.13.6 Inner foundation trench [3929] was located on the west side of structure {4196} (Figure 13) (Plate 58) and was aligned north-south, joining to the north and south inner sides of the outer foundation trench [4197]. The trench was cut into the bedrock and measured 9.73m by 1.2m by 0.21m. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a wide flat base. Like the outer trench, it was shallow with a single course of foundation stones that were visible in the middle and the south end, which abutted the remains of stone lined channel {3898}. The northern end and in between the middle and southern end, the foundation stones were robbed out. The foundation stones {3931} consisted tightly packed slightly angled red-brown sandstone slabs that were placed on end. The remaining stones measured 1m in length by 0.92m in width and were 0.13m high. There was no bonding material though the small gaps between the stones and the stones themselves were covered by (3930) that was a moderately firm reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent small fragments of stone. It appeared to form a rectangular shaped room on the west side of {4196}. The width of the foundations was similar to the outer foundations suggested that it was a load-bearing wall and not a partition wall.



Plate 58: Foundation trench [3929] showing foundation stones {3931}, looking south

5.13.7 Inner foundation trench [4204] was located near the centre of structure {4196} and ran parallel to trench [3929], 5.3m to the west (Figure 13) (Plate 59). It was linear shaped and measured 5.26m by 0.8m by 0.19m high. Its sides had been truncated away by ploughing so only its flat base was visible. It had been built on top of earlier ditch [3715] and followed the same line that appeared to stop at the point the ditch turns to the east. The trench did not contain any foundation stones

unlike in [3929] and the wall {3906} consisted of a mix of roughly hewn and squared limestone blocks and sandstone fragments. Some flecks of mortar were observed and may be the remains of the bonding material. It was covered by overlying deposit (3907) that was a loose blackish dark brown silty clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and nineteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery. The southern end of the wall was cut by a later northeast-southwest aligned wall {3908} of which very little remains. It appeared to have been a low partition wall.



*Plate 59: Foundation trench [4204] & wall {3906} & later wall {3908}, looking south*

- 5.13.8 Layer {3912} was located within structure {4196} in the southeast corner (Figure 13). It measured roughly 7m by 4.5m by 0.05m. It consisted of small irregular and sub-rounded cobbles that was laid on the bedrock and earlier ditches [3892] and [3901] and was tamped into the ground before a flagstone floor was laid on top. Five sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. There was a post-pad {3915} near its western extent and the remains of a flagstone surface {3880} on its eastern side. The cobbles appeared to have been used to as a leveling layer and to firm up the ground prior to the laying of the floor {3880}.
- 5.13.9 Post-pad {3915} was located in the southeast corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13) (Plate 60). It consisted of a single grey sandstone slab. It was roughly shaped, squared on three sides and irregular on one and measured 0.56m by 0.52m by 0.035m. It sat on top of bedding layers that was made up of {3913} that was a series of medium to large irregularly shaped grey sandstones with fill (3914) which



was a loose dark brown clayey sand mixed in between the stones. It measured 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.2m. They appeared to be on top of the cobbled surface and not the flagstone floor {3880}.



*Plate 60: Post-pad {3915}, looking east*



*Plate 61: Floor {3880} with layer (3879) in the background, looking south*



- 5.13.10 Stone floor {3880} was located in the southeast corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13) (Plate 61). It was laid on top of leveling layer {3912}. It consisted of large angular sandstone flagstones. The remaining floor area measured 6.95m by 4.49m by 0.03m. The stones were angled diagonally and sloped from east to west. Twenty-three sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from between the stones. The northeast and northwest parts of the floor were covered by a collapse layer {3879}. It was the remains of the floor of structure {4196}.
- 5.13.11 Stone lined channel {3992} was located on the northeast corner of structure {4196}, orientated north-south and was constructed through the single course of foundation stones {4245} (Figure 13) (Plate 50). It consisted of a series of upright medium to large sized sandstone slabs, two on the east side and three on the west that formed a narrow channel. The stones lined the sides but not the base which was bedrock. It measured 0.8m by 0.25m by 0.23m. The channel was filled by {3923} that consisted of loose darkish mid brown sandy clay that contained moderate small stone fragments. Roughly one metre to the west, there was the remains east-west stone lined channel {3989}. It appeared that {3992} was originally joined on to it and was part of a channel system that followed the inside line of the foundation trench [4197]. It may have been for drainage or part of a heating system, along with channels {3898}/{3899} in the southwest corner and {4210} and {4232} in the southeast corner.



*Plate 62: Stone lined channel {3989} & foundation stones {4245}, looking east*

- 5.13.12 Stone lined channel {3989} was located in the northeast part of structure {4196} and ran parallel to foundation stones {4245} in the outer foundation trench [4197] (Figure 13) (Plate 62). It consisted of a two rows of flat medium sized sandstone

slabs that had rough edges and smooth faces, placed upright into bedding layer (3990) and formed a narrow channel into which a smooth, dressed sandstone slab was placed as the base. It measured 1.55m by 0.24m by 0.17m. The bedding layer (3990) was a loose mid brown clayey sand that contained occasional charcoal flecking and moderate small stone fragments. The flue appeared to have joined to flue {3992} that went through the foundations about 1m to the east. Only a small portion remained, but it appeared to part of a channel system that followed the inside line of the foundation trench [4197] and may have been for drainage or part of a heating system, along with channels {3898}/{3899} in the southwest corner and {4210} and {4232} in the southeast corner.

5.13.13 Stone lined channel {3898}/{3899} was located in the southwest side of the structure {4196} abutting foundation stones {4245} (Figure 13) (Plate 63). It appeared to stop against the eastern side inner foundation trench [3929] and the remaining section was built on top of ditch [3901]. The remaining stones consisted of medium sized sandstone slabs, originally two rows forming a channel but only the southern side remained, that were placed upright, on edge next to the foundations stones with two slabs that made up the floor remaining. The stones were flat with roughly dressed sides and it measured 2m by 0.3m by 0.3m high. It appeared to part of a channel system that followed the inside line of the foundation trench [4197] and may have been for drainage or part of a heating system, along with channels {3989} and {3992} in the northeast corner and {4210} and {4232} in the southeast corner.



Plate 63: Stone lined channel {3898}/{3899}, foundation stones {4245}, inner foundation stones {3931} & ditch [3901], looking south



- 5.13.14 Stone lined channel {4210} was located in the southeast corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13) and was built through the foundation stones {4245}. It consisted of roughly squared sandstone blocks, in two rows laid on end side by side that formed a narrow channel and sandstone slabs laid flat in between for the floor. There was no bonding material. It measured 1m by 0.8m with the channel itself 0.3m wide by 0.12m high and was aligned north-south. Its northern end joined to east-west aligned flue {4232} that abutted the inner edge of the foundations.. It may have been for drainage or part of a heating system, along with channels {3898}/{3899} in the southwest corner and {3989} and {3992} in the northeast corner.
- 5.13.15 Stone lined channel {4232} was located in the southeast corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13) and ran parallel to the inner side of foundation stones {4245} in an east-west direction. It was mostly robbed out and only one side of the channel remained and consisted of roughly squared medium to large sized sandstone slabs placed upright and end to end in a row for 1.4m and was 0.18 high. It may have been for drainage or part of a heating system, along with channels {3898}/{3899} in the southwest corner and {3989} and {3992} in the southeast corner.
- 5.13.16 Posthole [4121] was located in the northeast corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13) (Plate 64). It was circular shaped and measured 0.52m in diameter by 0.35m. It had near vertical sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (4122) was a darkish mid grey brown silty clay that contained very frequent charcoal flecks. There were also packing stones on the west and north sides. The posthole appeared to be contemporary with the building, given its location within it, as it looked like it was structural though there were no corresponding postholes in the other corners..



Plate 64: Posthole [4121], looking west

- 5.13.17 Surface (4237) was located the east side and the southwest corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13). It consisted of layers (3705), (3744), (3869), (3870), (4059) and (4207). It was made up of tightly packed sandstone pebbles, cobbles and occasional

slabs. The surfaces measured from 1.3m – 7.18m long by 1.1m – 5.08m wide by 0.04m – 0.25m thick and it was laid onto the bedrock. Two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and some animal teeth were recovered. It was the remains of the original levelling surface laid down when {4196} was constructed and only patches remained due to ploughing truncation over time. It got thicker going from west to east as the ridge began to slope downwards. Part of its southwest side was covered by layer (3743) that was a firm dark grey sandy clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments and sixth-four sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. Post-pad {3704} was placed on top of the surface at its south-western extent and post-pads {4205} and {4206} along the east side in a rough north-south line. It was cut by foundation trench [4029] and postholes [4088] and {4172} that were part of structure {4235} that was added on to the southeast corner of {4196}. It was also cut by pit [3849].

5.13.18 Post-pad {3704} was located to the east of structure {4196} and to the north of structure {4235} (Figure 13). It had been placed in the centre on the truncated remains of cobbled surface (4237). It consisted of a single roughly hewn sandstone slab that measured 0.48m long by 0.36m wide and was 0.05m thick.

5.13.19 Post-pad {4205} was located to the north of structure {4235} and to the east of structure {4196} (Figure 13) (Plate 65). It was located on top of stony surface (4237). The post-pad consisted of a single large limestone slab that was roughly hewn with a flattish, worn topside. It measured 0.46m long by 0.41m wide and was 0.035m thick.



Plate 65: Post-pad {4205} and stony surface (4237), looking south

5.13.20 Post-pad {4206} was located to the east of the northeast corner of structure {4196} on top of surface (4237) (Figure 13). It was a single large roughly squared



limestone slab with a flattish, slightly smooth surface on its top. It measured 0.44m long by 0.34m wide and was 0.035m thick.

5.13.21 Foundation trench [3612] was located to the south of structure {4196} (Figure 9) (Plate 66). It was aligned east-west and ran parallel to the structure. It was a shallow trench that was cut into the bedrock and was linear shaped with sub-squared ends. It measured 35.04m in length by 0.5m – 1.5m in width by 0.1m – 0.33m in depth. It had steep sloping sides with a flat base. Its western end was cut by modern water pipe and the eastern end had been partially truncated by ploughing. The fill (4194) was a moderately firm to loose blackish dark brown gritty silty clay that contained frequent small mudstone fragments and occasional gravel patches. A total of six sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from throughout the trench along with some fragments of animal bone, pieces of CBM and three pieces of slag. There was a concentration of medium to large sized stones at the eastern end that appeared to have been the remains of the foundations of a wall. Nothing structural remains and the stones appeared to have been dumped into the trench. The feature originally may have been similar to wall {3586} that ran between the villa {6197} and the northwest corner of {4196} and was a low boundary wall. It may also have linked with L-shaped trench [4176] that was located to the north and east of structure {4196} and may have formed a boundary around it.



Plate 66: Foundation trench [3612], looking west

5.13.21 Wall {3908} was located near the centre of structure {4196} and cut the south end of wall {3906} (Figure 13). It consisted of a mix of limestone blocks and sandstone fragments that were squared with small pieces of mortar. There were no courses as most of the stones were robbed out and the rest were disturbed. It measured 3.46m long by 0.55m wide and was 0.13m high. It was also covered by overlying layer (3907). There were no courses and it appeared the wall had collapsed. It appeared to have been a later addition or a rebuilt wall after {3906} had collapsed.

5.13.22 Layer **(3897)** was located in the southeast corner of structure **{4196}** (Figure 13). It consisted of loosely placed sandstone slabs that covered an area that measured 3.18m by 2.4m by 0.07m. It was a demolition layer that sealed stone floor **{3880}**.

5.13.23 Layer **(3878)** was located in the southeast corner of structure **{4196}** and sealed layer **(3897)** (Figure 13). It consisted of a loose mid brown silty sand that contained frequent sandstone fragments and thirty-two sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with pieces of CBM, a copper alloy coin, SF115, a shale bracelet fragment, SF113 and an iron nail, SF112. It appeared to have been a demolition layer.

#### **5.14 WALL {3586}**

5.14.1 Wall **{3586}** was located on the western side of the area, aligned in a west northwest-east southeast direction between structure **{6197}** to the west and structure **{4196}** to the east (Figures 8 & 9) (Plates 51, 67, 68 & 69). It measured 25.63 in length by 0.69m in width and was 0.45m – 0.5m high. The wall was truncated at both ends so it was unclear if it joined to either structure or stopped short of them. The wall was drystone constructed and appeared not to have any visible foundations with the slabs placed directly on the ground. It was uneven coursed that consisted of two courses of dressed limestone blocks with straight edges on the north and south faced sides and the third course consisted of red mudstone slabs with faced sides that appeared to form a pattern along the length of the wall. Most of the wall was covered by layer **(3741)** that was a moderately loose dark grey sandy clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and recovered also were seventy-eight sherds of pottery dated to late 3<sup>rd</sup> – mid 4<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. It measured approximately 25m long by 0.8m wide and was 0.05m thick. The wall was contemporary with **{6197}** and **{4196}** though due to damage at either end it was unclear if it was constructed at the same time as these structures or afterwards.

5.14.2 There was a demolition layer **(3958)** at the western end of the wall that measured 12m long by 1m wide and was made up of a scattering of weathered limestone blocks and gritty clay that contained bits of mortar. Its position next to the east side of the villa may indicate that it may be collapse from structure **{6197}** itself or could have been a mix of both structures. It covered the southern end of surface **{3585}**. At the eastern end, there were three layers that abutted the northwest corner of structure **{4196}**. The lower layer **(3882)** was a loose reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent small stone fragments and measured 5.47m long by 3.02m wide and was 0.16m deep. This layer was possibly a leveling layer prior to the construction of the wall. It was sealed by demolition layer **(3881)** was a loose black grey silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments and measured 5.47m long by 2.71m wide and was 0.08m deep. A total of one hundred and sixty-three sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, seven pieces of 4<sup>th</sup> century CBM and thirteen iron nails were recovered.





*Plate 67: Wall {3586}, looking west*



*Plate 68: Wall {3586}, looking south*



Plate 69: Wall {3586}, looking south

### 5.15 STRUCTURE {4235}

5.15.1 Structure {4235} was located next to the east side and southeast corner of structure {4196}. It appeared to be roughly T-shaped that measured approximately 11.37m long by 9.5m wide. It consisted of one foundation trench, three walls, a stone lined pit, ten postholes and a post-pad that will be discussed below. The foundation trench and walls formed the north-south section with eight postholes forming the east-west section.

5.15.2 Foundation trench [4029] was located on the west side of structure {4235} that was next to the southeast corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13). It was a short trench that appeared to join to the outer edge of {4196} and was oriented north-south and measured 5.6m long, stopping next to wall {3865}. It had sharp, very steep to near vertical sloping sides with a flat base that was cut into the bedrock. It measured 0.95m wide by 0.5m deep. The primary fill (4045) was a moderately firm dark reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent small stone fragments and measured 0.8m wide by 0.4m thick. The upper fill (4030) was a loose dark brown mix of silt and sandstone fragments that contained occasional animal bone pieces, a small fragment of CBM and a heavily corroded iron object, SF182. The upper fill appeared to be a rubble layer presumably when the wall was demolished. The trench cut earlier cobbled surface (4237) that was visible around the southeast corner of structure {4196}.

5.15.3 Wall {3865} was located in the south end of structure {4235} (Figure 13) (Plate 70). It was L-shaped and measured 7.4m in length by 0.6m – 0.8m wide by 0.3m high. There was no visible foundation cut and the stones appeared to have placed on top



of existing surface (4237) and only the lower three courses remaining. It consisted of medium to large sandstone slabs that were irregularly coursed that was drystone constructed. The stones were roughly hewn and faced north-south and east-west. The wall was covered by layer (4002) that consisted of a moderately loose dark brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments that were from the wall. It was 0.15m thick and an iron nail was recovered. It was truncated on its western end by pit [3949] and its southern end appeared to have been robbed out. The walls construction and that of {3871}, which joined on at its northeast corner, suggested that these were low non-load bearing partition walls and that structure {4235} was a later addition that joined onto the southeast corner of {4196}. It appeared to have been unroofed as there were no postholes within the structure. The southern end of the wall was covered by layer (3745) that consisted of a firm compacted red-brown clay. It measured 5m long by 1.5m wide and was 0.07m thick approximately. Fragments of animal bone were recovered along with twenty-three sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> pottery. It also covered parts of the original surface (4237) and had been truncated by ploughing.



*Plate 70: Wall {3865} and surfaces (4237), looking west*

5.15.4 Foundation {3871} was located at the southern end of structure {4235} joining the northeast corner of wall {3865} (Figure 13). It was aligned north-south and measured 2.5m in length by 0.44m wide by 0.35m high. The foundation stones consisted of roughly hewn, tightly packed sandstone slabs that were laid on end at a slight angle in the same building technique as in the main structure {4196} but unlike {3865}. Its north end had been truncated away by ploughing so its full extent was uncertain though the remains of a similar small wall {4209} that joined the east

side of {4196}, and appeared to the return wall and formed the northern end of the structure. It also had a small rectangular shaped stone lined pit {3872} abutting its east facing side.

- 5.15.5 Wall {4209} was located on the east side of structure {4196}, 3.4m north of its southeast corner (Figure 13). It consisted of a single course of sandstone and limestone slabs that were placed on to the bedrock with no visible foundation cut. It measured 2.1m long by 0.56m wide and was 0.015m high though it was badly damaged by ploughing. There was no mortar or bonding material present and appeared to be a low wall of the same drystone construction as walls {3865} to the south. It appeared to be the remains of the northern wall of structure {4235} that was a later add-on to structure {4196}.
- 5.15.6 Stone lined pit {3872} was located on the east facing side of wall {3871} on the east side of structure {4235} abutting it (Figure 13). It consisted of a single tightly packed row of sandstone slabs that were laid on end and it was drystone constructed. It formed a rough sub-oval / rounded rectangular shaped ring that measured 1.4m long by 0.86m wide and was 0.2m high. The space within this ring was filled by (3873) and this consisted of a loose black silty clay that contained occasional sandstone pieces, some pieces of animal bone and a single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. The function of this basin-like structure was unclear.

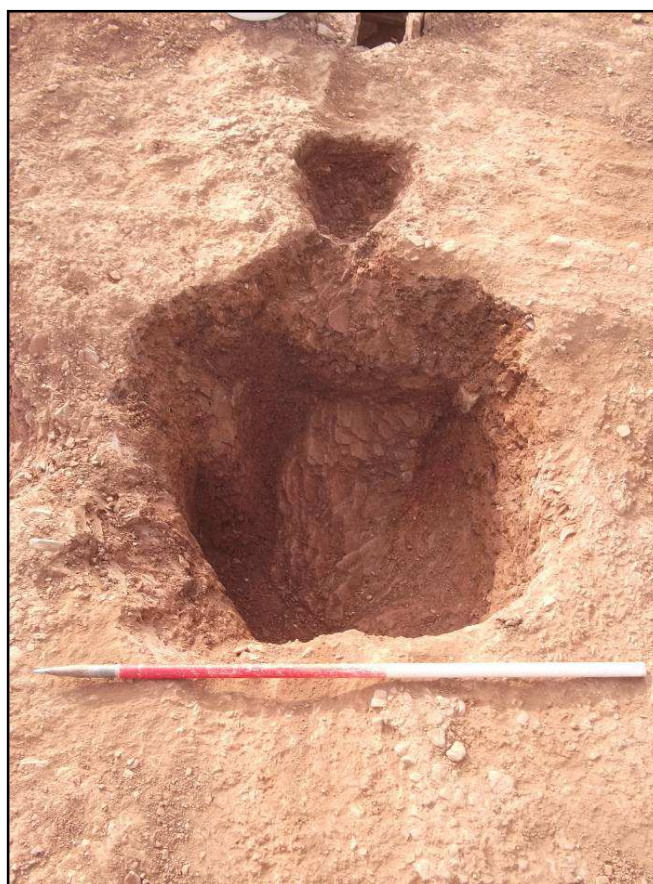


Plate 71: Postholes [4084] & [4086], looking west



5.15.7 Posthole group {4238} was a group of postholes that consisted of [3952], {4172}, [4086], [4084] (Plate 71) which formed the central row, [4080] (Plate 72), [4082], [4094] which formed the north row and [4090] was a single one to the south of [4086]. They were located on the east side of structure {4235} (Figure 13). The postholes were cut into bedrock and were sub-circular/oval to sub-square/rectangular in shape though {4172} differed from the rest and will be discussed separately below. Seven of the postholes measured from between 0.33m – 1m in length by 0.3m – 0.7m in width by 0.18m – 0.5m in depth. There was a roughly circular hollow on the eastern side of the base for [4190]. Postholes [4080] and [4084] had sandstone slabs lining the sides and post-pads on their bases forming square boxes while [4090] had stone lining on one side with the remaining slabs on the other three sides having collapsed in. The remain four had stone packing within their fills and may have been the remains of the lining which also collapsed inwards when the original post was removed or rotted away. They were filled by (4239) which was a moderately loose greyish dark brown silty clay. Four pieces of mortar were recovered from fill of [3952] which was also cut on its eastern side by posthole [4088]. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, one a piece from [4080] and [4082]. They appeared to form a narrow east-west rectangular shaped projection on the east side of {4235} and made it T-shaped.



*Plate 72: Posthole [4080], looking south*

5.15.8 Posthole {4127} was part of posthole group {4238} that was part of the east side projection that formed part of structure {4235} (Figure 13) (Plate 73). It was cut into the bedrock and consisted of six courses of roughly dressed sandstone slabs that were laid in the cut [4129] and were randomly coursed and was of drystone



construction. Some of the stones were laid upright on the south side as post packing. The stone lining formed a box and measured 1m in length by 0.5m in width and was 0.8m deep. The cut [4129] was rectangular shaped with sharp vertical sides and a flat base. The fill (4128) was a loose orange brown clay loam that contained moderate sandstone fragments and an iron nail was recovered. The depth of the posthole compared to the other seven, suggested that it was the largest and main post of the eastern side of the structure. It was cut into stone surface (4237). It was also covered by a large square, dressed bathstone slab, post-pad {4208}, that had a square notch near its centre that suggest that the timber post may have been removed and replaced with a stone column.



*Plate 73: Posthole {4127}, looking west*

5.15.9 Posthole [4088] was located on the east side of structure {4235} and cut the eastern edge of posthole [3952] (Figure 13). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.5m in length by 0.45m in width by 0.23m in depth. It was cut into the bedrock and had sharp, steep sloping sides with a rounded, slightly flattish base. Sandstone slabs were placed upright against the sides, forming a rough square box with a slab on the base as the post-pad. The fill (4089) was a moderately firm dark greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments. It was cut into stone surface (4237) and was similar in construction to postholes [4080], [4084] and [4090] that suggested it was a later add on to the posthole group {4238} and to the structure probably as a repair to existing posthole [3925].

5.15.10 Posthole [4092] was located on the east side of structure {4235} and was to the southeast of posthole [4084] (Figure 13). It was cut into the bedrock and was sub-oval shaped that measured 0.38m in length by 0.24m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping to vertical sides with a flat base. The fill (4093) was a loose brown clay that contained occasional mudstone

fragments. The posthole was not on same line as the other nearby postholes on group {4238} and suggested that it may have been a later addition.

5.15.11 Post-pad {4208} was located to the east of the northern end of wall {3871} in structure {4235} and was placed on top of posthole {4127} (Figure 13). It was a single large roughly squared sandstone slab that was rough straight faced on all four sides and measured 0.68m long by 0.58m wide and was 0.12m thick. It had a small square notch cut into its western side in situ that measured 0.12m by 0.12m by 0.045m deep. It appeared to have been used as a post-pad and suggested that the timber post in {4127} was replaced with a stone column.

## 5.16 WELL [3535]

5.16.1 Well [3535] was located to the south of the entrance into structure {4196} and to the north of wall foundation trench [3612] (Figure 9) (Plate 74). It was sub-square shaped with rounded corners and measured 1.64m in length by 1.49m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.94m but the feature was not bottomed due very poor ground conditions that flooded the feature. It had sharp, vertical sides with a flat base. The fill (3536) was a loose grey brown rubble-silty clay mix that contained bedrock rubble fragments. No finds were recovered. It appeared that like well [5056], in the southwest corner of the area, it had been robbed out. It probably dated to the Roman villa complex and was contemporary with structure {4196}.



Plate 74: Well [3535], looking west

## 5.17 STRUCTURE {4213}

5.17.1 Structure {4213} was located to the northeast of structure {4196} (Figures 9 & 14) (Plate 75). It was originally rectangular shaped that measured 31.65m by 13.14m and was roughly north-south facing though had been badly truncated by ploughing



and most of the north side and sections of the east and west were completely removed. The foundation cuts were shallow and this appeared to have been due to this truncation. Outer foundation trench [4217] was cut into the bedrock and originally measured 89m in length of which only 36.9m remained by 0.63m – 0.84m in width by 0.06m - 0.35m in depth. The west side had gradual sloping sides, the south, east and north sides had sharp, vertical sides and all four sides had a flat base. The trench was shallowest on its west side and got deeper going east. On the western side of the trench, only a single course of foundation stones {3984} remained in two sections, one in centre and the second in the southwest corner. They were tightly packed without bonding material and were laid upright at an angle. It measured 7.21m long in total by 0.84m wide and was 0.2m high. Foundation stones {4066}/{3366} (Plate 76), in the southwest end of the southern trench abutted {3984} and consisted of a single course of foundation stones and like {3984} was made up of sandstone slabs that were tightly packed and laid upright at an angle. The remaining foundations measured 22.1m in overall length by 0.72m wide by 0.2m high. Parts of wall {4019} survived in patches along the southwest side near rectangular shaped void [3370]. The wall consisted of a single course of limestone blocks that were roughly dress but appeared to have been disturbed by ploughing and had been knocked out of place. It measured 3m long by 0.76m wide by 0.2m high.



*Plate 75: Aerial shot of structures {4213} & {3967} (middle) and {4196} (background), looking south*

5.17.2 Near the eastern end, beyond the junction with inner wall {3201} another section of wall {3200} remained and consisted of a single course of grey roughly hewn limestone blocks that were part of the footings and were drystone constructed and were laid flat on top of the foundation stones. It measured 5.5m by 0.6m by 0.23m high. On the east side, on a single course of foundation stones {3235} remained, in



the central part of the trench as both ends had been removed. The construction was the same as the rest within the rest of the trench, roughly hewn tightly packed and slightly angled upright sandstone slabs that measured 9m by 0.69m by 0.3m high. The stones were covered by layer **{3234}** that consisted of a blackish dark brown silty sand that contained occasional small stones and pebbles. It was 1m wide and 0.27m deep and followed the line of the wall. Thirteen sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with a copper alloy bow brooch, SF60 that was dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century. There were two small patches of foundation stones **{4216}** that remained in the northern trench that measured 1.18m and 2.22m long by 0.51m - 0.6m wide by 0.15m high. The northern end of inner wall **{3201}** joined to the east end of the longer of the two patches. The foundation stones were laid out in the same manner as in the stones in the other sides of the trench.



*Plate 76: Trench [4217], showing foundation stones {4066} and wall {4019}, looking north*

5.17.3 The majority of the surviving associated features were in its western side and consisted of several internal foundations trenches that included **[3968]**, **[3972]**, **[3974]** and **[3965]**. They appeared to form two square shaped rooms and a corridor on the west side of the structure. In the centre, abutting the southern part of the outer wall was a large rectangular shaped void **[3370]** that was cut into the bedrock and appeared to be a pool. There was a stone-lined pit **{3689}** adjoining the outer side of the west wall. The east side was mostly devoid of internal features with the exception of one internal foundation trench **[3523]** and its wall **{3201}**. A drainage culvert **{4218}** was next to the southern wall and was linked to the rectangular void **[3370]** by three walled up cavities **{3371}**, **{3372}** & **{3529}** that tunneled through the bedrock and was under the wall. The outer foundation cut an earlier ditch **[4022]** that was part of the early field system and the southern end of pit **[4027]**. A

medieval structure {3967} was constructed within the northwest corner of the structure. The structure was cut by robber trenches [3960] and [3962] on the west side and by post-medieval wall {3614} through its centre in a north-south direction. It was also cut by a modern wall near its centre and a modern rubbish dump in the southwest corner.

- 5.17.4 The structure appeared to be the bathhouse of the villa complex. It was badly damaged over time by quarrying and ploughing. The rectangular shaped void [3370] was the plunge pool with a drainage system comprised of three walled up cavities that linked to culvert {4218}. These features were among the first parts constructed prior to the walls being built with the southern walls placed over and around them. Its water supply came from well [3222]. There was a stone lined pit {3689} on the western side that appeared to be the furnace to heat the water. These features will be discussed below. There was no evidence of a hypocaust.
- 5.17.5 Inner foundation trench [3968] was located on the western side of structure {4213} that was aligned north-south and measured 1.86m by 0.6m by 0.07m (Figure 14). It had gradual sloping straight sides with a flat base. The fill (3969) was a loose mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained moderate small stone fragments. It had a rounded southern terminus and along the northern terminus of trench [3972], on the same alignment directly south that appeared to represent an entrance-way. Its northern end faded put next to the southern side of medieval structure {3967} may have been removed by its construction.
- 5.17.6 Inner foundation trench [3972] was located on the western side of structure {4213} that was aligned north-south and measured 5m by 0.45m by 0.03m (Figure 14) (Plate 77). It had moderately sloping straight sides with a flat base. The remaining foundations {3973} consisted of roughly dressed limestone blocks that faced east in a single course along the eastern side of the trench in two patches that measured 0.76m and 0.82m long respectively by 0.26m – 0.42m wide by 0.08m high. The trench was cut into the bedrock and the stones were laid flat, directly on to it. It had a rounded northern terminus and along the southern terminus of trench [3968], on the same alignment directly north that appeared to represent an entrance-way. It was parallel to the north-south section small L-shaped trench [3974] on its western side and pit [3815] abutted the eastern side next to its northern terminus. Its southern end was cut by a modern rubbish dump.
- 5.17.7 Inner foundation trench [3965] was located in the northwest corner of structure {4213} and was L-shaped, aligned east-west that turned to the north at its eastern side (Figure 14). It measured 1.26m by 1.2m by 0.15m – 0.2m. It had steep sloping sides with a flat base. A small section of the foundations {3964} remained within the cut and consisted of a single course of sandstone and limestone slabs that had been laid upright, pitched at a slight angle. The stones were tightly packed together and there was no bonding material. At the corner, there were two remaining roughly hewn and faced limestone blocks on its inner north facing side that were the lowest course of the wall {4214}. It measured 0.58m by 0.15m – 0.25m by 0.08m high. The construction method for this wall, unlike [3972] and [3968] to the east, suggested that it was one of the main inner walls and was load bearing. It had

been cut by robber trenches, [3960] and [3962], at its western and northern ends respectively so its full extent was unknown.



*Plate 77: Inner trench [3972] and foundations {3973}, looking south*

- 5.17.8 Inner foundation trench [3987] was located near the southwest corner of structure {4213} and was aligned east-west (Figure 14). Its western end joined to the inner edge of the western side of the outer trench [4217] and its eastern end was cut by partition wall trench [3974]. It had gradual sloping sides with a flat base and measured 2.1m by 0.64m by 0.06m. The foundation stones and wall had been robbed out and it had been filled by (3988) that was a loose mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained moderate fine gravel inclusions.
- 5.17.9 Inner foundation trench [3523]/[4069] was located on the eastern side of the structure {4213} and was aligned north-south (Figure 14). It was only intermittently cut having been badly truncated by ploughing and was not present for sections along the whole length of the wall as in places it was laid directly on to the bedrock. The cut had sharp, vertical sides with a flat base that measured 11.92m by 0.85m by 0.1m deep. The foundations {3201}/{4070} consisted of red sandstone slabs that were roughly hewn and un-worked that was drystone constructed and was 0.2m high. There was no attempt at facing the stones though they appeared to have been damaged or displaced. The western side of south end of the foundations ran parallel along the eastern edge of the rectangular shaped void [3370] of which this features upper layers (3203) and (3367) covered its western edge. The



foundations southern end abutted to the outer southern wall {3427}. Its northern end abutted against the one of the two small sections of the northern wall {4216} that remained. It differed from the southern wall which was built in similar style of angled upright foundation stones with limestone blocks on top as seen in structures {6197} and {4196}. The way the wall was constructed suggested that it was a low partition wall within the structure.

- 5.17.10 Inner foundation trench [3974] was located on the western side of structure {4213}, to the west of inner foundation {3973} (Figure 14). It was a short, narrow L-shaped trench that was east-west aligned turning to the south at its east end. It measured 1.06m by 0.3m by 0.06m. It had moderately sloping straight sides and flat base. It had a rounded southern terminus but its western end faded out. The fill (3975) was a loose mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained moderate well sorted gravel inclusions. It appeared to be the cut for an internal partition.
- 5.17.11 Rectangular cut feature [3370] was located in the southern side of bathhouse {4213} in the middle section of the building (Figure 14) (Plates 78, 79 & 80). It was a large rectangular shaped void was cut into the bedrock and measured 9m long by 3m wide and was 1.15m deep. It had straighter and steeper sides on its east, west and south sides while the northern end was rougher as the bedrock was broken off along its natural lines of fracture. The base rose up 2m from the east end that was separated by a raised ridge that formed a shallower square shaped area with a deeper rectangular area that was 7m long. The base was roughly flat sloping very gentle towards the centre on the western and eastern sides. In the centre of the deeper area, there was a narrow channel that started in the western end then descended gently towards the centre, it then split in two, going north and south at 90° angles, turning again near the north and south edges and formed a square. In its southeast corner, the channel continued south through a walled up cavity {3371} that was cut through the bedrock of the south side of the feature that joined to the western end of drainage culvert {4218}. There were two more of these features to the east of {3371} with {3372} in the southeast corner of the deeper part of the feature, before the base of the ridge. The third one {3529} was in southeast corner of the shallower east end.
- 5.17.12 The lowest fill (3480) was in observed in the western side only and was soft dark grey-brown clay silt that contained moderate sandstone fragments and occasional mortar fragments. It measured 1.7m by 1.5m by 0.17m. Ten sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two pieces of slag were recovered along with two Romano-British iron nail fragments, SF48 & 49, a single animal bone bead, SF193 and a quern stone fragment dated to late Iron Age – early Romano-British. The second fill (3369) covered the rest of the deeper section and consisted of a loose light yellow-brown sandy silt that contained frequent medium sized sandstone fragments and measured 6.1m by 2.5m by 0.3m. Sixteen sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with nine pieces of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century CBM, one piece of slag, one piece of painted wall plaster, one Romano-British iron nail fragment, SF39 and animal bone fragments. The deposit abutted the walled up cavities on the southern side. The third fill (3426) was observed only the shallower eastern side and was the bottom deposit though it did not cover the whole base. It consisted of

a firm pale yellow mix made up mainly of crushed mortar with sandstone fragments that had a flat upper surface. It measured 1.7m by 1.5m by 0.15m. The fourth fill (3368) sealed deposits (3369) and (3426) and abutted stone filled cavities {3371} & {3372}. It consisted of a light to mid yellow – brown mix of clay silt, sandstone, CBM and mortar rubble that measured 7.5m by 3m by 0.8m. Seventy-six sherds of pottery were recovered, dated to early – mid 4<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, forty-four pieces of early – mid 4<sup>th</sup> century CBM, four pieces of painted Roman wall plaster with a reddish-pink hue, one stone pot lid, SF213, four Romano-British nail fragments, SF33 – 36 & 45 – 47 and two copper alloy coins, SF37 & 38. The upper fill within the pool (3367) was a loose dark brown sandy clay that contained moderate pebbles and occasional mortar flecks. Ten sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> pottery and two sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with a copper alloy bracelet, SF32 that was dated to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century. It measured 2.86m by 1.95m by 0.27m. It abutted the surrounding walls and foundations of the structure and was sealed by layer (3203).

5.17.13 The feature appeared to be a plunge pool that was part of a bathhouse. It was one of the first parts of the structure constructed as southern outer walls {3366}/{3427} and inner partition wall {3201} were built along and parallel to its south and east sides respectively and it would have been unlikely that the massive hole opened up would have been dug that close to a standing wall especially as they had to cut and tunnel through the bedrock on the south side to form stone filled cavities {3771}, {3772} and {3524} that joined to drainage culvert [4218].



Plate 78: Rectangular pool [3370], looking west



*Plate 79: Rectangular pool [3370], looking west*

5.17.14 Culvert **{4218}** was located between the southeastern side of structure **{4213}** and the northern edge of well **[3222]** (Figure 14) (Plates 80, 81, 82 & 86). It was slightly S-shaped with its west end starting next to outer edge of wall **{3366}** of **{4213}**. The cut **[3654]** was made into the bedrock and had sharp, vertical sides with a flat base that measured 17.7m by 0.4m – 1m by a maximum depth of 1.1m. It was generally east-west aligned, initially following the line of the outer wall, turning away to the southeast before turning back to an easterly direction. The eastern end had been truncated away by ploughing so its full extent was not known. The sandstone slabs that made up the culvert were roughly placed on the base, set on edge and tightly packed with larger slabs placed flat on top that formed a rough cover. There were sections along it that were filled with a grey clay silt **(3657)** and it contained three pieces of a stone roof tile. The culvert measured 17m by 0.5m by 0.3m thick. The stones were sealed by backfill deposit **(3656)** that consisted of a loose mid red-brown sandstone fragments mixed with some clay silt that measured 17m by 0.6m by 0.8m. It contained twenty sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, some fragments of animal bone, one iron nail and four stone roof tile fragments. The drain had three holes along its northern edge that was parallel to pool **[3370]** on the other side of the wall **{3366}**. These holes were walled up with slabs and mortar that had, in the case of **{3371}** and **{3372}** in the deeper section, channels at the base that were at the same level as the pool base to allow water flow through and in the case of **{3529}** in the shallower section at the east end, a lead pipe to allow water flow out.



There were gaps between the stones to allow the water flow away from the bathhouse.



*Plate 80: Pool [3370] showing drainage culvert {4218} & walled cavity {3372}, looking west*



*Plate 81: Culvert {4218} showing structure {3371}, looking east*

5.17.15 The western end was sealed by stony layer (3655) that surrounded eastern side of the well [3222]. The well cut the upper layer along the southern edge of the culvert at its western end that was probably the result of it being expanded out. Its southern edge was also truncated by postholes [3548] and [3283] that were part of posthole group [4241] that was part of structure {4233}. Its northern edge was cut by drain [3216] near its western end. The culvert was the drainage system for the pool with the {4213} which was the bathhouse for the complex and was linked to pool [3370]. It was part of the initial features constructed prior to the walls being constructed.



*Plate 82: Culvert {4218}, looking west*

5.17.16 Walled cavity {3371} was located near the centre of the southern side of pool [3370] (Figure 14) (Plates 81, 83 & 84) in structure {4213}. It consisted of thirteen random courses made up from red sandstone, blue pennant sandstone and limestone slabs that were un-worked and roughly faced. The slabs were wedged into the narrow space and faced north and south. The lower course were un-mortared, to allow water to flow through, from a southward projecting channel from the southeast corner of the narrow square shaped channel in the pools base into the drain, while the rest of the courses were bonded with a soft yellow mortar that contained sand and small pebble inclusions. It measured 0.75m north-south by 0.55m east-west by 1m high. There was a small bridge of untouched natural above the structure that was the result of the tunneling and the outer wall {3366} of {4213} was built across the top it. The infilling with the slabs seemed to have been done to act as a support to this wall. The feature along with similar structures



{3372} and {3425} to the east were part of the drainage system that linked the pool to drainage culvert {4218}.



*Plate 83: Walled cavity {3371} looking north*



*Plate 84: Walled cavity (post-ex) {3371} and pool [3370], looking south*



5.17.17 Walled cavity {3372} was located in the southeast corner of the deeper section of pool [3370] (Figure 14) (Plates 85 & 86) in structure {4213}. It consisted of eleven courses of un-worked sandstone slabs that were simply stacked on top of each other and faced north and south. The bottom course had slabs wedged in with gaps forming a conduit to allow the water to flow through. A course in the middle of the structure used narrower blocks that had gaps in between for water to flow through also. These two courses were un-mortared but the remaining courses were bonded that used a soft pale yellow mortar with sand and small pebble inclusions. It measured 0.45m north-south by 0.43m east-west by 0.6m high. Outer wall {3366} was constructed directly on top of it. The purpose of the stones was as to allow water drain out while acting as a support for the outer wall. It was within the drainage system along with similar features {3371} to west and drain {3425} to the east that linked the pool and culvert {4218}.



*Plate 85: Walled cavity {3372}, looking north*





Plate 86: Walled cavities {3371} & {3372} and drainage culvert {4218}, looking north



Plate 87: Walled cavity {3529} and lead pipe & imbrex {3425} looking north





*Plate 88: Walled cavity {3529} and lead pipe & imbrex {3425}, looking south*

5.17.18 Walled cavity **{3529}** was located in the shallow east end of rectangular shaped void **[3370]** (Figure 14) (Plates 87, 88 & 89). It consisted of six courses of un-worked red sandstone slabs and a single roughly squared off and faced pennant sandstone block. It measured 0.95m north-south by 0.95m east-west and was 0.2m and 0.45m high on the north and south sides respectively. The slabs and single block in the lower half on the southern side were random coursed that formed a platform with only a single course on the northern side and the slabs in upper half were placed along the sides forming a conduit for a pipe that was sealed by the top remaining course. It was cut through the bedrock, initially 0.5m deep on its southern side that went to 0.2m on its northern side. The cut **[3524]** had sharp, vertical sides and a flat base that had a sheer drop near its centre and got wider, going from 0.2m to 0.95m after the drop. The pipe **{3425}**, SF62 consisted of 0.62m long single piece of lead that was rolled into a cylindrical shaped but was not closed, with a longitudinal split that ran the length of its uppermost side in situ. The lead was covered by what appeared to be re-used imbrex. The imbrex was fragmented and cracked when recovered though was in one piece when originally placed over the pipe. It measured 0.12m wide by 0.1m high. The pipe was blocked up with fill **(3557)** that was a mid brown-grey clayey sandy silt and appeared to have filtered down through the split in the pipe and after the imbrex fractured instead of natural silting that would have left a fine silty composition that would be expected in waterborne material. The outer wall **{3247}** was built on top it and the slabs acted as a support for the wall and for drainage with the pipe going through into the drainage culvert. It along with similar structures **{3371}** and **{3372}** to the west were part of a drainage system that linked culvert **{4218}** to **[3370]**. The pipe



may have been linked to drain [3216] that was directly south in what could have been an overflow system.



*Plate 89: Walled cavity {3529} (post-ex), showing cut [3524], looking north*

5.17.19 Drain [3216] was located to the southeast of structure {4213} and to the northeast of well [3222] (Figure 14). It was slightly curvilinear, aligned west to east and it measured 7.97m by 0.28m – 0.57m by 0.23m, curving to east-southeast at its eastern end. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a flat base that was cut mostly into the bedrock though its western end truncated the northern edge of culvert {4218}. The drain was filled with un-worked sandstone slabs {3217}, randomly placed in a single course with gaps in between to allow water to flow through. It measured 3.78m by 0.3m by 0.3m thick and thinned out going towards its eastern end and it appeared to have been truncated away by ploughing. At the eastern end of the drain, the stones were surrounded by fill (3218) that consisted of a loose dark brown-black silty sand and contained occasional sandstone fragments, animal bone and five sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It measured 1m by 0.28m by 0.1m. At the western end, the lower fill (3281) was a soft mid ruddy-grey clay silt that contained moderate small sandstone fragments that measured 6.97m by 0.4m by 0.08m. The upper fill (3280) was a soft dark grey clayey silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments, occasional mortar pieces, animal bone and forty-two sherds of early to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It

measured 6m by 0.55m by 0.2m. It appeared to be part of the drainage system though possibly as a later addition as it slightly undermined the southern wall but it was at roughly the same level as the lead pipe {3425} in walled cavity {3529} and could have been an overflow system.

5.17.20 Stone lined pit [3675] was located on the northwest corner of structure {4213} adjoining the outer side of the western wall, aligned east-west (Figure 14) (Plates 90 & 91). It was cut into bedrock and was rectangular shaped on three sides with southern end more gradual and semi-circular shaped. It had vertical sides with a flat base that measured 2.88m by 1.2m by 0.35m. Stones {3689} lined the north, south and east sides and consisted of four courses of squared, faced limestone and sandstone blocks that were unevenly coursed with no bonding material. The walls measured 1.9m by 1m by 0.4m high. The bottom fill (3678) was a soft dark brown silty clay with orange yellow mottling that contained moderate stone fragments and was 0.69m by 0.16m thick. A total of eighty-five sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments, thirty pieces of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century CBM, three pieces of painted wall plaster, eight iron nails, two iron hobnails, one bolt and one tack. Four copper alloy coins, SF 94, 95, 96, and 97 were found, all from the early 4<sup>th</sup> century and a shale spindle whorl, SF98. The middle fill (3677) was a layer of stone fragments the separated the top and bottom fills. Some of the stones were worked and appeared to have been dumped. It measured 0.1m thick. The top fill (3676) was a soft dark brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and measured 0.69m by 0.09m thick. Ten sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with seven iron nails, one iron object and a shale button / bead, SF215. The dark fills and heat affected bedrock base suggested that burning took place and that it was the furnace to heat water for the structure.



*Plate 90: Stone lined pit [3675], looking south*





*Plate 91: Stone lined pit [3675], looking north*

5.17.20 Robber trench [3960] was located in the northwest corner of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plate 92) and cut the western end of L-shaped foundation trench [3965]. It was linear shaped and measured 1.88m by 0.84m by 0.13m. It had moderately steep sloping straight sides with a flat base that was aligned east-west. The fill (3961) was a loose mid reddish brown silt that contained frequent small wells sorted stones.



*Plate 92: Inner trench [3965], wall {4214} & foundation stones {3964} with robber trenches [3960] and [3962], looking south*



- 5.17.21 Robber trench [3962] was located in the northwest corner of structure {4213} and cut the northern end of L-shaped foundation trench [3965] (Figure 14) (Plate 92). It was linear shaped and measured 1.04m by 0.76m by 0.21m. It had gentle sloping sides with a flat base that was aligned north-south. The fill (3963) was a loose mid reddish brown silt that contained frequent small stone inclusions.
- 5.17.22 Layer (4060) was located in the western side of structure {4213} and was below stony layer (3758) (Figure 14). It measured 1.5m by 0.8m by 0.2m and consisted of a loose mid reddish brown gritty clay that filled a natural depression. It that contained moderate sandstone fragments and nine sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 5.17.23 Posthole [3970] was located within structure {4213} on its western side, on the eastern edge of trench [3968] (Figure 14). It was circular shaped and measured 0.22m in diameter by 0.06m deep. It had moderate sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3971) was a very loose light reddish brown silt that contained moderate fine gravel inclusions and was a naturally deposited from gradual silting from the subsoil.
- 5.17.24 Stony layer (3655) was located on the east side of well [3222], to the south of structure {4213} (Figure 14). It consisted of a firm mid grey / red-grey sandstone fragments and clay silt and measured 7.2m by 7m by 0.3m deep. Nine sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. The layer was sealed by a similar layer (3202). It was cut by posthole group [4241] that was part of structure {4233} in on the eastern side of the well. It was also cut by the well and structure {4213} on its west and north sides respectively.
- 5.17.25 Well [3222] was located outside and next to the centre of the southern wall of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plate 93). It was circular shaped with near vertical, curved sides that formed a roughly conical hole that measured 4m in diameter but was only excavated to a depth of 5m, due to ground conditions at the time of excavation so its full depth was not known. The wells eastern side cut stony layer (3202) that was surrounded a group of stone lined postholes. It cut layer (3239) which lined the edge of the well and consisted of a soft dark grey silty soil that contained frequent stones that measured 0.4m thick, from the edge of the cut outwards. It cut the upper fill on the southern edge of a drainage culvert {4218} that was between it and the wall of the bathhouse.
- 5.17.26 The lowest fill that was reached (3272) was a firm dark brown gritty clay that contained frequent large stones, two pieces Romano-British CBM, two iron hobnails and a copper alloy coin, SF196. It measured 5m diameter and was roughly 2m thick. The second fill (3269) was a soft grey silty clay that contained frequent small stone fragments and measured 1.18m wide and was 1m thick. It was a slump deposit that covered the northern side of the well. The third fill (3271) was a soft brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and measured 1.7m in diameter and 0.2m thick. The fourth fill (3270) was a soft grey-brown silty clay that contained thirty-three sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, ten 4<sup>th</sup> century box tile fragments, three pieces of slag and four iron nails. It measured 2.08m in diameter by 0.35m thick. The fifth fill (3268) was a firm red-brown clayey soil that

contained occasional stones with 2 pieces of slag and a single iron nail. It measured 1.9m in diameter by 0.2m thick. The sixth fill (3267) was a firm red gravel that contained occasional stone and measured 2.34m in diameter by 0.12m thick. The seventh and upper fill (3204) was a loose grey brown silty clay that contained occasional stone, nine sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, sixteen pieces of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century CBM, twenty-eight pieces of slag and one iron nail. It measure 3.3m in diameter and was 0.48m thick. The well post-dated the initial construction of the bathhouse as it cut the upper edge of culvert {4218} that was linked to the rectangular shaped void [3370] that was within the structure. Possibly due to the size of the bathhouse, the well was either dug to provide more water to it or expanded outwards on an small, original well and truncated the edge of culvert {4218} and the stony layer {3202} that surrounded a series of postholes, {4233} that made up a platform. The pottery found in its fills and that of the bathhouse were of the same date so was either a later addition or an extension. The well was backfilled with large stones, probably from when the bathhouse was demolished, that were observed in the lower fills and the presence of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery indicated that quarrying for stone took place and the upper layers were backfilled after the stones had removed.



Plate 93: Well [3222], looking northwest

## 5.18 STRUCTURE {4233}

5.18.1 Structure {4233} consisted of a group of postholes [4241] and stony surface (3202) that was laid out around them and surrounded the eastern side of well [3222] that was located to the south of structure {4213} (Figure 14). It appeared to form a

roughly L-shaped platform presumably for water extraction from the well and was part of structure {4213} and this will be discussed below.

- 5.18.2 Posthole group [4241] appeared to form the outline for two rectangles. The first rectangle consisted of [3554], [3549], [3548], [3282], [3551], [3556], [3550] and [3555] in two rows of three and one row of two that were aligned roughly north northwest – south southeast. The second, smaller rectangle consisted of [3552], [3553], [3306], [3287] and [3277] in two rows, the southwest side had three and the northeast had two, aligned northwest-southeast. The southwest corner of the larger rectangle, posthole [3554], was near the middle between the two postholes of the northeast side row in the smaller rectangle which suggested that they were joined. The postholes were cut into earlier layer (3655) and had layer (3202) spread around postholes forming a stony surface after they were constructed.
- 5.18.3 The postholes in the larger rectangle measured on average 0.53m by 0.46m by 0.3m and were oval shaped except for [3556] which was sub-circular shaped. They had sharp near vertical sloping to vertical sides with slightly concave bases except for postholes [3549] and [3551] at either end of the middle row that had flat bases. The packing fills (4242) consisted of a moderately compact mix mostly of sandstone fragments and mid grey/red brown silty clay that was 0.17m – 0.35m thick. A sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup>- 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. Posthole [3554] had a post-pad (3590) that sat on top of its packing fill and [3283] was full of upright stone slabs (3282) that suggested a post-pad originally sat on top. Postholes [3548] and [3551] had upright sandstone slabs lining the sides instead of packing fill that the other five had. In both features, three sides were lined with the fourth side missing and presumably formed a square. The upper fills (4243) consisted of loose mid to dark grey brown clay silt that was 0.05m – 0.35m thick and contained small sandstone fragments and some mortar fragments and a piece of bone. Four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and three sherds Romano-British pottery were recovered along with an Oxon-ware spindle whorl, SF65. Stony layer (3202) was spread out between the postholes after they were constructed and covered the packing fills and cuts and abutted against the upright stones. Posthole [3283] cut the upper fill of culvert {4218} that was part of structure {4213}. It was cut by stone drain [3216] along its northeast side.
- 5.18.4 The postholes in the smaller rectangle measured on average 0.36m by 0.32m by 0.24m and three were sub-oval shaped with [3552] sub-square and [3553] irregular. They had sharp steep sloping to vertical sides and rounded concave bases except for [3277] which had a flat base. The packing fills (4244) were visible in three of the five postholes and consisted of a mix of moderately compact red-brown sandy gritty clay and sandstone fragments that measured 0.22m – 0.26m thick and contained five pieces of iron and a piece of glass. The single fill of posthole [3287], (3288) was a loose dark brown-black sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal inclusions and single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery. The fill of posthole [3306], (3307) was a loose dark brown sandy silt that contained occasional inclusions. It contained upright packing stones in situ that formed a square within the cut. There was an upper fill in posthole [3553], (3597) and it was



a moderate loose red-brown silty clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments.

- 5.18.5 Stony layer (**3202**) located to the south of structure {**4213**} and to the east of well [**3222**] (Figure 14). It consisted of a moderately firm mix, mostly of grey sandstone fragments and mid brown clay silt. It measured 11.7m in length by 5m in width and was between 0.05m to 0.2m deep. Ninety seven sherds of pottery were recovered and dated to 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Also recovered were animal bone fragments, two iron nail fragments and one piece of limestone tesserae, SF25. It partially covered posthole group [**4241**] and earlier stony layer (**3655**) that the postholes were cut and abutted the packing stones. It appeared to abut against the southern side of structure {**4213**}.
- 5.18.6 The posthole group formed a platform that went round the eastern side of well [**3222**] but appeared to be a later addition. The well appeared to have been originally smaller and enlarged as it cut the surrounding stony layer (**3655**). The postholes formed the base of a platform {**4233**} that was L-shaped with a large rectangle base that measured 4.83m by 2.07m and smaller rectangle base that measured 2m by 1.13m that was angled off the southern corner of the larger rectangle. It post-dated {**4213**} as it was built over its drainage culvert {**4218**}. It was probably for extracting water from the well to structure {**4213**} which appeared to be the bathhouse.

### 5.19 PITS, POSTHOLES AND STAKE-HOLES

- 5.19.1 Layer (**3365**) was located to the north of rectangular shaped void [**3370**], in the southern central part of structure {**4213**} (Figure 14). It consisted of a soft mid grey-brown clay silt that contained moderate sandstone fragments and two sherds of Romano-British pottery. It measured 4.1m by 3.2m by 0.08m. It appeared to be buried soil layer that pre-dated the construction of the structure as it was cut by [**3370**].
- 5.19.2 Pit [**3246**] was located to northeast of structure {**4196**} and within the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15) and was cut into the bedrock. It was sub-circular shaped and measured 1m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (**3266**) was a moderately compact dark grey clayey loam that was very similar to the topsoil (**1000**) and contained three sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It cut the northeast side of cremation pit [**3279**] and it was cut by cremation pit [**3215**] at its southern end.
- 5.19.3 Pit [**3244**] was located to northeast of structure {**4196**} and within the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.6m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp, very steep sloping north and east sides with gradual, shallow sloping south and west sides and flat base. The fill (**3264**) was moderately compact dark grey clayey loam that was very similar to the topsoil (**1000**). No finds were recovered.
- 5.19.4 Pit [**3234**] was located to northeast of structure {**4196**} and within the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.4m in

- diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping southern side with gradual, shallower sloping north and east sides and had a concave base. The fill (3263) was a moderately compact dark grey clayey loam that was similar to the topsoil (1000). No finds were recovered.
- 5.19.5 Pit [3241] was located to northeast of structure {4196} and within the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped that measured 0.5m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp, vertical sides with a rounded base. The fill (3261) was a moderately compact dark grey clayey loam that was a similar to the topsoil (1000). There were what appeared to be remnants of a stone lining but no cremation urn or any finds were recovered. The pit was cut by pit [3242] on its east side.
- 5.19.6 Pit [3242] was located to northeast of structure {4196} and was next to the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 1m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, cut into the bedrock. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a sloped flat base. The fill (3262) was moderately dark grey clayey loam that was similar to the topsoil (1000). There were upright stones on the north side of the pit and pieces of mortar and slag were recovered from amongst them. Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recovered. The pit cut the eastern side of pit [3241] and was cut by another pit, [3275] on its northern side.
- 5.19.7 Pit [3275] was located to northeast of structure {4196} and was next to the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was circular shaped that measured 0.6m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, cut into the bedrock. It had sharp, concaved shallow sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (3276) was a moderately firm dark grey clayey loam that was between several upright stones that were placed on the sides of the pit. Eleven sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It cut the northern side of pit [3242].
- 5.19.8 Pit [3295] was located to the northeast of structure {4196} and was next to the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped, cut into the bedrock that measured 0.45m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.32m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3296) was a moderately loose dark grey clayey loam that contained sandstone pieces. Its western side was cut by pit [3293]. It was part of a group of four intercutting pits that were associated with the early Roman field system and pre-dated the cremation pit cluster and the villa complex.
- 5.19.9 Pit [3293] was located to the northeast of structure {4196} and was next to the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped, cut into bedrock and measured 0.4m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3294) was a moderately loose dark grey clayey loam, similar to the topsoil (1000) and it contained sandstone pieces. It cut the western side of pit [3295] and had its northwestern edge cut by pit [3291]. It was part of a group of four intercutting pits that were associated with the early Roman field system and pre-dated the cremation pit cluster and the villa complex.

- 5.19.10 Pit [3291] was to the northeast of structure {4196} and was next to central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.45m in diameter that was excavated to a depth of 0.35m and was cut into the bedrock. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3292) was a loose dark grey clayey loam, similar to the topsoil (1000) and it contained sandstone pieces. It cut the northwestern side of pit [3293] and had its northern edge cut by pit [3289]. It was part of a group of four intercutting pits that were associated with the early Roman field system and pre-dated the cremation pit cluster and the villa complex.
- 5.19.11 Pit [3289] was located to the northeast of structure {4196} and was next to the central cremation pit cluster (Figure 15). It was sub-circular shaped and cut into bedrock that measured 0.7m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3290) was a moderately loose dark grey clayey loam that contained sandstone pieces. It cut the northern side of pit [3291] and was cut in its centre by cremation pit [3285]. It was part of a group of four intercutting pits that were associated with the early Roman field system and pre-dated the cremation pit cluster and the villa complex.
- 5.19.12 Pit [4024] was located in the southeast corner of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plate 44). It was sub-rectangular shaped with rounded corners and measured 1.1m in length by 0.65m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (4023) was a loose mid brown-grey mix, mostly of sandstone fragments with some sandy silt. No find were recovered. The pit appeared to have been deliberately backfilled and was cut at its southern end by foundation trench [4217] for wall {4019} of {4213}. It pre-dated the villa complex and presumably was associated with the early Roman field system.
- 5.19.13 Pit [3800] was located in the southeast corner of structure {4213} and was to the east of pit [3815] (Figure 14). It was cut into the bedrock and was L-shaped that measured 0.59m in length by 0.59m in width by 0.23m in depth. It had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (3801) was a loose dark brown silty clay. There were no inclusions or finds recovered. It was sealed by a Roman stony layer (3758). The pit appeared to pre-date the structure and presumably associated with the early Roman field system.
- 5.19.14 Posthole [4039] was located in the southeast corner of structure {4213} and was to the northeast of pit [4032] and posthole [4034] (Figure 14). It was circular shaped, cut into the bedrock that measured 0.36m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.25m. It had sharp, very steep straight sloping sides with a shallow concave base. The fill (4040) was a moderately compact mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained frequent well sorted mudstone fragments. No finds were recovered. Its western edge was cut by posthole [4041]. Its location in the room suggested that it post dated the structure and may be associated with medieval structure {3967} to the north.
- 5.19.15 Posthole [4041] was located in the southeast corner of structure {4213} and was to the northeast of pit [4032] and posthole [4034] (Figure 14). It was circular shaped, cut into the bedrock that measured 0.57m in diameter and was excavated



- to a depth of 0.21m. It had moderate, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (4042) was a loose mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained moderate mudstone fragments. No finds were recovered. It cut the western edge of posthole [4039]. Its location in the room suggested that it post dated the structure and may be associated with medieval structure {3967} to the north.
- 5.19.16 Pit [4032] was located in the southwest corner of structure {4213} as was to the southwest of postholes [4039] and [4041] (Figure 14). It was circular shaped, cut into the bedrock that measured 0.51m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.42m. It had sharp, steep straight sloping sides with a shallow concave base. The fill (4033) was a soft dark reddish brown clayey silt that contained occasional stone. No finds were recovered. The pit was cut by a posthole [4034] on its eastern side. Its location in the room suggested that it post dated the structure and may be associated with medieval structure {3967} to the north.
- 5.19.17 Posthole [4034] was located in the southwest corner of structure {4213}, that cut the eastern edge of posthole [4032] in the northern / central part of the site (Figure 14). It was circular shaped, cut into the bedrock that measured 0.54m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.27m. It had sharp, very steep sloping sides and a flat base, sloping from east to west. The fill (4035) was a firm mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained frequent mudstone fragments. No finds were recovered. It cut the eastern side of pit [4032]. Its location in the room suggested that it post dated the structure and may be associated with medieval structure {3967} to the north.
- 5.19.18 Pit [3815] was located within the southern side of structure {4213} and was to the west of pit [3800] (Figure 14). It was oblong shaped and measured 2.60m in length by 0.95m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It had gradual sloping sides with a flat base and was cut into the bedrock. The fill (3816) was a moderately compacted brown silty clay that contained frequent large stones. Some pieces of animal bone were recovered. The pit appeared to be badly truncated across its top by ploughing. It was positioned perpendicular inner foundation trench [3972] of the structure and may instead be the remains of another foundation trench. It may have been associated with medieval structure {3967} to the north as it was on the same alignment as it.
- 5.19.19 Pit [3877] was located to the west of ditch [3715] and to the north of ditch [3761] (Figure 14). It was sub-circular shaped that measured 1.43m in diameter roughly and had steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3876) was a very compact light brown sandy clay that contained moderate stone. Sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman pottery and several large pieces of slag were recovered. The pits southern end was cut by pit [3875].
- 5.19.20 Pit [4125] was located to the north of structure {4213} and was under and cut by post-medieval wall {3614} (Figure 14) (Plate 94). It was circular shaped and measured 0.75m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. It had gradual sloping sides with flattish base. The fill (4126) was a firm brown stony gritty clay that contained frequent stones. No finds were recovered.



*Plate 94: Pit [4125], looking south*

5.19.21 Stake-hole [4018] was located to the northeast of structure {4196} and was cut into foundation trench [4016], next to the northeast corner of structure {4196} (Figure 13). It was oval shaped measured 0.19m in length by 0.18m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.19m. It had sharp, vertical sides with a pointed, V-shaped base. The fill (4017) was very similar to ditch fill (4001) which was a loose mid pinkish / orangey brown silty clay.

5.19.22 Pit [3849] was located next to southwest corner of structure {4235} (Figure 14) (Plate 95) and cut the western end of wall {3865}. It was circular shaped and had a diameter of 1.55m and was 0.51m deep. It had steep to near vertical sloping sides with a flattish base that was cut into the bedrock. The fill (3864) was a loose orangey brown gritty clay that contained frequent stone fragments.



*Plate 95: Pit [3849], looking east*

5.19.23 Posthole [4003] was located to the south of structure {4213} and post-medieval boundary wall {3614} (Figure 14) (Plate 96). It was circular shaped and measured 0.76m in diameter by 0.28m deep. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a flat base. The packing fill (4004) consisted of upright mudstone slabs that were tightly packed and covered the base of the feature. It measured 0.26m deep. It was covered by fill (4005) that was a loose dark reddish brown clayey silt which appeared to naturally deposited secondary fill derived from gradual silting from the subsoil. It that contained moderate mudstone fragments.



*Plate 96: Posthole [4003], looking south*

5.19.24 Posthole [4052] was located to the south of southwest corner of structure {4213} in the (Figure 14). It was circular shaped, cut into the bedrock that measured 0.4m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It had sharp, moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (4053) was a moderately compacted light reddish brown clayey silt that contained moderate mudstone fragments.

5.19.25 Layer (3203) was located in the southeast corner of structure {4213} and covered over and sealed parts of the southern outer wall {3366}, the southern end of inner wall {3201} and the eastern side of rectangular shaped void [3370] (Figure 14). It measured 5.74m by 4.49m by 0.05m – 0.1m. It got deeper going eastwards and consisted of a moderately firm mid to dark grey-brown mix of mostly clay silt with limestone and sandstone fragments. The majority of the stone was un-worked pieces of limestone. Three pieces of slag and eleven pieces of Romano-British CBM were recovered. Also recovered, were bones from two neo-natal burials (See Section 7). It appeared to have been imported in as a rough leveling surface after the bathhouse was demolished and the walls were robbed out. The neo-natal remains were not placed in situ but were disturbed and dumped at this point when the layer was deposited.



## 5.20 ROMAN FEATURES – EASTERN SECTION

### 5.21 DITCHES AND GULLIES



*Plate 97: Ditch [3373], looking northwest*

5.21.1 Ditch [3373] was located in the southern end of the area, aligned northwest-southeast and ran parallel to ditch [3451] 3.4m to the northeast (Figure 11) (Plate 97). It measured roughly 38m in length by 0.55m to 1.2m in width by 0.4m deep. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. It had a rounded terminus at its northwest end and continued beyond the limit of excavation at its southeast end. The lowest fill (3381)/(3388) was visible only in the northwestern slots excavated in the ditch and measured 20.65m by 0.3m by 0.05m thick. It consisted of a firm mid grey clay that contained grit patches and occasional sandstone fragments. The second fill (4143) was visible within most of the ditch that petered out towards the southern baulk. It measured roughly 35m by 0.4m by 0.02m – 0.05m thick. It consisted of a firm light yellow-red-orange clay with patches of sand. The third fill (4144), like (4143), was visible from the northwest end and petered out near the southern limit of the area. It measured roughly 35m by 1.2m by 0.23m. It consisted of a moderately firm mixed/mottled yellowy red orange-brown silty clay with gritty patches that contained occasional sandstone fragments. A total of twenty-one sherds of mid/late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from through the ditch. A thin copper alloy strip, SF43, was also recovered from the terminus. At the northwest end the top fill (3374) was a moderately loose brown-grey sandy clay that contained occasional stone and measured 0.35m by 0.15m. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. A similar fill (3489) was observed at the southeast end but was the only fill within

the cut at that point and it consisted of a firm mid grey-brown sandy clay that contained occasional stone and root activity and measured 0.52m wide by 0.31m deep. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered also. Between these two fills was fill **(3385)/(3384)** that consisted of a light grey silty clayey loam with grit patches that contained occasional sandstone fragments and measured 1.2m by 0.2m. A total of eleven sherds of mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. The ditch was part of the early Roman field system.

5.21.2 Ditch **[3451]/[3396]** was located in the southern end of the area, aligned northwest-southeast and ran parallel to ditch **[3373]** 3.4m to the southwest (Figure 11). It was linear shaped and measured 66.23m in length by 0.92m in width by 0.28m in depth. It had a rounded northwestern terminus and its southeastern end continued beyond the limit of excavation. It had gradual to moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The primary fill **(4162)** consisted of a firm light yellowy grey sandy clay with occasional patches of mid to dark grey silty clay. It contained occasional large sandstone fragments. There was a thin upper fill **(3449)** that was visible in the middle section of the ditch. It measured 7m by 0.92m by 0.04m. It consisted of a moderately firm mid grey silty sandy clay that contained moderate small sandstone fragments. A single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery was recovered. The ditch was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.

5.21.3 Ditch **[3428]** was located to the south and southeast of the southern end of trackway **[4135]** (Figure 11) (Plate 102 & 104). It was L-shaped that measured 34.9m long by 1.5m wide by 0.43m – 0.56m deep and was aligned northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest though it was almost completely removed by later ditch **[4140]** that also followed the same alignment. It had a gradual, steep sloping side with flattish base and steep sided with a flat sloping base at the terminus. It was also cut by several modern ceramic land drains and post-medieval culvert **{3484}**. The lower fill **(3429)** was a firm mid reddish orange-brown clay that measured 0.2m – 0.6m wide by 0.1m – 0.23m deep. The second fill **(3430)** was a moderately compact mixed mid grey / mid reddish orange brown silty clay gravel. It measured 0.7m – 1m by 0.25m – 0.52m. This was the only fill in the northwest end and was visible for 6m till the ditch was cut by **[4140]** or it had terminated beforehand. It contained frequent grit patches and moderate medium sized stone. A total of six sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century & 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. There was a third fill **(3431)** that was only visible in the midway section of the ditch. It was a moderately compact mid orange brown clay that contained seven sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and measured 0.6m by 0.2m. The ditch was part of the early Roman field system.

5.21.4 Ditch **[4156]** was located under the east wall of structure **{4226}** that roughly follows the same north northeast-south southwest alignment. It was linear shaped and measured approximately 24.6m in length by 1m – 3m in width by 0.25m – 0.8m in depth. It had moderately sharp, steep sloping sides with a concave base and a U-shaped profile. Its northern end appeared to terminate before or was cut by east-west ditch **[4160]**, as nothing was visible on the north of this ditch. Its northern end was cut by stone drain **{3564}** and pit **[3748]**. At its southern end,

continued beyond the southeast corner of structure {4226} and was cut by enclosure ditch [4140]. The main fill (4157) was a loose darkish grey brown silty clay with patches of gravel. Unlike the two upper fills, the main fill was visible throughout the ditch. It measured 1m – 1.9m by 0.2m – 0.55m. It contained frequent charcoal flecks at the northern end and occasional stone throughout. Eighty-one sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered. The second fill (4158) faded out before the northeast corner of {4226} and 4.5m before the southeastern corner. It measured 15m by 1.06m – 1.15m by 0.14m – 0.3m. It consisted of a firm red/orange/yellow brown clay. This fill appeared to be a re-deposited natural clay that may have been tamped down to firm up the ground prior to the construction of {4226}. The upper fill (4159), like (4158) below it, faded before the northeast and southeast corners of {4226}. It measured approximately 13m by 1m – 2m by 0.1m – 0.3m. It was a firm orangey red dark brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and charcoal flecks. There was 1m diameter patch of stone slabs (3345) that appeared to have been dumped in to firm up and level the area when the ditch was backfilled. Four sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It was part of the early Roman field system and ditch [3428] may be its continuation to the south as its northwestern end appeared to be on the same alignment.

- 5.21.5 Ditch [3338]/[3354] was located to the south of structure {4226} (Figure 11). It was linear shaped and aligned northeast-southwest. It measured 8.42m in length by 0.5m – 1m in width by 0.16m – 0.22m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a rounded, flattish base and a U-shaped profile. It had a narrow, pointed northern terminus and was cut by L-shaped ditch [3357] at its southern end. The fill (4153) consisted of a loose mid grey-brown black loam that contained light grey brown silty clay patches. It contained occasional small stone. Fragments of burnt bone and three sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It appeared to be part of the early Roman field system.
- 5.21.6 Ditch [3340] was located to the south of ditch [3338]/[3354] and was cut by L-shaped ditch [3354] on its southeastern side that left only a small portion to the northwest that included the terminus (Figure 11). It was aligned northwest-southeast, was linear shaped and measured 2.5m in length by 0.78m in width by 0.32m in depth. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a rounded base that stepped down on its eastern side and a U-shaped profile. The fill (3341) was a loose dark red-brown loam that contained occasional stone.
- 5.21.7 Ditch [3173] was located to the north of the northeast corner of structure {4226} (Figure 10) (Plate 98 & 105). It was aligned roughly northeast-southwest but only its southern end was visible as its northern end was cut by ditches [4147] on its eastern side and by ditch [4145] on its western side. It was also re-cut by ditch [3171] on the same alignment and it cut layer (3187) on its western side. It was linear shaped and what remained measured 8.9m in length by 0.88m in width by 0.55m in depth. It had sharp steep to near vertical sloping sides with a rounded base, sloping to the north and a U-shaped profile. The fill (3172) consisted of a moderately compact light to mid slightly reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent small stones and gritty patches. It measured 0.7m wide by 0.30m thick.



Two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with fragments of animal bone. The ditch appeared to be a boundary and / or for drainage though there appeared to have been a change in uses as the lower lighter fill of the original ditch contrasted with the near black, very dark brown fills of the later ditch that was similar to nearby ditches and appeared to be the result of a change in activities in the area as the original boundary / drainage ditches were backfilled as the land was re-landscaped for the construction of the villa complex.



Plate 98: Ditches [3173], [3171] & [3091] and [3167] looking southwest

5.21.8 Ditch [4150] was located under the western side of structure {4226} (Figure 16). It was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and was linear shaped with a slight curve near its northern terminus. It measured approximately 19.45m in length by 0.6m – 1.42m in width by 0.28m – 0.44m in depth. It had vertical to near vertical sloping eastern side and gradual sloping western side with flat irregular base and a rough V-shaped profile with rounded terminals at both ends. The fill (4151) was a mid to dark grey-brown silty clay that was sandy in patches. It contained moderate large stone at both ends with frequent small stone in the middle and south end. It also contained moderate charcoal flecks at its northern end with five sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from the southern end along with fragments of bone, cremated and unburnt though were they were both in very poor condition. A single sherd of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery was also recovered from the northern end. The ditch appeared to have been a boundary and part of an earlier field system that pre-dated the building of structure {4226}. It was roughly the same alignment and to the southeast of boundary ditch [3065] and northwest-southeast boundary ditch [4160] as the partition. It was also on the same alignment with ditch [3354] to the southwest and its northeast terminus and the southern terminus of [4150] may represent an entrance. It was cut by a small pit [3508] near its northern end.

5.21.9 Ditch [4160] was located under the northern wall of structure {4226} and the northern foundation trench of {4219} (Figure 10) (Plate 99). It was aligned roughly east-west and measured approximately 41m in length by 1m in width by 0.22m to 0.45m in depth. It appeared to start under the northwest corner of structure {4226} possibly cut by ditches [3065] or [3068], as nothing was observed further west and it headed towards the eastern turn of ditch [4140], possibly joining on to it but a large geotechnical pit badly disturbed the area so determining the relationship between the two ditches was not possible. Its eastern end, heading towards outer enclosure ditch [3376] but was cut by an evaluation trench excavated by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011) It was also cut by pit [3403] on its southern edge on its eastern side and by a modern ceramic land drain. It was cut into a series of three layers (3141), (4149), (3085) and (3086) that covered this area of the site. It had gradual, moderately steep sides with a flattish base and U-shaped profile.



*Plate 99: Ditch [4160] & layers (3141) and (4149), showing foundations {3123} of structure {4226}, looking southeast*

5.21.10 The primary fill (4161) was a moderately compact mid orangey grey to grey-brown clayey silt that contained moderate sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.25m. Ten sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> century and 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and one piece of flint were recovered. The fill was contained within the cut at its western end but spilled over and covered earlier layer (3141) going east but petered out at its eastern end. The middle fill (3138)/(4108) consisted of a firm light mostly yellow orange-brown brick red silty clay that contained orange mottling and occasional small to medium sized sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Three sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 0.89m by 0.08m – 0.2m thick. The fill was similar to fill (4110) in ditch [4140] to the north. The upper fill (4107) was a firm mid grey-brown silty clay that contained

occasional small stone, charcoal flecks and moderate large stones. Eight sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments and pieces of CBM. It measure 0.85m by 0.16m thick and was only visible at the east end of the ditch. At the western side, there was a collapse / demolition layer (3122) that abutted the north face of the northern wall of the structure that lay on top of (3138). It appeared it have been backfilled to make way for the structure. It was probably an early boundary and / or drainage ditch.

5.21.11 Ditch [4231] was located under the northeast side of structure {4226}. It was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and was linear shaped with a slight curve at its northeastern end. It measured 19m in length though its northeastern end was cut by ditch [4156] and its southern end was cut by a modern ceramic land drain. It was 1.35m in width and was 0.32m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The main fill (3274)/(3325) consisted of a loose grey-brown clay that contained frequent stone inclusions. The second fill (3302) was visible in the northeastern end only and consisted of a firm yellowish clay. The ditch appeared to have been part of an early Roman field system.

5.21.12 Ditch [3065] was located to the north of structure {4226} with its southern terminus running underneath its northwest corner (Figure 10) (Plates 100). It was north-south aligned and ran parallel to the western side enclosure ditch [4140]. It was cut by pit [3062] on its eastern side and by ditches [3064] and [3063] that cut through its centre on roughly the same alignment. It cut two spreads, (3086) and (3085) that were visible on its west side and fills (4138) and (4137) of re-cut ditch [3772]. The ditch was completely removed by [3063] as it went north. It was linear shaped and measured 48.33m in length by 2m in width by 0.8m deep. It had moderate, straight to slightly concave steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The terminus was rounded with sharp, steep sloping sides with a flattish base. The main fill (3079) was a firm dull orange yellow clay with light grey lenses that contained occasional charcoal flecks and forty-nine sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1.4m by 0.2m thick. The second fill (3078) was a moderate mid grey / mid grey-brown clayey silt that contained occasional grit and sandstone fragments and twenty-nine sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1.9m wide by 0.22m thick. This fill and thin layer (3435) which it sealed were only visible in the southern terminus. This thin layer consisted of firm mid grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and measured 0.84m by 0.8m by 0.04m. The third fill (3077) was a firm pale yellow / dull orange sandy clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and measured 1.1m by 0.3m thick. The fourth and uppermost fill (3076) was a firm mottled yellow, orange, pale and brick red sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal and manganese flecks and measured 1.6m by 0.30m thick. Twelve sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery of which some were from large storage vessels were recovered. The third and fourth fills appeared to mainly re-deposited natural clays given their mixed colour and composition and were the result of intentional infilling / dumping. It was the two upper layers that were mostly cut by the later ditches, [3064] and [3063].





Plate 100: Ditches [3065], [3064], [3063] & pit [3062] looking south

5.21.13 Ditch [4140] was located to the north of structure {4226} (Figures 10 & 11) (Plate 101). It was L-shaped and northeastern end adjoined on to the southern side of enclosure ditch [4181]. Starting at its northern in end, it was initially aligned roughly northeast-southwest for 40.93m and turned to the southeast for 9.43m. It measured 50.36m by 1.8m – 3.21m by of 0.6m – 1.2m. It had sharp very steep sloping sides with a rounded base and U-shaped profile. At the northern end there were two slump layers below the primary fill (4141). The first layer (3848) consisted of a firm light red-brown silty clay that contained occasional large stones and measured 1.78m wide by 0.22m thick. It was only on the western side and base and appeared to be the result of the collapse of the western edge of the ditch. Five sherds of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery from three distinct samian-ware vessels, that included two with molded decorations, were recovered. Sealing this layer was fill (3847) that consisted of a very compact dark grey-black silty clay that contained occasional large stones and large charcoal pieces. It measured 3.64m wide by 0.39m thick. A complete stone roof slate with pin in place was recovered along a single sherd of Romano-British pottery. The majority of the fill covered the all of the western side to the ground level and its colour suggested that it was the result of a western bank collapsing into the ditch and not the ditch side. Fill (3845) was the upper layer visible only in the northern end and consisted of a firm light red-brown silty clay that measured 1.79m wide by 0.32m thick and contained occasional small stone and single sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered. At its southeast end, the lowest fill (4110) was a firm light yellow/red/orange clay that contained occasional charcoal and bone. It measured 0.44m wide by 0.06m thick. It was very similar to the lowest fill (4108) in ditch [4160] to the south that after the southeast turn the ditch ran parallel to. Sealing these layers was the main fill (4141) that consisted of a firm mid reddish brown silty clay that measured 1.2m – 3.21m wide by 0.16m – 0.6m thick. It contained occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks throughout with Roman pottery dated to 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> –

4<sup>th</sup> centuries that included several large pieces and animal bone recovered also. The middle fill (3769)/(4077) consisted of a firm dark grey-black silty clay that contained very frequent charcoal flecks and occasional burnt bone and stone. It measured 1.6m to 2.4m in width and was 0.02m to 0.2m thick. This layer appeared to the result of a burning episode in the immediate area as this layer was not observed in any other part of the ditch and some of the stone fragments recovered during excavation were of the type found in the structures and had been heat affected. The upper fill (4078)/(4117) was also only visible in the southeast section and sealed (3769)/(4077) and consisted of firm mid reddish brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and charcoal flecks. It measured 1.65m to 2.4m wide by 0.21m to 0.44m thick. Twelve sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. At the northern, the upper fill (3845) was a firm light red brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and one sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It measured 1.79m wide by 0.32m thick.



*Plate 101: Shot of ditches [4140], [3063], [3251], looking north*

- 5.21.14 The ditch was part of the early Roman field system and appeared to form a possible rectangular enclosure to the northeast with ditch [4160]. Its southeast end stopped next to the northern edge of this ditch. Its northern end was cut by ditch [4181] and its western edge by later ditch [3063] on roughly the same alignment. The turn at its southwest end was cut by three later ditches, [3253], [3770] and [3772] that also followed the same alignment. These in turn were cut by linear ditch [3251] that started near the turn going northeast and stopped after 22m.
- 5.21.15 Ditch [3091] was located to the north of structure {4219} and was aligned roughly east-west (Figure 10) (Plates 98 & 105). It cut gully [3057] and was cut by ditch [3055], both of which were on the same alignment. It was also cut by gullies [3047], [3045] and [3043] near its western end as it appeared to terminate after 16m. The eastern side had been completely removed by a trail trench excavated by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011). It was linear shaped with sharp, steep sloping sides, a



concave base and a V-shaped profile at its eastern end that changed to U-shaped going westwards and it measured 0.58m in width by 0.36m in depth. The fill (3090)/(3094) was a compact mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent dark orange-brown speckling and occasional small stone. It was part of an early Roman field system.



Plate 102: Ditches [3091], [3055] and gullies [3057], [3051] & [3049], looking west

5.21.16 Ditch [4147] was located to the west of ditch [4145] (Figure 10). It was L-shaped with its eastern terminus nest to the west terminus of ditch [3091] that may have formed an entrance. It initially was aligned roughly east-west for 4.7m then turning northwards and cut ditches [3175] and [3158]. It cut the western side of layer (3187), the edge of ditch [3173] that was on roughly the same alignment and posthole [3211]. It was cut by ditch [4145] that continued northwards, by gully [3025] and shallow ditch [3197]. It measured 6.36m approximately by 0.6m to 1.4m wide by 0.25m to 0.3m deep. It got narrower and deeper going from east to west. It had steep to very steep sloping sides with flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (4148) as a compact dark grey silty clay that contained occasional large flat stones and small fragments of CBM. A total of six sherds of pottery of which included four sherds dated to 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century, one sherd to 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and one sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

5.21.17 Ditch [3151] was located to the west of structure {4226} (Figure 16). It was aligned east-west though was very badly truncated by ploughing and only a small portion of the western side remained. It measured 1.7m in length by 0.58m in width and was 0.2m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile and it had a rounded steep side terminus on its west side. The fill (3152)/(3153) consisted of a loose light grey-brown silty clay that contained



occasional stone fragments. The function of the ditch was uncertain but its alignment was similar other ditches in the surrounding area around structure {4226} and probably was part of the early Roman field system.

- 5.21.18 Ditch [3064] was located to the north of the northwest corner of structure {4226} (Plate 108). It cut ditch [3065] through its centre and appeared to follow the same north-south alignment. The ditch was not visible on the surface, only in section as it was cut by ditch [3063] that was also on the same north-south alignment as [3065]. It appeared to have been linear shaped and measured 0.55m wide by 0.32m deep. It had sharp, straight steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (3075) was a firm dull red clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and a single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery was recovered. The clay fill was similar to the pure red bands of natural clay found at much deeper depths and appeared to be the result of deliberate infilling as there was no nearby deposit of similar colour or composition only truncated by another ditch on the same axis.
- 5.12.19 Ditch [3029] was located between structure {4226} to the east and structure {4219} to the east (Figures 10 & 11) (Plates 103, 104 & 105). It was L-shaped and aligned northeast-southwest for 54.21m that turned to the southeast at its southern end for 54.15m. It measured 108.36 by 2.48m – 3.3m by 0.8m – 1.2m and had sharp, very steep sloping sides with a slightly rounded flattish base and a V-shaped profile. The lowest layers in the ditch were visible in one section to the east of {4226} and consisted of a series of five dump layers on its eastern edge. The lowest layer (3041) was a loose black-brown clay loam that contained small stone and gravel patches. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.05m deep and several sherds of pottery that included a stamped piece of samian-ware and a large dressed stone. The second layer (3040) was a loose reddish orange-brown clay loam that contained patches of gravel and occasional large, roughly dressed sandstone. Five sherds of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. The third layer (3039) consisted of a loose black-brown clay loam and gravel and measured 0.8m wide by 0.05m deep. The fourth layer (3038) was loose orangey red brown gravel clay that was 0.85m wide by 0.05m thick. The fifth layer (3037) was a loose black brown gravel clay that was 0.9m wide by 0.05m thick. This layer was sealed by the main lower fill (4134) that was visible throughout the ditch except at the turn and it was firm orangey red-brown gritty clay that contained occasional large sandstone slabs and fifteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 0.3m – 1.2m wide by 0.1m – 0.35m thick. The middle fill (4133) was a firm reddish brown grey gritty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and measured 0.6m – 3.3m wide by 0.15m – 0.6m thick. It was visible either side of the dump layers in the northwest side and after the turn to the southeast. There was a small burnt material dump layer (3519) above (4133) near the southeast end and it was a firm dark grey gritty clay that contained very frequent amounts of charcoal lumps and flecks. It measured 2m wide by 0.15m deep. The upper fill (4132) was visible throughout the whole ditch, including the turn and consisted of a firm grey brown gritty clay that contained moderate sandstone slabs and thirty-three sherds of pottery of which one was mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century, eight were 2<sup>nd</sup> century and twenty-four were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century.



*Plate 103: Ditches [3029] & [3428] and track-way [4135], looking north*



*Plate 104: Ditch [3029] near its southeast extent, looking northwest*

5.12.20 Its northern end was badly damaged by a geo-technical pit that destroyed its relationship with [4160] and [4140] to the north and it was unclear if terminated before [4160] or not and also if it was a continuation of [4160]. The northern end



was also cut by the foundation trench for structure {4222} and it appeared that early stone drain {3545} that was under structure {4226} joined to its western edge. It was cut by track-way [4135] that followed the same alignment that was also parallel to the east side of {4226} all the way to its southeast turn. At the turn, it cut earlier ditch [3428] and followed its northwest-southeast alignment and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was cut by post-medieval culvert {3484} near the turn and by several modern ceramic land drains. The ditch was part of the later Roman field system and pre-dated the villa complex. It appeared to form a large sub rectangular enclosure with L-shaped ditch [3068], to the north and east and this was an open space with very little human activity as it contained a single feature in the southeast corner. There was some localized dump along its eastern side before it was deliberately backfilled and had a track-way built into it on the same line with the eastern wall of structure {4226} built parallel to it.



*Plate 105: Ditch [3428] & [3029], looking east*

5.21.21 Ditch [3055] was located to the north of structure {4219} and was aligned roughly east-west (Figure 10) (Plate 102). It cut gully [3057] and ditch [3091], both of which were on the same alignment. It was cut by gully [3051] on its southern side and by gully [3049] on its northern side. The eastern side had been completely removed by a trail trench excavated by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011). It appeared to terminate before the next slot to the west. It was linear shaped and measured roughly 6m in length by 0.47m in width by 0.2m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base and a V-shaped profile. The primary fill (3054) was a very compact light brownish grey silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and pieces, concentrated mostly on the base of the ditch. It measured 0.23m by 0.24m thick. The middle fill (3053) was a very compact mid to dark grey clay silt



with orange-brown mottling that contained occasional small stone and gravel. It measured 0.47m by 0.1m thick. The upper fill (3052) was a very compact dark grey clay silt with dark greenish orange-brown mottling that contained frequent gravel patches and measured 0.55m by 0.12m thick. It was part of the later Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.

- 5.21.22 Ditch [3255] was located to the north of the structure {4226} (Figure 16). It appeared to be the first of three ditches that were cut into and followed the alignment of L-shaped ditch [4140]. It was only visible in the point where the ditch changed direction, as it had been completely cut away by ditch [3770]. Only upper edge of its southern side in the east-west part of the ditch remained and it appeared to have a sharp, steep sloping concave side that measured 0.5m wide by 0.15m deep. The fill (3254) was a firm orange clay that contained occasional animal bone fragments. The composition of the fill was similar to [3770] and ditches [3064] and [3063] and may have been part of an infilling event only to have another ditch cut into it on roughly the same alignment.
- 5.21.23 Ditch [3357]/[3362] was located to the south of structure {4226} and cut ditches [3338]/[3354] and [3340], to the northeast and west respectively (Figure 16). It was curvilinear shaped with rounded terminals and was aligned initially northeast-southwest turning then to a northwest-southeast alignment that lined up with the southern part of ditch [3029] that was also on the same alignment. It measured 6m in length by 2.3m in width by 0.5m in depth. It had a gradual sloping southwest side and a sharp steep sloping northeast side with rounded, slightly sloping base. The fill (4152) consisted of a moderately loose dark grey orangey brown loam that contained moderate sandstone fragments. A total of ninety-six sherds of pottery were recovered that comprised of twenty-five sherds dated to mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century, two sherds dated to late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and sixty-nine sherds to early to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. The feature was cut by the southern cluster of cremation burials that consisted of six cremation pits, [3322], [3329], [3333], [3336], [3320] and [3326] that were cut into the southern part, mostly along the northern edge of the ditch.
- 5.21.24 Ditch [3171] was located to the north of the northeast corner of structure {4226} (Figure 10) (Plate 98). It cut ditch [3173] on the same northeast-southwest alignment and it was cut by [4145] on its western side and by [3175] on its eastern side. It was linear shaped and measured 9m in length by 0.85m in width was excavated to a depth of 0.34m. It had a slightly concave base and a wide U-shaped profile. The primary fill (3170) was a firm very dark brown-slightly grey silty clay that contained forty-seven pieces of CBM, a large patch of peaty silty clay that was visible on the northern end, occasional gravel patches and charcoal flecks. Eight sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with two pieces of tile with lattice decoration. The middle fill (3169) was a thin layer that was only visible on the southern end of the ditch. It measured 0.85m in width by 0.07m thick that consisted of a moderately firm very dark brown-grey slightly peaty organic silt. It contained frequent stone and CBM. Broken ceramic fragments were recovered but were in very poor condition. It probably was a localized dump layer that occurred in southern end only. The upper fill (3168) was a moderately firm very dark grey-

brown slightly organic peaty silt that measured 0.85m in width by 0.12m in depth and contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone and sixty-eight pieces of CBM. Six sherds of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery that included one sherd of Samian ware were recovered. Its very dark, blackish fills contrasted with the lighter lower one as several of the nearby ditches have similar fills and may have been a result of the change in use during re-landscaping of the area during the construction of the villa complex.

- 5.21.25 Ditch [3770] was located to the north of the structure {4226} (Figure 10). It appeared to be the second of three ditches that were cut into and followed the alignment of L-shaped ditch [4140]. Its eastern end started to the northeast of the structure {4226}. It ran for 11m following the line of [4140] until its northeastern turn. It cut ditch [3255] and was then cut by [3772] by which after the turn, it was no longer visible. It was also cut by ditch [4145] that ran parallel to the eastern side of [4140] and by the foundation cut [4114] of structure {4222} at its eastern end. The ditch measured 1.1m in width and was 0.35m to 0.4m deep. It was L-shaped with sharp, steep sloping sides with a slightly rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (4136) was a firm light yellowy reddish orange-brown clay that contained occasional stone and charcoal flecks. Three sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century and Romano-British pottery were recovered. The ditch appeared to have been intentionally backfilled with natural like clay given its mixed colour and was of similar composition to the clay fills in nearby ditches [4160] and [3770] and also ditches [3064] and [3063] that were cut into ditch [3065].
- 5.21.26 Ditch [3068] was located to the east of structure {4226} (Figure 11) (Plates 106 & 107). It was an L-shaped, aligned west northwest-east southeast for 32m, then turned to the south in a north northeast-south southwest alignment for 50m, where it terminated 3.45m from the northeast side of ditch [3029]. It measured 82m in length by 1.16m to 2.48m in width by 0.75m – 0.84m in depth. It had sharp, steep to very steep sloping sides with a narrow flat base and a V-shaped profile. It had rounded very steep sided terminals at both west and south ends. The northeastern part of the ditch was cut into a seam of bedrock and the southern terminus cut a large spread (3622). The main fill (4142) was visible throughout the ditch and consisted of a moderately compact dark grey-brown black silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and stone. It measured from between 0.96m – 2.1m in width by 0.32m – 0.75m thick. Some badly degraded animal bone and a total of eighteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with a copper alloy brooch, SF64, and a stone pot lid, SF205 from the south terminus. It sealed fill (3100)/(3070) that was only visible in the western side of the ditch and it consisted of a firm dark red-brown silty clay that contained occasional stones and measured 1.05m in width by 0.21m – 0.35m in depth. Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It also sealed fill (3621) that was only visible in the south terminus and consisted of a firm mid grey silty clay that measured 0.6m in width by 0.24m thick and contained moderate medium to large stone and occasional charcoal flecks.



*Plate 106: West terminus of ditch [3068], looking north*



*Plate 107: Ditch [3068], looking east*

5.21.27 Fill (3572) was the upper fill at the eastern turn of ditch and it sealed (4142). It consisted of a loose red-brown clay that contained moderate stone, five sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and five pieces of slag. Fill (3098) was located in the western terminus and sealed (4142). It consisted of firm red-orange clay that



contained occasional small stone and measured 0.1m in depth. It in turn was sealed by (3097) that consisted of a loose dark grey silty clay with red-orange mottling that contained occasional stone and measured 0.35m in depth. Twenty-two sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery and six pieces of slag were recovered. The ditch was cut by a modern ceramic land drain in the northeast corner. The ditch along with L-shaped ditch [3029] appeared to enclose a rough square open area as there was only a single feature, pit [3542] observed within this area during the excavation. Its eastern part along with ditch [3376] may have formed part of the overall eastern outer defensive enclosure.



*Plate 108: Ditches [3065], [3064], [3063] & pit [3062] looking southeast*

5.21.28 Ditch [3063] was located to the north of structure {4226} with its southern terminus running underneath its northwest corner and to the west of southern terminus of ditch [3065] (Figure 10) (Plates 100, 103 & 108). It was aligned roughly north-south and cut both earlier ditches [3065] and [3064] on the same alignment. It subsequently cut the western edges of ditch [4140] and was cut by east-west ditch [4181] at its northern end. It was also cut by pit [3062] on its eastern side. It was linear shaped and measured 49m in length by 0.85m in width and was 0.24m to 0.7m deep. It had gradual, straight slightly concave steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The terminus was rounded with steep sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill (3074) was a darkish mid orangey grey-brown sandy silty clay that contained occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks with occasional sandstone fragments in the southern terminus and large stones at its northern truncated end. It measured from 0.85m – 1.65m in width and was 0.2m –

0.7m thick. The upper fill (**3073**) was a moderate dark grey sandy silt that contained very frequent sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Eight sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measure 0.7m wide by 0.13m thick and was only visible in the southern end of the feature, fading out going north. It was similar in composition to occupation layer (**3004**) that covered this part of the site and was slumping or intentional backfilling that filled the upper part of the ditch. It was part of the later Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.

5.21.29 Ditch [**4145**] was located to the northwest of ditch [**3173**] which it cut the northwestern side of and also the northern end of ditch [**3175**] (Figure 10). It was cut by ditches [**3163**] and [**4181**] and cut the southeast side of ditch [**4179**] as it continued beyond the limit of excavation. Its southern terminus cut the northeast side of ditch [**3772**] and earlier layers (**3187**) and (**3179**). It was roughly L-shaped, aligned northeast-southwest curving to the southeast at its north end. It measured 57.27m in length by 0.5m – 1.16m in width by 0.54m – 0.74m. It had sharp, near vertical to very steep sloping sides at its southern end with moderately sloping sides going northwards and had a mostly flat base, concave partially in the southern end and a U-shaped profile. Its primary fill (**4146**) consisted of a moderately firm mid to dark grey brown sandy silty clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks, at the southern end, and occasional sandstone fragments. Nine sherds of Romano-British and 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments and pieces of slag. About 5m northeast of the southern terminus, second layer (**3165**) was observed that appeared to be localized slumping of the western side. It consisted of a very compact light brown orangey yellow clay that contained occasional stone and light grey clay lenses. It measured 0.3m in width by 0.15m thick.

5.21.30 Ditch [**3163**] was cut into and followed the same northeast-southwest alignment as [**4145**] (Figure). It appeared to only be visible in the southern end and petered out after a few meters. It was cut by short shallow gully [**3189**] on its eastern side. It measured 2.5m in length by 1.12m in width and was 0.48m deep. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a concave base and a U-shaped profile. The primary fill (**3162**) was a firm dark grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and measured 0.4m in width by 0.08m thick. The second fill (**3164**) was a firm mid reddish brown slightly silty clay located on the western side of the ditch. It measured 0.5m by 0.09m thick. Two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. The third fill (**3161**) was a moderately compact very dark grey silty clay with yellow-red mottling, mainly towards the centre that contained occasional stone and measured 0.8m by 0.2m – 0.28m. Six sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with six pieces of CBM. The fourth fill (**3193**) was a moderately compact very dark brown clayey silt that contained frequent red CBM speckling and gravel patches. It measured 0.49m by 0.09m. It was only visible in the western side on one side of a slot excavated at the southern end. The fifth fill (**3159**) was a firm light brown clay with patches of yellow speckling. It measured 0.95m wide by 0.12m deep and contained occasional small to large stone. Eight sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with seven pieces of CBM. This layer appeared to be a dump / deliberate backfill layer along the west

side only and may be the result of a cut event originating on the western side, possibly the digging of ditch [3251], roughly 2m to the northwest. Fills (3192), (3191) and (3190) were only visible on the northern side of a slot excavated near the southern end. The sixth fill (3192) measured 1m by 0.11m and consisted of a moderately compact dark brown clayey silt that contained occasional stones. Like (3159) below, it was dumped in from west to east. The seventh fill (3191) was located on the eastern side of the ditch and measured 0.53m by 0.09m and consisted of a moderately compact dark brown silt that contained occasional small and large stone. The eighth and upper fill (3190) was spread across the top of the ditch at the southern end and measured 1.2m by 0.05m. It consisted of a moderately compact light yellow-red silty clay that contained occasional stone.

- 5.21.31 Ditch [3772]. It appeared to be the third of three ditches that were cut into and followed the alignment of L-shaped ditch [4140] (Figure 10). Its eastern end started to the northeast of the structure {4226} and ran for 11m following the line of [4140], cutting it to the northeastern turn and continued for 18.90m and for several metres, it completely removed ditch [4140] and was itself almost totally removed by ditch [3251]. It terminated after about 11m as [4140] re-appeared and continued northwards. It was also cut by the southern end of ditch [4145] that ran parallel to the eastern side of [4140] and by structure {4222} at its eastern end. It was L-shaped with sharp, steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. It measured 1.1m in width by 0.17m – 0.35m in depth. The primary fill (4138) a firm dark grey-brown black silty clay that contained twenty-four sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, eight pieces of CBM with occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. It measured 0.9m – 1m in width by 0.18m – 0.5m in depth. The upper fill (4137) was visible in both the east-west and north-south parts of the ditch but not in the turn, only the lower fill (4138) was. It was a moderately firm mid grey-brown silty clay that contained charcoal lenses and occasional small stone. Several sherds of pottery, twenty-six pieces of fired clay and pieces of slag were recovered. It measured 0.5m – 1.1m in width by 0.08m – 0.5m in depth.
- 5.21.32 Ditch [4155] was located to the north of enclosure ditch [3068] and south of enclosure ditch [4147] (Figure 10). It was cut by the foundation cut [4220] for structure {4219} at its eastern side, along its southern edge. Its northern terminus was partially cut by post-medieval culvert {3484}. It was curvilinear shaped and was aligned initially northeast-southwest for 2.5m before turning to an east-west alignment. Its eastern end was cut by an evaluation trench (Young 2011) placed there by Avon Archaeology. It measured 22.5m in length by 1m – 1.1m in width by 0.21m – 0.4m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (4154) was a compact mid grey-brown slightly sandy silty clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and lumps and occasional stone fragments. Five sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a single piece of CBM and small piece of iron were recovered. The ditch appeared to be part of the early field boundary system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.21.33 Ditch [3175] was located to the east of L-shaped ditch [4140] (Figure 10). It was cut by L-shaped ditch [4147]. It appeared aligned north-south and to be linear shaped but was only visible in the turn. It measured 0.19m in width by 0.12m in



depth but its length was unknown. Only the lower part of the western side remained and it was steeply sided with a possible concave base. The fill (3174) was a moderately compact light grey silty clay with light yellow mottling and it contained occasional small stone and gravel.

- 5.21.34 Ditch [3158] was located to the east of L-shaped ditch [4140] (Figure 10). It cut and followed the same north-south alignment of ditch [3175] and also cut through layer (3179) on its eastern side. It was cut by ditch [4147] measured roughly 4m in length by 0.55m in width by 0.4m in depth. It had very steep to steep sloping sides with a flattish base and a U-shaped profile. The primary fill (3157) was a moderately compact light yellow-grey silty clay. It measured 0.29m wide by 0.19m thick. The second fill (3186) was a very thin layer, 0.01m thick and 0.32m wide that consisted of a moderately compact very dark grey organic silt. The third fill (3177) was a moderately compact mid grey-brown silty clay that measured 0.24m wide by 0.17m thick and had root disturbance along its eastern side. The fourth fill (3155) was only visible in the southern end on the east side and it consisted of a very compact light to mid brownish yellow clay that measured 0.12m wide by 0.18m thick. It probably was due to slumping of the east side of the ditch or a possible embankment on that side. Its western side had been disturbed by root activity also.
- 5.21.35 Ditch [3197] was cut into the eastern side of L-shaped ditch [4147] (Figure 10). It was linear shaped and measured 9.15m in length by 0.42m in width by 0.09m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (3154) was a moderately compact very dark brown silty clay that contained occasional small CBM fragments and large flat stone. The ditch appeared to be a boundary or drainage ditch given its shallow depth.
- 5.21.36 Ditch [3376] was located to the northeast of the east side of ditch [3068] and followed the same north northeast-south southwest alignment of [3068] (Figure 10). It was linear shaped though may have been L-shaped, linking with the main northern enclosure ditch [4181] but due to flooded ground it was not possible to determine. It measured roughly 48m in length by 1.8m in width by 0.4m – 0.48m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base that was cut into a seam of bedrock that ran along the eastern side of the site. The primary fill (3380)/(3378) was a moderately firm blackish darkish grey-brown stony silty clay that contained occasional large stone fragments. The upper fill (3377) was visible in the northern end and it consisted of a firm brown stony silty clay mix that contained moderate pebbles and a single sherd of black burnished ware pottery dated to 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century was recovered. It measured 1.8m wide by 0.2m thick. The ditch along with the east side of [3068] appeared to form the outer eastern enclosure for the villa complex.
- 5.21.37 Gully [3057] was located to the north of structure {4219} and was aligned roughly east-west (Figure 10) (Plate 102). It had a sharp, near vertical sloping south side with a flat base and measured 0.09m wide by 0.16m deep but its length was unknown. The fill (3056) was a compact mid brown silty clay. It was part of the early Roman field system and it was only visible in the eastern most slot excavated, as it was cut by ditches [3091] and [3055] which removed it completely as it was no

longer visible further west. The eastern side had been completely removed by a trail trench opened by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011).

- 5.21.38 Gully [3051] was located to the north of structure {4219} and was aligned roughly east-west (Figure 10) (Plate 102). It measured 0.3m in width by 0.16m in depth. It had a steep sloping south side, a gradual sloping north side with a narrow pointed base and a sub V-shaped profile. The fill (3050) was a moderately compact mid to dark grey gritty silty clay with dark orange brown mottling. It contained frequent gravel patches and occasional charcoal flecks. It appeared to be the remains of a drainage gully that pre-dated the villa complex and was part of the early Roman field system. It cut the south side of ditch [3055] and its east end was cut by a trail trench opened by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011).
- 5.21.39 Gully [3049] was located to the north of structure {4219} and was aligned roughly east-west (Figure 10) (Plate 102). It was linear shaped and measured 0.2m in width by 0.08m in depth. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (3048) was a firm light to mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent orange-brown mottling. It was a drainage gully that was part of the early field system that pre-dated the villa complex. It cut the north side of ditch [3055] at its eastern end, and was cut by a trail trench opened by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011).
- 5.21.40 Gully [3047] was located to the north of structure {4222} and to the west of post-medieval culvert {3484} (Figure 10). It was linear shaped and measured 0.22m wide by 0.17m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base that gave it a roughly V-shaped profile. The fill (3046) was a firm light to mid grey silty clay with frequent dark orange-brown mottling that contained occasional stone and charcoal flecks. A sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. It cut ditch [3091]/[3027] along its northern side following the same alignment. It was a drainage gully that was part of the Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.21.41 Gully [3043] was located to the north of structure {4222} and to the west of post-medieval culvert {3484} (Figure 10). It measured 0.25m in width by 0.09m in depth. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (3042) was a firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent dark orange-brown mottling and contained occasional stone. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. It cut ditch [3091]/[3027] along its southern side following the same alignment. It was a drainage gully that was part of the Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.21.42 Gully [3045] was located to the north of structure {4222} and to the west of post-medieval culvert {3484} (Figure 10). It measured 0.28m in width by 0.12m in depth. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base that gave it a V-shaped profile. The fill (3044) was a firm mid grey silty clay with dark orange-brown mottling that contained occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It cut ditch [3091]/[3027] along its middle between gullies [3043] and [3047] following the same alignment. It was a drainage gully that was part of the Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.

- 5.21.43 Gully [3025] was located to the west of post-medieval culvert {3484} that cut ditch [3091]/[3027] and was cut into the north side of this ditch following the same alignment (Figure 10). It measured 0.32m in width by 0.18m in depth and had moderately steep sloping sides with a concave base that gave it a U-shaped profile. The fill (3024) was a firm very dark grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. It was a drainage gully that was part of the Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex.
- 5.21.44 Gully [3106] was located to the north of ditch [3091] and structure {4219} (Figure 10). It was aligned east-west and measured 0.41m in length by 0.15m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.09m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a rounded base. Its single fill (3105) consisted of a moderately firm dark greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent orange-brown mottling and occasional small stone and gravel. Its southern side and west end were cut by ditch [3091]. It appeared to be the remains of a drainage gully that was part of the Roman field system that pre-dated the villa complex
- 5.21.45 Gully [3189] was located on the northeastern side of ditches [4145] and [3163] near their southern end as it was only visible in one slot excavated there. It was linear shaped, aligned northeast-southwest and measured roughly 1.5m in length by 0.24m in width by 0.17m in depth. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The single fill (3188) consisted of a moderately compact very dark grey organic silt that contained very occasional patches of gravel and CBM fragments. Its function was uncertain as it was not visible on the surface, only in section. No finds were recovered and may have just been an elongated pit.
- 5.21.46 Gully [3711] was located within structure {4219} on its eastern side (Figure 10). It was northeast-southwest aligned with a rounded northeast terminus and its southwest end cut by furnace [3615]. It was curvilinear shaped and measured 1.9m long by 0.35m wide and was 0.09m deep. Its southeast side was gradually sloping while the northwest side was steep sloping and it had a flattish base. The single fill (3710) was a firm mid brown clay that contained occasional gritty patches and charcoal flecks. A copper alloy coin, SF119 was recovered near its southwestern end.
- 5.21.47 Gully [3459] was located in the eastern side of foundation trench [4220] that was part of structure {4219} (Figure 10). It was shallow and narrow only visible in two sections within the trench near pit {3311}. Its extent was unclear but what was visible measured 1.8m long by 0.45m wide and was 0.13m deep. It had concave moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base. That was aligned roughly north-south following the same line as the foundation trench and was near its western side. The fill (3458) was a friable dark grey silty clay that contained occasional stone.
- 5.21.48 Ditch [3251] was located to the north of the structure {4226} (Figure 10). It was aligned roughly north-south and measured 19.5m in length by 1.4m in width by 0.7m – 0.75m in depth. It cut the third enclosure ditch [3772] that was cut into original ditch [4140], following the same alignment with its southern terminus starting at the northeastern turn. It was linear shaped with sharp, moderately



steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (4139) was a black-dark grey silty clay that contained occasional animal bone fragments, charcoal flecks and pieces of coal. Seven sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. Frequent amounts of lead waste were also recovered by metal detecting. The ditch appeared to have been in-filled probably as a dump, associated with the activities that took place in structure {4219} that was to the east of structure {4226}.

## 5.22 CREMATION PITS – SOUTHERN CLUSTER

5.22.1 Cremation pit [3320] located to the south of structure {4226} and was cut into the southeast turn of ditch [3357] (Figures 11 & 19). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.4m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp, moderately steep concave sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3321) was a loose dark grey loam that contained pieces of sandstone. It also contained sherds from an urn dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century and cremated bone fragments. It appeared that the pit was truncated by ploughing at some point scattering the urn and the cremated bone.

5.22.2 Cremation pit [3326] located to the south of structure {4226} and was cut into the southeast turn of ditch [3357] (Figures 11 & 19) (Plate 109). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.32m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.28m. It had sharp, very steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3327) was a moderately firm dark brown sandy clay that contained occasional pebbles and stone. It also contained moderate charcoal flecks, occasional cremated bone and one large piece of slag. The fill covered a cremation urn, SF27 dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century that had been placed against the northern side of the pit that appeared to have stones lining on that side only. The urn contained fill (3328) similar to (3327) and cremated bone fragments.



*Plate 109: Cremation pit [3326] with urn in situ, looking west*

- 5.22.3 Cremation pit [3329] was located to the south of structure {4226} and was cut into the southeast turn of ditch [3357] (Figures 11 & 19). It was circular shaped and measured 0.45m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (3330) was a loose blackish grey silty clay that contained occasional small stones / pebbles and moderate cremated bone fragments. The fill covered the broken remains of a 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century cremation urn, SF28 that had been placed in the pit.
- 5.22.4 Cremation pit [3333] was located to the south of structure {4226} and was cut into the southeast turn of ditch [3357] (Figures 11 & 19). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.4m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (3334) was a loose dark grey clayey loam that contained moderate cremated bone fragments and charcoal flecks with occasional sandstone fragments, pieces of slag and some sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery. It covered a 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century cremation urn, SF29 that had been placed in the centre of the pit and had a stone slab placed on top of it.
- 5.22.5 Cremation pit [3336] located to the south of structure {4226} and was cut into the southeast turn of ditch [3357] (Figures 11 & 19). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.38m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.33m. It had steep sloping sides with a slightly rounded base. The fill (3337) was a moderately loose dark grey brown clayey / gravelly silt that contained stone slabs that appeared to line the sides of the pit. The fill also contained cremated bone fragments and it covered a Romano-British cremation urn, SF30 that had been placed in the pit that contained a fill (3335) that was similar to (3337) and contained cremated bone.



*Plate 110: Cremation pit [3322], looking east*

5.22.6 Cremation pit [3322] was located to the south of structure {4226} and was cut into the southeast turn of ditch [3357] (Figures 11 & 19) (Plate 110). It was circular shaped and measured 0.38m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.22m. It had gradual, shallow sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (3323) was a loose dark grey brown loamy clay that contained occasional small stones, charcoal flecks and fragments of cremated bone. The fill covered a Romano-British cremation urn, SF31 that had been placed in the centre of the pit.

### 5.23 STRUCTURE {3564}

5.23.1 Structure {3564} was visible to the northeast of structure {4226} and was between it and structure {4222} (Figure 16) and was under its eastern and northern walls and the northern end of track-way [4135]. Its cut [3565] was aligned west northwest – east southeast and was linear shaped with vertical sides and a flat base that measured 10.23m long by 0.6m wide and was 0.2m deep. Its western end truncated the northern end of ditch [4156]. Its eastern end truncated the western edge of ditch [4140] and appeared to join on to it, to allow water to flow into the ditch. It was not visible on the eastern side of [4140] or structure {4222} which was partially constructed on top of the ditch. The drain was not visible beyond the northwest corner of {4226} so appeared to terminate under its northern wall. It was drystone constructed and consisted of large roughly hewn sandstone blocks that were placed into the cut upright or at an angle with the ends aligned the same direction as the cut. The fill (3569)/(3588), covered the stones and it consisted of a firm light reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments and seventy-three sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with one piece of slag, one iron nail and one piece of 2<sup>nd</sup> century CBM. It was 0.2m - 0.54m deep. It appeared to be a stone land drain that was constructed during the early Roman field system phase of the site and it may have been an early attempt at water management.

### 5.24 STRUCTURE {4226}

5.24.1. Structure {4226} was located near the base of the ridge, to the west of structure {4219} (Figures 10 & 16). It was constructed over several backfilled ditches that were part of an early Roman field system. It was U-shaped that measured 28.87m long by 10.42m wide and the remains of the structure consisted of foundation trenches in its north, east and south sides. The remains of a small structure {4222} next to its northeast corner and had a track-way [4135] that ran parallel to and abutted the foundations along its east side.

5.24.2 Foundation stones {3123}/{3226} formed the northern and eastern part of structure {4226} (Figure 16) (Plate 111). The northern part was aligned roughly west northwest – east southeast for 10.11m. Its eastern end turned to the south southwest for 24.21m for a total length of 34.32m and was 1.14m – 1.3m wide by 0.4m high. It consisted of large thin sandstone slabs that were roughly dressed and straight faced that were laid flat on top of layer (4230) that consisted of moderately firm to firm darkish yellowy grey brown silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments and occasional mortar pieces. It measured roughly 20m



long by 1.38m – 1.7m wide by 0.2m – 0.35m thick. It sealed clay backfill layers (3138) on the northern side and (4158) on the eastern side, in ditches [4160] and [4156] respectively. The slabs faced north northeast and south southwest in the northern wall and west northwest and east southeast in the eastern wall in three to five courses. The wall petered out towards northwestern end as the stones appeared to have been robbed out or truncated away. They were built on top of a clay layer in deliberately backfilled ditches [4160], [3065], [3063] and [4156], roughly following the lines of [4160] and [4156] that ran roughly east-west and north-south respectively.



*Plate 111: Foundation stones {3123}/{3226}, looking west*

5.24.3 There were several layers of stone, {3347}, {3415}, {3452} and {3284} in the northwest corner and possibly was due to the wall collapsing and some of the fallen slabs used to firm up the ground. A section of the wall was built over ditches [3065] and [3063] and at some point it appeared to have subsided and collapsed and the wall was repaired with new foundations {4228} and wall {4229}. It was cut near its eastern turn by a land drain. The wall had a rounded corner as it turned southwards. After about 7m on the eastern side only a single course of the wall remained and in patches started to peter out. It was cut by several more ceramic pipes that also removed most of its southeastern corner that made it unclear if the wall stopped at this corner or continued around. The fact that foundation trench [3361] was nearly half the width of the wall suggested that it stopped at the corner

with a smaller, possibly lower wall at the southern end. It was also cut by a modern rubbish dump. Track-way {4135} abutted the eastern side of the wall and followed the same alignment. Along the northern edge of the northern wall there was rubble layer (3122) that was up against the wall, that probably was from when the structure was demolished and consisted of loose to moderately firm mix of mostly grey and red sandstone slabs with mid grey clay silt that was 6.5m long by 0.6m wide by 0.15m thick. The wall was covered by layer (4130) that was a loose mid grey brown silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments and one hundred and seventy-six sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery along with three flints were recovered. It measured approximately 20m long by 1.6m wide by 0.03m thick.

5.24.4 Foundation trench [3361] was located at the southern end of structure {4226} and was aligned west northwest – east southeast (Figure 16). It measured 10.42m long by 0.73m wide by 0.22m deep and had very steep sloping sides with a flat base. Its western end, middle section and eastern end had been cut by modern stone land drains. The foundation stones {3360} consisted of a single course of large sandstone slabs that were mostly laid upright in the centre that became more angled and flat towards the edges and they faced north and south. They were not placed as carefully or as tightly packed as the foundations observed in the structures on top of the ridge. The stones and the gaps between them were covered by (3359) and it consisted of moderately firm mid grey silty sand.



*Plate 112: Stone spreads (3412), (3452) & (3415), looking south*

5.24.5 Stone spread (3412) was located in the northwest corner of structure {4226} (Figure 16) (Plate 112). It was roughly northwest-southeast aligned and measured 1.9m long by 0.52m wide and was 0.22m thick. It was partially covered by layer



(4227) on its western side and by layer (3284) in its northwest corner. The spread consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs. Under and between the stones there was a clay fill (3414)/(3417) that consisted of a firm mid brown clay. To the north of the wall, there was a spread of large, roughly hewn sandstone slabs (3452) that measured 1.1m long by 0.9m wide and was 0.08m thick. This layer may have been a continuation of (3412). It appeared to have been used to firm up the ground around the northwest corner when foundation stones {3123} were repaired.

5.24.6 The replacement foundation stones {4228} were located in the northwestern part of foundation stones {3123}/{3226} (Figure 16) (Plate 113). This consisted of tightly packed sandstone slabs that were roughly hewn and placed upright with the ends facing north northeast and south southwest. It was a single course and measured 2m long by 1.59m wide and was 0.3m high. The remains of a single course of sandstone slabs {4229} were on top of these stones and were re-used slabs as they were the same as the ones used in the rest of the wall. The foundations were placed on top of fill (3348)/(3560) that may have been used as to firm up the ground and was a loose darkish brown sandy clay that contained frequent small stone fragments and measured 5m long by 1.49m wide and was 0.15m – 0.23m thick. One hundred and ten sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with a copper alloy nail cleaner, SF61 dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century. This section of the wall was built over ditches [3065] and [3063] and probably subsided and repaired using the same construction technique observed in structures {6197}, {4196}, {4213} and {3583}. It was covered by stony layer {3347}/{3284} that was made up of sandstone slabs that appeared to have been laid to firm up the ground that was over and around these two ditches. It measured 2.1m long by 1.6m wide by 0.14m thick.



*Plate 113: Repaired foundations {4228} and wall {4229}, looking south*



5.24.7 Stone spread (3415) was located to the south of (3412) (Figure 16) (Plate 112) and measured 1.2m long by 0.6m wide and was 0.5m thick. It consisted of large roughly hewn sandstone slabs that probably was collapse from when the northwest corner was repaired or when it was demolished.

5.24.8 There were no postholes, post-pads or remains of roof tiles recovered within the structure that suggested that it had no roof though possibly the thickness of the north and east wall may have supported a lean-to roof. The foundations thickness may also be due to being built on top of ditches and it offered more stability. There was an early stone filled drain {3654} that ran roughly east-west under the northern wall. The structure was cut on all sides by the many parallel running land drains that cut across this part of the area and in some cases the stone was re-used to cover the ceramic pipes that were laid. The function of the structure was unclear due to the poor condition of the remains of the structure but it may have been an animal pen and may be associated with structure {4219} and the activities that took place there.

## 5.25 STRUCTURE {4222}

5.25.1 Structure {4222} was located between structure {4226} to the east and structure {4219} to the west (Figure 16). It was roughly h-shaped with a short westward projection off its northern end. The northern end of the foundation cut [4223] measured 2.6m long and ran parallel to the northern wall of {4226}, aligned northwest-southeast. Its eastern end turned at a 90° angle to the southwest and continued in that direction for 10.6m where it appeared to terminate. Three metres southwest from the northern turn, the foundation trench projected out to the southeast for 5.01m and then it turned at a 90° angle to the southwest and continued for 8.9m and terminated with a squared terminus with rounded corners. It was between 0.35m – 0.74m wide and varied in depth from between 0.09m – 0.4m. It had moderately steep sloping to vertical sides with a flattish base. The foundation trench cut and was constructed on top of ditches [3772], [3770], [4140] and [4106] at its northern end and continued along the eastern side of [4140] until it terminated. The northern end of structure was cut by a modern ceramic land drain and a geotechnical pit destroyed the junction with the eastern projection near the structures northern turn. The eastern projection and the eastern side were filled by (4224) that consisted of a dark grey black silty clay that contained occasional stone fragments and charcoal flecks. A total of thirteen sherds that comprised of four 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century, six 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup>, two 2<sup>nd</sup> century and one Romano-British along with two pieces of CBM dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, an iron nail, one piece of slag and animal bone fragments were recovered. It measured 12.92m long by 0.31m – 0.8m wide by 0.08m – 0.4m deep. The fill (4225) on the west and northern parts consisted of a moderately firm dark grey black silty clay that contained occasional small stone fragments, patches of light brown sand and moderate charcoal flecks Thirteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered.

5.25.2 The wall {4115}/{3545} was visible in the northern and western sides only. The northern part consisted mainly between one to two courses of roughly hewn

sandstone slabs that were placed flat on top of (4225) in two rows that formed a narrow channel in the centre. The channel was visible all along the northern part, in the turn and along the western part until the wall was truncated away by the geo-technical pit. It appeared to be drystone constructed though patches of light brown sand were observed within the fill and may have been the remnants of mortar bonding. The western side continued after the southern end of the geo-technical pit. It consisted of up to four drystone built courses of sandstone slabs that were random coursed and faced east and west. The channel continued in the base of the wall and appeared to be part of a drainage system under the wall. The remaining wall measured a total of 9.9m in length by 0.5m deep and was 0.03m - 0.3m high.

5.25.3 The structure was constructed in a foundation trench that cut into the natural clay and on top of fill (4225) that suggested that it was a low wall that the eastern projection and east side formed a small enclosure, possibly a animal pen, at its southern end and a partition wall at the northern end. The two fills (4224) and (4225) appeared to be the same as the way the remaining wall was constructed on top of the fill, the wall on the eastern side was truncated away leaving the fill. It was built aligned parallel to structure {4226} to the west and to structure {4219}. There were no postholes around the structure, either within it or outside that suggested it had no roof. The shallowness of the trench and drystone construction suggested that it would not have been load bearing walls and could not support a roof. There was a northwest-southeast aligned stone filled drain {3564} that ran underneath the northern wall of {4226} and towards {4222}. The northern partition wall may have marked the limit of track-way {4135} that ran between {4226} and {4222} and appeared to terminate.

## 5.26 TRACK-WAY

5.26.1 Track-way [4135] was located between structures {4226} and {4222} and was cut into the upper layer (4132) of ditch [4140] (Figure 11 & 16) (Plate 114). It had gradual, moderately steep sloping sides with a rounded, undulating base that measured 48.32m in length by 3.14m in width and from between 0.45m to 1m in depth. The fill (4131) consisted of large sandstone blocks that had been dumped in the whole length of the cut. Sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered from between the stones. The very rough, uneven nature of the surface suggested that this was the lowest layer of the track-way and was for consolidation, as the ditch appeared to have gone out of use and had naturally silted up. The layer got shallower at its northern end as it went between structures {4226}, to the west and {4222} to the east and was placed on to the natural clay. It sealed stone drain {3564} and was cut on its east side by a recently opened geo-technical pit. The track-way appeared to stop between structures {4222} and {4226} that may have been its northern extent and it followed the line of ditch [4140], stopping when it turned to the southeast at its southern end. The track-way was contemporary with structures {4226}, {4222} and {4219} of the villa complex.



*Plate 114: Track-way [4135] & ditch [4140], looking south*

## 5.27 STRUCTURE {4219}



*Plate 115: Aerial shot of structure {4219}, looking southwest*

5.27.1 Structure {4219} was located to the east of structures {4226} and {4222} (Figures 10 & 17) (Plate 115). It was the easternmost of all the structures within the complex and was in a flat area of ground at the bottom of the ridge. It was rectangular



shaped that measured 14.16m long by 11.25m wide and cut ditches [3715] and [4160] that were part of the earlier field systems. Its location at the bottom of the ridge had it out of sight of the main structure {6197}. The initial leveling layer, the foundation trench and associated features that made up the structure are discussed below.

- 5.27.2 Spread (3111) was located within structure {4219} and covered a group of postholes [4240] at its southwest end (Figure 17). It was a loose grey-black silty clay that contained occasional medium sized stones. It measured 2.96m in length by 1m in width by 0.13m thick. An animal tooth and eight pieces of slag were recovered. The spread appeared to be the same as the fills of the postholes and may have been the remains of a leveling layer prior to the construction of the structure.
- 5.27.2 The foundation trench [4220] for structure {4219} was rectangular shaped (Figure 17) (Plates 116, 120 & 122) and measured 39.46m long and varied in width, from 0.25m on the west side to 0.65m – 0.7m on the north and south and 1.3m on the east side. It was excavated to a depth of 0.08m on the west and north sides, 0.23m on the south side and 0.45m on the east side. It had a rounded northwest terminus and had steep sloping sides with a flat base, rounded on the east side. The entrance appeared to have been on the western side but the northern side terminus was cut by a modern land drain and the southern side terminus and southwest corner were completely removed by post-medieval culvert {3484}. The eastern side was cut by a north-south land drain that went through the middle of the trench on the same alignment and destroyed the relationship between the remaining structural stones and stone lined pit {3311}. The only remaining possible structural stones were on the east side. The main fill (4221) was a moderately firm to firm darkish mid grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments throughout and occasional charcoal flecks. Twelve sherds of Romano-British pottery and two pieces of fired clay were recovered. There was a second fill (3342) in the middle of the east side and it consisted of a friable greyish black silty clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments and three sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It was approximately 5m by 1.3m by 0.36m. There was a leveling layer (3739) that was in only visible in section in the southeast corner and was a firm yellowish orange clay that contained occasional small stone fragments and measured 2m by 1m by 0.1m. Also in the middle section on the east side, there were stones {3716}/{3796} on the base of the trench that were disturbed by the modern land drain that cut this part of the trench. It consisted of roughly hewn and squared grey sandstone slabs spread out in a single course. A group of the stones continued to the west of the trench towards the furnace. The stones measured 3m by 0.74m by 0.2m high. In the northeast corner there were was a possible continuation of {3716}/{3796}. These stones {3461} were roughly hewn and squared grey sandstone slabs and consisted of a single course that measured 1.49m by 1m by 0.2m. These stones may have been part of the foundations for the structure. The shallow nature of the trench and that was cut into the natural clay suggested that the structure would not have had high stones walls and at most would have had a stone foundation with timber built walls.



*Plate 116: Foundation trench [4220] showing stones {3716}/{3796} looking south*

5.27.3 Furnace [3615] was located within the eastern end of structure {4219} and was aligned roughly north-south (Figure 17) (Plates 117 & 118). It was sub-rectangular shaped with a straight, cornered northern end and a rounded southern end. It had sharp, vertical sides and a slightly rounded base. It measured 4.5m long by 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep. A series of medium sized un-worked greenish grey sandstone blocks {3632} lined the sides of furnace with three very rough random courses at the north end and a single course for the remaining sides with the stones spaced 0.07m apart. The stones at the northern end were bonded with a firm light to mid brown clay (3633) and contained occasional stone fragments. There were four large grey squared sandstone slabs {3637} lining the northwest and northeast corners of which two slabs, one on either side were placed upright slab in against the sides. For the remaining two slabs, one rested against the east side slab and the other rested against the lining stones {3632}, next to the west side upright slab. The lower fill (3620) within the furnace was a loose black silty clay that had a thin layer of charcoal, 0.02m thick throughout it. Thirteen pieces of Romano-British fired clay and one iron nail were recovered. It measured 4m by 0.5m by 0.11m. The middle fill (3619) was a firm orangey brown clay that contained frequent charcoal. Twenty-eight pieces of CBM along with two hundred and sixty pieces of fired clay were recovered along with six iron nails, SF71 and a stone pot lid, SF72 and all were Romano-British. It measured 4.3m by 0.6m by 0.18m. The upper fill (3616) was a firm greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal. Four hundred and fifty-four pieces of Romano-British fired clay were recovered along with five sherds of Romano-British pottery and an engraved/inscribed stone fragment, SF69. It measured 4.3m by 1m by 0.07m. Most of the fired clay in middle fill (3619) come from the southern end while (3616) was throughout and suggested that it was a clay lining for the furnace. The furnace was covered by a thin spread (3658) that

consisted of a firm greyish brown silty clay. It measured 2.5m by 2m by 0.1m and was cut by a modern land drain on its eastern side.



*Plate 117: Furnace [3615] & flue [3669]/[3618], looking south*

5.27.4 At its southern end, there was a layer of stone {**3627**} that may have been a stone lining for the furnace. It consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were laid flat. It measured 2m by 1m by 0.1m. It was partially covered by layer (**3625**) that was a loose black silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small stones and two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1.6m by 0.6m by 0.14m. There was a spread (**3752**) that sealed the furnace that measured 4m long by 3m wide by 0.05m thick. It consisted of a soft dark grey sandy clay that contained ten sherds of pottery and a single piece of CBM that were both dated to late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. The natural clay at the base of the furnace had been heat-affected and was an orangey red colour compared with surrounding natural clay that was a light yellow-brown colour. There were two postholes [3662] and [3659] on either side of the northern end and there was a flue [3669]/[3618] that joined on to the southern end appeared to be part of the furnace. There was a third posthole [3665] on the eastern side next to gully [3711], which was cut by the furnace, appeared to be part of it also.





Plate 118: Flue [3669]/[3618] & furnace [3615], looking north

5.27.5 Flue [3669]/[3618] was located in the southeast corner within structure {4219} (Figure 17) (Plates 117 & 118). It was aligned roughly northwest-southeast with its northern end joining the southeast end of furnace [3615] and its southern end cut the northern edge of ditch [3719] of which the structure was built on top of. It was figure 8-shaped with steep concaved sloping sides and a flattish base. It measured approximately 3m by 1m wide by 0.3m. Starting at the northern end where it joined on to the furnace, the flue was a single channel for the first 0.4m; a ridge of the natural clay was left in the middle and split the channel in two. The eastern side continued in the same direction while the west side was orientated to the south for about 1m then it turned to the east and rejoined to the eastern side. After 0.45m it split again forming two channels for 0.5m in the same direction and rejoined before it terminated. The fill (3692)/(3544) was a firm dark grey black silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate well sorted stones throughout. Ten sherds of pottery, three pieces of CBM and five pieces of fired clay, all dated to late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and an iron nail were recovered from the western side channel while nine sherds of pottery and two pieces of CBM, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and one piece of glass and three pieces were recovered from the eastern side channel. In the east side channel there were some stones {3617} that appeared to be the remains of a stone lining for the channel. It consisted of a single

course of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were placed flat along the base. The different dates of the finds from the fills may indicate that there was originally a single flue with later modifications which may account for the shape or it may have just have been an elaborate flue system for the furnace.

- 5.27.6 Posthole [3662] was located in the northeast corner within structure {4219}, on the northwest corner of furnace [3615] (Figure 17). It was oval shaped and measured 0.48m in length by 0.42m in width by 0.11m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (3663) consisted of grey sandstone as the packing on the northwest side and a post-pad on the base. The stones were rough and un-worked and measured on average at 0.14m long by 0.12m wide and 0.03m thick. The post-pad was greenish grey and irregularly shaped and measured 0.3m long by 0.18m wide and 0.025m thick. The packing stones and post-pad were covered by fill (3664) that consisted of a moderately firm darkish mid brown silty clay and was 0.11m thick. The location of the posthole along with [3659] to the east and [3665] to the southeast suggested that they were part of the structural remains of the furnace.
- 5.27.7 Posthole [3659] was located in the northeast corner within structure {4219}, on the northeast side of furnace [3615] (Figure 17). It was circular shaped and measured 0.43m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.11m. It had sharp, very steep sloping to vertical sides with a flat base. The packing fill (3661) consisted of grey sandstone fragments around the sides with a large greenish grey un-worked post-pad that measure 0.28m long by 0.22m wide and 0.01m thick. The packing was covered by fill (3660) which consisted of a moderately firm brownish grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. The location of the posthole along with [3662] to the west and [3665] to the southwest suggested that they were part of the structural remains of the furnace.
- 5.27.8 Posthole [3665] was located in the northeast corner within structure {4219}, on the southeast side of furnace [3615] (Figure 17). It was circular shaped and measured 0.33m in diameter and was excavated to depth of 0.09m. It had a flat base with gradual sloping sides on its north and south sides and steep sloping sides on its east and west sides. The fill (3667) was a moderately firm darkish mid grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. The location of the posthole along with [3659] to the northeast and [3662] to the northwest suggested that they were part of the structural remains of the furnace.
- 5.27.9 Pit [3403] was located in the northwest corner within structure {4219} and cut the southern side of an earlier ditch [4160] (Figure 17) (Plate 119). It was sub-oval shaped and measured 2.65m in length by 1.7m in width by 1.2m in depth. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a slightly concave base. The pit contained four fills. The lower main fill (3407) was firm orangey red clay that contained frequent medium to large stones and was 0.4m thick. The second fill (3406) was a firm orangey yellow gritty clay that contained frequent large stones. It measured 2.4m long by 0.24m thick. The third fill (3405) was a firm dark grey / black sandy clay with red / orange mottling that contained frequent stones. It measured 2.65m long by 0.44m thick. Sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with some pieces of metal slag. The fourth and upper fill

(3404) was a soft grey silty clay that contained occasional stone. It measure 2.1m long by 0.26m thick. The pit appeared to have been stone lined, possibly a water tank which suggested that it was associated with the activities that took place with the structure as it also was located within it and near to the furnace.



*Plate 119: Pit [3403], looking east*

5.27.10 Stone lined pit {3311} was located outside structure {4219} on its eastern side and was aligned roughly east-west (Figure 17) (Plates 120, 121 & 122). Its western end was cut by a modern land drain but the remaining stones suggested that it abutted against the foundation stones of the structure. It may have continued further west beyond the trench as a series of stones appeared to form a curve that was part of a rounded west end, next to the east side of furnace [3615]. The eastern end appeared to have a channel that split in two, joining on to pit {3454} to the east and {3457} to the southeast but the relationship was unclear as this channel was cut by another modern land drain. The pit cut [3472] was rectangular shaped and measured 3.7m long by 1m wide by 0.34m deep. It had steep concaved sloping sides with a rounded base. The lining consisted of roughly hewn and faced medium to large sized grey sandstone slabs that were placed flat on the north and south sides of cut [3472] and formed a rectangular shaped pit. The upper courses were truncated away by ploughing so between one to three courses remained. It was random coursed that faced north and south to the inner part of the pit and was bonded with packing fill that was visible between the stones and the side of the cut. It measured 3.27m by 1.04m by 0.25m high. The surrounding packing fill (3471) was a firm brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone, charcoal



flecks and clay lenses that were poorly sorted. It measured 3.1m by 0.25m on both sides by 0.14m thick. The lower fill (3352) consisted of a friable dark grey clayey silt that contained occasional small stones and frequent charcoal flecks. It measured 2.5m by 0.5m by 0.1m. The middle fill (3351) was a firm yellowish orange clay with black silty lenses. It contained occasional small stone and measured 2.5m by 0.51m by 0.1m. The upper fill (3310)/(3309) was a friable dark greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone, moderate charcoal flecks and four iron hobnails, one iron nail and one iron object were recovered. It measured 2.5m by 0.51m by 0.14m. There were a couple of slabs sat on the top of the fill and appeared to be divisions but were just part of the wall and had been pushed in.



*Plate 120: Pit {3311} showing foundation trench [4220], looking east*



*Plate 121: Pits {3311}, {3454} & {3457} and the eastern side of structure {4219}, looking southeast*

5.27.11 Stone lined pit **{3454}** was located to the east of pit **{3311}** (Figure 17) (Plate 121) and appeared that its west end and that of pit **{3457}**, to the south joined to it though a modern land drain cut through between the pits and destroyed the relationship between them. Its eastern end was cut by an evaluation trench that was opened in 2011 by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011). The cut **[3522]** was rectilinear shaped with sharp vertical sides, flat base and measured 2.5m long by 1.1m wide by 0.3m deep. The lining consisted of roughly hewn and faced sandstone slabs of medium to large sized and were random coursed placed flat against the edges of the cut with flat slabs placed on the base. It measured 2.15m by 1m by 0.3m high. The slabs faced north and south towards the inner part of the pit. It was bonded by a packing fill (**3521**) that was placed between the stones and sides of the cut. This fill consisted of a friable grey silty clay that contained poorly sorted small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 2.5m by 0.26m on both sides by 0.14m. The main fill (**3453**) was a friable greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone, seven sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and measured 1.5m by 0.52m by 0.2m. The pit was covered by a rubble layer (**3455**) probably from when the structure and pits were demolished that measured 2.5m long by 1.2m wide and was 0.3m deep. It was a firm greyish brown silty clay that contained moderate to frequent stone which included several large slabs scattered throughout the layer.





*Plate 122: Pits {3457} & {3311} and foundation trench [4220], looking west*

5.27.12 Stone lined pit **{3457}** was located to the southeast of pit **{3311}** (Figure 17) (Plates 121 & 122) and like pit **{3454}** to the north, its west end appeared to have been joined to **{3311}** but the relationship was destroyed by a modern land drain that cut through between the two pits and **{3311}**. The eastern end was truncated away by an evaluation trench that was opened in 2011 by Avon Archaeology (Young 2011). The cut **[3528]** was rectilinear shaped, aligned roughly east-west with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 2.5m long by 1m wide and 0.23m deep. The lining consisted of medium to large sized roughly hewn and faced grey sandstone slabs that were random coursed in two rows along the north and south sides of the cut with the inner sides of the slabs facing north and south and flat slabs on the base. It measured 1.5m by 0.8m by 0.3m high. The top of the pit had been truncated away but up to six courses remained. The stones were bonded with packing fill **(3517)** that was between its outer edge and the side of the cut. It was a firm grey silty clay that contained poorly sorted small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 2.5m by 0.25m on both sides by 0.14m. The middle of the pit was filled by **(3527)** and it was a friable greyish brown silty clay that contained small stones and several large sandstone slabs. It measured 2.3m by 1m by 0.23m deep. The western side of the pit was covered by a rubble layer **(3456)** that was a firm greyish mix of silty clay and stone slabs, some of which appeared to be placed or fell inwards and were upright. It covered an area 1m by 0.6m by 0.17m and was cut on its western side by the modern land drain.

5.27.13 Ditch **[3793]** was located to the east of structure **{4219}** and to the south of stone lined pit **{3311}** (Figure 17). It was L-shaped and aligned initially roughly north-south, parallel to foundation trench **[4220]** that turned to the east at its northern



end and was parallel to stone lined pit {3311}. It had gradual, concave sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile and it measured 4.5m long by 0.6m wide and was 0.1m deep. The fill (3534) was a friable dark grey / black gritty silty clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and stone. The ditch was located outside the structure with the stone lined pits and may have been a partition or windbreaker for pit {3311}.

5.27.14 Spread (3460) was located to the north of stone lined pit {3454} outside structure {4219} (Figure 17). It measured 2m long by 1.5m wide by 0.05m thick. It consisted of a firm yellowish brown clayey silt that contained frequent well sorted stones. It was cut on its western side by a modern land drain. It was a thin stony spread that may have been the remains of a surface laid down around the pits.

## 5.28 STRUCTURE {3583}

5.28.1 Structure {3583} was located in the northeast corner of the area (Figures 10 & 18) (Plates 123, 124 & 125) at the bottom of the ridge and was built into and specifically fitted to the profile of ditch [4181]. It was rectangular shaped and was drystone constructed that consisted of between 11 to 20 courses of roughly hewn sandstone slabs. The slabs were random coursed with two narrow openings along the northern side at the western and eastern ends of the structure. The western opening was covered but the eastern was not as the upper part of the wall been removed. The foundations consisted of a single course of upright stones that lined the cut the foundations for the two east-west aligned walls. The outer sides of the north-south walls followed the ditch profile so was wider at the top with the inner north and south facing slabs roughly dressed. The east-west end walls had roughly dressed stone on both sides facing east and west. It measured 3.85m in length by 2.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. The base of the structure was the natural clay.



Plate 123: Shot of structure {3583} within ditch [4181], looking east

5.28.2 The lower fill (3635)/(3829) was a loose grey-brown-black silty clay that contained occasional thin stone slab fragments, mostly in the opening in the west wall. It measured 3.2m – 3.85m long by 1.9m wide and was 0.1m – 0.2m thick. Ten sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with fragments of animal bone and a single piece of flint. The second fill (3828)/(3634) measured 3m long by 1.2m wide and was 0.3m thick. It consisted of a firm brown silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments. Pieces of animal bone that included the remains of two skulls were recovered along with two pieces of slag, pieces of CBM that included fragments of a flue tile, seventeen fragments of lozenge shaped stone roof slates of which some had nail holes with one slate that still had the iron nail in situ. An iron fragment that may have been part of a latch was also found. The metal fragment and the stone slates were mostly spread across the lower part of the fill. The upper fill (3623) within the chamber consisted of a loose grey-brown silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments and measured 3.2m long by 1.2m wide and was 0.5m deep. Thirteen sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with twelve fragments of stone roof slate of which several had nail holes and of that some still had the nail in situ. A single piece of slag, twenty-one pieces of CBM and some fragments of animal bone were recovered also. Layer (3582) covered the top of structure and consisted of a loose brown silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments and measured roughly 5m in length by 3m in width and was 0.1m – 0.2m deep. Seven sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with five hundred and thirty-four pieces of slag and five pieces of CBM.



*Plate 124: Shot of structure {3853}, looking west*

5.28.3 The structure was the best preserved building on site with only part of its eastern truncated away. It appeared to have been left to ruin after it went out of use and collapsed inwards rather than being demolished like the other structures. Its function was unclear but it was specifically designed to fit within the ditch and



suggested that it was a water mill. Water springs were encountered throughout the excavation all along the east side and top of the ridge and it is possible that there was one in the section of the ditch at the top of the ridge that would have provided constant water to power it.



Plate 125: Structure {3853}, looking east

## 5.29 PITS, POSTHOLES AND SPREADS

- 5.29.1 Layer (3006) was located on the western side of structure {4226} (Figure 16) and was sealed by layer (4227). It was irregularly shaped and measured approximately 20m long by 2m wide and was 0.05m – 0.1m thick. It was a moderately firm red-yellow, brown mottled sand that contained very occasional stone and two sherds of Late Iron Age – early 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery. It was cut by posthole [3009] and by two modern stone land drains.
- 5.29.2 Layer (4227) was located on the western side of structure {4226} (Figure 16) and was sealed by layer (3004)/(3353) and overlaid layer (3006). It was cut by posthole [3009] and by two modern stone land drains. It was irregularly shaped and measured approximately 20m long by 1.55m wide and was 0.1m – 0.25m thick. It was a moderately firm reddish grey sandy clay that contained occasional stone. Two sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century were recovered. It was probably an early Roman occupation layer.



- 5.29.3 Layer **(3421)** was located on the eastern side of structure **{4226}** (Figure 16) and was sealed by layer **(3004)/(3353)**. It was cut by two modern stone land drains. It as irregularly shaped and measured approximately 20m long by 2m wide and was 0.15m thick. It was a moderately loose dark brown-grey clay sand that contained occasional stones and pebbles.
- 5.29.4 Layer **(3004)/(3353)** was located on the western side of structure **{4226}** (Figure 16) and posthole **[3009]**. It as irregularly shaped, visible both outside and within the structure and measured approximately 20m long by 10m wide and was 0.02m – 0.1m thick. Its extent was probably larger but had been truncated by machining. It consisted of a soft mid-brown silty clay sand that contained frequent small stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Twenty-two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It overlaid layers **(3005)** and **(3421)** and was also truncated by two modern stone land drains. It appeared to be an early Roman occupation layer.
- 5.29.5 Pit **[3092]** was located in the northeast corner structure **{4226}** (Figure). It was rectangular shaped with rounded corners and measured 0.76m in length by 0.52m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.13m. It had sharp, moderately steep sloping sides with an almost flat base. The fill **(3093)** was a moderately compacted dark brown clay that contained occasional stone and red clay fragments. Some fragments of burnt clay were recovered along with a single sherd of mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> century Roman pottery.
- 5.29.6 Pit **[3349]** was located within structure **{4226}** (Figure 16). It was oval shaped and measured 0.7m in length by 0.35m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.15m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill **(3350)** was a loose mid brown clay. No finds were recovered. The pit was cut by north-south aligned ditch **[4156]**, both of which pre-date the structure as both were under its east wall.
- 5.29.7 Pit **[3748]** was located under the east wall of structure **{4226}**, near its northeast corner (Figure 16). It measured 1.2m in width by 0.4m in depth. It was sub-rectangular shaped with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill **(3592)** was a firm dark brown red clay that contained occasional stone fragments and patches of yellow along its base. No finds were recovered. It was visible in one slot, cutting ditch **[4156]**. It did not appear to be a foundation cut for the east wall as they ran in slightly different alignments.
- 5.29.8 Pit **[3860]** was located to the west of the northwest terminus of ditch **[3373]** (Figure 16). It was sub-oval shaped with very steep sloping west and east sides and gradual sloping north and south sides with a flat base that measured 1.9m in length by 1.17m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.37m. It contained two fills. The primary fill **(3861)** was a moderately loose black / dark greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional stone. It measured 0.34m deep. Twenty two sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman pottery were recovered. The upper fill **(3862)** was moderately firm brownish orange silty clay that contained occasional stone. It measured 1.9m in length by 1.17m in width by 0.2m in depth. Several sherds of to 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. Its northeast corner was cut by pit **[3858]**.

- 5.29.9 Pit [3858] was located to north of pit [3860] (Figure 11). It was circular shaped that had steep sloping sides and flat base that measured 0.78m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.26m. The fill (3859) was a moderately firm black / dark grey silty clay that contained occasional stone. Several sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It cut the northern edge of pit [3860] and it was cut by a modern rubbish pit on its northern end.
- 5.29.10 Pit [3398] was located to north of posthole [3401] and to the west of the northwest terminus of ditch [3451] (Figure 11). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.65m in length by 0.56m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flattish, slightly undulating base. It contained two fills. The main fill (3399) was a loose dark greyish brown clayey silt. Some fragments of animal bone was recovered. The second fill (3400) was a layer of collapsed stone near the surface of the feature. The stones may have part of a land drain that it was cut by.
- 5.29.11 Posthole [3401] was located 3m south of pit [3398] (Figure 11). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.35m in length by 0.3m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.07m. It had sharp, vertical sides with a flat base. The fill (3402) was a loose dark grey / black clayey loam that contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. The fill also covered a large sandstone slab on the base that possibly was a post-pad.
- 5.29.12 Posthole [3395] was located to the north of pit [3398] (Figure 11). It was sub-oval shaped and measured 0.3m in length by 0.25m in width and was excavated to a depth 0.1m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. It had a shallow hollow in the centre, where the original timber post was placed. The bottom and second fills were within the hollow. The bottom fill (3394) was a very compact light to mid slightly greenish grey silty clay that measured 0.18m in diameter and was 0.02m deep. The second fill (3393) was firm light to mid orange brown silty clay that measured 0.22m in diameter and was 0.035m deep. The third fill (3391) was a moderately compact dark grey silty clay that measured 0.4m in diameter and was 0.09m deep. The upper fill (3390) was a moderate loose mid to dark grey brown silty clay that measured 0.45m diameter and was 0.24m deep. It contained occasional large stones and frequent small stones. The large stones appeared to be the remains of packing that had collapsed in when the post was removed. There were no finds from any of the four fills.
- 5.29.13 Spread (3443) was located between the northwest ends of ditches [3373] and [3451] (Figure 11). It was made up of two layers. The lower layer (3443) consisted of grey sandstone slabs with yellow clay in between the stones. It measured 6m in diameter and was 0.1m deep. The upper layer (3442) consisted of a loose dark grey clayey loam that contained moderate sandstone fragments and it measured 0.2m deep. One hundred and thirty-seven sherds of late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, three pieces of CBM, a single piece of fired clay, nine pieces of slag, five iron nails and two pieces of glass were recovered. The stones in the spread were pushed into the ground to consolidate it, possible for the deposition of the upper layer though from the finds recovered, it suggested that it may have only been a rubbish dump. It was cut by culvert [3440] on its eastern side.

- 5.29.14 Pit [3532] was located near the southeast corner of the area, between ditches [3029] and [3373] (Figure 11). It was a sub-circular in shape and measured 1m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.15m. It had gradual, shallow sloping on its north, east and west sides, a sharp, steep sloping south side with a rounded base. The fill (3533) was a firm dark grey clayey gritty loam that contained burnt sandstone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.
- 5.29.15 Pit [3542] was an isolated feature located to the west of north-south section of enclosure ditch [3068] (Figure 11). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 1.65m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It had gradual, shallow sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (3543) was a firm black clayey loam with dark grey patches. It contained frequent charcoal pieces and occasional sandstone pieces. The pit appeared to have been a hearth as the natural clay under it had been heat affected.
- 5.29.16 Posthole [3512] was located on the inner side of ditch [3029] at its southwest turn, cut into fill (3510) (Figure 11). It was circular shaped and measured 0.3m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.22m. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (3513) was a loose dark brown loamy clay that had no inclusions or finds. It cut into one of the fills of the ditch that pre-dated the villa complex and may have marked the boundary of the track-way [4135] that was constructed in the ditch after it had been backfilled and stopped at the turn of the ditch.
- 5.29.17 Spread (3622) was located in the southeast corner of the area and was cut by the southern terminus of ditch [3068] (Figure 11). It measured roughly 6m in length by 4.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.17m. It consisted of a moderately loose light grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional stone. No finds were recovered. The spread was at the base of the ridge and appeared to be hill wash that built up in a natural depression.
- 5.29.18 Pit [3062] was located to the north of structure {4226} and was cut into the eastern sides of ditches [3063] and [3065] and into the up-cast spoil deposit (3081) of ditch [3084] (Figure 11). It was oval shaped with moderately sharp, very steep sloping sides and a flat base that sloped down to the west. It measured 1m in length by 0.9m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.58m. It contained three fills. The primary fill (3095) was a soft laminated light grey silty clay / light yellow orange clay silt that contained occasional small sandstone fragments. It measured 0.45m by 0.15m by 0.06m. No finds were recovered. The middle fill (3072) was a moderately firm laminated yellow, orange and red clay with occasional grey patches. It also contained silty clay and gravel lenses with some sandstone fragments. Several sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered and some appeared to be from the same vessel. It measured 0.9m by 0.2m by 0.35m. The upper fill (3071) was moderately firm dark grey sandy silt that contained occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Several sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1m by 0.9m by 0.32m. Middle fill (3072), displayed a tip-line that indicated consistent deposition from the eastern side. The fill was similar to (3076) in ditch [3063], which the pit cuts and both contained the same type of pottery, so (3072) may be collapse from (3076). Fill



- (3071) was very similar to the upper fill (3073) of ditch [3063] and may be collapsed material from it (Figure).
- 5.29.19 Pit [3508] was located within ditch [4150] on its eastern side, near its northern end that was under structure {4226}. The feature was only visible in section and its length was unclear. It appeared to be rectangular shaped with circular ends and measured 0.8m in width by 0.12m in depth. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (3507) was a loose mid brown sandy clay with light orange mottling. It contained moderate large sandstone fragments, located near its base. No finds were recovered.
- 5.29.20 Layer (3141) was located to the north of structure {4226} and ditch [4160] that also cut it along its southern side, and by ditches [3065] and [3063] on its western side (Figure 10). It was truncated by ploughing to the north so only a thin strip that ran parallel to the structure and ditch [4160] remained. It measured roughly 10.12m in length by 0.6m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It consisted of a moderate mottled yellow / yellow-brown mixed clay and silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered. It appeared to be an up-cast layer from ditch [4140].
- 5.29.21 Layer (4149) was located on the eastern side of the site and covered a large area to the north of structure {4226} (Figure 10 & 16) and covered a large area. It was truncated by ditch [4160] and [4140] along its southern side, by ditches [3065], [3063] and [4140] again on its western side and by ditches [3167], [3173] and [4147] on its eastern side. It was wider to the east as it had also been truncated by ploughing on its western side. It was below another truncated layer (3141) and sealed an early occupation layer (3085). It measured roughly 10m in length by 0.9m to 5.23m in width and was excavated to a depth of between 0.12m to 0.18m. It consisted of a moderately firm mid grey / grey-brown gritty silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and two sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It appeared to be an occupation layer that was associated with probably the earliest Roman activity within the area
- 5.29.22 Layer (3086) was located to the north of structure {4226} (Figure 10). It measured approximately 9m in length by 5m in width by 0.1m in depth. It consisted of a firm light orange brown-grey silty sandy clay that contained occasional manganese flecks. No finds were recovered. It appeared to be a buried subsoil layer that had been sealed by layer (3085) and had been cut by ditch [4140] on its eastern side, that also marked its eastern extent and by ditches [4160] to the south and [3065] and [3063] to the west, thinning as it went up the slope of the ridge.
- 5.29.23 Layer (3085) was located to the north of structure {4226} (Figure 10). It lay below layers (3141) and (4149) and was cut by ditch [4160] to the south, ditches [3065] and [3063] to the west and ditch [4140] to the north. It was not visible on the east side of [4140] and thinned out going east, up the slope, beyond [3065] and also thinned out to the north as it was visible only the slots excavated at the southern end. It measured approximately 9m in length by 4m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.15m. It consisted of a moderately firm mid grey mix of mostly sandy

silty clay and sandstone fragments that contained occasional manganese flecks and two sherds of Late Iron Age to early 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery were recovered. It was possibly a buried Iron Age / Early Roman soil / occupation layer that also sealed an earlier layer (3086).

5.29.24 Posthole [3211] was located within the corner of ditch [4147], southwest of posthole [3210] and northeast of structure {4226} (Figure 10). It was circular shaped and measured 0.18m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.18m. It had steep to near vertical sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (3156) was a firm mid grey clay silt with fine yellow-brown flecks that contained two small stones on the base that may have been packing. No finds were recovered.

5.29.25 Posthole [3210] was located to the northeast of western corner of ditch [4147] and posthole [3211] (Figure 10). It was sub-oval shaped and measured 0.38m in length by 0.23m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.17m. It had sharp, very steep sloping sides with a shallow concave base. The fill (3195) was a moderately compact very dark brown clay silt that was the result of gradual natural silting that contained occasional stone. No finds were recovered.



*Plate 126: Posthole [3720], looking east*

5.29.26 Posthole group [4236] consisted of four postholes [3731], [3733], [3720] (Plate 126) and [3643] that were located to the east of ditch [3684] and were split with two postholes on either side of east-west ditch [4179] (Figure 9). They were cut into bedrock and were roughly circular shaped with very steep sloping sides and flattish bases. They measured between 0.45m – 0.83m in diameter and were 0.14m – 0.4m in depth. The fills of the two southern postholes [3720] and [3643], (3721) and (3683) respectively were firm dark greyish and reddish brown silty clay fills that were mixed with frequent bedrock fragments and contained some pieces of iron

slag. The fills of the northern postholes [3731] and [3733], (3735) and (3732) respectively, consisted of firm light brown silty clay. There was packing fill (3734) in [3733] that was made up of several large sandstone slabs that lined the sides while there was a single large slab in [3731] that may be the remains of packing. It also contained three pieces of slag.

5.29.27 Layer (3187) was located to the north of structure {4219} (Figure 17) and it had been cut on its western side by ditches [3163] and [4145] and on its eastern side by [3173]. It consisted of a very compact red-brown yellowy clay that measured 0.13m in width by 0.05m in depth. The layer may have been the result of some nearby burning that may have been associated with activities that took place in the manufacturing structure.

5.29.28 Posthole [3009] was located to the west of structure {4226} (Figure 16) (Plate 127). It was circular shaped and measured 0.3m diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.14m. It had sharp, near vertical to vertical sides and had a concave base. The primary fill (3008) was a loose light yellow-brown sandy clay silt that measured 0.28m by 0.22m by 0.04m thick. The upper fill (3007) was a moderately compact pale orange clay with light brown patches that contained clay silt patches and measured 0.12m thick. No finds were recovered from either fills. It cut into outer layer (3004).



*Plate 127: Posthole [3009], looking south*

5.29.29 Posthole group [4240] was located under leveling layer (3111) that was within structure {4219} (Figure 17). It consisted of [3112], [3114], [3116] and [3118] and they measured between 0.18m – 0.4m long by 0.16 – 0.39 wide by 0.13m – 0.16m deep. They had steep sloping sides with mostly rounded bases and one that had a flat sloping base. The fills (3113), (3115), (3117) and (3119) were all very similar loose grey-black silty clays. Fills (3115) and (3117) contained a single large upright stone and two large stone fragments respectively. The postholes predated the structure and were part of the activities associated with the early Roman field system.



5.29.30 Pit [3061] was located within the remains of the structure {4219} (Figure 17) (Plate 128). It was sub-oval shaped in plan, orientated roughly north-south and measured 2m in length by 0.86m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.14m. It had sharp, moderately steep sloping sides with an irregular base. It contained three fills. The upper fill (3058), was a loose mottled grey brown sandy silty clay that contained occasional large stones. It measured 2m by 0.86m by 0.1m. The middle fill (3059) was a moderately loose darkish mid brown sandy clay with light orange sand mottling. It measured 0.86m by 0.62m by 0.07m. It was only visible in the southern end of the pit. The lower fill (3060) was a compact dark brown / black silty clay that contained frequent amounts of charcoal flecks. It measured 2m by 0.86m by 0.1m. An east-west aligned modern land drain cut through its centre. Its relationship with the structure was unclear but it may have been associated with a group of postholes [4240] to the east that were under a leveling layer (3111) that predated the construction of {4219}.



Plate 128: Pit [3061]

## 5.30 MEDIEVAL FEATURES

### 5.31 STRUCTURE {3967}

5.31.1 Structure {3967} located in the northwest corner of structure {4213} in (Figure 14) (Plates 129 & 130). It consisted of seven postholes that were cut into the bedrock in two east-west rows and measured 8.15m long by 3m wide. The northern row consisted of [3925], [3948], [3786] and [3802]. The southern row consisted of [3798], [3759] and [3817]. There were two narrow foundation cuts for wall partitions, [3928] was aligned north-south between postholes [3788] and [3759] and [3927] was aligned east-west between postholes [3786] and [3802].



*Plate 129: Structure {3967}, looking west*



*Plate 130: Structure {3967} & pit [3926] looking east*

5.31.2 Posthole [3925] was located in the northwest corner of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plates 130 & 131) and was cut into the eastern side of pit [3926]. It was oval shaped that measured 0.8m in length by 0.7m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.25m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping to vertical sides with a flat base. The fill (3933) was a loose mid brown



clayey sandy silt with mottled dark grey-brown patches that contained very frequent sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.



*Plate 131: Pit [3926] & posthole [3925], looking north*



*Plate 132: Posthole [3948], looking south*



- 5.31.3 Posthole [3948] was located in the northwest corner of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plate 132), to the east of posthole [3925]. It was oval shaped that measured 0.65m in length by 0.57m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.34m. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a concave base. The packing fill (3947) was a firm light brown mix that consisted mainly of sandstone fragments with sandy silt. It measured 0.65m by 0.57m by 0.32m. It surrounded the post-pipe fill (3946) in the centre and it consisted of a loose mid grey-brown sandy silt that contained frequent small sandstone fragments that measured 0.18m in diameter by 0.34m thick. There were no finds recovered from either fills.
- 5.31.4 Posthole [3786] was located in the northeast side of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plates 133) to the east of posthole [3948]. It was sub-circular shaped that measured 0.62m in length by 0.58m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.37m. It had sharp, vertical south side wide and very steep sloping north, east and west sides with a flat base. The single fill (3787) was a firm dark brown gritty clay mixed with bedrock fragments. A single piece of CBM was recovered. It appeared to be linked to posthole [3759], to the south and posthole [3802] to the east, by a shallow narrow rock cut gullies [3928] and [3927] respectively that may have been the foundation trenches for partition walls.



*Plate 133: Posthole [3786], looking northwest*

- 5.31.5 Foundation trench [3927] was located in the northeast corner of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plate 134). It was a narrow shallow cut that had steep irregular sides and base that was due to the way the bedrock in which it was cut into fractured. It ran straight, aligned east-west and joined the west side of posthole [3802], continued west, joining the east side of

posthole [3786]. It continued west of [3786] though throughout it got too shallow places that made it difficult to trace and petered out 0.8m west of [3786]. It measured 3m in length by 0.2m in width and was 0.06m deep. The fill (3936) was a soft mid brown clay silt. There were no inclusions or finds recovered. It appeared to be a cut for a partition wall.



*Plate 134: Trenches [3927] & [3928], east side of structure {3967}, looking south*

5.31.6 Posthole [3802] was located in the northeast corner of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14), to the east of posthole [3786]. It was sub-circular shaped that measured 0.72m in length by 0.65m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. It had sharp to gradual, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The single fill (3803) was a loose brown gritty clay. No finds were recovered. It appeared to be linked to posthole [3786], to the west, by a shallow narrow rock cut foundation trench [3927].

5.31.7 Posthole [3798] was located in the southeast corner of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure) (Plate 135), to the south of posthole [3802]. It was oblong shaped that measured 1.21m in length by 0.78m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.49m. It had sharp, very steep sloping sides with a flat base. The single fill (3799) was a firm dark brown gritty clay that was mixed with bedrock fragments. No finds were recovered.





*Plate 135: Posthole [3798], looking west*



*Plate 136: Posthole [3759], looking west*



- 5.31.8 Posthole [3759] was located in the southeast side of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plate 136), to the west of posthole [3798]. It was oblong shaped that measured 1.16m in length by 0.63m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. It had sharp north and south vertical sides, steep sloping east and west sides with a flat base. The single fill (3760) was a firm dark brown gritty clay mixed with small bedrock fragments. It contained occasional stone and two pieces of slag and three pieces of fired clay were recovered. It appeared to be linked to posthole [3786], to the north, by a shallow narrow rock cut foundation trench [3928] for an inner partition wall.
- 5.31.9 Foundation trench [3928] located in the eastern side of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14) (Plate 134). It was a narrow shallow cut that had steep irregular sides and base that was due to the way the bedrock in which it was cut into fractured. It was aligned north-south between postholes [3786], to the north and [3759] to the south. It measured 1.6m long by 0.14m wide and was 0.08m deep. The fill (3937) was a soft mid brown clay silt. There were no inclusions or finds recovered. It was the cut of a foundation trench for an inner partition wall.
- 5.31.10 Posthole [3817] was located in the southwest corner of structure {3967} that was within the remains of structure {4213} (Figure 14), to the south of posthole [3925]. It was sub-circular shaped and was cut into the bedrock that measured 0.7m in length by 0.48m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.29m. It had steep, near vertical sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3818) was a loose light brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered.
- 5.31.11 Stony layer (3758) was located in the northwest corner of structure {4213} (Figure 14). It measured 9m by 3.5m by 0.05m – 0.1m. It consisted of loose brown stony silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments. Seventeen sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, five pieces of CBM, two pieces of slag and an iron peg were recovered along with some animal bone fragments. It appeared to be a leveling layer for the structure that cut into the surrounding demolition layers associated with {4213}.

## 5.32 PITS

- 5.32.1 Pit [3926] was located next to the northwest corner of structure {3967}, and was cut by posthole [3925] (Figure 14). It was sub-square shaped with steep sloping to vertical sides and a flat base that gently sloped to east. It measured 1.5m in length by 1.5m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.36m. It had two fills. The primary fill (3935) was a loose dark brown grey clay sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal flecks and sandstone fragments. Sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery, animal bone, including a piece of worked bone and two iron nails were recovered. It measured 1.4m by 1.2m and was 0.2m. The upper fill (3934) was an equal mix of loose mid brown sandy silt and red local sandstone and blue pennant sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered. It measured 1.5m by 1.2m by 0.18m. The southeast side of the pit was truncated by posthole [3925].

- 5.32.2 Pit [5164] was located on the west side of the area, to the west of ditch [5073] (Figure). It was sub-circular shaped and measured 1.75m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.54m. It had sharp vertical to steep sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (5165) was a loose light greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone blocks which have been building debris and occasional charcoal flecks, on the base. Three sherds of badly abraded 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 5.32.3 Pit {6234} was located in the centre of room III on the west side of structure {6197} (Figure 12) (Plate 137). No cut for the pit was visible as it appeared that sandstone slabs were pushed into the leveling layer (6134) that covered room III. The north, east and south sides remained but the west side was cut by a modern land drain. It measured 0.95m in length by 0.55m in width. The slabs measured on average from between 0.26m – 0.18m in length by 0.23m – 0.11m in width and were 0.045m – 0.03m in thickness. There were no courses or bonding agents. The slabs were roughly cut and were standing upright, placed / pushed in side by side forming what appeared to originally have been a rectangular box, though was now L-shaped as most of the north and all of the west side was truncated away. The fill (6189) was surrounded by the stone slabs and was a firm mid orangey brown slightly silty clay that contained occasional small stone. It measured 0.80m in length by 0.48m in width and was 0.05m deep. The pit appeared to be the remains of a hearth and post-dated structure {6197}.



Plate 137: Pit {6234}, looking east

- 5.32.4 Pit [6058] was located on the east side of room VII within structure {6197} (Figure 12). It was oval shaped and measured 1.6m in length by 0.75m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.19m. It was cut into the bedrock and had gradual sloping sides with an uneven base. The fill (6059) was a loose light / mid greyish brown

clayey sand that contained frequent mortar inclusions. Nine sherds of medieval pottery were recovered along with some pieces of glass, slag and a coin, SF260.

- 5.32.5 Pit [4025] was located within ditch [3715] in its southern end, within the remains of structure {4196}. Its shape was unclear but it had sharp, concave sloping north and south sides with a flat base. The fill (4026) was a firm dark brown-grey silty clay that contained frequent large sandstone fragments that were probably from the stone floor {3880} that was directly to the south. Thirty-four sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. The pit was the result of localized stone quarrying or possibly dumping.
- 5.32.6 Pit [3875] was located to the west of structure {4213} and was cut into the southern end of pit [3877] (Figure 14). It was sub-oval shaped with steep sloping sides and a moderately flat base. It measured 1.8m in length by 0.8m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.27m. The fill (3874) was a moderately compact light / mid brown sandy clay that contained occasional stone, chalk flecks and lumps of clay. Sherds of medieval pottery, dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century, along with animal bone and a nail were recovered.
- 5.32.7 Layer (3740) located in the centre of the area and covered the foundations of structure {4196} on its southern and west sides and consisted of a moderately firm dark grey sandy clay that measured approximately 20m by 10m by 0.05m and contained two hundred and seventeen sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

### 5.33 POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES

#### 5.34 CULVERTS AND WALL

- 5.34.1 Culvert {3484}/{3781} was located on the eastern side of the area (Figures 10 & 11) (Plates 138 & 139), aligned roughly northeast-southwest that meandered across the area and measured 153m in length by 0.6m in width and was on average 0.35m deep. It consisted of medium sized roughly hewn sandstone slabs placed flat in two rows along the edge of the cut forming a narrow channel, with large slabs placed on top covering it. The walls consisted of between 3 to 4 courses on the clay natural that were randomly coursed and was drystone built. The cut [3440]/[3780] consisted of steep, vertical sides with a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (3474) was a loose dark grey brown sandy silty clay that contained very occasional stone and grit. Four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from the southern end. It was the natural silt accumulation over time which blocked up the culvert channel. The upper fill (3473)/(3782) was a firm light reddish yellow orange-brown clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. Twenty sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from the southern end. It appeared to be a packing to seal the culvert and keep the water within. It covered the entire length of the culvert and was between 0.1m to 0.4m deep. The culvert cut the western side of structure {4219} along with ditches [4140], [4142], [4160], [3091], [4181] and [4185]. It also cut ditches [3373] and [3451]. It appeared to be post-medieval and were several more were observed on the western side of the area, {5041} and {6122} and {2483} in Areas C to the south. Culverts were also observed



in several trial trench evaluations (Churchill 2013) that took place in the fields surrounding Area B and also in Area D (McElligott 2014) that was to the south of Area C.



*Plate 138: Culvert {3484}, looking northwest*



*Plate 139: Culvert [3484], looking west*

- 5.34.2 Culvert {5041} was located to the west and southwest of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It measured 109.62m in total length by 0.56m in width and was 0.3m in depth. From its southern end, it was initially aligned northeast-southwest for 10.61m, turning to the northwest for 15.84m, turning again, to north northwest for 2.24m. It then goes for 17.44m north, turning to the northeast for 29.41m. At this point, it joined to another culvert {6122} to the northeast. The culvert turned slightly to north-northwest and continued for 33.9m and went beyond the limit of the excavation. It consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs of medium to large size. The medium sized slabs were placed flat, long-ways along the side of the cut forming a central channel of between 2 to 3 courses of stone with the large slabs placed flat on top covering the channel and was drystone built. The construction cut was 0.59m wide and 0.4m deep. It had sharp vertical sides with a flat base. The fill (5079) was within the culvert channel and consisted of a firm brown silt that was the accumulated sediment within the culvert. The covering fill (5042) was a firm light pinkish brown silty clay that contained occasional stone inclusions. It cut ditches [5117], [5121], [5072] / [5073] and stony spread (5052).
- 5.34.3 Culvert {6122} was located to the north and northwest of structure {6197}, joining on to the east side culvert {5041} at its southern end (Figures 7 & 8). It measured a total of 147.7m in length by 0.55m in width and was 0.25m deep. From where it joined to culvert {5041}, it was aligned northeast-southwest for 22.23m. It turned to the north for 53.14m before turning to the west for 13.86m and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was constructed the same as {5041} and {3484}, in which roughly hewn red sandstone slabs of medium and large size were used with the medium sized stones placed flat in two rows against the edge of the cut and consisted of generally of 2 to 3 courses, depending on stone size and formed a channel, of which the base was not stone lined and was capped by the large slabs placed on top. The fill in the culvert channel (6121) was a loose light yellowish grey silty clay that measured 0.2m wide and was 0.16m deep. It was the accumulated sediment and no finds were recovered. The culvert cut several features that included ditches [5127], [6137] / [3693], [4179] and pit [6123]. The culvert was probably a continuation of {5041}.
- 5.34.4 Track-way [5100] was located to the south of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was several truncated away and was only visible in section so its length was unknown. It measured 2.38m in width and was 0.36m deep and was aligned east-west. It had gradual, slightly stepped sloping sides with a slightly concave base and was aligned east-west. The lower fill (5102) was a compact mid brownish orange slightly silty clay that measured 1.34m by 0.16m and it contained occasional charcoal flecks and small slag fragments. The upper fill (5101) was a moderately compact mid orange brown mix of silty clay and sandstone fragments. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and five sherds of late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> pottery were recovered. It measured 2.38m by 0.24m. The feature appeared to be a sunken track-way, possible associated with large pit [5153], to the north. The lower fill was the result of trampling and the upper was a consolidating surface.
- 5.34.5 Wall {3614} was located in the centre of the area and was aligned roughly north-south and ran parallel to the modern boundary wall that was about 1m to the east

(Figure 9). It measured 68m in length by 0.8m in width and cut through the middle of structure {4213}. It stopped next to well [3222] and resumed 14m to the south as a foundation cut only and continued for nearly another 28m before being truncated away completely. The wall consisted of a light grey sandstone that appeared not to be from the immediate surrounding geology and large lumps of iron slag that appeared to be in situ. It was drystone constructed and only the foundations remained that measured 0.4m thick. In several parts it appeared that the wall had collapsed or fell over to the east. The foundation cut [4123] measured 1m wide and was 0.4m deep. It had steep to very steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (4124) was a soft grey brown gritty soil that covered the foundation stones. Several sherds of pottery (Romano-British) and twelve pieces of slag were recovered. But these sherds were intrusive and were the result of backfilling of the cut after the wall was built or when the area was backfilled after the wall collapsed or was demolished. The foundation cut [3594] was the remains of the wall to the south and was cut into the bedrock. It measured 27.5m in length by 0.78m in width and was 0.2m deep. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (3595) was a firm dark grey brown gritty silty clay that contained frequent bedrock and stone fragments. It varied in depth, from 0.2m at the north end to 0.15m in the south end. No finds were recovered. The wall also cut ditches [4179], [4181] and [4170].

- 5.34.6 Kiln [3736] / [6024] was located on the east side of structure {6197}, within room XII (Figure 12) and was cut into the east side of inner wall {6065} at its junction with inner east-west foundation trench [6062]. It also cut the stony demolition layers (6028), (6060) and leveling layer (6134). It was circular shaped that measured 2.35m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a circular flat base. The bottom fill (6029) was a very compact dark brownish red burnt clay that measured 0.09m thick and covered the whole base. No finds were recovered. The second fill (6023) was a thin loose dark blue black charcoal layer that consisted of small and medium pieces with some flecks and measured 0.07m thick. It was in patches set against the edge of the cut, sloping downwards towards its centre. It appeared that it was in patches as it stuck to the mortar as it was being removed only leaving some behind. No finds were recovered. The third layer (6013) / (3764) was a compact light yellow white grey brown lime / lime mortar layer that measured 0.24m deep. This layer consisted of large, hard lumps of mortar with badly made crushed lime in patches in what appeared to be over and under heated lime mortar. A sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. The upper fill (6012) / (3986) was a loose dark brown mix of silty clay and small stones and bedrock fragments and measured 0.15m deep. It contained fourteen sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, occasional pieces of mortar, charcoal flecks and animal bone fragments including a tooth, an iron nail and an iron nail. The kiln had an adjoining flue [3999] on its eastern side and there was a posthole, [6037] / [3992] in the centre of the kiln.
- 5.34.7 Flue [3999] was located on the east side of kiln [3736] / [6024] (Figure 12). It measured 2.25m in length by 0.55m in width and was 0.13m deep. It was rectangular shaped, was aligned north northwest-south southeast and had a



gradual sloping east side and sharp sloping west side with a flat base. The (4000) was a loose reddish brown mix mostly of clay with sandstone fragments. It contained occasional patches of firm orange clay and moderate mortar pieces and charcoal flecks. Two pieces of post-medieval glass and one piece of CBM of unknown date were recovered along with two pieces of slag and one piece of flint.

### 5.35 PITS AND POSTHOLE

- 5.35.1 Posthole [3992] / [6037] was located in the centre of kiln [3736] / [6024] (Figure 12). It was sub-oval shaped and measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.27m in depth. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a slightly flattish rounded base. The fill (3991) / (6038) was a firm light yellow grey mix of mostly clay and charcoal pieces that contained occasional mortar fragments. The posthole was contemporary with the kiln.
- 5.35.2 Pit [3537] was a very large feature that was located between structures {6197} and {4196} (Figure 8). It was sub-oval shaped, cut into the bedrock and measured 4.2m in length by 2.04m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.44m. It had sharp, steep to very steep sloping sides and a flat base. The lower fill (3539) was a firm reddish brown gritty silty clay that contained occasional bedrock fragments and stone and was 0.22m deep. The upper fill (3538) was a loose mid brown silty clay that contained frequent stone and was 0.19m deep. Sherds of post-medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from both fills.
- 5.35.3 Pit [5153] was located to the south of structure {6197} (Figure 8). It was sub-rectangular shaped with curved corners that measured 3.6m in length by 2.3m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m but its actual depth could not be reached. It had sharp, moderate sloping sides on its top part and vertical sides in the middle and lower parts with an unknown base. It contained two fills. The upper fill (5154) was a moderately firm light pinkish grey silty sandstone gravel that contained occasional medium sized sandstone blocks with fragmented smaller pieces. It measured 3.6m by 1.8m by 0.4m. The lower fill (5182) was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone blocks. Animal teeth and bone along with seven sherds of pottery six of which were Romano-British and one that was 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century in date were recovered. The fill measured 3.6m by 2.3m but actual depth was unknown. The pit cut two Roman leveling layers, (5183) and (5184) associated with structure {6197}.

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## 6 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA C

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### 6.1 INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

6.1.1 Following top-soil in the field to the south of Hallen Farm, on the eastern side of the ridge it sits on (Figures 2, 24 & 25), the remains of a rectangular enclosure with later phases of ditches cut into forming a larger rectangular enclosure were observed along with roughly constructed stone lined well. There were several ditches within both enclosures along with a curvilinear ditch and a series of narrow trenches for two C-shaped enclosures that may have been small workshops on the west and east side of the area. The western side C-shaped enclosure had two large storage pits, to the south and a kiln to the north. There was a single large post-pad located between the eastern side smaller C-shaped enclosure and the well. There were several drainage gullies and ditches throughout, though mostly within the eastern enclosure that was near the base of the slope of the ridge. There were pits and postholes scattered mostly around the enclosures with a couple outside, to the south. In the southeast corner, there were a series of curvilinear features and two post-medieval culverts on the southeast and east sides.

### 6.2 ROMAN FEATURES

#### 6.3 DITCHES & GULLIES

6.3.1 Gully [2314] was located in the southeast corner of eastern enclosure [2469] (Figure 24) and it cut the southern end of gully [2281] and its eastern end terminated next to gully [2279]. It was linear shaped with gradual, gently sloping sides, rounded west terminus and a concave base that was aligned east-west and measured 3.9m by 0.35m by 0.09m. The fill (2314) was a loose mid grey silty clay that contained occasional gritty fragments. It was one of the earliest features in the area and was on the flat area at the base of the ridge.

6.3.2 Gully [2281] was located in the southeast corner of eastern enclosure [2469] (Figure 24) and its southern end was cut by east-west gully [2314]. It measured 8.9m by 0.4m by 0.15m. It had a rounded northeastern terminus that went a southwest direction that curved around to the southeast. It had gradual, gently sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (2282) was a firm mid grey gritty silt that contained frequent iron panning flecks, occasional large stone fragments and six sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery was recovered. There was a small posthole [2283] that was next to its inner southeast edge. It was outer one of two parallel curvilinear gullies, the inner one [2279], 1.4m to the east was only partially visible, with its two ends continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was unclear what the function of the gullies was, but appeared to be a drip gully and was one of the earliest features and may have been part of the early Roman field system.

6.3.3 Gully [2279] was located to the east of gully [2281] in eastern enclosure [2469] (Figure 24). It measured 4.8m by 0.6m by 0.25m. From its northern end, it was aligned northeast-southwest that curved around and continued in a southeast direction. It had gradual, moderately sloping sides with a concave base. The fill

(2280) was a loose mid brown silty clay that contained moderate flat limestone fragments and forty-two sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. Its full extent was unclear as its two ends continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was the inner one of two parallel curving gullies, [2281] was the outer one of what may have been a series of drip gullies.

- 6.3.4 Ditch [2296] was located on the eastern side of eastern enclosure [2469], to the south of ditch [2466] and was parallel to it, on the same east-west alignment (Figure 24) (Plate 140). It was linear shaped with a steep rounded western terminus and had steep sloping sides with a flat base that measured 4.7m by 1.02m by 0.44m – 0.65m. Its full extent was unclear as its eastern end continued beyond the limit of excavation. The lower fill (2297)/(2303) was a firm light to mid greyish brown clayey silt that contained moderate small stone fragments. A total of three hundred and nine sherds of pottery were recovered that comprised one hundred and eighteen that were mid 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> century and one hundred and ninety-one that were mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Fifteen pieces of slag and one piece of clinker were also recovered. It measured 0.76m – 1.02m wide by 0.5m thick. The upper fill (2302) was a moderately firm light greyish brown silt that was mottled with patches of orangey red clay that measured 0.52m by 0.15m. It was part of the early Roman field system.



*Plate 140: Ditch [2296], looking southeast*

- 6.3.5 Ditch [2289] was located in the southeast corner of the site and was to the west of ditch [2464] and post-medieval culvert {2483} that truncated away its eastern side (Figure 24) (Plate 141). It was sub-oval shaped that measured 7m by 0.55m by 0.2m – 0.23m. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a flattish base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (2290)/(2299) was a firm mid orange brown sandy clay that had dark orange brown mottling and contained moderate medium sized limestone fragments. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.2m thick. A single piece of flint was



recovered. The upper fill (**2295**) was a firm mid grey silty clay that contained occasional small limestone fragments and measured 0.3m by 0.03m. It was part of the early Roman field system.

- 6.3.6 Ditch [**2464**] was located in the southeastern side of eastern enclosure [**2469**] (Figure 24) (Plate 141). It was S-shaped, with a west terminus that was straight ended with rounded corners and initially aligned east-west for 4.7m, it turned to the south at its eastern end for 13.2m and turned to the east for 3.51m and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a V-shaped profile on the west side that became more gradual sloping going east with a flattish base and a U-shaped profile. It measured 21.41m by 0.66m – 0.75m by 0.29m. The fill (**2465**) was a firm darkish brownish grey silty clay that had red-orangey clay mottling. It contained occasional stone and manganese flecks. A total of seventy-four sherds of pottery were recovered and comprised of thirty that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century, twenty-two that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and twenty-two that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. It was cut through its middle by the eastern end of ditch [**2466**] and was also cut by post-medieval culvert {**2483**} at its southern end. Its northern half was also heavily disturbed by root activity. It was part of the early Roman field system.



*Plate 141: Ditch [2289], culvert cut [2481] and ditch [2464], looking northeast*

- 6.3.7 Gully [**2403**] was located in the northeast corner of western enclosure [**2468**] (Figure 24) and it had a rounded western terminus and measured 9.62m by 0.59m by 0.22m. It had steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (**2402**) was a firm darkish mid grey brown silty clay that contained occasional stone. Its northern edge was cut by the enclosure [**2468**] on roughly the same alignment. Its eastern end was cut by another east-west gully, [**2400**]. It was part of the early field system that pre-dated the enclosures.
- 6.3.8 Gully [**2396**] was located in the northeast corner of western enclosure [**2468**] (Figure 24) that cut its southern edge and followed the same roughly east-west

alignment. It measured approximately 11.46m by 0.62m by 0.45m. It had a sharp, steep sloping northern side and a narrow rounded base and a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills, of which the lower fill (**2406**) consisted of a mix of compact dark red brown silty clay and small sandstone fragments that measured 0.5m wide by 0.1m thick. The upper fill (**2397**) was a moderately loose dark brown grey silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone and it measured 0.62m by 0.35m. Four sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It was part of the early field system that pre-dated the enclosures.

- 6.3.9 Gully [**2400**] was located in the northeast corner of western enclosure [**2468**] (Figure 24) and was cut along its northern side by enclosure ditch [**2468**] on the same rough east-west alignment. Its rounded western terminus truncated the east end of gully [**2403**] and its east end was cut by L-shape ditch [**2476**]. It measured approximately 6.17m by 0.27m by 0.25m. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (**2401**) was a dark grey brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments and occasional patches of clay. A sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> pottery was recovered along with a decorated samian spindle whorl, SF52 that was dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century. It was part of the early field system that pre-dated the enclosures.
- 6.3.10 Ditch [**2466**] was located in the southern half of eastern enclosure [**2469**] (Figure 24). It was aligned east-west with a rounded terminus at its west end that was in the southeast corner of enclosure [**2468**] and it continued through enclosure [**2469**] and beyond the limit of excavation at its east end. It was cut mostly into the natural clay with a section that was in the southwest corner of the eastern enclosure that was cut through a band of bedrock. It measured 32.5m by 0.5m – 1.1m by 0.2m – 0.4m with steep sloping sides and a flat that was stepped through the band of bedrock. There was a small patch of primary fill (**2074**) that was visible in section, only in section at the western end and it consisted of a firm brownish orange-red silty sandy clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments and occasional manganese flecks. It measured 0.9m by 0.64m by 0.08m. The main fill (**2467**) was visible throughout the ditch and was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with yellowy orange brown mottled sandy patches. It contained frequent sandstone fragments of which most were concentrated on the western side and occasional manganese flecks. A total of one hundred and six sherds of pottery were recovered, that comprised, twenty-five that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and eighty-one that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. Its eastern end cut ditch [**2464**] and was cut by enclosure [**2468**] and post-medieval culvert {**2483**} on its east side. The ditch appeared to be on the earliest features on site that was part of an early field and pre-dated the enclosures.
- 6.3.11 Gully [**2251**] was located on the southern side of western enclosure [**2468**] though only a small section made up of its northern side remained as it was almost completely removed by ditch [**2484**] that was part of the later rectangular enclosure [**2469**] (Figure 24). It was on the same east-west alignment as [**2484**] and measured approximately 5m by 0.43m by 0.25m. It had a moderately steep sloping upper side that became very steep lower side and a flat base. Its lower fill (**2250**) was a moderately compact mid yellow grey silty sand that was 0.24m wide by

0.07m thick. The upper fill (**2249**) was a soft mid grey-brown sandy silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments and measured 0.43m wide and was 0.15m thick. The ditch was part of the early Roman field system.

- 6.3.12 Ditch [**2179**] was located in the northern half of western enclosure [**2468**] (Figure 24). It was cut by L-shaped ditch [**2005**] and by the enclosure also. It cut posthole [**2189**] and stake-hole [**2187**] at its northwestern end. It was linear shaped and aligned northwest-southeast that measured 22.26m by 0.52m – 0.63m by 0.05m – 0.15m. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (**2454**) was a moderately firm dark grey silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It appeared to be a drainage as it followed the downward slope of the ridge and was part of the early Roman field system.
- 6.3.13 Ditch [**2200**] was located in the northern end of eastern enclosure [**2469**] (Figure 24) and was aligned east-west and followed the west to east slope of the ridge straight down and joined to the northwest side of contemporary curvilinear ditch [**2029**]. It terminated next to the western enclosure ditch [**2468**]. It was linear shaped with sharp, slightly concaved steep sloping sides with a rounded base that measured 18.9m by 0.6m – 0.8m by 0.2m – 0.3m. The main fill (**2456**) was visible throughout the ditch and consisted of a firm reddish orange brown mottled grey silty clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments. A total of thirty-five sherds of pottery were recovered of which twenty-six were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century and nine were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. One piece of slag was recovered also. There was an upper fill (**2241**) that was visible in the eastern side only that measured 3m by 0.8m by 0.1m. It consisted of a firm grey gritty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments. It appeared to be a natural silted up drainage ditch that followed the downward slope of the ridge.
- 6.3.14 Ditch [**2160**] was located in the northern half of eastern enclosure [**2469**] (Figure 24) and was cut by gully [**2164**] that was the northern side of a small enclosure [**2460**] and its eastern side was cut by ditch [**2029**]. It was curvilinear shaped, aligned west northwest – east southeast, curving at its northern end in a southeast direction. It had gradual sloping sides with a slightly round base and a U-shaped profile. It measured 13.92m by 1m by 0.31m. The fill (**2458**) was a firm brownish grey silty clay that contained occasional small stone and a total of twenty-three sherds of pottery were recovered that comprised of six that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and seventeen that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. Seventeen pieces of clinker were also recovered. Its northwestern terminus appeared to peter out to southeast of enclosure ditch [**2050**]. It appeared to be another silted up drainage ditch, similar to [**2200**] to the north and both ran roughly parallel, down the slope of the ridge and may have been associated with the activities that took place in C-shaped enclosure [**2017**]/[**2120**].
- 6.3.15 Ditch [**2029**] was located in the northeast corner of eastern enclosure [**2469**] (Figure 24) (Plate 142). It was curvilinear shaped and measured 14.46m by 1.6m – 1.9m by 0.2m – 0.4m. It was aligned southwest-northeast and was slightly curved, turning more easterly at its northern end. It had a rounded southwestern terminus



but its northeastern end was cut away by ditch [2254]/[2451] that appeared to follow the same alignment and also by ditch [2476]. Its southern end cut ditch [2160] and drainage ditch [2200] joined to northwest side. It was also cut by an evaluation trench that was opened in 2012 (McElligott 2012). It had moderate to steep straight sloping sides with a curved, rounded base. The lower fill (2151) was visible near the southwest end and was a firm grey clay that contained moderate large sandstone slabs which measured 9m by 0.3m by 0.2m. The main fill (2457) was visible throughout and consisted of a firm reddish orange dark brown silty clay that contained frequent large sandstone slabs and pebbles. A total of forty sherds of pottery were recovered that comprised of twenty-six that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century and ten sherds that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century along with some fragments of animal bone. The ditch appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with large stones to firm up the ground.



*Plate 142: Ditch [2029], looking northeast*

6.3.16 Gully [2191] was located to the north of the east terminus of gully [2164] that was part of small enclosure [2460] truncating its southern end away (Figure 24). It was also truncated by pit [2171] on its western side and it had pit [2173] next to its terminus. It was roughly linear shaped, aligned north-south with moderately steep concaved sloping sides, flat base and rounded northern terminus that measured 5.4m long by 0.9m wide by 0.12m deep. The fill (2167)/(2169) was a loose greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone with some sandstone slabs near the surface.

6.3.17 Ditch [2005] was located near the centre of the eastern side of enclosure [2468] and was to the south of C-shaped enclosure [2017] (Figure 24) (Plate 143). It was L-shaped with straight to slightly concave, steep sloping sides, a flat base and rounded terminals at its west and north ends. It was aligned east-west, for 9.11m and at its eastern end it turned northwards for 5.6m and measured a total 14.71m by 0.85m – 1.2m wide by 0.38m. It was deepest at its western end, 0.38m and

gradually got shallower going east, 0.12m at its northern end. It was cut by three land drains on its eastern side, at its northern turn and it cut gully [2179]. Its northern terminus stopped 0.17m short of [2017]. The primary fill (2004) was visible at the western end and consisted of a soft mid to dark grey sandy clay silt that had orange patches. It contained moderate sandstone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and some animal bone fragments. Four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1.1m by 0.95m by 0.08m. At the east end, where it turned northwards, there was second primary fill (2021) and it consisted of a moderately firm mid orange-brown silty sandy clay that contained occasional manganese flecks and moderate sandstone fragments. The majority fill (2453) was the result of deliberate backfilling and consisted of a soft mid grey sandy clay silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments, occasional charcoal and manganese flecks. Forty-five sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured approximately 11.7m by 0.9m – 1.2m by 0.09m – 0.3m. It petered out roughly 3m from the northern terminus as it got narrower and shallower. The fill (2231) was firm brown clay that contained occasional small stones and measured 0.35m – 0.72m wide by 0.05m deep. The northern end appeared to have natural silted up before the remaining parts of the ditch were in-filled in a single dumping event.



Plate 143: Section shot of ditch [2005], looking northeast

6.3.18 Gully [2126] was located in the southern end of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] that was in the northeast corner of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was curvilinear shaped, aligned roughly east-west with gradual sloping sides and a concave base that measured 3.8m by 0.21m by 0.07m. The fill (2127) was a loose light brown sandy clay that contained occasional small stone. It was cut by posthole [2124] near its middle and by a modern stone land drain at its western end. The gully may have pre-dated the small enclosure as it was cut by a posthole that was contemporary with enclosure.

- 6.3.19 Gully [2324] was located to the west of L-shaped ditch [2005] in the centre of the enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was aligned north-south and was linear shaped with steep sloping sides with a flat base that had rounded gradual sloping termini at both ends. It measured 4.8m by 0.32m – 0.65m by 0.13m – 0.23m. The southern terminus was the widest point of the gully and was more circular shaped. The fill (2455) was a loose mid grey brown silty clay that contained occasional large and medium sized sandstone fragments. A total of one hundred and fifty-four sherds of pottery were recovered and this was comprised of one hundred and thirty-three sherds of mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, nineteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and two sherds of Romano-British. A piece of flint was also recovered.
- 6.3.20 Ditch [2308]/[2346] was located in the southeast corner of the area (Figure 24). It was L-shaped aligned northeast-southwest with a rounded southwestern terminus and it turned to the east at its northern end and continued beyond the limit of excavation. Its northeast-southwest section was slightly curved; projecting out to the southeast and east-west section was straight. It was cut by a narrow gully [2344] that followed the same line as it and its east-west section ran parallel to enclosure ditch [2484]. It measured 27.75m by 0.37m – 0.9m by 0.25m – 0.52m. It had a steep sloping eastern side and rounded base on the northeast-southwest section and the sides on the east-west section became more steep sloping sides and a flat base and a V-shaped profile. Fill (2347)/(2319) was the lower fill in the southern and middle section of the ditch and was a moderately compact mid orangey red-brown clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments and gravel patches in its middle section, at the turn to the east. One sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. It measured 0.74m wide by 0.09m thick. At the southern end the upper fill (2348) was a moderately compact blue/grey clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and measured approximately 12m by 0.4m by 0.2m. At the northern end of near the east turn, (2348) faded out and became more gravelly. The fill (2309)/(2318) was a firm mid greyish brown silty gravel that contained moderate stone and measured 14.6m by 0.9m – 1.18m by 0.4m – 0.52m. Near the east turn there were two layers above (2309)/(2318) that were visible only in the this section of the ditch. The first layer (2317) was a moderately firm mid greyish brown-black mix of silty clay and mostly charcoal that contained occasional stone and measured 0.75m by 0.11m. The second and upper layer (2316) was a moderately firm mid greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional stone and measured 0.66m by 0.06m.
- 6.3.21 Gully [2344] was located in the southeast corner of the area and cut ditch [2346] on its western side following the same northeast-southwest alignment of [2346] (Figure 24). It was linear shaped and measured 15m by 0.5m by 0.3m. It appeared to terminate at the northern turn of ditch [2346] as it was no longer visible in section. It had a rounded southern terminus with steep sloping sides with narrow rounded base and a V-shaped profile that formed an ankle breaker. The fill (2345) was a moderately compact dark brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments and three sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 6.3.22 Ditch [2478] was located on the western side of the site and was roughly aligned north-south (Figure 24). It cut the inner edge of the west side of enclosure [2468]



along with its southeast corner and it was cut by a large post-medieval or modern quarry pit [2367] on its western side. It was cut into the bedrock, down the southern slope of the ridge and measured 44m long though its full extent was not known as both ends were removed and was 0.65m – 1.1m wide by 0.18m – 0.41m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a flat base that was fragmented due to the bedrock. The fill (2479) was a moderately loose dark greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay that contained large stone fragments that were frequent in the northern half and moderate in the southern half and occasional charcoal flecks. A total of ten sherds of pottery were recovered of which five were 1<sup>st</sup> century and five were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. The ditch was part of a later field system that post-dated the enclosures.

- 6.3.23 Gully [2381] was located in the southwest corner of the area (Figure 24) and was aligned north-south. It was linear shaped with gradual sloping sides and a flattish base that measured 1.3m by 0.4m by 0.11m. Its southern end was removed by a tree bole. The fill (2382) was a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt that contained occasional gravel patches.
- 6.3.24 Gully [2389] was located in the southwest corner of the area (Figure 24). It was linear shaped and measured 1m by 0.2m by 0.23m. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a narrow rounded base and a V-shaped profile. The fill (2390) was a loose dark brown black sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal flecks. It appeared to abut against spread (2391) at its southern end and it was a moderately firm darkish mid brown silty clay that contained twelve sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery which possibly was intrusive as it may have been washed down the slope. It was 0.5m by 0.2m by 0.23m.
- 6.3.25 Ditch [2254]/[2451] was located in the northeast corner of the site and was on the eastern side of large enclosure [2469] (Figure 24). It was curvilinear shaped aligned north-south for 11.48 and turned to the east at its north end for 9m and appeared to be cut by ditch [2036] and by [2260] along its western side. It cut the southern side of enclosure ditch [2476] and the eastern end of ditch [2029]. It measured a total of 23.86m by 1.2m – 1.8m by 0.18m to 0.7m. It had a rounded southern terminus with gradual sloping sides that got steeper and concaved going northwards and around to the east. It also had a rounded base and U-shaped profile. The fill (2480) was a moderately firm mid reddish grey brown sandy clay that was darker at the eastern end of the ditch. It contained moderate medium sized sandstone fragments throughout and occasional large fragments at the southern terminus. A total of one hundred and seventy nine sherds of pottery were recovered and consisted of sixty-two that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century, one hundred and fifteen that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and two that were Romano-British. The eastern end was covered by a layer of stone (2255) that consisted of medium to large sized reddish grey sandstone slabs that were laid flat on top of the fill and measured 2m by 1.5m by 0.06m. It was similar to stone that was observed in ditch [2476] that cut its northern edge and may have been laid to firm up the ground.
- 6.3.26 Ditch [2260] was located on the eastern side of the eastern enclosure [2469] (Figure 24) and was aligned roughly north-south that cut the western side of ditch [2254]/[2451] and possibly the eastern end of ditch [2029]. It measured 16.05m by

1m by 0.45m. It had a rounded southern terminus with steep sloping concave sides and a rounded base and a V-shaped profile. The fill (2262)/(2450) was a moderately firm mid greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments and one hundred and eighteen sherds of pottery were recovered and were made up of eighteen that were 2<sup>nd</sup> century and one hundred that were mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

6.3.27 Ditch [2036] was located on the eastern edge of the area, aligned north-south and cut ditch [2476] (Figure 24) (Plate 144) with its northern end terminating 1.5m north of the edge of [2476] but its full extent was unclear as it extended beyond the limits of excavation at the southern end. It measured 16.3m by 0.8m by 0.58m. It had near vertical sloping sides and a flat base and a V-shaped profile that had a narrow channel along the west side that formed an ankle breaker. The ditch was filled by (2035) which was a firm mid brown clay that contained occasional stone and twenty-two sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A stone drain {2033}/{2056} was constructed above the ditch and followed the same north south alignment, cutting its eastern edge. It was a defensive boundary ditch that post-dated the enclosures and may have been contemporary with the well {2330} and C-shaped enclosures [2017]/[2120] and [2460].



Plate 144: Ditch [2036], looking north

#### 6.4 ENCLOSURE DITCHES

6.4.1 Enclosure [2468] was located on the western side of the area (Figure 24) (Plates 145, 146 & 147) on the eastern side of the ridge. The enclosure was rectangular shaped that measured 44m by 25m with the remaining ditch itself measuring 101m by 0.45m – 2.7m by 0.45m – 1.1m. The northwest corner and most of the west side were completely truncated away by ploughing and was cut by a modern rubbish dump and sections along the outer edge of the western side were cut by

quarrying that took place along the top of the ridge. The northern part of the ditch cut two earlier gullies, [2403] along its northern edge and [2396] along its southern edge. The entrance to the enclosure appeared to be on the northern side as the ditch appeared to terminate about 16m to the northwest from the northeast corner in a rounded terminus but there was no corresponding terminus to the west. The northeast corner and the northern half of the east side along with the southern side were cut by ditches [2484] and [2474]. It was cut by a later phase ditch [2476] that was part of an extension that enlarged the enclosure to the east and formed enclosure [2469].



*Plate 145: North side of enclosure [2468] showing ditch [2476] on the left side, looking west*

- 6.4.2 The ditch had steep to very steep sloping sides with a narrow flat base on its east and south sides with a V-shaped that became more rounded on the west and north sides. The western side and northwest corner were cut into the bedrock that made up the top and upper side of the ridge and the rest of the enclosure was cut into the natural clay of which made up the lower side of the area. The eastern side cut ditch [2466] and it cut layer (2209) at its southeast corner. The lowest fill (2412) was visible only in the northern side and consisted of a firm mid red brown sandy silty clay that contained occasional small stone and measured 0.45m – 0.93m wide by 0.25m – 0.38m thick. It was visible in the terminus and petered out before the northeast corner. It was sealed by the main fill (2471) within the north side and northeast corner and was a moderately firm darkish mid grey-brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments that were concentrated more on the eastern side and occasional charcoal flecks. Ten sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with fragments of animal bone. It measured 0.55m – 1.65m



wide by and was 0.25m – 0.5m thick. The upper fill (**2230**)/(**2275**) was a soft mid grey gritty silty clay that contained frequent large flat limestone fragments. Twenty-three sherds of pottery made up of three that were mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century and twenty that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. It measured 0.53m – 1.9m wide by 0.24m – 0.47m thick.



*Plate 146: East side of enclosure [2468], showing ditches [2237] and [2476], looking south*

6.4.3 On the eastern side there was a single fill (**2470**) that was a firm mid reddish-orangey grey brown silty clay and it contained frequent sandstone fragments and moderate animal bone fragments. A total of three hundred and sixty-one sherds were recovered that were comprised of forty-four of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century, ninety-three of 2<sup>nd</sup> century, sixty-two of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup>, one hundred and four of mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century and fifty-eight of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. Seven pieces of CBM were recovered also and of which three pieces were dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and four pieces to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. It measured 0.4m - 3.05m wide by 0.21m – 0.6m thick. The fill was probably the same as (**2471**) though was redder in colour due to the fact most of the eastern side was cut through a band of very red natural clay that were visible across the area. The middle fill (**2071**) and upper fill (**2070**) were only visible towards the southeast corner which was not cut by later ditches [2476] and [2474] in the northern half of the east side. The middle fill consisted of a firm mottled mid grey-brown and orange-brown clayey silt that contained moderate sandstone fragments. It measured 0.55m wide by 0.12m thick. The upper fill consisted of a moderately compact light yellow grey-brown clayey sandy silt and sandstone fragments that contained thirty-nine sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and measured 1.3m wide by 0.3m thick. These two fills appeared to be the result of natural infilling.



Plate 147: South side of enclosure [2468], showing ditch [2484] of enclosure [2469], looking east

6.4.4 At the southern end, the lowest fill was **(2213)/(2248)** which was a very compact red-brown clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments and manganese flecks. Ten sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 0.55m – 0.9m wide by 0.22m – 0.28m deep. It was visible in the southeast half and southeast corner and appeared to a dump layer. The second fill **(2247)/(2216)** was a firm reddish orangey-yellow brown slightly silty sandy clay that contained moderate small stone fragments and four sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 0.8m – 0.95m wide by 0.16m – 0.22m thick. The third and upper fill **(2472)** was consisted of a compact mottled yellowy-orange brown slightly silty sandy clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and a total of four sherds of pottery that were made from three sherds of mid 1<sup>st</sup> – mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century and a single sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1.2m – 1.5m wide by 0.25m – 0.3m deep. In the middle of the southern side, there were several layers between **(2247)/(2216)** and the upper fill **(2472)**. The first layer **(2211)** was a sterile compact red sandy clay that measures 0.8m wide by 0.2m thick. This layer appeared to the result of natural infilling unlike the lower layer **(2247)/(2216)** and **(2210)** above which were both dump layers. The second layer **(2210)** was a firm mid red-brown silty sandy clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments and occasional animal bone. Forty-two sherds of mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1m wide by 0.28m thick. The third and final layer **(2049)** was a firm mid red brown silty clay that contained occasional manganese flecks and measured 0.95m by 0.45m by 0.05m and was the result of natural infilling. The western side was filled by a single fill **(2378)** that consisted of a mix of sandstone fragments with darkish mid sandy silty clay between the stones

and measured 1.3m wide by 0.5m deep. Some animal bone fragments were recovered.

- 6.4.5 Enclosure [2469] was located across most of the northern half and parts of the southern half of the area (Figure 24). It was rectangular shaped though its eastern extent was unclear as its northern and southern sides continued beyond the limit of excavation and what was visible measured approximately 68m long by 48m wide. It may have used the brook that was the eastern boundary of the field as its eastern extent. It consisted of ditch [2484] at its southern side and ditches [2474] and [2476] at its northern side.
- 6.4.6 Ditch [2484] was located on the southern side of the area (Figure 24) (Plates 146 & 147). It was linear shaped with very steep sloping sides, a narrow flat base and a V-shaped profile. It measured 54.5m by 1.5m – 1.85m by 0.68m – 0.89m. It cut all the southern side of [2468] on the same rough east-west alignment and almost completely removed gully [2251]. Its eastern end was cut by post-medieval culvert {2483} and also ran parallel to ditch [2308]/[2346] along its southern edge and continued eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. The lowest fill (2054)/(2245) was the result of natural silting and consisted of a firm moderately compact mid red-brown grey and orangey grey sandy silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and a total of three sherds of pottery of which two were 1<sup>st</sup> century and one was Romano-British. It measured 0.75m – 1.15m wide by 0.05m – 0.24m thick. The second fill (2244) was only visible in the middle, near the southeast corner of [2468] and consisted of a moderately compact light grey-brown sandy clay and sandstone fragment mix that contained occasional charcoal flecks. Ninety-two sherds of early to mid 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 1.65m wide by 0.19m thick. The third fill (2473) was a soft darkish mid orangey grey-brown clayey sandy silt that contained frequent sandstone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks. A total of two hundred and twenty-four sherds of pottery were recovered and comprised of two hundred and eight that were mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> century, twelve that were mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and four that were Romano-British. The fill appeared to be a backfill layer with localized dumping as the 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery was recovered from the near the southeast corner along the northern edge of the ditch. It measured 0.9m – 1.75m wide by 0.14m – 0.45m thick. The upper fill (2485) was a moderately soft mid grey-brown sandy silty clay that had a high concentration of sandstone fragments in its eastern side and thinned out going westwards. The stones appeared to have been dumped from the northern side and the ninety-six sherds of pottery recovered were made of seventy-seven that were mid to late 1<sup>st</sup> century and nineteen that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. The remains of a copper alloy bow brooch, SF14 dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century was also recovered. It measured 1.85m wide by 0.23m – 0.4m thick. The ditch made up the southern side of enclosure [2469].





*Plate 148: South side of enclosure ditch [2484], looking east*

- 6.4.7 Enclosure ditch [2474] was located in the northeastern part of the area (Figure 24). It was an L-shaped ditch that was cut into the north half of the eastern side of [2468] and followed the same roughly north-south alignment for approximately 22.5m, then turning to a rough east-west alignment down the slope of the ridge and continued for about 5m before cut by later phase L-shaped ditch [2476] that followed the same eastward alignment. It measured a total remaining length of 37.67m by 1.46m – 1.8 m by 0.3m – 0.35m. It had steep sloping sides that became more gradual sloping at the turn and had a rounded base and U-shaped profile. Its southern terminus was cut by the terminus of [2476] that curved towards the northwest away from [2474] before turning to the northeast and cut back across its west side and returned to the same line into the turn. It also cut layer (2268)/(2432) at the eastern turn and was cut by short east-west gully [2269]. On the western side, the main fill (2258)/(2341) was a moderately firm darkish mid grey-brown silty clay that contained ashy patches with occasional to moderate charcoal flecks along with occasional small stones and moderate large stones. A total of one hundred and eighty-nine sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered, along with some fragments of burnt bone. It measured 1.46m – 2.8m wide by 0.18m – 0.43m thick. The upper fill (2259) was visible on the west side only and consisted of loose reddish yellow silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments and measured 4.5m by 1.28m by 0.16m. At the turn, the ditch cut through a layer (2242) that appeared to be a collivium layer. It was a firm mid orange sandy clay that contained occasional small rounded limestone fragments along with some fragments of animal bone and five sherds of Romano-British pottery. The layers at the turn were cut by ditch [2476]. The lowest fill (2272)/(2276) was a moderately firm yellow brown silty clay that contained frequent gritty patches, occasional large flat limestone fragments with moderate

medium sized fragments. It measured 0.35m – 2.6m wide by 0.1m – 0.37m thick. The next fill (**2273**) was a firm mid orange clay that measured 0.6m wide by 0.2m thick. The upper fill in the corner (**2274**) was a moderately firm yellow brown silty clay that contained frequent small limestone fragments and measured 0.6m wide by 0.2m thick. After the turn, the main fill (**2238**)/(**2432**) was a soft dark grey-brown silty clay that contained moderate limestone fragments and four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery and 16 sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> pottery were recovered. This layer was 1.85m wide by 0.2m thick. By the next section 9m east it was no longer visible having been completely cut away by [**2476**] that followed the same line east. The ditch made up the northern part of enclosure [**2469**] and also a partial division between the east and west sides of it.

- 6.4.9 Ditch [**2476**] was located in the northeastern part of the area (Figure 24) (Plates 149 & 150). It was an L-shaped ditch that was cut into the eastern side of earlier L-shaped ditch [**2474**] and the northern half of the east side of enclosure [**2468**]. It followed the same roughly north-south alignment for approximately 22.5m, starting at and cutting the southern terminus of [**2474**], curving towards the northwest briefly for 8m and ran parallel to [**2468**], then turning to the northeast and returning across, cutting [**2468**] and [**2474**] again and continuing following the line of [**2474**], turning to a rough east-west alignment down the slope of the ridge, curving slightly to the southeast and then back to an easterly direction. It cut layer (**2268**)/(**2432**) at the eastern turn. It also cut [**2474**] away completely as it went down the slope and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was widest at its east end and got narrower going up the slope. It was cut at its eastern end by north-south aligned ditch [**2036**]. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a flattish base and a U-shaped profile. It measured 56.4m by 1.1m – 4m by 0.2m – 0.4m. At the northern turn of the ditch, there were two lower fills. On the base of the turn in the north-south part of the ditch, was fill (**2235**) and it was a firm mid orange brown clay that contained moderate stone fragments, some animal bone fragments and twenty-nine sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery. It measured approximately 2.4m wide by 0.14m thick. It appeared to be the result of natural erosion of the sides which in this case was layer (**2242**) on the southeast side and which the ditch was cut into. In the east-west part of the ditch, just after the turn, was fill (**2277**) that consisted of a loose mid grey silty clay that contained moderate limestone fragments and occasional large limestone slabs and twenty-two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery. It measured 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep.



*Plate 149: Enclosure ditch [2476], looking east*

6.4.10 The main fill (**2477**) was visible throughout the ditch and consisted of a loose though occasional firm dark grey black slightly sandy silty clay that contained moderate to frequent sandstone fragments throughout and moderate to frequent large limestone slabs concentrated at the eastern side, frequent charcoal flecks concentrated on the northwestern and western sides. A total of 1103 sherds of pottery were recovered and comprised of four that were 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century, 151 that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century, 255 that were 3<sup>rd</sup> century, 660 that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and 33 that were Romano-British. Fragments of animal bone along with a copper alloy strip, SF55, a burnt piece of CBM that may have been part of a crucible, SF56 and a slag piece, SF57 were recovered. Also recovered were three pieces of glass and fifty-two pieces of slag. It measured 1.1m – 4.05m wide by 0.2m – 0.5m thick. On the eastern side of the ditch, there was a stone spread (**2144**) that consisted of loose red-brown mix of large limestone and sandstone slabs with silty clay that covered the ditch and measured 1.2m wide by 0.15m thick. It contained twenty-five sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery. It was a later phase ditch of enclosure [2469]. The ditch appeared to be contemporary with the two small enclosures, [2017]/[2120] to the west which also joined to its northwest edge and [2460] to the east and may have acted as a drain for the activities that took place, going down the slope and widening as it approached the brook that was the natural boundary between it and the next field.





*Plate 150: Ditches [2476] and [2474], looking west*

- 6.4.11 Enclosure [2469] was a later expansion of an existing enclosure [2468] to the east down the slope of the ridge, possibly all the way to a brook that formed the natural boundary of the field. It incorporated east-west ditch [2484] along its southern end and L-shaped ditch [2474] and later phase L-shaped ditch [2476] along its northern end and also formed an internal division. This expansion appeared to have started after the backfilling of [2468] or at least its eastern side to form a larger enclosure.
- 6.4.12 Enclosure [2017]/[2120] was located in the northeast corner of rectangular enclosure [2468] (Figure 24) (Plates 151 & 152). Its southwest side truncated the northeast side of pit [2018] also. The trench measured 24.6 in length, initially east-west aligned for 4.95m, curving around to the southwest for 6.55m, curving again to the south for 4.1m, turning to the southeast for 6.4m and finally turning to the northeast for 2.6m and stopped with a rounded terminus. The trench also got narrower and shallower along its southern end. It was 0.18m – 0.84m wide by 0.05m – 0.25m deep. It had a rounded base with near vertical sloping sides along the north and west sides and steep southeast edge and gradual sloping northwest edge at the south side. The lower fill (2063) was only visible in section on the northwest side and consisted of a mix of mostly sandstone fragments and silty clay that was 0.8m wide by 0.1m thick. It contained moderate charcoal flecks and four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Some of the stone had been pushed into the natural clay and it may have been remnants of foundations. The main fill (2459) was visible throughout the trench and consisted of a firm darkish mid brownish grey slightly sandy silty clay. It contained frequent charcoal flecks, moderate to frequent small stones and some animal bone fragments. A total of 275 sherds of pottery were recovered and was made up of 219 that were 3<sup>rd</sup> century, 38 that were early 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century, 16 that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century and two Romano-British.

Six iron objects, two iron nails and seven pieces of clinker were also recovered. There was a spread (2452) in the north side of the enclosure that may have been a leveling layer for a surface that had an early Romano-British wine flagon, SF9 buried within it. Its northeast end joined to the edge of enclosure ditch [2476] that was a later phase that was part of the eastern enclosure. This was a small C-shaped enclosure that may have been a workshop associated with kiln [2224] to the north and well {2330} to the east. The southern and southeast corner was narrower and shallower that suggested that there was a lower wall and along with the postholes, [2096], [2099] [2102] and [2124] possibly formed the front of the workshop with the main part of the structure along the west and northern sides. The position of the postholes suggested that it was an open air enclosure. There were two pits [2094] & [2122] within the enclosure along with postholes [2104] & [2106] on the western side and spread (2452) in the northern half that all appeared to be part of the enclosure.



*Plate 151: Enclosure [2017]/[2120], looking south*



*Plate 152: Enclosure [2017]/[2120], looking east*

6.4.13 Enclosure [2460] was located within large rectangular enclosure [2469] and consisted of three curvilinear gullies, two outer, [2164] & [2182] and one inner, [2175] (Figure 24) (Plate 153). Gully [2164] was on the northern side, aligned northeast-southwest with a slight curve outwards in the middle, on its northwest side. It cut ditch [2160] and small gully [2191] at its northeastern end. It measured 12.37m by 0.36m – 0.49m by 0.06m – 0.11m with concaved, steep sloping sides, a rounded base and rounded terminals at both ends. The single fill (2461) was a firm brown silty clay that contained occasional small stones. Gully [2182] was on the southern side, aligned roughly northwest-southeast with a more pronounced outward curve, to the southwest, than with gully [2164]. Its northwest terminus stopped next to the southeast side of the southwest terminus of [2164]. It measured 11.42m by 0.3m – 0.5m by 0.07m deep with moderately steep sloping sides, curved base and with rounded terminals at both ends. The single fill (2462) was a friable dark brown silty clay that contained occasional small stones. A total of sixteen sherds were recovered that comprised seven that were 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century, eight that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century and one that was Romano-British. Gully [2175] was located near the centre, between the two outer gullies and was aligned roughly north-south, with a slight curve to the west on its western side. Its southern terminus stopped next to the northern side of [2182] and its northern end joined to the southern edge of [2164]. It measured 6.18m by 0.6m by 0.1m with moderately steep sloping sides, uneven base and a rounded southern terminus. The single fill (2463) was a firm darkish grey brown silty clay that contained occasional small to medium sized flat stone and single sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The three gullies formed a small D-shaped enclosure that may have may been a small workshop associated with kiln [2224] to the northwest and well {2330} to the north and may also have been associated with small enclosure



[2017]/[2120] to the northwest and were separated by L-shaped ditch [2476] that was part of enclosure [2469]. It had a small pit, [2008] that contained a 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pot that was deliberately buried in it located near its centre. Enclosure [2017]/[2120] also had a pot deliberately buried within it near its centre.



Plate 153: Pre-ex of enclosure [2460], looking west

## 6.5 WELL

6.5.1 Well {2330} was located within and near to the northwest corner of eastern enclosure [2469] (Figure 24) (Plates 154 & 155). The well was cut through natural clay for the first 1.7m and through the bedrock for the next 3.2m but its full extent was not known with the lowest section of it preserved in situ. The cut was widest at the top half that measured 2m by 1.35m and it had steep sloping sides. At the start of bedrock, the cut narrowed to a 0.9m in diameter and the sides were vertically cut. The well was cylindrical shaped and constructed from roughly hewn medium to large sized sandstone slabs that were random coursed. It consisted of at least 60 courses of which the lower courses were drystone constructed while the upper courses were bonded with clay fill (2329). The lowest fill excavated, (2337) consisted of a soft dark grey silty clay that contained occasional large stones and had a strong sulphurous odour. Five sherds of mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. The fill measured 0.45m in diameter and was at minimum 0.73m thick. The second fill (2336) was a soft friable grey silty clay that contained occasional very large stones and five sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with a single piece of slag. It measured 0.51m in diameter by 0.41m. The third fill (2335) was a soft friable grey silty clay that contained occasional large stones and had a strong rotting organic odour. Five sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with worked piece of stone. It measured 0.49m in diameter by

0.23m. The fourth fill (**2334**) was a soft friable grey silty clay that contained occasional large stones and measured 0.49m in diameter by 0.23m. The fifth fill (**2333**) was a soft friable darkish grey silty clay that contained frequent very large stones and four sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 0.55m in diameter by 0.43m. The sixth fill (**2332**) was a friable grey clayish silt that contained occasional very large stone and measured 0.58m in diameter by 0.27m. The upper fill within the well (**2331**) was a brown silty sludge that measured 0.55m in diameter by 0.09m. Outside the well and within the cut was a bonding / packing fill (**2329**) that was a firm orange red clay that contained frequent large stone fragments. Forty-three sherds of pottery and one piece of CBM, dated to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century were recovered along with animal bone fragments and twenty pieces of slag. It measured 2m by 1.35m by 1.7m. The upper fill (**2328**) was the collapsed layer that sealed the well and it consisted of a friable black brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments and one hundred and thirty-one sherds of Romano-British pottery. The wells roughly made construction suggested that it was used more for industrial purposes and was associated with kiln [**2224**], to the west and the C-shaped enclosures [**2017**]/[**2120**] and [**2460**] to the south. The well appeared to have been abandoned but not demolished and allowed to naturally silt up. The large stones found in the various layers were the result of the top courses collapsed in and sealed over the top that left a 1m void within the well from the remaining upper course to the top of upper fill (**2331**).



*Plate 154: Pre-ex of well {2330}, looking west*





*Plate 155: Well {2330}, looking west*

## 6.6 CIST GRAVE



*Plate 156: Cist {3884} showing iron boot plate SF122 in situ, looking north*



6.6.1 The cist grave was located near the southwest corner of enclosure [2468], cut into its western edge (Figure 24) (Plates 156 & 157). The cut [3885] measured 1.9m by 0.75m by 0.5m. It had vertical sides with a flat base and was aligned roughly north-northeast – south southwest. It was covered by a single large limestone slab {3884} that shattered into many pieces with larger, fewer fragments at the northern half with smaller more frequent pieces at the southern half and the end had broken off and exposed the sides and south end underneath. It was laid flat and was roughly dressed. It measured 2m by 0.55m by 0.03m. The sides and ends, {3886}, consisted of thin dressed rectangular shaped slabs with straight faced edges that were laid upright. The sides were single slabs of which the west side was broken in two places and the east side was broken in one place. The base was the same as the sides and consisted of a single large thin rectangular slab and it was also broken in two places. The sides measured 2.15m by 0.5m by 0.03m, the base was 2m by 0.44m by 0.03m and the ends were 0.44m by 0.38m by 0.03m.



Plate 157: Cist {3884} showing iron boot plate SF122 in situ, looking south

6.6.2 The cist was filled by (3887) that consisted of a loose dark brown sandy silt that contained frequent small stone. Seven sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with an iron boot plate / cleat, SF122 that was in situ at the southern end of the grave. Within the fill at the southern end part of a second boot plate, SF123 and iron nails, SF124. All were dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The fill measured 1.87m by 0.44m by 0.4m. The cist was an isolated grave in the area, though one {6010} was found in Area B, to the north and Area D that was part of the gateway sites (McElligott 2014), to the south. The cist grave appeared to have never been used or the level of preservation was so poor that no bones were

recovered. There was no sign that the grave was robbed in the past and appeared to post-date most of the activity that took place within Area C that was probably associated and a continuation of the early field system observed in Area B. The cist was cut into a square enclosure ditch that was backfilled like most of the enclosure ditches in the surrounding area when the villa complex in Area B was constructed and the cist was probably contemporary with it as both are dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6.7 KILN

6.7.1 Kiln [2224] was located in the northeast corner of western enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was keyhole shaped with a rounded end for the furnace to the west and an east-west aligned channel for the flue to the east. It had sharp, steep sloping sides and a flat base that was deepest on the west side that got shallower going east along the channel. It measured 4.64m by 1.48m wide by 0.15 – 0.34m. Fill (2226) was a thin layer that lined the lower edges of the cut. It consisted of a loose light grey ashy silt that was 0.07m thick. The main fill (2225) was a loose black mix of silty clay and mostly charcoal that contained occasional stone of which there was a scattering that lined parts of kiln base and of which (2226) was underneath these stones. Fifty-three shreds of mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century were recovered along with a single piece of slag. The east end of the flue was cut by curving L-shaped enclosure ditch [2476] that was a later phase of the eastern enclosure. It appeared to be associated with the activities that took place and included small enclosure [2017]/[2120] to the south that may have been a workshop and well {2330} that was to the southeast.

## 6.8 PITS, POSTHOLES, STAKE-HOLES AND SPREADS

- 6.8.1 Stake-hole [2283] was located in the southeast corner of the area (Figure 24). It was a circular shaped with steep sloping sides and a concave base that measured 0.17m diameter by 0.1m deep. The fill (2284) was firm mid grey gritty clay that contained frequent manganese flecks. It was to the east of curvilinear ditch [2281] and to west of another, [2279]. It appeared to be part of a series of features that pre-dated the eastern enclosure as it cut the southern end of [2281], but the remaining features were only partially visible and continued beyond the limit of excavation.
- 6.8.2 Stake-hole [2187] was located to the southeast of posthole [2189] in the northwest side of western enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was sub-circular shaped with very steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.33m in diameter by 0.07m deep. The fill (2188) was a firm light grey brown gritty clay. It was cut by drainage ditch [2179]. It was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the enclosure.
- 6.8.3 Posthole [2189] was located to the northwest of stake-hole [2187] in the northwest side of western enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was circular shaped that measured 0.28m in diameter by 0.37m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (2190) was a soft dark grey silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments. It

was cut through its centre by drainage ditch [2179] and was part of the early Roman field system that pre-dated the enclosure.

- 6.8.4 Posthole [2206] was located to the south of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] in the northwest corner of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was oval shaped with gradual sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.56m by 0.31m by 0.18m. The fill (2205) was soft mid grey clay silt that three sherds of mid 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It was cut by drainage gully [2179] and pre-dated the enclosure and was part of the early Roman field system.
- 6.8.5 Pit [2110] was located between gully [2179] and L-shaped ditch [2005] and was to the east of posthole [2208] (Figure 24) (Plate 158). It was circular shaped with gradual sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.26m in diameter by 0.1m deep. The fill (2111) was a firm grey brown silty clay that contained occasional medium sized stones and a single sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery was recovered.



*Plate 158: Pit [2110], looking west*

- 6.8.6 Pit [2173] was located in the northern half of enclosure [2469] and was to the north of small enclosure [2460] (Figure 24). It was sub-rectangular shaped with gradual sloping concaved sides and an uneven base that measured 1m by 0.7m by 0.4m. The fill (2172) was a firm greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone that were poorly sorted. Nine sherds of Late Iron Age – 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 6.8.7 Layer (2268)/(2432) was located to the southeast of the eastern turn of L-shaped ditches [2474] and [2476] in the northern half of the area (Figure 24) and its northwestern side had been cut by both ditches. It consisted of a firm mid brownish grey silty clay that contained occasional limestone fragments and pieces of animal bone. Twenty sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with one piece of slag and one iron nail. It measured 13.3m by 1.05m by 0.15m – 0.32m.



- 6.8.8 Pit [2023] was located to the south of the southwest corner of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was sub-circular shaped with steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.9m by 0.7m by 0.22m. The fill (2024) was a firm darkish grey brown silty clay mixed with sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 6.8.9 Pit [2420] was located in the southern end of that area and was only partially visible as its southern end continued beyond the limit of excavation (Figure 24) (Plate 159). It was circular shaped with gradual sloping sides and a flat base that measured approximately 2.2m in diameter by 0.88m. The pit was cut into two variations of the natural clay. The lower layer (2426) was a firm mid orangey brown silty clay that was 0.34m thick and the upper layer (2427) was a firm light reddish orange clay that was 0.25m – 0.4m thick. The lower fill (2428) of the pit was a firm brownish orange clay that measure 0.8m wide by 0.25m thick. The second fill (2425) was a loose dark greyish black silty clay that contained moderate small stone fragments and four sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured approximately 1.9m by 0.3m thick. These two fills were only visible on the eastern side and appeared to have been the result of two dumping episodes. The third and main fill (2421) was a friable blackish dark grey clayey silt that contained moderate stone inclusions and twelve sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered from near the base. It measured 2.2m by 0.88m thick. The pit was sealed by layer (2429) that was a mix of loose very dark greyish brown silty clay and gravel. It measured 10.5m by 8m by 0.18m – 0.32m. This layer appeared to be a leveling layer probably to firm up the ground which was natural clay and may have been associated with re-landscaping of the area when the enclosure ditches system were backfilled possibly when the villa complex was constructed.



Plate 159: Pit [2420], looking north

- 6.8.10 Pit [2018] was located in the northeast corner of enclosure [2468], next to and cut by small enclosure [2017]/[2120] along its northeastern side (Figure 24). It was sub-oval shaped with gradual sloping sides and a rounded base that measured 2.1m by 1.4m by 0.2m. The lower fill (2016) was a firm grey mix of mostly stone fragments with silty clay that measured 1.13m by 0.96m by 0.03m and appeared to line the sides of the pit. The middle fill (2015) was a firm orangey grey silty clay and stone mix that contained frequent charcoal flecks and some fragments of burnt bone and measured 1.74m 1.2m by 0.1m. The upper fill (2019) was a firm dark grey silty clay that contained thirteen sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery and was 0.07m thick.
- 6.8.11 Pit [2122] was located in the southern end of small enclosure [2017]/[2120], to the south of stone filled gully [2126], in the northeastern corner of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). The pit was irregularly shaped with gradual sloping sides and a flattish base that measured 0.9m by 0.35m by 0.09m. The fill (2123) was a loose dark brown sandy clay that contained occasional large stones and seven sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It appeared to be part of enclosure [2017]/[2120] but did not appear to be structural.
- 6.8.12 Posthole [2096] was located within small enclosure [2017]/[2120] near its centre (Figure 24). It was circular shaped and measured 0.3m in diameter by 0.28m deep with near vertical sloping sides and flat base. The lowest fill (2098) was a firm dark grey sandy clay and measured 0.24m in diameter by 0.07m thick. The middle fill (2108) was a firm orangey red-brown clay that measured 0.27m in diameter by 0.6m thick. The upper fill (2097) was a firm grey silty clay that contained occasional stone fragments, most of which were along the western edge and was the post-packing. The posthole was one of several within [2017] and this included [2106], [2104], [2099] and [2124]. It appeared to be part of enclosure [2017]/[2120] but did not appear to be structural.
- 6.8.13 Posthole [2099] was located within small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24) and was to the southwest of posthole [2096]. It was circular shaped that measured 0.17m in diameter by 0.07m deep with steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The lower fill (2101) was a firm brown silty clay that contained occasional stone, on its western side that appeared to be post-packing. It was 0.17m in diameter by 0.04m thick. The upper fill (2100) was on the western side of the posthole only and consisted of a firm pinkish red clay that measured 0.1m by 0.07m wide by 0.03m. It appeared to be part of enclosure [2017]/[2120] but did not appear to be structural.
- 6.8.14 Posthole [2124] was located within small enclosure [2017]/[2120] at its southern end (Figure 24). It was circular shaped that measured 0.27m in diameter by 0.07m deep. It had sharp, steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (2125) was a loose dark brown black sandy clay that contained occasional stone fragments and six sherds of mid 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered. It cut the northern side of gully [2126]. The posthole was one of several within [2017] and this included [2106], [2104] and [2099] that were part of enclosure [2017]/[2120] but did not appear to be structural.

- 6.8.15 Posthole [2094] was located within small enclosure [2071] (Figure 24) and was to the southeast of postholes [2094] and [2096]. It was circular shaped with gradual sloping sides and a concave base that measured 0.38m in diameter and was 0.05m deep. The fill (2095) was a firm black clayey silt that contained moderate flat stone fragments and charcoal flecks. It appeared to be part of enclosure [2017]/[2120] but did not appear to be structural.
- 6.8.16 Posthole [2102] was located in the southern end of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24) and was to the west of posthole [2099]. It was circular shaped with moderately steep sloping sides and flat base that measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.2m deep. The fill (2103) was a firm orangey brown silty clay that contained occasional stone fragments. It appeared to be part of enclosure [2017]/[2120] but did not appear to be structural.
- 6.8.17 Spread (2452) was located within small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24). It measured 4.33m by 4.2m by 0.1m. It consisted of a firm darkish mid grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone. Near its centre, a crushed, nearly complete early Romano-British wine flagon, SF9 was recovered, lying upright and in situ. There was a slight hollow in the surrounding natural clay, but no visible cut that suggested that spread was a surface laid down within the structure and buried the vessel.
- 6.8.18 Posthole [2104] was located in the western side of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24). It was sub-oval shaped that measured 0.75m by 0.4m by 0.2m. Its northern side was steep sloping and the southern side was gradually sloping with a concave base. The fill (2105) was a loose mod grey silty clay that contained frequent large limestone fragments. The fragments appeared to be the packing for the post. It was one of two in the west side of [2017]/[2120].
- 6.8.19 Posthole [2106] was located in the western side of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24) and was to the northwest of posthole [2104]. It was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.43m by 0.35m by 0.08m. It had gradual sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (2107) was a soft light grey silty clay that contained occasional small limestone fragments. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. It was the second of two postholes on the west side of [2017]/[2120].
- 6.8.20 Pit [2147] was located to the south of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24). The cut was poorly defined that appeared to be sub-oval shaped and it measured 4m by 3.5m by 0.4m. It had gradual sloping sides with an uneven base. The fill (2234) was a firm red brown clay with blue mottled patches. It contained moderate large sandstone fragments in the upper part of the fill with mudstone fragments in the lower part.
- 6.8.21 Posthole [2112] was located to the south of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24). It was sub-oval shaped that measured 0.3m by 0.25m by 0.28m with steep sloping to vertical sides and a tapered base. The fill (2113) was a firm mid grey silty clay that contained occasional small limestone fragments. There was a posthole [2114] next to its northwestern edge and they appeared to be contemporary.



- 6.8.22 Posthole [2114] was located to the south of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24) and was next to the northwestern edge of posthole [2112]. It was circular shaped that measured 0.3m in diameter by 0.14m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (2115) was a firm mid grey silty clay that contained frequent limestone fragments.
- 6.8.23 Posthole [2153] was located to the south of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24) and was to the west of postholes [2112] and [2114]. It was circular shaped and measure 0.36m in diameter by 0.2m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (2154) was a firm dark grey silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments that appeared to be packing for the post.
- 6.8.24 Posthole [2145] was located to the south of small enclosure [2017]/[2120] (Figure 24) and south of postholes [2112], [2114] and [2153]. It was oval shaped and measured 0.36m by 0.23m by 0.06m with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (2146) was a firm grey brown silty clay with orange mottling that contained occasional stone. The feature had been disturbed by root activity.
- 6.8.25 Posthole [2149] was located to the north of the eastern end of gully [2179] (Figure 24). It was sub-circular shaped with steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.29m by 0.26m by 0.12m. The fill (2150) was a firm dark grey silty clay that contained occasional stone fragments. Two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 6.8.26 Pit [2137] located to southwest of small enclosure [2017]/[2120], in the northern side of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24) (Plate 160). It was oval shaped with vertical sides that slightly undercut into the lower eastern side and a flat base with a slight dip on the west side. It measured 2.9m by 2.55m by 0.75m. The main fill (2136) was a moderately firm mid red-brown clay sand with orange brown lenses of sandy clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments and measured 2.85m by 1.2m by 0.2m. The pit was cut into natural red clay sand that underlay a band of natural orange clay and fill (2136) was similar to the lower natural that the base was cut into but it cannot be exclusively due to weathering of the sides as the sides were cut into the upper natural so it appeared to be trample from when the pit was originally opened up. The middle fill (2135) was a firm mid reddish brown sandy clay with very occasional very small burnt clay flecks. Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It measured 2.9m by 2.55m by 0.25m. This fill was the result of long term natural infilling and was steeply banked on the west side that appeared to be the result of deliberate backfilling of the upper fill. The upper fill (2134) was a moderately firm mid brown-orange silty clay with mid grey patches of sandstone fragments that contained occasional very small burnt clay flecks. Ten sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 2.85m by 2.55m by 0.45m. The pit had the profile of a storage pit, though a very large one. It possibly was a watering hole but the clay sand in the base was permeable so this would be unlikely. It probably was associated with the activities that took place with small enclosure [2017]/[2120], kiln [2224] and well {2330}, to the north northeast and northeast respectively. It was one of two large pits with the other pit [2058] to the west.



*Plate 160: Pit [2137], looking southeast*



*Plate 161: Pit [2058], looking southwest*

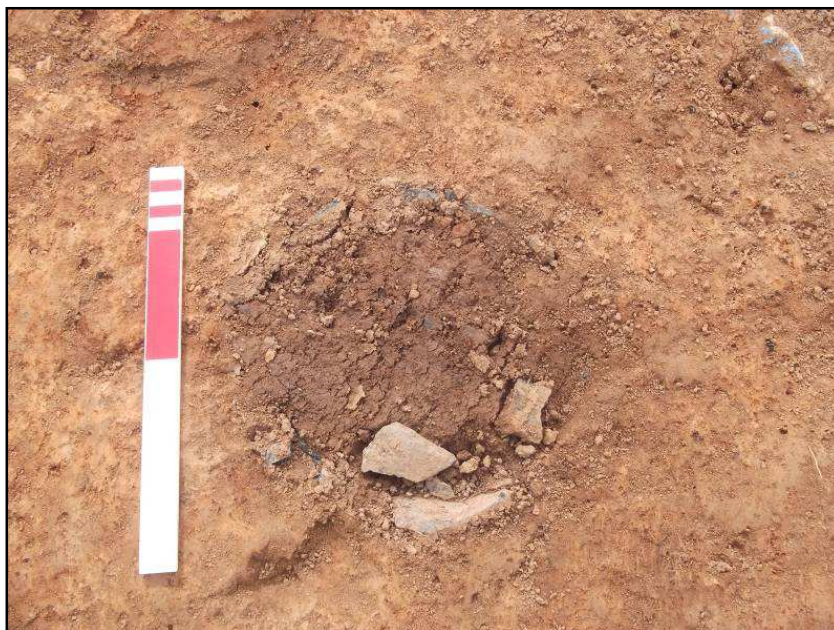
6.8.27 Pit [2058] was located to southwest of small enclosure [2017]/[2120], in the northern side of western enclosure [2468] (Figure 24) (Plate 161). It was oval

shaped with sharp, near vertical sloping sides and flat base that measured 2.2m by 1.3m by 0.5m. The fill (**2059**) was a mix firm mid brown-grey silty clay with medium to very large sandstone fragments and it contained occasional charcoal flecks. The pit appeared to have been a storage pit that like **[2137]** that was to the east and was backfilled probably when the villa complex in Area B went out use and was demolished. It probably was associated with the activities that took place within small enclosures **[2017]/[2120]** and **[2460]** and the kiln **[2224]** and well **{2330}**, to the north northeast and northeast respectively.

- 6.8.28 Pit **[2141]** was located to the south of small enclosure **[2017]/[2120]** and was cut by drainage gully **[2179]** (Figure 24). It was oval shaped with gradual sloping sides and an irregular base that measured 1.21m by 1.12m by 0.25m. The fill (**2140**) was a firm mid to dark grey mix of mostly sandstone fragments with some silty clay and it contained moderate charcoal flecks. Twenty-three sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery were recovered. The pit appeared to have deliberately backfilled.
- 6.8.29 Posthole **[2157]** was located to the south of small enclosure **[2017]/[2120]** (Figure 24). It was oval shaped with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.81m by 0.8m by 0.08m. The fill (**2156**) was a firm mid grey silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments. Fourteen sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 6.8.30 Posthole **[2208]** was located to the south of gully **[2179]** (Figure 24). It was circular shaped that measured 0.5m in diameter by 0.25m deep with sharp, steep sloping sides and a flattish base. The fill (**2207**) was a friable dark brown silty clay that contained occasional large stones that was the packing for the post.
- 6.8.31 Pit **[2130]** was located to the south of gully **[2182]** that was part of small enclosure **[2460]** (Figure 24). It was irregularly to sub-oval shaped with steep sides at the northern end and gradual sloping sides in the southern end. It had an undulating base and measured 1.7m by 0.77m by 0.12m. The fill (**2131**) was a moderately firm dark brown sandy clay that contained moderate medium sized stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered along with several pieces of slag.
- 6.8.32 Pit **[2193]** was located between gullies **[2164]** and **[2182]** that made up small enclosure **[2460]** in the northern half of enclosure **[2469]** (Figure 24). It was oval shaped with gradual, concaved sloping sides and an uneven base that measured 1m by 0.4m by 0.1m. The fill (**2192**) was a firm greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone.
- 6.8.33 Pit **[2008]** was located between gullies **[2164]** and **[2182]** that made up small enclosure **[2460]** in the northern half of enclosure **[2469]** (Figure 24) (Plates 162 & 163) and was to southeast of pit **[2193]**. It was circular shaped with sharp, very steep sloping sides and flat base that measured 0.29m in diameter by 0.15m in depth. The pit was cut specifically for a clay pot that nearly fitted in exactly as the there was little space between it and the edges. There was a thin fill (**2081**) that was on the sides and base that measured 0.3m high by 0.005m - 0.02m thick and it consisted of a loose mid brown silty clay. The clay pot was in situ, though was shattered into about twenty-eight pieces and its top was removed by ploughing.



Within the pot, there were two fills. The lower fill (**2022**) appeared to be the remains of the pots contents and consisted of a firm light grey brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and measured 0.17m in diameter by 0.05m in depth. The upper fill (**2009**) was infilling when the top of the pot was removed as several pieces were within the fill. It consisted of a firm dark brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and measured 0.21m in diameter by 0.06m in depth. Seventeen sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery that included some rim sherds along with one sherd of 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. No bone was recovered from fills and suggested that it was not a cremation burial.



*Plate 162: Pit [2008], looking southwest*



*Plate 163: Pit [2008] showing pot in situ, looking southwest*

- 6.8.34 Pit [2171] was located to the north of small enclosure [2460] in the northern half of enclosure [2469] (Figure 24). It was oval shaped with rounded corners and moderately steep sloping concaved sides and an uneven base that measured 0.9m by 0.54m by 0.08m. The fill (2170) was a loose greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone. It cut the western side of gully [2191].
- 6.8.35 Posthole [2077] was located to the north of C-shaped enclosure [2460] in the northern side of the area (Figure 24) (Plate 164). It was sub-square shaped with rounded corners and measured 0.75m by 0.7m by 0.25m. It had sharp, very steep sloping sides with an uneven base. The posthole was lined on its northeast and northwest sides and on the base by {2087} that consisted of a medium to large sized roughly hewn sandstone slabs. There was a single slab on the base with the larger slabs on the northern half and were laid flat against the steep sides. The southern half slabs were flat next to the base slab. The stones measured 0.7m by 0.65m by 0.25m. The stones were covered by two fills. The lower fill (2086) was a firm reddish brown clay that was very similar to the natural clay and that may have been used as bonding material as it was under some of the lower stones. It measured 0.46m by 0.42m by 0.05m. The upper fill (2078) was a firm dark brown silty clay that contained occasional coal fragments and fifty-eight sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with a round stone pot lid, SF6 that was recovered from the western side of the posthole and was next to the single large stone that lined the western side. It measured 0.75m by 0.7m by 0.12m . The upper layer was disturbed and appeared to have been truncated by ploughing.



*Plate 164: Post-pad {2087} within [2077], looking northwest*

- 6.8.36 Posthole [2177] was located to the east of the eastern terminus of gully [2164] that was part of a small enclosure [2460] in the western side of enclosure [2469] (Figure 24). It was circular shaped with concaved steep sloping sides with a flat base that

- measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.1m deep. The fill (**2176**) was a firm greyish silty clay that contained occasional poorly sorted small stone.
- 6.8.37 Layer (**2209**) was located in the southeast corner of western enclosure [**2468**] and sealed over the southern end of the eastern section of the ditch. It was cut on its south side by ditch [**2484**], that was part of the eastern enclosure [**2469**] and by a modern land drain aligned north-south that cut through its eastern side (Figure 24). It measured 3.8m by 1.5m by 0.12m. It consisted of a moderately firm mid reddish brown sandy silty clay mixed with sandstone fragments. This layer showed that [**2468**] was completely in-filled or at least the eastern side when ditch [**2484**] was opened and the earlier enclosure was enlarged to the east.
- 6.8.38 Pit [**2361**] was located in the southeast corner of the area (Figure 24). It was oval shaped with sharp steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 2.7m by 1.5m by 0.54m. The lower fill (**2364**) was a moderately firm mid orangey brown silty clay that measured 1.15m by 0.5m wide by 0.13m. The middle fill (**2363**) was a moderately firm mid grey silty clay with mid orangey brown patches throughout. It contained frequent stone fragments and thirty-four sherds of late 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered along with one piece of flint. It measured 2m by 0.8m by 0.21m. The upper fill (**2362**) was a moderately firm mid greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent small stone and five sherds of late 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The pit was cut by a modern ceramic land drain that went through its southwestern to northeastern sides.
- 6.8.39 Pit [**2269**] was located inside the northwest turn of L-shaped ditch [2474] and cut through its centre on an east-west alignment (Figure 24). It measured approximately 3.3m by 0.91m by 0.35m. The lower fill (**2270**) was a firm light grey clay that contained occasional medium sized flat limestone fragments and measured 0.9m by 0.35m thick. The upper fill (**2271**) was on the northern side of the feature and consisted of a firm mottled mid yellow orange-brown clay that contained moderate limestone fragments and measured 0.49m by 0.23m thick.
- 6.8.40 Posthole [**2143**] was located to the south of C-shaped enclosure [**2017**]/[**2120**] in the northwest corner of enclosure [**2468**] (Figure 23). It was circular shaped with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.25m in diameter by 0.2m deep. The fill (**2142**) was a moderately firm darkish mid grey silty clay that contained eight sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and some animal bone fragments.
- 6.8.41 Posthole [**2045**] was located in the southern end of enclosure [**2468**] (Figure 24) (Plates 165 & 167). It was sub-circular shaped with vertical sides of which the lower end of the west side undermined the side and it had a flat base that measured 0.68m by 0.56m by 0.38m. Its southern end cut the northern end of pit [**2043**]. The lower fill (**2062**) was beneath the stones and consisted of a firm dark grey-black charcoal layer that was mixed with red-orange clay and 0.03m thick. A piece of flint was recovered. The upper fill (**2046**) was a mix of mostly large sandstone slabs with firm grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. There were two large slabs on the base that appeared to have been placed with the remaining stone as packing for the original post.





*Plate 165: Posthole [2045], showing post-pad and pit [2043], looking east*

6.8.42 Posthole [2025] was located in the southern end of the western enclosure (Figure 24). It was circular shaped with near vertical sloping sides and rounded base that measured 0.29m in diameter by 0.21m deep. The fill (2026) was moderately firm dark grey silty clay that contained occasional stones.

6.8.43 Pit [2027] was located in the southern end of enclosure [2468] and was to the southeast of posthole [2025] (Figure 24). It was sub-oval shaped with steep sloping sides and a rounded base that measured 0.3m by 0.26m by 0.13m. The fill (2028) was a moderately firm dark grey silty clay that contained occasional stone fragments.



*Plate 166: Pit [2040], looking southeast*

- 6.8.44 Pit [2040] was located in the southern end of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24) (Plate 166). It was sub-rectangular shaped with rounded corners, near vertical sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.9m by 0.75m by 0.41m. The fill (2041) was a firm dark grey brown silty clay that contained several large sandstone slabs that were along the sides and base with smaller stones on top.
- 6.8.45 Pit [2118] was located in the southern end of enclosure [2468] and was to the east of pit [2040] (Figure 24). It was circular shaped with gradual sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.2m in diameter by 0.09m deep. The fill (2119) was soft grey brown silty clay.
- 6.8.46 Pit [2043] was located in the southern end of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24) (Plates 165 & 167). Its northern side was cut by posthole [2045]. It was sub-circular shaped with near vertical sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.6m by 0.54m by 0.15m. The fill (2044) was a firm very dark grey silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional large stones. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered.



*Plate 167: Posthole [2045] & pit [2043], looking east*

- 6.8.47 Pit [2220] was located in the northern half of enclosure [2469], to the west of ditch [2029] (Figure 24). It was circular shaped with gradual sloping sides and a rounded base that measured 0.65m in diameter by 0.05m in depth. The fill (2221) was a soft friable black-brown silty clay that contained occasional small stones and two sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 6.8.48 Posthole [2128] was located in the southern half of enclosure [2469], to the north of ditch [2466] and to the west of posthole [2132] (Figure 24). It was sub-circular shaped with steep sloping sides with a flat base that measured 0.3m by 0.28m by

0.15m. The fill (**2129**) was soft grey brown silty clay that contained frequent stones that was the post packing.

6.8.49 Posthole [**2132**] was located in the southern half of enclosure [**2469**], to the north of ditch [**2466**] and to the east of posthole [**2128**] (Figure 24). It was sub oval shaped with gradual sloping sides and an uneven base that measured 0.51m by 0.23m by 0.08m. The sides and base had been badly disturbed by root activity. The fill (**2133**) was a firm grey silty clay with orange clay mottling that contained occasional stone fragments.

6.8.50 Pit [**2064**] was located to the north of S-shaped ditch [**2464**] on the eastern side of the site (Figure 24). It was circular shaped with steep sloping sides and flattish base that measured 0.51m in diameter by 0.23m in depth. The fill (**2065**) was a firm grey silty clay that was mottled with red-orange clay inclusions. It contained occasional stone fragments that were mostly around the base and northern side. Five sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

## 6.9 POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES

6.9.1 A number of drainage culverts crossed the site. Although the culverts lacked finds dating evidence for anything other than Romano-British activity, their stratigraphical relationship to the Roman remains indicated that they post-dated them. Constructionally and functionally they seemed to be most likely to be post-medieval in date. Stone culvert {**2033**}/{**2056**} was located above ditch [**2036**] that cut enclosure ditch [**2476**] (Figure 24) (Plates 168 & 169). The remaining drain measured a total of 25.61m long by 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. The drain consisted of roughly hewn pinkish grey sandstone slabs that were laid flat in two courses with a large slab laid flat on top. The cut [**2055**] was only visible on the northern side. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. At the northern end the drain was filled with (**2057**) which was a loose mid to light brown clay that measured 0.11m wide by 0.25m thick. At the southern end the fill (**2034**) consisted of a loose mid brown sandy clay that contained occasional small stone and thirty-four sherds of residual mid 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It measured 0.11m – 0.9m wide by 0.1m – 0.13m deep. The stones were covered by layer (**2109**) that was a loose mid to light brown sandy clay that contained occasional small stones and measured 8m by 0.18m by 0.13m. It may have been a continuation of {**2483**} that meandered across the southeast side of the area.





Plate 168: Culvert {2033}/{2056}, looking north



Plate 169: Culvert {2033}/{2056}, looking north

6.9.2 Stone culvert {2483} was located in the south and eastern sides of the area and zigzagged across it in a rough northeast-southwest direction (Figure 24) (Plates 170

& 171). The cut [2481] was into the natural clay and it measured 58.38m in length though its southern and eastern ends continued beyond the limit of excavation. The northeastern half was mostly robbed out and the southwestern was the best preserved. It had near vertical sloping sides and a flat base that was slightly concaved in parts and measured 0.44m – 0.8m wide by 0.11m – 0.35m deep. The culvert consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were laid flat, end to end in two rows of random coursed slabs along the edge of the cut forming a narrow channel and large capping sandstone slabs were placed on top. The culvert was backfilled over by three different layers that changed going from the northeast end to the southwest end. It cut enclosure ditch [2484] and ditches [2464] and [2466].

- 6.9.3 The northeastern half of cut [2481] was covered by (2338)/(2339) which consisted of a sterile soft mid yellow brown silt that measured approximately 30.3m by 0.7m by 0.18m. As the culvert crossed over enclosure ditch [2484], the covering layer changed to a firm mid brownish orange clay (2360) that capped the covering sandstone slabs and the outer sides. It measured 15.4m by 0.77m by 0.5m. This type of layer was also observed in Area B for the post-medieval culvert {3440} that meandered through the eastern part of the site. For the remaining 12.68m, a stone packing layer (2411)/(2356) covered the culvert and it measured 0.77m wide by 0.3m thick. The channel within the culvert was blocked up with fill (2482) which consisted of a loose darkish mid grey brown silty clay that contained very occasional small stones throughout and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 0.11m – 0.4m wide by 0.04m – 0.11m thick. After the culvert crossed over enclosure ditch [2484], the stones were removed leaving the cut and three fills. It contained three fills and the lowest fill (2286)/(2298)/(2300) was a firm mid orange brown slightly sandy clay that contained very occasional limestone fragments and a total of seventy-two sherds of pottery were recovered that comprised of sixty-eight that were 3<sup>rd</sup> century and four that were indeterminate Romano-British. It measured 0.5m – 0.85m wide by 0.04m – 0.35m thick. The middle fill (2287)/(2291)/(2301) was a firm mid grey clayey silt that contained some dark orange brown mottling and frequent large limestone slabs and occasional small limestone fragments. A total of two hundred and one sherds of pottery were recovered and consisted of one hundred and twenty-one that were late 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century, sixty-four that were 2<sup>nd</sup> century and sixteen that were 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.23m thick. The upper fill (2288) was only visible in northern section of the ditch and was a loose mid grey clayey silt with dark orange brown mottling that contained occasional large flat limestone fragments and two sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century pottery were recovered. It measured 5m by 0.75m by 0.25m thick. All the finds are considered to be residual.
- 6.9.4 The culvert appeared to be post-medieval in date like culverts {3440} and {6122} that were observed in Area B along with similarly constructed ones observed in Area D (McElligott 2014) and in several fields during evaluations that took place in 2013 (Churchill 2013). Culvert {2033}/{2056} in the northeast corner may be a continuation of it though appeared to be a more poorly constructed culvert but this was probably a result of disturbance and truncation.





*Plate 170: Culvert {2483}, looking southwest*



*Plate 171: Culvert {2483}, looking east*



- 6.9.5 Quarry pit [2367] was located on the western side of the area, near the top of the ridge to the southwest of enclosure [2468] (Figure 24). It was cut into the bedrock and cut the western side of north-south aligned ditch [2478]. The full extent of the pit was unclear as it was only partially excavated. It measured 12.55m long by 11.47m wide but its full depth was unknown. It had a vertical east side and was at least 0.7m deep. The pit was sealed by a compact yellow clay (2368) that measured 0.15m – 0.6m thick. The pit was backfilled by (2369) and it consisted of a mix of mostly medium to large sandstone slabs and loose dark grey-brown silty clay that varied in thickness, from 0.2m – 0.6m. The quarry pit appeared to be one of several excavated across the top of the ridge.
- 6.9.6 Quarry pit [2387] was located on the north western side of the area (Figure 24) near the top of the ridge. It completely removed most of the western side of enclosure [2468]. It was only partially visible and measured 2.5m by 1.5m by 1.1m though it appeared to go deeper. It had sharp steep sloping sides but the base was unknown. The single fill (2386) was a very loose mix of mostly large sandstone fragments and dark brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone.
- 6.9.7 Pit [2418] was located on the eastern side of enclosure [2469] (Figure 24) and cut the western side of the post-medieval culvert {2483}. It was circular shaped with sharp, steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.8m in diameter by 0.13m in depth. The fill (2419) was a loose dark brownish grey silty clay that contained three pieces of slag and a single piece of glass.

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## 7 CONCLUSIONS

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### 7.1 THE EXCAVATIONS

- 7.1.1 During the archaeological excavation at Emersons Green, Bristol, three open areas were excavated in the fields surrounding Hallen Farm, covering 3.292ha of the proposed development area. The purpose of the excavation was to establish the nature and extent of the below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity that were observed in the trial trenches opened during an evaluation in 2012 (McElligott 2012).
- 7.1.2 The site at Emersons Green had continuous Roman activity and occupation, from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century that started as a series of boundary and enclosure ditches in a field system that covered most of the ridge that was replaced by a large villa complex, in the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century and was abandoned and demolished in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century, that was part of prosperous woolen industry. There appeared to have been some Iron Age activity in the area as pottery had been deposited in some features but these features were Roman in date. The southern part of the ridge was truncated by the modern Hallen Farm buildings and several quarry pits and a mine shaft to the south of it that may have destroyed any Iron Age remains.

### 7.2 SUMMARY OF THE EXCAVATION RESULTS

- 7.2.1 Area A was the smallest of the three areas and located in the northeast corner of the east field. Only extensions of the ditches observed during the evaluation were noted.
- 7.2.2 Area B was also located in the east field and was the largest of the three open areas. A large early Roman field system was observed that extended into Area A to the north and Area C to the south. It was observed throughout the area concentrated on the east side at the base of the ridge and on the west side slope also. Area B was extended to the west as several buildings were uncovered near the base of the ridge that comprised of a paddock, track-way and a possible industrial structure. Going west up the ridge, two more buildings were observed, the first was a rectangular shaped building with a smaller structure attaches to its southeast corner and a well on the south side and the second was the remains of a bathhouse and a very large well to the north. The modern track-way was removed and the area extended further west in to the northwest field and revealed the main villa building, its entrance in a southern enclosure ditch along with two wells and an un-used cist grave. The continuation of the field system was also visible in the western extent of the area and the enclosure ditches that surrounded the villa complex. There were two clusters of cremation burials, one was on the top of the ridge, near the rectangular building and the second was in a backfilled ditch that was part of the early field system. Most of the field system was backfilled as the area was re-landscaped prior to the construction of the buildings as most were built over them. The main villa building cut an earlier corn-drier and the rectangular building cut most of another earlier structure. The buildings were abandoned and

demolished and the stone was quarried away over the centuries and combined with ploughing and many land drains that were laid all over the site were in generally poor condition. Mostly foundation trenches and stones survived with small sections of wall also. There was no evidence for hypocausts or mosaics though some pieces of tesserae were found but the remains seem to have been robbed or truncated. In the southeast corner of the rectangular building, there were the remains of a flat stone floor. There were also the remains of cobbled surfaces around the rectangular building and also around the southwest entrance.

- 7.2.3 In Area C, there was a large rectangular enclosure that was enlarged and extended to the east and truncated the earlier ditches that were there. They were backfilled and over them two small enclosures that appeared to contain workshops were constructed along with a kiln and a stone lined well. There was a second cist grave, that was cut into the rectangular enclosure ditch but like the one in Area B, that appeared to have been un-used.
- 7.2.4 There was some medieval post-medieval activity around the vicinity of the modern track-way in form of pits near the main villa building and the bathhouse and could be associated with quarrying of stone and kiln that cut part of east side of the villa with a hearth on the west side. There were two stone built boundary walls that ran across the site along with stone built culverts that meandered across parts of Areas B and C.

### 7.3 DISCUSSION

- 7.3.1 The Roman villa complex at Emersons Green, was a previously unknown. It occupied a central position on top of a small ridge that had a good view east across towards the Cotswolds and was placed near a spring line of which several were discovered and flowed constantly during the excavation. The villa lay 9.6km northeast of the modern Bristol City centre and was one of several that are near the city or in the surrounding countryside, with Brislington villa and Gatcombe, 9km and 16.8km respectively, to the southwest, Cold Harbour Farm villa 6.5km to the southeast and the villas at Kings Weston 13.8km to the west and Tockington 9.2km to the northwest (Figure 3) with most like the villa at Emersons Green, built on top of high ground. Emerson's Green villa, however, is one of the most comprehensively investigated and thus has the potential to set the southern Gloucestershire villas in context.
- 7.3.2 The site appears to have been occupied from the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century onwards when series of mostly large ditches were opened forming rough square and rectangular enclosures and boundaries across the three open areas. The concentration of the enclosure ditches was along the base along the eastern side of the ridge and along the top along the western side also. Most of the earliest pottery from the site was recovered from these ditches and was 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century in date. These initial ditches were narrow and for drainage, following the contours down slope in most cases or as boundaries in the three areas. Later in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, wider and deeper enclosure ditches were constructed along the eastern side of the ridge, following the same line as the earlier ditches or truncating them away. They mostly consisted of L-shaped ditches that formed rough square enclosures or a single ditch that formed rectangular enclosures. The spaces enclosed by these ditches were devoid



of any features and suggested the keeping of livestock though in Area C the enclosures appeared to have been partially backfilled and two small enclosures were constructed within them and were next to a well and a small kiln that suggested they were small workshops, for small scale metalworking, during the construction of the villa complex. The earlier enclosure in Area C was later extended to form a larger one that extended eastwards that appeared to stop at a brook that was the east boundary of the field. Most of the ditches appeared to have left to naturally silt up but those around the buildings were backfilled. Some pottery found was dated to Late Iron Age but came from within Roman contexts. There appeared to have been some form of Iron Age activity around Hallen Farm, though locally, it was thought that Hallen Farm was built on top of an Iron Age settlement but there was no evidence that survived to suggest this. To the south of the farm houses, the top of the ridge has been badly damaged by several quarry pits and a mine shaft. Sections of the north, east and south sides of the site were also cut by modern rubbish pits that were scattered about on these three sides.

- 7.3.3 Around the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century, there was a change to the activities taking place on the site. Buildings were constructed on top of the ridge consisting of a corn-drier and another structure the function of which was because of poor survival. Though it may have been used as a furnace, as the sides of a single pit in the centre were heat affected. Clay loom weights dated to the Late Iron Age – early 1<sup>st</sup> century were recovered along with pottery dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century, which was also found in some of the surrounding spreads, suggesting that the ridge top may have had some earlier nearby settlement activity.
- 7.3.4 This early activity continued at the bottom of the east slope of the ridge as the area was re-landscaped starting with the in-filling of several of the large enclosure ditches and a rectangular structure was constructed over some of these ditches and appeared to be a sheep-pen. It had 1m thick spread footing that survived on its north and east side and there was a narrower trench packed with stone on its south side and an even narrower and shallower trench on the west side. Its construction differed from the buildings on top of the ridge and appeared to have been in use for the duration of the villa's existence as repairs made to it were done in the same building techniques as the villa and other buildings. A track-way was built abutting its east side but only the consolidation layer remained and there was a low wall project out from its southwest corner and a possibly detached smaller pen just off its northeast corner. It was uncertain if the building was roofed fully, partially or not at all. There were no post-holes or post-pads within it to suggest it was aisled or roofed, only earlier occupation layers and ditches that it was built on top of. Its construction on top of clay filled ditches suggested that at most it would have been a single storey though whether the north and east footings would have had a stone wall or was timber built and may have had a lean-to roof on these two sides. A section of the north wall that crossed over a backfilled ditch had to be rebuilt and was done using the building methods seen in the villa buildings, in this case, pitched upright slabs with the wall laid on top. The building to the east appeared to be the industrial building for the villa complex that consisted of cloth making and suggested that this structure with its smaller add-on were both sheep-pens.

- 7.3.5 The villa complex's defense/boundaries consisted of surrounding enclosure ditches only as there was no evidence of a surrounding defensive wall, like what was recorded at Gatcombe villa (Cunliffe 1967). Starting with the initial buildings constructed to the building of the villa complex, most of the earlier enclosure and boundary ditches were backfilled to make way for these structures, but some or sections of some were incorporated or ditches that followed the same alignment, into a series of ditches that enclosed the villa buildings. There was a row of ditches on the north side, with an outer main ditch with a narrower inner one. This main ditch was open for the duration of occupation of the villa as a small rectangular building that appeared to have been a water-mill, was constructed within the ditch at the base of the slope in the same way as the buildings on top of the ridge. It appeared that there was a spring on top of the ridge that flowed down through the ditch and through this building. It turned to south at its eastern end and with an L-shaped ditch formed the eastern side of an enclosure. On the western side, there was a double row of ditches, with the main ditch joining to an earlier one. The southern end was not visible as most of it ran under Hallen Farm but the entrance to the villa was visible, in the southwest corner of Area B and consisted of two large postholes with a linking beam-slot forming a gate-way in a gap between two ditches. These ditches were also open for the duration the villa was occupied and were backfilled with demolition rubble, probably from when the villa was demolished. It appeared that most of the southwest corner was cobbled over as there were surviving patches throughout this part of the complex.
- 7.3.6 By the mid to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the main building was constructed and was a tripartite corridor type villa containing thirteen rooms, on the ground floor, and very similar in plan to Brading villa on the Isle of Wight (Collingwood 1930), with a projecting middle back room and projecting rooms at either corner at the front. It was located on top of the ridge and appeared to have been a single phase development not built over or an expansion of an earlier building though it cut the edge of an earlier corn-drier and a ditch. There was no sign of an entrance though most to the stone along the east side had been robbed out. The foundation trenches varied in depth, being shallower where the trench was cut into bedrock and deeper in the natural clay bands and this was to achieve even resistance to subsidence, digging down to a bedding of uniform consistency (Taylor 2003). The stones were tightly packed, pitched slabs of two to three course that formed a raft foundation and the stone blocks for the wall laid on top. Only a small part of wall remained that consisted of the northwest corner of the other wall and a section of inner wall, along the corridor on the east side. The depth of the foundations and the solid walls that remained suggested that the building was at least two storeys high with upper level at least timber built though thickness of the walls, could have been stone. There were two square foundation pads in the projecting middle back room that may have been for the stairs to the upper level. There was no surviving evidence of a hypocaust or mosaics within the main building as quarrying over the centuries and the modern track-way that scoured its way through the middle removed almost everything except the foundation trenches and small portions of wall makes it impossible to know for sure. A large column base was found near the northeast corner within the subsoil and had been dragged away as a result of

ploughing. There were some remaining leveling layers but mostly was demolition rubble from when it was abandoned. There was a joining wall that went from the southeast wing to the northwest corner of the rectangular structure. Both it and the bathhouse to its north along with the main building were constructed around the same time.

- 7.3.7 The rectangular building removed an earlier structure that only a part remained next to its northern wall. It was also badly truncated but had at least three to four rooms. The remains of an entrance were visible in the middle of the south wall and consisted of a line of slabs forming a threshold. Part of a stone floor surface survived in the southeast corner that covered an earlier cobbled surface. In sections, abutting the north and south walls, there were the remains of stone channels that may have been drains. There was a smaller structure attached to the southeast corner. The walls were narrow and drystone built and appeared to have been low. A series of postholes may have been part of roof that covered the wing. It was built on top of a cobbled surface that surrounded the southeast corner of the structure and had several slabs that appeared to be post-pads. The building appeared to have a small wall surround it on three sides at least as the truncated remains of a foundation trench was visible on the north, east and south sides. The bathhouse was severely truncated and robbed out with most of the surviving features on the western side. A stone lined pit as attached to the outer west wall and appeared to be the furnace with partition walls for four rooms visible. In the middle of the southern side, there was a rectangular plunge pool that was cut into the bedrock, with a step down on its eastern side. It had a square drain in its base that linked to a culvert via three drains that were tunneled through its southern side. A lead pipe was recovered from one of these link channels and the culvert went east down the slope. The culvert was sandwiched between the bathhouse on one side and a large well on the other. It was the water supply for the bathhouse and it had a series of postholes that formed a platform on its eastern side. A series of seven postholes and two narrow foundation trenches formed a rectangular medieval structure in the northwest corner that was built on top of the ruins of the bathhouse. Almost all of the north and east walls were gone with an inner foundation surviving on the east side. The layout of the three buildings appeared to have been influenced by continental style of the buildings not being parallel but diverged to enhance the effect of distance (Johnston 1994).
- 7.3.8 Around the same time as the construction of the buildings on top of the ridge, another building was constructed to the east of the rectangular sheep-pen structure at the base of the ridge and out of sight of the main villa building. It was badly truncated with only a foundation trench remain and little stone that suggested it was timber built on three sides with a stone wall on the east side. Within the structure, there was a large oval stone lined pit that may have been a water tank and a furnace that may have heated the water. Attached to the outer side of the east wall, there were three linked rectangular stone lined tanks/pits. The area surrounding the building was metal detected and was found to be devoid of anything metallic that suggested the industry that took place was not metal-working. Pieces of lead were scattered throughout the site but there was a



concentration in one of the backfilled ditches to the west of the building and along with three sets of iron shears that were found in one ditch slot, to the northwest, suggested that cloth making and dyeing was the industry that took place and since stale urine was used in the fulling process, would also explain why the building was away from the villa.

- 7.3.9 There were two clusters of cremation burials on the site, the first were to the south of the sheep-pen structure and to the west of the track-way. They were cut into a backfilled ditch of the earlier field system and date to between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. The remains of several individuals and some animal bone were recovered from the urns. That they were buried in the ditch suggested that the urns probably associated with the villa builders as the ditches were backfilled prior to its construction. The second cluster was on top of the slope and in the northeast corner of the foundation trench near its inner edge, for a wall that surround the rectangular building on top of the ridge. The cremation urns date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century and proximity to the main buildings suggest that they are of high status, perhaps the owners of the villa. Either they were buried after the wall was built or the wall was went around them when it was constructed. There were two cist graves found, one was to the north of the northern main enclosure ditch of the villa complex in Area B and the second was cut into the outer edge of the western side of the rectangular enclosure in Area C. There were no human remains which suggested that it was of some antiquity and may pre-date the villa and by chance avoid truncation from the various ditches that were opened up around it though its east-west alignment suggested that it may have been Early Christian. Datable evidence was found the cist in Area C that also was cut into a 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century enclosure ditch and consisted of pottery and an iron boot plate dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. No human remains were recovered from grave either which was aligned north-south. A third cist grave was located in Area D (McElligott, 2014), to the north west of a large enclosure and like the two in Areas B and C, was similarly constructed and contained no human remains or any other dateable evidence. Similar cist graves were excavated at Faverdale Darlington (Proctor 2012) and they were isolated features of which two contained no human remains while the third contained about twenty fragments that were in very poor condition.
- 7.3.10 There were a total of five wells found on site. One was to the north of the villa and was drystone built and had been backfilled when the villa was demolished. The second well was near the gate-way in the southwest corner and appeared to have been robbed out. The third well was to the south of the rectangular building and also was robbed out. The forth well beside the bathhouse and was discussed above and a fifth that was in Area C within the larger enclosure and was drystone built, smaller than the one north of the villa. It was to the north of the small enclosure workshops and it dated from the beginning of the villa complex and collapsed in on itself after the villa was abandoned.
- 7.3.11 The villa was built during a time of prosperity in the countryside when villas were being re-built or extended and in casse like this newly built (Frere 1978). The woolen industry was flourishing aided by Diocletian's pricing fixing edict in 301AD on items assigning them the maximum permitted price that included two British

woolen items, of which had acquired an empire-wide reputation, the *birrus britannicus* (a hooded waterproof cloak) and the *tapate britannicum* (a woolen rug). The majority of coins found on site were from the early 4<sup>th</sup> century, followed by the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Stone pot lids were found throughout the site and may have been another industry that took place as the exposed bedrock fractured into thin fragments that were shaped into discs. The prosperity for the villa appears to have ended at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and the buildings were abandoned and systematically demolished.

#### **7.4 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS**

- 7.4.1 The villa and associated structures at Emerson's Green have high potential for elucidating the 4th century Romano-British period in this part of southern Britain. The Cotswolds were an extremely prosperous area in the 4th century and Emerson's Green is evidence of that prosperity. Other villas are known from the area but few have had anything approaching the level of investigation at Emersons Green. Consequently it has the potential to inform aspects of regional and national research agendas and full analysis and publication of the Roman remains is strongly recommended.
- 7.4.2 The medieval remains discovered at Emerson's Green would merit a short note in a local journal but no further analysis is recommended. No further work or reporting is considered necessary for the post-medieval remains.

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## 8 FINDS

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### 8.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 8.1.1 A total of 16,591 artefacts, weighing 545,548g, were recovered during archaeological excavations on land at Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (Appendix 2).
- 8.1.2 A total of 308 small finds, weighing 43,701g, were recovered from the excavation (Appendix 3).
- 8.1.3 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2008b). All artefacts have been boxed up, according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by the Bristol Museum & Art Gallery, Bristol.
- 8.1.4 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 8.1.5 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions from Dave Jackson, Don O'Meara, Frank Giecco and Ed McSloy.

### 8.2 POTTERY (ED MCSLOY)

- 8.2.1 Roman pottery amounting to 14,122 sherds (170.6kg) was recorded. The assemblage relates to 643 separate deposits and with moderately large quantities (1178 sherds) recovered unstratified. The large bulk of the assemblage was hand recovered. A total of 215 sherds, weighing 569g (1.5% by count) was derived from bulk soil samples.
- 8.2.2 For the purposes of assessment the assemblage was scanned by context, sorted by fabric and quantified according to sherd count, weight and where appropriate by rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents). Vessel form, where identifiable, has also been recorded as has evidence for vessel use, in the form of carbonised or other residues.
- 8.2.3 In excess of 100 separate fabrics were defined during recording, with separation based on a range of observed technological or compositional characteristics (firing, principal or secondary inclusion use of slip or inclusion). For the purposes of this assessment the majority of local/unsourced pottery fabrics have been grouped according to broad characteristics of firing/primary inclusion (tables 3–4). For selected fabrics, primarily non-local finewares or other traded types, the codings used correspond to those in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).
- 8.2.4 *Provenance (Tables 1–2)*. The assemblage relates to four excavation areas of varying size and complexity, with the largest and most complex (Area B) producing most of the pottery. Table 2 shows the incidence of pottery according to feature



type and indicates that the largest proportion relates to cut features, in particular ditches and pits.

Area	Count	Weight(g)
A	491	3920
B	5607	72565
C	4349	54904
D	2499	23144
Unstratified	1176	16027
<b>Total</b>	<b>14122</b>	<b>170560</b>

Table 1: Breakdown of the Roman assemblage by Area

Layer/feature type	Sherd count	% of sherd count
Ditches/gullies/linear features	8293	58.6
Pits	2024	14.3
Layers/spreads/surfaces/demolition	1085	7.9
Foundation cuts	256	1.8
'Pot' including cremation pot	182	1.3
Postholes	173	1.2
Wells	108	0.8
Walls/masonry	103	0.7
Drains	84	0.6
Robber trenches	35	0.2
Floor surfaces	25	0.2
Culvert	9	0.1
Grave	7	0.1
'Corn drier'	7	0.1
Topsoil/subsoil and unstratified/ Indeterminate	1731	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14122</b>	-

Table 2: Breakdown of the Roman assemblage according to feature/deposit type

Source	Group code	Description	
'Transitional'	LI	Handmade limestone-tempered	
	GROG	Wheelthrown grog-tempered	
	ORG	Reduced with organic inclusions (Severn Valley organic?)	
	SILTY	Fine grog-tempered/silty type wares	
	Local/unsourced	BS	Wheelthrown black sandy wares (north or west Wiltshire?)
		GW	Wheelthrown greywares (non-micaceous)
		GWG	Grog-tempered greywares (possibly Savernake)
		CC	Colour-coated wares (North Wiltshire?)
		OX	Sandy oxidised wares (local/north Wiltshire)
		OXFF	Fine oxidised wares (North Wiltshire?)
Regional		OXmic	Sandy oxidised/micaceous wares
		REDUmic	Reduced sandy/micaceous wares (Congresbury/Severn Vale)
		SOWWS*	South-West White slipped ware
		SVWOX*	Severn Valley wares
		WH	Whitewares
		WS	Fine oxidised/white-slipped wares
		DORBB1*	Dorset Black-burnished ware
		SOWBB1*	Southwest Black-burnished ware

	LNVCC*	Lower Nene Valley Colour-Coated ware
	NFORCC*	New Forest Colour-Coated ware
	NFORRS*	New Forest Red-Slipped ware
	NFORG	New Forest greyware
	OXFPA*	Oxfordshire 'Parchment' ware
	OXFRS*	Oxfordshire Red-Slipped ware
	OXFWH*	Oxfordshire whiteware
	ROBSH*	Midlands Shell-tempered ware
	RGLAZ	Roman Lead-Glazed ware
	SAVGT*	Savernake Grog-Tempered gerywares
Continental	MOSKER*	Moselkeramic
	LGFSA*	South Gaulish samian (La Graufesenque)
	CGSA	Central Gaulish samian (mainly Lezoux)
	EGSA	East Gaulish samian
	CNGBS*	Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware
	BATAM*	Baetican amphorae
	GALAM*	South Gaulish amphorae
	AMPH	Unid. amphorae

Table 3: Roman pottery fabric groups/short description

\* Codes equate to National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Source	Fab_group	Ct.	%Ct.	Weight	%Wt.	EVEs	%EVEs
'transitional'	LI	<b>328</b>	2.3	<b>2363</b>	1.3	<b>3.01</b>	1.6
	GROG	<b>832</b>	5.9	<b>15293</b>	9.1	<b>6.62</b>	3.7
	QZORG	<b>351</b>	2.5	<b>5668</b>	3.3	<b>1.37</b>	<1
	SILTY	<b>5</b>	<1	<b>36</b>	<1	<b>.05</b>	<1
Local/ unsourced	BS	<b>2195</b>	15.5	<b>17364</b>	10.2	<b>23.01</b>	12.7
	GW	<b>1846</b>	13.0	<b>20796</b>	12.2	<b>25.94</b>	14.3
	GWG	<b>225</b>	1.6	<b>9124</b>	5.3	<b>1.43</b>	<1
	CC	<b>12</b>	<1	<b>36</b>	<1	<b>.27</b>	<1
	OX	<b>742</b>	5.3	<b>5333</b>	3.1	<b>8.75</b>	4.8
	OXFF	<b>5</b>	<1	<b>24</b>	<1	<b>-</b>	<1
	OXmic	<b>45</b>	<1	<b>365</b>	<1	<b>.11</b>	<1
	REDUmic	<b>2626</b>	18.6	<b>35908</b>	21.0	<b>36.38</b>	20.0
	SOWWS*	<b>126</b>	<1	<b>1346</b>	<1	<b>4.27</b>	2.3
	SVWOX*	<b>597</b>	4.2	<b>6538</b>	3.8	<b>4.60</b>	2.5
	WH	<b>15</b>	<1	<b>128</b>	<1	<b>.35</b>	<1
	WS	<b>39</b>	<1	<b>242</b>	<1	<b>.12</b>	<1
<i>Sub-total</i>		<b>9989</b>	<i>70.7%</i>	<b>120564</b>	<i>70.7%</i>	<b>116.28</b>	<i>64.0%</i>
Regional	DORBB1*	<b>3258</b>	23.1	<b>32875</b>	19.2	<b>47.99</b>	26.4
	SOWBB1*	<b>56</b>	<1	<b>752</b>	<1	<b>.77</b>	<1
	LNVCC*	<b>8</b>	<1	<b>80</b>	<1	<b>-</b>	<1
	NFORCC*	<b>58</b>	<1	<b>543</b>	<1	<b>.57</b>	<1
	NFORG	<b>1</b>	<1	<b>5</b>	<1	<b>-</b>	<1
	OXFPA*	<b>7</b>	<1	<b>146</b>	<1	<b>.21</b>	<1
	OXFRS*	<b>245</b>	1.7	<b>3145</b>	1.8	<b>6.58</b>	3.6
	OXFWH*	<b>37</b>	<1	<b>1843</b>	1.1	<b>1.73</b>	1.0
	ROBSH*	<b>10</b>	<1	<b>74</b>	<1	<b>.27</b>	<1
	RGLAZ	<b>2</b>	<1	<b>6</b>	<1	<b>-</b>	<1
	SAVGT*	<b>48</b>	<1	<b>2286</b>	1.3	<b>.61</b>	<1
<i>Sub-total</i>		<b>3730</b>	<i>26.5%</i>	<b>41755</b>	<i>24.4%</i>	<b>58.73</b>	<i>32.3%</i>
Continental	MOSKER*	<b>3</b>	<1	<b>10</b>	<1	<b>.22</b>	<1

	LGFS*	9	<1	80	<1	.07	<1
	CGSA	267	1.9	3636	2.1	5.70	3.1
	EGSA	37	<1	369	<1	.76	<1
	CNGBS*	6	<1	41	<1	.13	<1
	BATAM*	26	<1	2511	1.5	-	<1
	GALAM*	13	<1	239	<1	-	<1
	AMPH	42	<1	1355	<1	-	<1
	<i>Sub-total</i>	<b>403</b>	2.9%	<b>8241</b>	4.8%	<b>6.88</b>	3.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14122</b>		<b>170560</b>		<b>181.89</b>	

Table 4: Breakdown of the Roman assemblage by fabric group

\* Codes equate to National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998)

8.2.5 *Condition.* The condition of the assemblage is mixed; surface preservation varies, affected by factors including microenvironment and the resilience of the individual fabrics. For types including the slipped and colour-coated finewares and Severn Valley ware surface preservation was poor, resulting in complete loss in some instances. The same environmental factors were in the likely cause of the loss of mineral (calcareous) inclusions among some types (fabrics LI and ROMSH). Some abrasion was noted in particular among the unstratified elements however in the main the assemblage appeared unabraded and this is suggestive overall of low levels of disturbance. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage (12.1g) was moderately high for a Roman group.



Plate 172: Reconstructed pottery vessels

8.2.6 There are a number of complete or substantially complete vessels present in the assemblage (Plate 172). Ten vessels (deposits Area D fill **1284**; Area B fills **3207** (SF **18**), **3208** (SF **19**), **3214** (SF **21**), **3316** (SF **26**), **3327** (SF **227**), **3328** (SF **27**), **3331** (SF **28**) and **3332** (SF **29**)), all jars in reduced coarseware fabrics (including Black-Burnished Ware and locally sourced sandy grey ware), were associated with cremation burials and served as urns. Unusually, an almost complete whiteware



flagon (SF 9) was recovered from deposit (2452) and it may represent a disturbed accessory from a cremation burial. The remaining substantially complete vessels (Area C; deposits 2303, 2287, Area B deposits 3079, 3213, 3848) were recovered from linear features or were unstratified. Most are jars, although two samian bowls (forms 38 and 31r) were present from ditch fill (3848). These may represent disposal of already broken vessels, although the possibility should be allowed that some are part of 'structured' deposits, perhaps relating to acts of foundation or closure.

- 8.2.7 *Assemblage composition.* The composition of the assemblage is summarised in tables 3–4, where fabric groups are ordered according to probable source. Material for which a particular source is unknown, though where this is likely to be relatively local, accounts for the bulk of the assemblage. Fabric groups LI, GROG and ORG are representative of traditions with certain or probable pre-Roman origins and which are known to span the Late Iron Age to early Roman transition. Handmade limestone-tempered fabrics (Group LI) compare in most respects to pottery from pre-Flavian assemblages including from Sea Mills (Bennet 1985; Timby 1987) and Henbury (McSloy 2006, fig. 13). Vessel forms are restricted to neck-less/bead-rimmed jars. The grogged ware group is similarly representative of types represented commonly in mid/late 1st century assemblages from the region. Forms include shouldered and carinated bowls similar to 'Belgic' style vessels from southeastern England and large storage jars.
- 8.2.8 Approximately half of the Roman assemblage (48% by count) comprises reduced coarsewares (fabric groups GW, REDUmic; BS and GWG), most or all from local sources. The micaceous fabrics making up the largest element correspond to traditions well known across the Severn Vale and extending into north Somerset. The production site at Venus Street Congresbury, approximately 30km to the southwest of Emerson's Green is associated with a range of mainly coarse (micaceous) reduced wares and is commonly considered to be among the main sources of supply to Roman sites in the Bristol area. Congresbury may be the source for a proportion of the micaceous greywares in the Emerson's Green group, though given their fabric/firing variability the group may have originated from a number of sources in the wider region. Whatever the precise source(s) the micaceous greyware tradition is characterised by conservatism in terms of vessel form. The large bulk comprise jars (70% of EVEs total), mainly neckless/cavetto-rimmed types derived from Black-burnished ware (BB1) cooking pots. The influence of the BB1 is also clear from the open forms which make up the bulk of the remainder (26% of EVEs total).
- 8.2.9 Non-micaceous grey or oxidised wares (GW; OX) probably represent material from a variety of local or regional sources, probably including north/west Wiltshire. Greater variety of form is a feature of this material, although utilitarian jars and open forms still dominate. The greywares include a number of tankards, which are close copies of mainly 2nd or 3rd century Severn Valley ware forms. Dark grey/black-firing types (Group BS) may represent a north or west Wiltshire tradition and similar to material from the area of Chippenham (McSloy 2006) and also produced by the north Wiltshire potters supplying Cirencester (Rigby 1982:

- fabric 5). Most characteristic among the vessel forms in this grouping and consistent with a mainly early Roman date are necked/shouldered bowls.
- 8.2.10 The modest quantities of fine oxidised (buff or orange-firing) and colour-coated wares may include material from a various sources. Occasionally present among the colour-coated wares are beaker sherds with *en barbotine* (slip-trailed) and clay roughcasted decoration. The source for these is uncertain although there are parallels among north Wiltshire assemblages (Anderson 1982; Seager Smith 2001, fig 102) and an origin in this area seems probable. Southwest white-slipped ware (SOWWS), a type which from its distribution is likely to originate in the west Wiltshire or Somerset region, is relatively uncommon. Typically for the type, the identifiable forms consist of flagons and mortaria.
- 8.2.11 Severn Valley Ware, a tradition dominating coarseware assemblages in the northern Severn Vale, are relatively uncommon (4.2% by sherd count). The type is best represented among earlier or Middle Roman context groups (below), and is rarely present from Late Roman-dated deposits. Represented forms are mainly tankards, with fewer jars and bowls.
- 8.2.12 Non-local Romano-British wares account for approximately 26.5% (by count) of the assemblage (table 2). Among this grouping, Black-burnished wares (DOR BB1 and SOW BB1) makes up 23% (by count). The figure is slightly higher though broadly comparable to those from assemblages in the area, including from excavations at Henbury (McSloy 2006; 18%) and Inn's Court, Bristol (Burchill 2007; 18.8%). Typically for Black-burnished wares away from the production sites, the vessel forms represented are primarily jars (65.6% of EVEs total) and utilitarian dishes/bowls (24% and 10%). Rare examples of flagon and oval 'fish dish' were also recorded.
- 8.2.13 Savernake type wares (SAVGT), originating from c. 60km to the east is moderately well-represented particularly among Early Roman dated groups. All represented forms are jars, the majority large storage jar classes and a mix of neck-less, bead-rimmed and necked vessels.
- 8.2.14 Midlands type Roman shell-tempered wares (ROB SH) of the kind occurring in Cirencester and Bath only from the second half of the 4th century, are a rare presence in the assemblage, with some sherds residual in medieval deposits or unstratified. Represented forms are jars with characteristic undercut/hooked rims and one flanged bowl.
- 8.2.15 Romano-British traded finewares/specialist wares are present mainly among the Later Roman groups (below). Most common are products from the Oxfordshire kilns (types OXF RS; OXF PA; OXF WH). Red-slipped wares (OXF RS) are best represented, occurring primarily as bowls and mortaria, with a few beakers. New Forest wares are less common than the Oxford products and occur mainly as beakers.
- 8.2.16 Continental imports make up under 3% of the total by count, with the majority comprising Gaulish sigillata, which is described separately below. Non-sigillata continental finewares are sparsely present, occurring as a few sherds of Central

Gaulish (CNGBS) and Rhenish (MOSKER) black-slipped wares. Quantities of amphora types also occur (table 1). Approximately half comprises types (groups BATAM and GALAM) which are ubiquitous in most Romano-British assemblages. The remainder (grouped as AMPH) will require further study to determine their source.

- 8.2.17 *Samian (tables 4; 6–7)*. A total of 313 sherds (4085g) of samian was recovered, equivalent to 2.2% of the total (by count). The commonly small sherd size and poor surface survival made identification of sources problematic at times.
- 8.2.18 Central Gaulish samian (primarily Lezoux) dominates indicating that the majority dates to the 2nd century. Only a handful of south Gaulish sherds (forms 18 and 27) occur, these probably dating to the last third of the 1st century AD. The east Gaulish component (38 sherds) dates after c. AD 140 with some material potentially arriving at the site in the first half or the 3rd century.
- 8.2.19 The represented forms (table 6) are, in the main, limited to those which were the most commonly seen in Romano-British groups and show a preponderance of plain forms. Of the twelve forms listed, only form 37 was mould decorated. Of the identifiable vessels 27% (1.76 EVEs) comprise cups or beakers, and with the exception of one mortarium (form 45: 0.06 EVEs) the remainder consist of bowls or dishes/platters. The forms breakdown expresses well the dominance (later Antonine or later) forms (31, 31R, 79/80, 45). A number of name-stamped vessels were present in the assemblage (table 7). Provisional identification indicates that all were Central Gaulish (Lezoux) potters and predominantly Antonine (c. 140–200).
- 8.2.20 *Vessel forms/evidence for use*. The breakdown of generic vessel forms (table 5) describes an assemblage dominated by jars, dishes and bowls. Drinking and liquids serving vessels are poorly represented, as a mortaria and other specialist classes. Amphorae were present in the assemblage, the absence of any rim sherds explaining their quantifiable absence rim.

Form (generic)	No.	%No.	EVEs	EVEs
bottle	1	<1	.40	<1
flagon	21	1	6.01	3.3
beaker	66	3.2	4.74	2.6
cup	26	1.3	1.79	<1
tankard	57	2.7	4.52	2.5
jar	1154	55.6	107.63	59.5
lid	3	<1	.20	<1
bowl	345	16.6	25.70	14.2
mortarium	50	2.4	3.41	1.9
dish	328	15.8	25.83	14.3
platter	12	<1	.64	<1
strainer	11	<1	0	<1
	2074	-	180.87	-

Table 5: Vessel form summary. Quantities as sherd family per form and rim EVEs



Form (generic)	Form (specific)	LGFSA	LEZSA2	EGSA
Beaker	72		.10	
Cup	(indet.)		.10	
	27		.10	
	33		1.30	.17
	O&P/LV13		.09	
Bowl (plain)	38		.58	
	44			.08
Bowl (decorated)	37		.88	.20
Dish	(indet.)		.10	.12
	18/31		.33	
	18/31r		.12	
	31		.79	.07
	31r		.89	.12
	35/36		.17	
	79		.06	
Platter	18	.07		
	79		.03	
Mortarium	45		.06	

Table 6: Samian summary showing breakdown by vessel form

Area	Deposit	Sf. No.	Form	Reading/Details	Date
C	2032	-	33	]ERI.M - Severus Vi? Of Lezoux	Antonine
C	2032	-	31	SACI[ - Sacipus of Lezoux?	Mid/Late Antonine
B	3034	188	33	PAULLINI - Paullinus v of Lezoux	Antonine
B	3467	187	33	PRIVATI M - Privatus iii - Lezoux	c. 160–90
B	6145	-	31r	MVXTVLLI.M – Muxtullus of Lezoux	Antonine
-	Us.	189	18/31	]RISILLI - Corisillus of Lezoux?	Antonine
-	Us.	186	33	CRACISSA.F - Cracissa of Lezoux	Trajanic/Hadrianic

Table 7: Samian stamped vessels (provisional identifications)

8.2.21 Evidence for pottery use was recorded as incidence of carbonised or other residues. External carbonised residues or 'sooting' was recorded on 485 sherds (3.4%) and internal carbonised (burnt food) residues on 176 sherds (1.2%). The commonly poor surface survival notwithstanding the incidence of these types of residues are relatively rare and suggests that cooking over direct heat was uncommon. Internal limey (calcium carbonate) residues were also recorded (95 sherds), these probably resulting from the heating or storage of water.

8.2.22 Occasional evidence was recorded for the adaptation or vessel use in a particular manner: wear noted to the interior of a samian dish was similar to that previously recorded with this class and could indicate use as a mortar (Biddulph 2008). Adaptation of vessels for use as strainers through the drilling of holes to the base was also recorded (3 vessels). Holes drilled to the vessel walls of four coarse pottery vessels was likely to have been for repair. Evidence for repair was more common with the samian, recorded on nine vessels, including four decorated bowls (form 37).

8.2.23 *Chronology.* As part of the assessment process context-level spot-dates were supplied without reference to other artefact classes or stratigraphy. A major inhibiting factor in the provision of context-level dating is the dominance of a long-

- lived and conservative local coarseware tradition. Refinement of context-level dating was commonly only possible for larger groups, typically those containing a range of fabrics/forms including traded ware types.
- 8.2.24 The assemblage indicates potentially unbroken activity across the Roman period, however with the bulk of material probably relating to the Middle (c. 130/50–250/70 AD) and Late Roman periods (c. 250/70–400 AD).
- 8.2.25 Earliest context group, typically contain a mix of handmade, limestone-tempered, grog-tempered and reduced wares (mainly black sandy fabric Group BS). Only occasionally are non-local ware types present, including Savernake type wares, South Gaulish samian or amphora sherds. Context-level dating would seem to indicate that the earlier Roman activity is well represented in Area D. The earliest activity in this area, including that indicated by larger groups from deposits **1020**, **1127**, **1138**, **1148**, **1272**, **1536**, relates to the middle or later decades of the 1st century AD. Activity of this period was also in evidence in Area C, notably among some large ditch groups (deposits **2042**, **2202**, **2210**, **2243** and **2244**). Pottery of this period is however scarce from Areas A and B.
- 8.2.26 Groups dateable to the later 1<sup>st</sup> to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century typically comprise mainly reduced coarsewares, among which black-firing and grogged types persisting. Severn Valley ware is also present in small quantities although its influence is seen among the reduced and sandy oxidised coarsewares in the numbers of tankards similar to Severn Valley forms. The majority of date markers are provided by the small quantities of Black-burnished ware and samian, together with specific forms among the coarsewares. Activity seemingly following on from that of the mid/late 1st century and probably dating up to the middle decades of the 2nd was apparent from among some large ditch groups (34–178 sherds) from within Area D (deposits **1443**, **1534**, **1351**, **1465**, **1390** and **1240**). Comparably dated larger groups (31–184 sherds) also occur from Area C (ditch fills **2341**, **2257**, **2291**, **2072** and pit fill **2363**) and from Area B (layers **3916**, **3894**, **3348**, and feature fills **3316**, **3966** and **3569**).
- 8.2.27 Pottery groups which are dateable to the 'Middle Roman' period (c. 130/50–250/70 AD), are still dominated by reduced coarseware types, with local micaceous types (group REDUmic) Black-burnished wares now particularly abundant. Gaulish samian importation probably reaches its peak in Roman Britain in this period and this is reflected in the routine presence of central or east Gaulish vessel sherds in groups of this date. Activity of this period is to be represented in all of the excavation areas although with the largest groups concentrated in the southern areas C, D and E. Larger Middle Roman context groups include from Area D pit **[1489]** (425 sherds), ring gully **[1296]** (134 sherds) and ditch **[1541]** (971 sherds). Also probably belonging to this period from Area D is urned cremation from feature **1282**, which contained a Black-burnished ware jar of 3rd century type. Area C included six ditch groups containing in excess of 100 sherds (fills **2021**, **2297**, **2236**, **2417**, **2303**, **2287** and **2032**).
- 8.2.28 The pattern of coarseware supply established in the Middle Roman period can be seen to persist into the Late Roman period after c. 250/70 AD. Groups remain dominated by micaceous reduced coarsewares and Black-burnished wares and for

this reason is can be difficult to ascribe close dating some deposits. With the demise of East Gaulish samian importation by c. AD 250 products from Oxfordshire (OXFRS; OXFPA) and the New Forest (NFORS; NFOCC) supplied the majority of finewares. It is the later Roman British finewares/mortaria, together with selected coarseware forms which provide the most useful date markers for this period. Some separation within this period is possible based on the presence of selected fineware forms. Certain bowl types among the Oxford red-slipped wares (OXFRS) and Midlands type shell tempered wares (ROBSH) are characteristic of activity after AD 350. Such types are however very rare and mainly confined to among the unstratified groups.

- 8.2.29 Larger Late Roman groups are commonest in Areas B and C. Eight deposits from within Area B produced groups of 50 or more sherds (layers/spreads **3881, 3442, 3209, 3749**; foundation trench fill **6184**, ditch fill **3358** and pit fill **3806**). A similar number were recorded from Area C, all of which were from linear features (ditch fills **2342, 2326, 2222, 2253, 2152, 2262, 2252, 2225, 2215**, and **2158**). Pottery of the period was however sparsely present among the much larger Area D assemblage, with a single larger group recorded (layer **1078**: 73 sherds).
- 8.2.30 *Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis.* The pottery assemblage represents a significant group, substantial in size and representative of an unbroken sequence spanning the Roman period. The assemblage relates to a complex site, the later phases of which at least, are of 'high status' as indicated by villa buildings. The assemblage merits full analysis and publication as it presents a rare opportunity in the region to examine such an assemblage and publication can provide a valuable resource for the understanding of regional pottery supply across the period. Production of a report for publication is therefore recommended to characterise the assemblage and examine such issues as changing pottery supply and use, (changing) 'status', and possible evidence for structured deposits. To permit intra-site comparisons the report should include full fabric descriptions (for local types) and concordances with types recorded from other sites in the region.
- 8.2.31 Full recording of the coarse pottery was undertaken as part of the assessment. Elements such as the decorated/name-stamped samian and the amphorae will require further study. Fullest understanding of the pottery can only be accomplished through phase-based analysis which will permit a study of the changing patterns of supply and use over time. Discussion of changing supply will also examine 'exemplar' groups selected from among the larger and discretely-dated features/layers. The phasing and periodisation of the site would be achieved through stratigraphical analysis integrated with and informed by artefact-based dating including from the pottery, coins, metal objects and other classes.
- 8.2.32 Though the establishment of the villa at Emerson's Green would seem to indicate a degree of wealth, this may not necessarily be reflected within the pottery assemblage. Estimation of relative economic status using what in pottery is an essentially a low value commodity, can be difficult. In the dominance of utilitarian vessel classes (table 5) and scarcity of 'specialist vessel classes' the Emerson's group is typical of majority of Roman rural groups, including villas. It appears that the presumed greater wealth of a minority of the sites inhabitants is not widely



reflected in the profile of the pottery. Similarly, the representation of Gaulish sigillata, 2.2% by sherd count, is within the range expected for larger rural/villa type assemblages across Roman Britain (Willis 2005). A greater understanding of the status, might be gained through comparisons with Roman groups of varying status from the region, in particular through the relative abundances of fineware types. Of greatest use for comparison will be those fully quantified assemblages published in recent decades including from Henley Wood (Watts and Leach 1996), Sea Mills (Bennet 1985; Timby 1987), Inns Court, Bristol (Burchill 2007) and Lawrence Weston, Bristol (Sabin 1999) and Frocester (Timby 2000)

8.2.33 In order to better characterise and if possible confirm the source of the abundant micaceous reduced coarsewares (REDUmic), a limited programme of fabrics analysis (thin-section or ICPS) is recommended. A group of 10–12 sherds should be sampled for analysis, including control samples from the kilns at Congresbury stored in Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

### 8.3 POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT (ED MCSLOY)

8.3.1 The small post-medieval/modern group amounted to 36 sherds, weighing 658g (table 8). Over half (19 sherds) was recorded from topsoil/subsoil deposits or was unstratified. The bulk of the remainder occurred as small numbers of, possibly intrusive sherds (up to 5), from Roman-dated features in Area B.

8.3.2 The composition of the group is shown in table 9. Approximately half are types (BRWNGL, NDGT, WANS, YS, LGRE) dating to the period c. 1600–1750/1800. This material is fairly typical of the wares supplying the city of Bristol in this period and comprising types made in Bristol and the southwest. The remainder dates after c. 1750 and is made up of wares produced on an industrial scale at centres in the Midlands and elsewhere.

8.3.3 *Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis.* The small post-Roman pottery assemblage is of limited significance beyond its value as dating evidence for possible robbing activity and in relation to any medieval structures present.. Recording undertaken for this assessment is sufficient for the purposes of the archive. The possible medieval crucible fragment should be examined by a specialist with experience in the area of glass-working

Date>	Medieval			Post-med/modern		
	Ct.	Wt.	EVEs	Ct.	Wt.	EVEs
A	8	95	.16	11	36	-
B	77	841	.84	17	331	.15
C	-	-	-	1	15	.05
Unstratified	3	80	.18	7	276	.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>0.27</b>

Table 8: Post-Roman pottery summary quantification by area

Fabric	BPT*	Description	Count	Weight(g)	EVEs
BATHA	46	Bath A type (West Wilts) unglazed coarsewares	7	107	0.08
COTS	18	Cotswolds type oolitic limestone-tempered	23	98	0.22
HGC	32	Ham Green unglazed sandy coarsewares	13	165	0.37
BRGL	118	Bristol glazed wares	1	16	-

MOTTE	6	Limestone-tempered Motte ditch type?	5	40	0.08
QZ	176	Miscellaneous sandy coarsewares	3	25	-
CRUCG	-	Crucible? Hard grey fabric	1	100	-
GLAZ	252	Un sourced sandy glazed wares	3	41	0.17
HGB	27	Ham Green B jugs	4	62	-
MINE	18/84	Minety type wares	28	362	0.26
<i>Sub total</i>			<b>88</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1.18</b>
BRWNGL	211	Bristol/Staffs Mottled brown glazed earthenware	6	114	-
NDGT	112	North Devon Gravel-tempered	1	45	-
WANS	96	East Somerset glazed red earthenware	1	80	0.15
YS	100	Bristol/Staffs Yellow slipware	4	47	0.05
LGRE	285	Lead glazed earthenware (prob. Somerset)	6	181	0.07
ENGSTO	200a	Late English stoneware	6	53	-
FP	201	Unglazed earthenware (flowerpots)	3	97	-
PEARL	278	Pearlware	2	12	-
PORC	185	Chinese Porcelain	2	6	-
REFWH	202	Refined whitewares	3	20	-
CREAM	326	Creamware	1	1	-
MOCHA	223	Mocha type and dipped whitewares	1	2	-
<i>Sub total</i>			<b>36</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>0.27</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>124</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>1.45</b>

Table 9: Post-Roman pottery summary quantification by type

#### 8.4 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (CBM)

8.4.1 A total of 773 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 36,537Kg, were recovered from 110 contexts (Appendix 2).

8.4.2 The vast proportion of the ceramic building material recovered from the excavation is of Roman date (91.1%). Ceramic building material of possible medieval date (12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century AD) was recovered from deposits **(3740)** **(4026)** and from an unstratified deposit. Post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from deposit **(3830)**. Undatable ceramic building material was recovered from deposits **(4000)** **(4104)** **(6028)** and **(6191)**.

8.4.3 The ceramic building material comprises box tile fragments (38%), roof tile fragments (49%) and brick fragments (10%). Miscellaneous, unidentifiable fragments comprise 3% of the assemblage. Very few fragments of the ceramic building material were decorated. Imbreces of possibly 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from deposit **(6235)**.

#### 8.5 FIRED CLAY

8.5.1 A total of 1162 fragments of fired (burnt) clay, weighing 2205g, were recovered from 42 contexts (Appendix 2).

8.5.2 Virtually all of the fired clay (99.2%) was recovered from environmental samples (Appendix 1).

8.5.3 All fragments of fired clay are in poor condition with evidence of severe abrasion/rolling. The fired clay comprises irregular fragments of mid-orange to red clay with well-sorted flint and sand inclusions (<1mm).

## 8.6 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

- 8.6.1 A total of six clay tobacco pipe fragments, weighing 11g, were recovered from five contexts (**1001**) (**3230**) (**3676**) (**3740**) (**6017**) (Appendix 2). One fragment of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 8g, was recovered from an unstratified context.
- 8.6.2 Four fragments retrieved from deposits (**1001**) (**3230**) (**3676**) (**3740**) and (**6017**) comprise undecorated, small stem fragments. The unstratified clay pipe fragment comprises an undecorated bowl fragment.
- 8.6.3 Using Binford's Pipestem Chronology (Table 10), it was possible to date the four stem fragments by measuring the stem-hole diameter in 64ths of an inch (Kipfer 2008, 8). Conversion to metric measurements has been calculated in the middle column of Table 10. Measurements of stem-hole diameters can be viewed in Table 11.

Stem-Hole Diameter (in/XX)	Conversion (mm) 1 inch = 25.4mm 1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm	Dates
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

Table 10: Binford's Pipestem Chronology (Kipfer 2008, 8)

Context	Measurement of stem-hole diameter (mm)	Date range (AD)
1001	1.75	1750 - 1800
3230	1.78	1750 - 1800
3676	3.19	1620 - 1650
3740	3.16	1620 - 1650
U/S	3.12	1620 - 1650

Table 11: Measurements and Dates of Clay Pipe Fragments

- 8.6.4 The earliest clay pipe fragments were retrieved from deposits (**3676**) (**3740**) and from an unstratified context, giving the fragments the possible date of early to mid 17<sup>th</sup> century (1620 – 1650 AD).
- 8.6.5 Clay tobacco pipe fragments of mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century (1750 – 1800 AD) were recovered from contexts (**1001**) and (**3230**).

## 8.7 STONE

- 8.7.1 A total of 129 fragments of worked stone, weighing 279,146Kg, were recovered from 23 contexts (Appendix 2).
- 8.7.2 Three fragments of limestone tessarae, weighing 114g, were recovered from contexts (**3202**) (**3260**) dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD via securely datable pottery.



- 8.7.3 The vast majority (96.3%) of the worked stone comprises hand-made, perforated square and hexagonal roofing slates and fragments. Approximately 85.2% of the roof slates had iron nails attached to them. Sandstone roof slates are fairly common on late Roman villa sites. During their manufacture, the nature of the stone (in this case sandstone) meant that it was virtually impossible to craft consistently-sized roof tiles (Booth & Crossling 2001, 260). Gutters would not have been designed or used on Romano-British buildings and the roof would have been required to project rainwater clear of the walls (*ibid*). To ensure maximum projection, the largest stone tiles would have been situated along the eaves and smaller roof slates would have been placed nearer the top of the building (*ibid*). This type of design was ideal, as both large and small stone slates could be used.
- 8.7.4 A stone floor or masonry slab, weighing c.60Kg, was retrieved from deposit **(4208)**. Measuring 590mm (L) x 660mm (W) x 100mm (D), a small square slot is evident in one surface, possibly for a stone or wooden column, comprising a support or post-pad.
- 8.7.5 A cylindrical, triple-tiered column base, weighing c.50Kg, was retrieved from an unstratified deposit. With the head of the column base measuring 310mm Ø and the apex measuring 390mm Ø, a large amount of abrasion is evident on the object. It is possible that the column base originally formed part of a fluted column shaft, examples of which have been recovered from excavations at Catterick (Blagg *et al* 2002, 292: **Figures 11, 12 & 13**).
- 8.7.6 One fragment of stone, weighing 99g, was recovered from context **(3240)**. Upon visual examination, the fragment appears to be natural.

## **8.8 GLASS**

- 8.8.1 A total of 35 fragments of glass, weighing 307g, were recovered from 24 contexts (Appendix 2).
- 8.8.2 Nine fragments of glass, weighing 10g, were recovered from environmental samples <91> <138> <197> <244> <248> <259> <323> <419>. As such, the fragments were too abraded and small to discern a date or a vessel type, although the fragments were recovered from securely dated Romano deposits.
- 8.8.3 Two fragments of modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) glass were recovered from an unstratified context and three modern fragments were recovered from **(1000)**.
- 8.8.4 Small fragments of light blue Romano-British glass were recovered from ten contexts **(U/S) (1001) (2031) (2417) (3126) (3209) (3234) (3442) (4000) (4077)**.
- 8.8.5 Five fragment of light green Romano-British glass were recovered from three contexts **(1001) (3584) (3743)**.
- 8.8.6 Four rim fragments were retrieved from four contexts **(2031) (3126) (3640) (4077)**.
- 8.8.7 It is likely that the blue and green glass is of mid 1<sup>st</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century date. Blue/green containers were common during the Flavian period and continued through to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Vessel types include bath flasks and square or prismatic bottles (Cool *et al* 2002, 234).

8.8.8 Glass fragments of late Roman date have been retrieved from two contexts (**2342**) and (**3640**).

8.8.9 Late Romano-British (late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD) glass has a distinctive appearance, comprising a light to mid green – colourless hue with a large amount of air bubbles evident in the glass (Cool *et al* 2002, 234). Late Romano-British tablewares usually comprise jugs, truncated conical beakers and hemispherical cups (*Ibid*, 218).

## 8.9 METALWORK

8.9.1 *Iron*. A total of 408 iron artefacts, weighing 4,492Kg, were recovered from 95 contexts (Appendix 2). The preservation of the iron artefacts ranges from poor to moderate; most objects display a high degree of rust corrosion on the surfaces.

8.9.2 The vast majority of the assemblage comprises nails of Roman date (73%). Hobnails comprise 13% of the assemblage and were recovered from eleven deposits. Tools comprise roughly 10% of the assemblage and a potential sickle-head was recovered from deposit (**3740**). Miscellaneous fittings comprise roughly 4% of the assemblage.

8.9.3 Further analysis and x-radiography of the iron artefacts is recommended as, due to the poor condition of many of the artefacts, it was not possible to discern function and use.

8.9.4 *Lead*. A total of 14 lead artefacts, weighing 167g, were retrieved from four deposits (**3678**) (**3806**) (**4120**) (**5003**).

8.9.5 All fragments comprise undiagnostic, waste fragments. No further insight can be gained from further analysis.

8.9.6 Six fragments of cast copper alloy, weighing 20g, were recovered from an unknown/unstratified deposit. Two fragments comprise undiagnostic waste fragments (10g), three fragments comprise undiagnostic fittings (3g) and one object comprises a modern belt buckle (7g). No further insight can be gained from further analysis.

## 8.10 EVIDENCE OF METALWORKING

8.10.1 A total of 1,644 fragments of slag, weighing 58,908Kg, were recovered from 146 contexts (Appendix 2).

8.10.2 A total of 85 fragments of clinker, weighing 203g, were recovered from 14 contexts (Appendix 2).

8.10.3 A single fragment of iron ore, weighing 237g, was recovered from deposit (**3353**).

8.10.4 This large assemblage of slag includes iron smelting slag (tap-slag), copper smelting slag and glass smelting slag. Tap-slag is a by-product of the bloomery smelting process, a method of obtaining iron from iron ore that was used from the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 16<sup>th</sup> century AD (McElligot 2012, 36). During the Roman period, tap-slagging furnaces were typically in use. These would have a hole to allow the

slag to be removed while it was still hot and fluid. Iron slags of all types tended to be discarded in negative features such as ditches and pits (Bayley *et al* 2008, 13).

- 8.10.5 Morphological details present in the slag can provide information on the construction and operational details of furnaces (McElligott 2012, 36). Analysis of the elemental composition of the slags can provide information on the raw materials, metals produced and the conditions under which it was produced (*Ibid*). The volume of slag can suggest the scale of the industry and provide an estimate of its economic significance for the area (*Ibid*). Impressions of wood, charcoal and straw can survive in some slag examples, and these provide environmental evidence for the furnace surrounds (Bayley *et al* 2008, 44-5).
- 8.10.6 The volume of slag that can be present at iron smelting sites of Roman date can vary from several kilograms to up to thousands of tonnes (Bayley *et al* 2008, 13). The quantity of slag recovered from excavations at Emersons Green would suggest that iron working at the site was on a large scale with high economic significance.
- 8.10.7 Given the large quantity of slag retrieved from the excavation, the recovery of clinker fragments is not surprising. Clinker comprises irregular waste fragments (or stony residues) of burned coal left over from smelting furnaces and coal was used as a primary fuel source for smelting. Coal deposits are known in the Severn Valley area, around Bristol and the Forest of Dean and coal extraction was known to have occurred in the vicinity of the site (McElligott 2012, 37).
- 8.10.8 Similarly, the recovery of iron ore (the raw material necessary for the bloomery smelting process) is not unusual. What is surprising is that only a single fragment was recovered, given the significant quantity of slag that was recovered.
- 8.10.9 It is highly recommended that the large assemblage of slag, clinker and iron ore should be studied for further analysis.

## 8.11 WALL PLASTER

- 8.11.1 A total of ten fragments of wall plaster, weighing 352g, were recovered from four contexts (3368) (3369) (3574) (3678) (Appendix 2).
- 8.11.2 All ten fragments contain a mixture of poorly sorted, common ceramic inclusions (2.51mm – 13.01mm), common, well-sorted sand inclusions (<1mm); moderate, well-sorted flint inclusions (2mm – 4mm) and stone inclusions (3mm – 5.4mm). The inclusions are set within a porous, fragmentary, cream-white concrete/aggregate mortar with an off-white plaster adhering to the mortar. The off-white plaster on all ten fragments is painted a reddish-pink hue and damage is evident on all fragments.
- 8.11.4 The wall plaster fragments were recovered from securely dated later Roman deposits (late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century). Roman wall plaster fragments of similar composition and appearance have been discovered at a 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman villa site in Berkshire (BERK-80C6B3), in Hampshire (HAMP-568765) and in Somerset (SOM-2CEF16) (PAS on line 2013).

## 8.12 MORTAR



- 8.12.1 A total of 27 fragments of mortar, weighing 217g, were recovered from two contexts (3808) (3953). Twenty-three fragments (204g) were recovered from sample <345> from (3808) and four fragments (13g) were recovered from sample <400> from (3953).
- 8.12.2 The mortar fragments comprise a hard, compact, rough-textured fabric with a cream to off-white hue. The inclusions are fairly fine and well-sorted, appearing to comprise sand and some stone inclusions (<0.2mm Ø). The mortar artefacts comprise undiagnostic, undecorated fragments.
- 8.12.3 The artefacts were retrieved from securely datable Roman deposits; pottery of mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from deposit (3808) and the mortar is likely of contemporary date. No datable evidence was recovered from (3953) but mortar fragments recovered from this context are likely to be of contemporary date to fragments retrieved from (3808).

### 8.13 CONCRETE

- 8.13.1 A total of 39 fragments of concrete, weighing 1741g, were recovered from three contexts (3368) (3706) (3921).
- 8.13.2 The fragments almost appear to comprise a form of rough conglomerate; the artefacts comprise undiagnostic, undecorated fragments with very poorly sorted, frequent flint, sand, stone/pebble and limestone inclusions (0.2mm – 1.2mm Ø). It is evident that the concrete likely derived from either a road or floor surface. In terms of date, all concrete fragments have been recovered from datable Roman deposits (roughly mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD).

### 8.14 QUARTZ (DAVE JACKSON)

- 8.14.1 A total of 22 fragments of quartz, weighing 4g, were recovered from four contexts (3561) (3486) (3634) (3736). All fragments were recovered from environmental samples <219> <234> <302> <327>.
- 8.14.2 The fragments of quartz are not worked and are not of archaeological provenance. No further study is necessary.

### 8.15 FLINT (DAVE JACKSON)

- 8.15.1 *Introduction.* During the investigation, a total of 93 lithic artefacts were recovered. Fifty-four pieces within the assemblage were recovered from stratified deposits, with the remainder being recovered from the topsoil. The lithic assemblage included a total of five probable tools, including a bladelet and a blade fragment. The remainder of the assemblage was comprised of debitage, as well as 16 burnt flakes/fragments and a probable natural nodule.
- 8.15.2 The assemblage was in a generally good condition, with most pieces displaying only minor abrasion and edge damage. This indicates that most of the assemblage has undergone very little movement and was probably deposited close to the location of recovery, although there are varying degrees of patina and staining present,

suggesting that the assemblage may have been deposited over a relatively long time period.

8.15.3 All lithic artefacts were analysed macroscopically only. Measurements were taken using digital callipers to an accuracy of 0.1 mm

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Flakes	21
Modified Flakes	2
Fragments	50
Scrapers	1
Blade Fragments	1
Bladelets	1
Burnt Flakes/Fragments	16
Natural	1

*Table 12: Summary of lithic assemblage*

8.15.4 *Tools.* The assemblage included five pieces which displayed signs of modification or use. One of the pieces was a bladelet of toffee coloured flint, which measured 40.24mm in length, 12.44mm in width and 4.49mm in thickness, although the piece had lost both its proximal and distal ends. The bladelet retained a section of inverse semi-abrupt retouch along its lateral margin forming a right-angled slot, although the exact function of the piece remains unclear. The assemblage also included the distal end of a large blade, produced on a piece of toffee coloured flint which was heavily patinated. The blade fragment measured 34.62mm in length, 26.77mm in width and 7.06mm in thickness and retained a small section of direct abrupt retouch at its distal end. Also included was a crescent shaped flake of black flint <82>, which measured 75.73mm in length, 30.91mm in width and 8.82mm in thickness. The convex edge of the flake has been backed, displaying two sections of inverse semi-abrupt retouch, whilst the concave edge displays signs of use-wear. Whilst it is difficult to place this piece within any particular tool category, it most closely resembles some of the backed pieces which were often produced on blades and longer flakes during the Early Neolithic.

8.15.5 The final tools identified within the assemblage did not retain any secondary retouch, though, one of the pieces appears to be an unfinished scraper whilst another displays signs of use-wear. The unfinished scraper has been produced on a thick flake of mottled greenish black flint, which measured 42.27mm in length, 35.88mm in width and 17.08mm in thickness. Although the scraper has been worked to form a convex distal end, there is no evidence of secondary retouch to form the scraping edge. Unfortunately, it is not possible to precisely date the unfinished scraper as it resembles scrapers produced during several periods, especially those produced during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The final tool within the assemblage has been produced on a naturally fractured flake of grey flint, which retains c.30% of rolled cortex. The flake measured 51.81mm in

length, 43.50mm in width and 12.85mm in thickness, and displays signs of use-wear along its entire lateral margin. It is not uncommon to encounter naturally fractured flakes with evidence of use-wear during the prehistoric period. This appears to have been particularly prolific during the later Bronze Age, in which simple expedient tools appear to have been utilised for a specific task and probably discarded soon afterwards, although they do occur during all prehistoric periods.

- 8.15.6 *Debitage*. The majority of the assemblage was classified as debitage (93.5%; inc. burnt flakes/fragments). Most of the debitage was comprised of flake fragments (57.4%) and was therefore unsuitable for metrical analysis. The debitage appears to be comprised of both soft and hard-hammer struck flakes of varying shapes and sizes. On the whole however, the flakes are diminutive in size, although it is difficult to gauge the true aspect of flake size due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage. A total of 27 flakes within the assemblage still retained platforms. Of these, plain butt types were most prevalent (59.2%), with a lesser number of marginal, dihedral, cortical and mixed butt types. Two flakes also retained evidence of platform preparation in the form of small abrasion scars. The preparation of core edges was a significant component of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic knapping technology and although such preparation did occasionally occur during the Later Neolithic/Bronze Age period, core preparation appears to have been less significant than during the preceding periods.
- 8.15.7 *Cortex Retention*. A total of 24.7% of the assemblage displayed surface cortex, with most of these pieces probably representing secondary removals. Of these, 61% of the surface cortex is unrolled, with the remaining 39% being heavily worn.
- 8.15.8 *Raw Material*. The majority of the assemblage (excl. burnt flakes/fragments) was comprised of brown/toffee coloured flint (43.6%), with a lesser number of black flint (30.8%) and grey flint (25.6%). It is often difficult to determine whether flint has been procured from a fresh chalk outcrop or from a derived context such as gravel or clay deposits without the presence of surface cortex (i.e. flint from a chalk outcrop retains unrolled cortex which is often thick and chalky, whilst flint derived from gravel or clay deposits often retains a greater percentage of cortex which is usually thin and rolled). An analysis of the cortex retention (see above) has identified both raw material types, which is relatively evenly distributed throughout the assemblage. However, whilst derived flint from glacial outwash deposits does occur in north-east Gloucestershire (Saville 1982: 25), no outcrops of flint bearing deposits occur within the vicinity of the investigation area, the closest sources being that of Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire to the east and south (*ibid*). The presence of flint from a fresh outcrop within assemblages where derived flint is more readily available is a common feature in many parts of the country and highlights the importance of good quality raw material during certain prehistoric periods. The preference for good quality raw material over locally available sources appears to become a significant factor from the Early Neolithic onwards in many parts of the country, possibly due to wider social networks or raw material availability. However, it was not possible to associate raw material procurement with any particular period within the analysed assemblage.



8.15.9 *Dating.* In terms of dating, the majority of the assemblage was classified as undiagnostic debitage and therefore could not be placed within any particular period. The dating was made more difficult as the assemblage was largely comprised of pieces from secondary deposits and could not be confidently associated. However, there were elements of the assemblage which indicate that activity occurred within the vicinity of the investigation area during the Mesolithic period. Furthermore, the analysis also highlighted the possible presence of Neolithic and Bronze Age components, suggesting that the assemblage was deposited sporadically over a long time period.

#### **8.16 FINDS ASSEMBLAGE: OVERALL STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

8.16.1 The finds assemblage as a whole is of very high archaeological significance on a local, regional and national level. Aspects of the finds assemblage, especially that relating to Romano-British activity, certainly warrants further research and analysis for publication. It is also highly recommended that a number of artefacts are illustrated, including small finds, worked stone and the reconstructed vessels.

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## 9 SMALL FINDS

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### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

- 9.1.1 A total of 308 small finds, weighing 41,386Kg, were recovered from the archaeological excavation (Appendix 3).
- 9.1.2 Five small finds (SFs **1, 3, 10, 44** and **248**) were voided.

### 9.2 COPPER ALLOY

- 9.2.1 A total of 134 cast copper alloy small finds, weighing 501g, were recovered from excavations at Emersons Green.
- 9.2.2 Copper alloy category groups comprise adornment (25.4%), coins (58.2%), fittings (14.2%), toiletry implements (2.2%) and miscellaneous (6.7%).
- 9.2.3 **Personal Adornment.** A total of 24 copper alloy objects of personal adornment, weighing 179g, were recovered from excavations at Emersons Green (Appendix 2).
- 9.2.4 A total of 17 brooches were recovered from the excavations and a number of reference texts have been used for their identification, including Collingwood (1930, 243-260), Ferris (2012, 15-31) and Swift (2011, 194-218).
- 9.2.5 Eleven brooches comprise fibulae brooches of Roman date. Small Find **14** comprises the head (bow) of a large, Category E bow brooch (Collingwood 1930, 245: E No 6) of general 1<sup>st</sup> century date. Small Finds **16** and **172** comprise small dolphin brooches. According to Collingwood (1930, 245), the brooches may be designated a Category H (*Ibid*, 245: H No 15) and would date to the 1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.
- 9.2.6 Small Finds **60, 171** and **206** comprise large Category E (Collingwood, 1930; 245: No 6 & 7) bow brooches of general 1<sup>st</sup> century date. Small Find **64** comprises a Category J flat strip bow brooch (*Ibid*, 245; No 18) which has a light green patina with some rust or corrosion evident on the bow. According to Collingwood (1930, 247), this type of design is only seen on the earliest Romano-British sites.
- 9.2.7 Small Find **73** comprises a small Aucissa brooch of early to mid 1<sup>st</sup> century date (Collingwood 1930, 245; Category C No 4). This type of brooch was imported into Britain, possibly from French or German occupied territories and these designs were one of the first fibulae brooches to use a hinge instead of a spring.
- 9.2.8 Small Find **207** comprises a small, heavy cast copper alloy head-stud brooch of early 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. A cross of four-leaf type design is engraved on the stud. These types of brooches are fairly common on sites in the British Isles. The brooch shaft appears to have been twisted, which may indicate either accidental post-depositional damage or possibly some form of deliberate socio-cultural ritual or act, for example, to signify the end of the life of an object.
- 9.2.9 Small Finds **212** and **250** likely comprise fragments of cross-ribbed bow brooches of likely early to mid 1<sup>st</sup> century date. Small Finds **84, 162, 221** and **242** comprise bow or dolphin catch-plate and hinge fittings of likely 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century date.

- 9.2.10 Small Find **231** comprises a three-cell zoomorphic dragonesque brooch of 1<sup>st</sup> century date. Some red and gold enamel still survives on the ventral surface. SF **217** comprises a fragment of a disc brooch. It is similar in design to Collingwood's disc brooch No. 104 (1930, 258) which dates from AD 250.
- 9.2.11 Small Find **163** comprises a fragment of a possible winged bow brooch and these types of brooches are largely confined to pre-Flavian sites (early to mid 1<sup>st</sup> century). They are a common find on sites in southern England and are essentially Continental in origin. Small Find **58** comprises an undecorated, cast copper alloy torque-shaped pennisular brooch with a large amount of corrosion evident on the outer surface. The brooch is intact but the pin is missing. Small Find **58** is difficult to assign a date as it was retrieved from an unstratified context, however pennisular brooches of similar design have been dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.
- 9.2.12 Small Finds **32**, **68** and **117** comprise small, cast copper alloy bracelets or armlets. Small Find **272** comprises a small segment of a bracelet, likely Roman in date. Small Finds **32** and **68** likely comprise wire or strip bracelets and both artefacts are decorated with small transverse incisions on the outer surfaces. Small Find **117** likely comprises a cable-design bracelet and is a type of bracelet that was popular in the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Allason-Jones 2011, 196). Small Finds **32** and **68** are likely late 2<sup>nd</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century in date. The three armlets are very small in diameter (range 39.20mm – 36.51mm Ø) and may have been designed for children.
- 9.2.14 Small Find **151** comprises a small, undecorated plain cast copper alloy finger ring of general Roman date (1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD).
- 9.2.15 **Toiletry Implements.** A total of three toiletry implements were retrieved from excavations at Emersons Green (Appendix 3).
- 9.2.16 A nail pick or cleaner (SF **61**), weighing 1g, was recovered from context (**4065**). The cleaner is rectangular in cross-section with an integral suspension loop at the top and a two-pronged terminal at the apex. A row of incised dots is evident along one edge of the nail cleaner. It is likely of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 9.2.17 Small Finds **156** and **157** comprise cast copper alloy tweezers of likely 1<sup>st</sup> to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century date.
- 9.2.18 **Coins.** A total of 80 copper alloy and silver coins were recovered from the archaeological excavation. The overall condition of the coins ranges from good to excellent, although some of the coins recovered from unstratified contexts are in poor to moderate condition, possibly due to post-depositional damage and heavy wear. The preliminary identification of the Romano-British coins was conducted by Frank Giecco. Percentages and dates of the coinage are shown in table 13 and charts 1 and 2 below.



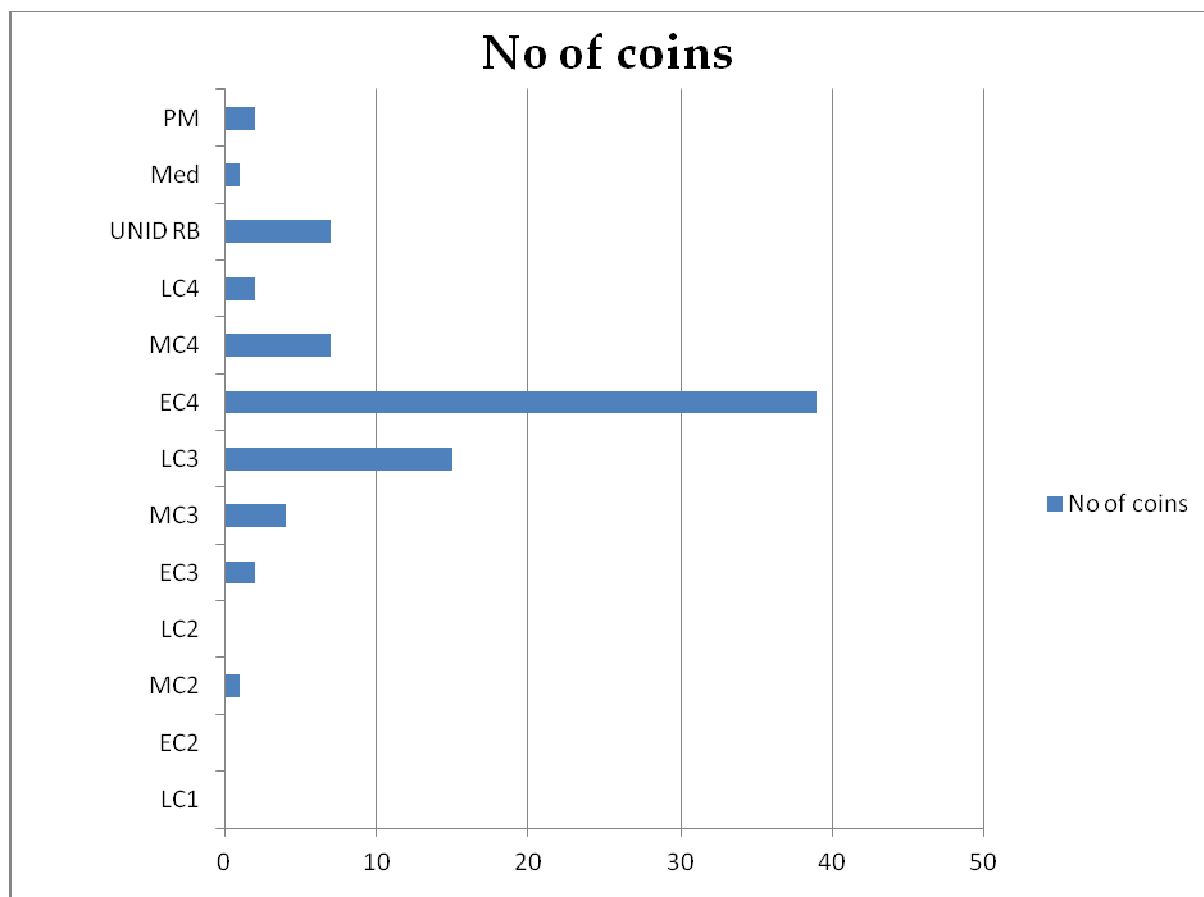


Chart 1: Number of coins by periods

Key:

LC1: late 1<sup>st</sup> century (c.70-99 AD)

EC2: early 2<sup>nd</sup> century (c.100-140 AD)

MC2: mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century (c.140-170 AD)

LC2: late 2<sup>nd</sup> century (c.170-199 AD)

EC3: early 3<sup>rd</sup> century (c.200-240 AD)

MC3: mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century (c.240-270 AD)

LC3: late 3<sup>rd</sup> century (c.270-299 AD)

EC4: early 4<sup>th</sup> century (c.300-340 AD)

MC4: mid-4<sup>th</sup> century (c.340-370 AD)

LC4: late 4<sup>th</sup> century (c.370-399 AD)

UNID RB: Unidentified Romano-British (1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD)

Med: medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century)

PM: post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup> century onwards)

LC1	EC2	MC2	LC2	EC3	MC3	LC3	EC4	MC4	LC4	UNID RB	Med	PM	Total
0	0	1	0	2	4	15	39	7	2	7	1	2	80
0	0	1.25	0	2.5	5	18.8	48.75	8.75	2.5	8.75	1.25	2.5	100

Table 13: Showing numbers and percentages of coin totals

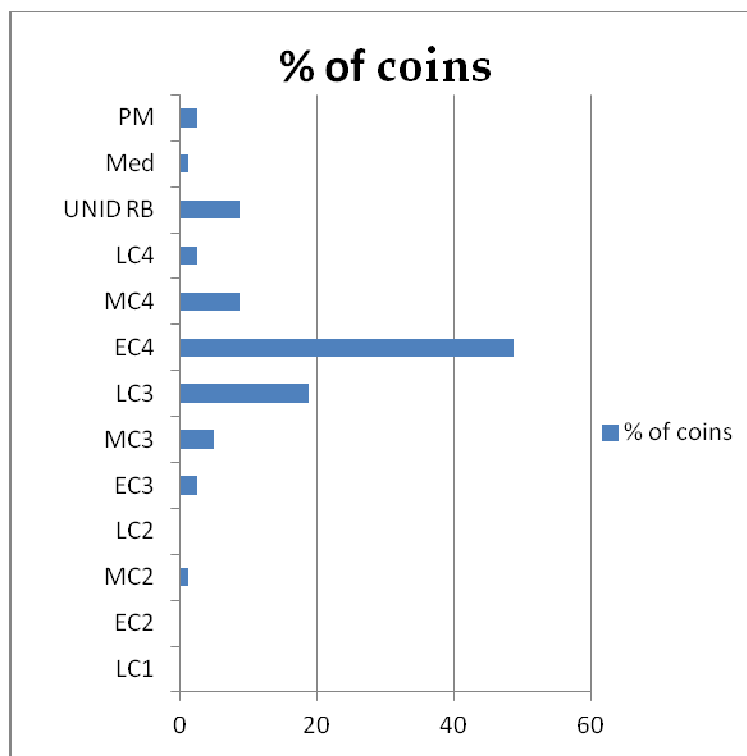


Chart 2: Percentage of coins by period

9.2.19 *Romano-British Coinage*. A total of 78 copper alloy and silver coins of Roman date were recovered from the excavation (97.5% of total amount). A total of 45 coins were recovered from unstratified deposits (57.7%) and 32 coins were recovered from 21 contexts (42.3%).

9.2.20 *Second Century Coins*. A single copper alloy coin comprising a 2<sup>nd</sup> century Sestersius (SF **133**) was recovered from an unstratified deposit (1.3%). The artefact, measuring 31mm (Ø), has a mid to dark green patina and displays evidence of heavy wear and scratches on both surfaces, notably the reverse. Two recent breaks are visible on the coin. The artefact was minted in Rome and comprises a Faustina Augusta (or Junior) Sestersius dating to AD 160 during the Antonine II period (FAC online 2014). The image of Concordia is visible on the reverse. Concordia was the goddess of agreement, understanding and marital harmony and was of significant importance to the imperial household (Brickstock 2011, 27).

9.2.21 *Third Century Coins*. A total of 21 copper alloy coins of 3<sup>rd</sup> century date were recovered from the excavation (26.3%). A single silver coin (SF **134**), weighing 3g, was recovered from an unstratified deposit.

9.2.22 Early 3<sup>rd</sup> century coins include a silver denarri (SF **134**, c.210 AD) and a radiate (SF **150**, AD 207). Four coins of mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century date were recovered from the excavation (SFs **89, 90, 232 & 236**) including two coins of Gallienus I (of the mint of Rome), a radiate copy and an Antoninus radiate.

9.2.23 Fifteen coins of late 3<sup>rd</sup> century date were recovered from the excavation (SFs **53, 86, 92, 93, 115, 119, 142-144, 146, 165, 239, 293, 297 & 299**). A large quantity of

- the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century coins comprise radiates or radiate copies of Tetricus I (86.6%). Small Find **93** comprises a coin minted during the rule of Emperor Maximian at Lugdonum and Small Find **142** is an Antoninean of Victorinus, minted in Cologne.
- 9.2.24 *Fourth Century Coins.* A total of 48 copper alloy coins of 4<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from the excavation (66.3%). Four fragments of a single silver coin (SF **248**), weighing 1g, were recovered from deposit (**5003**).
- 9.2.25 Coins of early 4<sup>th</sup> century date make up almost 50% of the assemblage. Virtually all of the early 4<sup>th</sup> century coins belong to the House of Constantine, and comprise coins minted during the rule of either Constantine I, or Constantine the Great (AD 306 – 337) and his son, Constantine II (AD 337 – 340). Eleven of the 48 coins were originally minted in Trier (23%). Small Find **136** was minted in Constantinople (modern Istanbul), Small Find **139** was minted in London and Small Find **298** was minted in Lugdonum.
- 9.2.26 Coins of mid-4<sup>th</sup> century date make up a small percentage of the assemblage (8.75%). Small Finds **88** and **245** have been attributed to the house of Constantine and Small Finds **95**, **138** and **149** were minted during the rule of Constantius II (AD 337 – 361), the second son of Constantine the Great. Small Find **248** comprises four fragments of a silver Silliqua of Julian II (AD 360-363).
- 9.2.27 Two coins are of later 4<sup>th</sup> century date (Small Finds **184** and **261**). Small Find **184** is a coin belonging to the house of Theodosius I, or Theodosius the Great, (385-395 AD). Small Find **261**, although in poor condition, has been attributed a possible date of later 4<sup>th</sup> century.
- 9.2.28 A total of seven copper alloy coins (8.75%) were of indeterminate date or mint and were assigned a general Roman date (1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD).
- 9.2.29 *Medieval Coinage.* A single silver coin of 13<sup>th</sup> Century date (SF**233**), weighing 1g, was retrieved from an unstratified deposit (Appendix 3). The coin was minted during the reign of Henry III (AD 1207 – 1272) and the coin appears to have been deliberately cut.
- 9.2.30 *Post-medieval Coinage.* Two coins (SFs **148** & **237**) of post-medieval to modern date were recovered from unstratified deposits (Appendix 3). Both coins, weighing 10g and 7g respectively, comprise Georgian pennies of early modern date (1920s).
- 9.2.31 *Fittings.* A total of 19 copper alloy fragments, weighing 62g, comprise fittings (Appendix 3).
- 9.2.32 Small Finds **42**, **43**, **55**, **110**, **152**, **153**, **155**, **158**, **159**, **160**, **185** and **308** comprise cast copper alloy strap fittings of Romano-British date. The artefacts are mostly likely fittings or fastenings for military equipment/armour.
- 9.2.33 Small Find **83** comprises a semi-spherical stud and Small Find **252** comprises a fragment of wire, both of Roman date. Small Finds **107** and **154** comprise copper alloy mounts, possibly of post-medieval date. Small Find **208** comprises a strap juncture of likely post-medieval date.



- 9.2.34 Small Find **67** comprises a late Roman (AD 210-400) cast copper alloy Guirard Type 5 key finger-ring or 'ring-key'. Objects of similar form and design have been recovered on sites in Heckington, Lincolnshire and Brokenborough, Wiltshire (LIN-CA7623 & WILT-C592D7, PAS on-line 2013). Rotary-type ring-keys are associated with small boxes and caskets of personal possessions rather than doors or cupboards (PAS on-line 2013).
- 9.2.35 *Miscellaneous*. A total of nine artefacts, weighing 35g, were recovered from the excavations and have been classed as 'Miscellaneous' (Appendix 2).
- 9.2.36 Small Find **74** comprises a small disc, most likely of post-medieval date. Small Finds **169**, **174**, **202** and **295** comprise undiagnostic cast copper alloy fragments, most likely metal-working waste. Small Find **201** comprises a cast copper tack or pin, most likely of Roman date. Small Finds **268**, **273** and **284** comprise undiagnostic copper alloy fragments of unknown date.

### 9.3 LEAD

- 9.3.1 A total of 21 cast lead alloy small finds, weighing 4317g, were retrieved from four contexts (**3806**) (**3880**) (**5003**) (**U/S**) (Appendix 3).
- 9.3.2 Small Find **62**, weighing 3450g, was retrieved from deposit (**3425**) comprises a fragment of split lead pipe of Roman date.
- 9.3.3 Small Finds **173**, **175**, **176**, **177** and **179** comprise undecorated, lead alloy pot mends/plugs of likely Roman date. Small Find **79** comprises an undecorated gaming piece or counter of possible Roman date. A similar gaming piece was recovered from Norton, Northamptonshire (NARC-9B7B85, PAS on-line 2013). Lead gaming counters of Roman date are not common; Roman gaming counters tend to be manufactured from either pottery or glass, so this artefact may be post-medieval in date.
- 9.3.4 Small Find **75**, weighing 92g, comprises an undecorated, grey-mid brown rectangular lead ingot. Moderate corrosion is evident on the outer surface and a number of irregular nodules are present on the outer surface. The edges appear straight and are not bevelled. Damage is evident on the base of the ingot, most likely caused by post-depositional taphonomic processes. It is difficult to assign a date to this object due its retrieval from an unstratified context, but it is likely to of either Roman or medieval date.
- 9.3.5 Small Find **181**, weighing 147g, comprises a plano-convex, circular lead weight or spindle whorl. Similar examples have been recovered from sites in Hampshire (SUR-7A0E27; WILT-3D5C25; WILT-3D3864, PAS on-line 2013) and Wiltshire (WILT-AFC765 & WILT-DB4594, *ibid*) and the object is likely of medieval to post-medieval date.
- 9.3.6 Small Find **170**, weighing 83g, was retrieved from an unstratified context and comprises an object of unknown/uncertain function. The apex consists of a sub-circular block with corrosion evident on the base. Two curved shafts extend from the block; evidence of damage and breaking is evident on both of the terminals. It is possibly a fitting or weight and is possibly post-medieval in date.

9.3.7 Other lead small finds include a token of post-medieval date (SF **178**), a lead strip fragment (SF **78**) and metal-working waste fragments (SFs **76, 120, 168, 197, 198** and **251**).

#### **9.4 IRON**

9.4.1 A total of 43 iron small finds, weighing 2627g, were recovered from 22 contexts (Appendix 3).

9.4.2 Twenty-six small finds (60% of the total iron small finds) comprise nails and nail fragments of largely Roman date. Of these, three small finds (SFs **216, 219 & 220**) comprise hobnails or nails recovered from cremation urns (SFs **27 & 28**).

9.4.3 Five small finds (SFs **100, 102, 103, 109 & 214**) comprise shears. SFs **100, 102, 109** and **214** are likely of Roman to early medieval date, while SF **103** is similar in form and design to shears of early to high medieval date (8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century). Similar examples have been recovered from sites in North Yorkshire (LANCUM-8B4BC1 & LANCUM-8B35A7, PAS on-line 2013).

9.4.4 Small Finds **59** and **81** comprise fragments of knives, most likely of Roman date. Both fragments display a high degree of corrosion.

9.4.5 Small Find **2** comprises an iron pin of possible Roman date and Small Finds **8** and **182** comprise highly corroded, miscellaneous fragments. Small Finds **238** and **199** comprise modern fitting rings of probable post-medieval to modern date. Small Find **11** comprises a socketed artefact with pottery of Roman date attached to one fragment. The artefact possibly originated from a tool or part of a weapon such as a spearhead. The pottery likely comprises Black-Burnished ware (DOR BB1) of likely 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century date (Tomber & Dore 1998).

9.4.6 Small Finds **122, 123** and **124**, weighing 584g, comprise fragments of footwear, either a boot or shoe. The artefacts display a high degree of corrosion on all surfaces. It is possible that the fragments comprise hobnails and a cleat/boot-plate. Cleats are comparatively rare items but they do occur on sites in southern Britain, particularly in the late Roman period (Crummy 2011, 48). It is highly recommended that further analysis is conducted on these small finds, in particular further x-ray radiography and specialist consultancy.

#### **9.5 STONE**

9.5.1 A total of 24 stone small finds, weighing 14,142Kg, were recovered from the excavations (Appendix 3).

9.5.2 A total of thirteen stone pot lids (SFs **6, 63, 72, 190, 204, 205, 213, 234, 301-305**) were recovered from excavations at Emersons Green. The artefacts are likely of Roman date.

9.5.3 Small Finds **70** and **224** comprise whetstone fragments of likely Roman date. Both fragments are broken and are in very good condition.

9.5.4 Small Find **50** comprises a fragment of a possible saddle quern stone of likely Roman date. The artefact is broken and in very good condition.

- 9.5.5 Small Find No. **23** is a complete pecked and ground stone axe recovered from context (**3284**). The axe measures 115.38mm in length, 54.85mm in width and has a maximum thickness of 26.30mm, with a weight of 248g. The piece is largely lenticular in section and sub-oval in plan, tapering towards the butt-end, and retains a round tapered butt, rounded lateral margins and coincides with Manby's (1979) type C2b. The concave cutting edge also displays a minimal amount of damage, although this could have occurred post-depositionally.
- 9.5.6 The axe has been produced from a medium-coarse grained rock of greyish green colour. However, the exact provenance of the raw material is unclear without further petrological analysis. Within the southwest of the country, one of the most dominant axe groups recovered is the Group I type (Clough & Cummins 1988), which is produced from an uralitised gabbro or greenstone likely to come from the Penzance area of Cornwall (Roe 2006), although Group VI types from Langdale and Group VII types from North Wales also occur within the region in sufficient numbers (Clough & Cummins 1988). However, the parent material for this implement does not appear to resemble the fine-grained, homogenous rock which is characteristic of Group VI and Group VII implements (Coope 1979).
- 9.5.7 Stone axes are generally considered to be Neolithic in date, indicating that this particular artefact was recovered from a secondary context. However, a number of stone axes have been recovered from 'secure' Bronze Age and Iron Age contexts, leading to the suggestion that some of these artefacts may have been collected as 'curiosities', or even remained in personal possession long after the Neolithic period (Roe 2006) although in most cases, Neolithic stone implements recovered from later deposits most likely represent residual material which has been disturbed during later activity.
- 9.5.8 Small Finds **25, 118, 191, 125** and **225** comprise possible rubbing stones or hand-stones of Roman date.
- 9.5.9 Small Find **223** comprises a gaming counter retrieved from deposit (**2257**). Pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> century date was recovered from this deposit and the artefact may be of contemporary date.

## 9.6 CERAMICS

- 9.6.1 Small Find **56** comprises a single fragment of burnt ceramic building material weighing 29g. The artefact was recovered from deposit (**2417**). It is not a diagnostic fragment and no further analysis is recommended on this artefact.
- 9.6.2 Small Find **126**, weighing 10,400Kg, comprises 38 triangular fired clay blocks. The artefacts were recovered from deposit (**3932**). Virtually all fragments have two perforations running through the mid-section of each block. The artefacts likely comprise loom weights used in the production of textiles/wool. Loom weights of similar size and appearance were recovered from excavations in West Malling and Leybourne in Kent which have been dated to the Late Iron Age (100 BC to AD 100) (Wessex Archaeology online 2014).



- 9.6.3 Small Find **41**, weighing 1,373Kg, comprises two fragments of fired clay. The artefacts were recovered from deposit (**3402**). The artefacts likely comprise part of a lining for a pit or post-hole and have been assigned a general Roman date (1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD).
- 9.6.4 Small Finds **10** and **51** comprise ceramic gaming counters manufactured from Black-Burnished ware (DOR BB1; Tomber & Dore 1998) of likely 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date. Small Finds **11** and **13** comprise gaming counters manufactured from greyware (SF **11**, late 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century) and locally produced oxidised ware (SF **13**).
- 9.6.5 Three complete spindle whorls (SFs **52**, **65** and **226**) were recovered from deposits (**2198**) (**2401**) and (**2580**). Small Find **52** comprises a decorated Samian spindle whorl of 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Small Finds **65** and **226** have been assigned a general Roman date.

## 9.7 GLASS

- 9.7.1 A total of four glass small finds, weighing 21g, were retrieved from four deposits (Appendix 3).
- 9.7.1 SFs **127**, **164** and **192** comprise necklace beads. Small Find **127** comprises a small, blue cylindrical bead while Small Finds **164** and **192** comprise light green, regular spherical beads.
- 9.7.2 Small Find **164** is similar in design and appearance to a clear green rolled circular bead recovered in South Gloucestershire (GLO-A56820, PAS online). The bead likely comprises a Guido Type 6iia bead which is common on both military and civilian sites of 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> Century date (Guido 1978). It has been suggested that these beads were made from recycled bottle glass and were used as either personal ornamentation or for horses' harnesses (*Ibid*).
- 9.7.3 Small Find **104** comprises the neck and handle of an ornate bottle or jug of a light-mid green colour. Although broken, the neck of the bottle is very narrow and fluting is evident on the handle. An artefact of similar design and appearance was recovered from an archaeological excavation at Lower Cambourne Green in Cambridge (Wright *et al* 2009). The fragments were dated to the very late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century (*Ibid*). It is unclear what function the bottle would have served although it may have been used as a perfume bottle or used in religious ceremonies (*Ibid*).

## 9.8 ORGANICS

- 9.8.1 A total of eight shale small finds, weighing 85g, were retrieved from eight deposits (Appendix 3).
- 9.8.2 A single fragment of amber (SF**195**), weighing 1g, was recovered from <**98**> deposit (**3089**). The artefact comprises a bead fragment measuring 11mm (L) x 4mm (D). Pottery of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century date was recovered from this deposit and the artefact may be of contemporary date.
- 9.8.3 Four fragments of shale bracelet (SFs **113**, **203**, **222** and **263**) were recovered from four deposits. Small finds **203**, **222** and **263** are undecorated and are likely of 3<sup>rd</sup> to

4<sup>th</sup> century date. Small Find **113** was recovered from an unstratified deposit and measures 11mm (L) x 8mm (Ø). The artefact has a D-shaped profile with incised linear decoration on the exterior of the fragment. A fragment of shale bracelet of similar design and appearance was recovered from excavations (unphased) at Catterick (Isaac & Thompson 2002, 179: Figure 8).

- 9.8.4 Two shale beads (SFs **194** and **215**) were recovered from two deposits. Small Find **194** was recovered from <197> (**2342**) and weighs 1g. The artefact comprises a small cylindrical bead measuring 5mm (W) x 4mm (Ø) and is possibly of late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date. Small Find **215** was recovered from deposit (**3676**) and weighs 8g. The toggle bead is circular in plan with a flattened profile and measures 14mm (W) x 5mm (D). The object has two transverse pierced holes through the centre. An artefact of similar design and appearance was recovered from excavations at Colchester (Fowler, Hening & Hassall 1983, 35: Figure 1508) dated to AD 325-400.
- 9.8.5 Two complete shale spindle whorls (Small Finds **47** and **98**) were recovered from deposits (**3368**) and (**3678**) respectively. Small Find **47**, weighing 12g, measures 32mm (Ø) x 14mm (W) and Small Find **98** weighs 45g and measures 35mm (Ø) x 16mm (W). Both artefacts appear to be laminated with narrow grooves on each flat face approximately 4mm-5mm from the perforation. Spindle whorls of similar design were recovered from archaeological excavations at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 67: Figure **2002**) and were dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

## 9.9 SLAG

- 9.9.1 A single fragment of slag (SF **57**), weighing 32g, was retrieved from deposit (**2417**). There are no significant features or details on the fragment and no further analysis is necessary.

## 9.10 WORKED ANIMAL BONE

- 9.10.1 A total of eight worked bone small finds, weighing 80g, were recovered from eight deposits (Appendix 3).
- 9.10.2 Small Find **66**, weighing 51g, comprises a fragment of antler tine. The artefact was recovered from deposit (**3584**) and measures 77mm (L) x 22mm (Ø). The tine has been sawn off at one end and a more recent break is evident on the other end of the tine. The fragment likely originated from a red deer (*Pers. Comm. O'Meara 2014*) and is of unknown date. Pottery of late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from deposit (**3584**) thus it is possible that the artefact is of contemporary date.
- 9.10.3 Small Find **128**, weighing 6g, comprises a small rib fragment. The artefact was recovered from (**3873**) and measures 63mm (L) x 11mm (W). Specialist consultation has revealed that the bone is not worked.
- 9.10.4 A total of four bone pins (SFs **116**, **267**, **306** & **307**) were recovered from four deposits (Appendix 2). All of the pins were carved with a knife. SF **116**, weighing 4g, comprises a complete reel-headed bone pin measuring 93mm (L). The pin was recovered from an unstratified deposit and comprises a Crummy Type 5 bone pin of 3<sup>rd</sup> (AD 250) to early 5<sup>th</sup> century date (Crummy 1979). Small Find **267**, weighing

- 1g, comprises a partial bone pin measuring 42mm (L). The pin was recovered from deposit (**6176**) and comprises a Crummy Type 4 bone pin of late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date (Crummy 1979).
- 9.10.5 Small Finds **306** and **307** comprise bone pin termini/apexes and cannot be assigned a type. Small Find **306** was recovered from deposit (**6095**) and pottery retrieved from this context has been dated to the early to mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Small Find **307** was recovered from deposit (**6168**) and pottery retrieved from this context has been dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that the pins are of contemporary date.
- 9.10.6 Small Find **193**, weighing 1g, comprises a small, circular bone bead. The artefact was recovered from <**218**> from deposit (**3480**) and measures 3.2mm (Ø). Pottery of late 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from this deposit, providing a possible date for this artefact.
- 9.10.7 Small Find **218**, weighing 1g, comprises fragments of a sheep metapodial. The fragments are calcined white (burnt) and were recovered from context (**3332**) from cremation burial urn Small Find **29**. A series of grooved/incised crosses are present across one surface of the metapodial fragments. The artefact is likely categorised as bone veneer and artefacts such as these are usually referred to as 'inlays' (Greep 2004, 273). Bone veneer artefacts are assumed to have decorated the sides of wooden boxes or caskets (*Ibid*).
- 9.10.8 The burnt bone veneer recovered from urn SF **29** is very similar in design and appearance to bone veneers recovered from burial deposits in Brougham, Cumbria (Greep 2004, 278, Figures **A6.1 30**; **A6.2 307**; **A8.2 326**). According to Greep (2004, 274), caskets were rarely placed on the pyre but served as accessory vessels to the burial itself. As these fragments are burnt, it is more likely that the veneers originated from a series of funerary biers or couches (*Ibid*). Large amounts of veneer have been recorded at Romano-British sites nationwide, including Gloucester, Canterbury and Droitwich (*Ibid*).



## 10 HUMAN REMAINS ANALYSIS

### 10.1 NON-CREMATED NEO-NATAL HUMAN REMAINS

10.1.1 A small assemblage of neo-natal human remains, weighing 26g, was recovered from deposit (3203) (Table 14).

Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comments
3203	10	9	Cranial fragments
3203	4	12	L femur & tibiae, L & R fibulae
3203	2	3	R proximal femur and R tibia
3203	3	2	3 right rib fragments

*Table 14: Quantification of neo-natal human remains*

10.1.2 *Methods.* The remains were subjected to a preliminary visual rapid skeletal assessment and were recorded using standard forms taken from Schaefer *et al* (2009, 357 & 360). The degree of erosion to the bone was recorded using McKinley's (2004, 16, Figure 7.1 - 7) grading system. The remains, once quantified, were assessed and a MNI (minimum number of individuals) number was provided. Due to the age of the remains, it was not possible to carry out sex determination. For age determination, limb bones were measured using calibrated digital callipers and compared against shaft metrics available in Schaefer *et al* (2009). Regression equations using maximum limb bone lengths were also used for aging the remains using Scheuer *et al* (1980) (In: Scheuer & Black, 2000). Stages of epiphyseal fusion were observed and recorded using Scheuer and Black (2000, 2004). Pathologies and abnormalities were noted and recorded using Roberts & Manchester (2010), Mays (1998) and Waldron (2009). The results are held in the archive.

10.1.3 *Results.* A summary of the post-excavation analysis of the remains is described in Table 15.

Cxt	Side	Anat. E	Pres.	Comp (%)	Length (mm)	Age (wks)	Epip	Other
3203	L	Femur	G	100	80.40	38 - 42	No (postnatal)	-
	L	Tibia	G	100	66.32	37 - 41	No (postnatal)	-
	L	Fibula	G	100	71.34	37 - 42	No (postnatal)	-
	R	Fibula	M	85	-	37 - 42	-	-
	R	Femur	G	40	-	29 - 33	No (prenatal)	-
	R	Tibia	G	100	47.72	29 - 33	No (prenatal)	-
	L	Rib 2/3	G	80	-	-	-	-
	-	Rib 4/5	G	30	-	-	-	-
	-	Rib 7/8	G	90	-	-	-	-
-	Cranium	G	40	-	-	37 - 42	No (postnatal)	3 x unidentifiable frags, 1 x occipital, 5 x parietal, 1 x frontal,

*Table 15: Quantification of Human Skeletal Elements from deposit (3203)*

**Key:**

*Pres* = Bone preservation determined from subjective visual examination of bone cortical surfaces, *P* = poor, *M* = moderate, *G* = good; *Comp* = Completeness of skeletal remains; *A* = Adult, *I* = Indeterminate, *M* = Male, *?M* = Probably M, *?F* = Probably F, *F* = Female, *ND* = Not Determined, *UN* = Unknown, *Epip.* = Epiphyseal fusion stage, *Anat. E* = Anatomical Element

10.1.4 *Erosion.* All 18 fragments of human bone were in very good condition and were given a score of Grade 1 (McKinley 2004, 16: **Figure 7.1-7**).

10.1.5 *Age Determination.* The maximum shaft length of the femur and tibiae were measured and used with regression equations to calculate the age of the individual(s) (Table 16). Two age groups were present; one age group was calculated between 38 – 42 weeks (2 weeks – one month post-partum) and another age group was calculated at 29 – 33 weeks (c.7 – 8 months in-utero). It was not possible to determine an age estimate from the cranial fragments, as they were too small and too fragmentary.

Element	Equation	Femoral Length Range (mm)	Mean Age (weeks)
L Femur	$(0.3303 \times \text{Fem Length}) + 13.5583 \pm 2.08$	38.03 – 42.19	40.11 (postnatal)
L Tibia	$(0.4207 \times \text{Tib Length}) + 11.4724 \pm 2.12$	37.25 - 41.49	39.37 (postnatal)
R Tibia	$(0.4207 \times \text{Tib Length}) + 11.4724 \pm 2.12$	29.42 - 33.66	31.54 (prenatal)

Table 16: Age Estimates using Regression Equations from Scheuer et al (1980) (In. Scheuer & Black 2000, pps 394 & 415)

10.1.6 *Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI Count).* The assemblage of human neonatal remains was recovered from context (**3203**), comprising a large, imported dump of possible backfill material. No grave cut was evident and the remains were retrieved from context (**3203**) by hand. Calculation of the regression equations have revealed differing age groups, thus there are at least two human neonatal individuals represented in this small assemblage.

10.1.7 *Pathologies.* No pathologies or abnormalities were noted.

10.1.8 *Discussion.* It is likely that the small assemblage of human neonatal remains comprises two individuals; one of 29 – 33 weeks of age (prenatal) and one of 38 – 42 weeks (postnatal). The age assessment of the remains has a number of social and cultural implications.

10.1.9 A number of reasons may have caused the death of the human neonates, including stillbirth, illness, complications during labour, early labour and miscarriage (Taylor 2003). With regards to the perinatal remains, miscarriage or stillbirth could be a more relevant cause of death (Lewis 2010, 405). The aforementioned childbirth complications were a common occurrence in Roman Britain, frequently resulting in the death of the child. Consequently, childbirth was a common cause of death for women; hardly surprising when there was a lack of both medical care and facilities (Jupp & Gittings 1999, 59).

- 10.1.10 Another cause of infant mortality in Roman society was infanticide, defined as the practice in some societies of the deliberate killing of unwanted children within the first year of birth (CUP Dictionary 2013 online). Research conducted by Mays (1993, Fig. 1) on neonatal remains from Romano-British sites revealed that a large proportion of the neonatal remains were most likely victims of infanticide (Mays 1998, 204). In some societies, male children were more desired than female children and when infanticide was practised, often more female babies were killed than males (*Ibid*, Scrimshaw 1984).
- 10.1.11 It should be remembered that these are only possible suggestions; it is not possible to determine whether the two neonatal individuals died as a result of infanticide and it was not possible to ascertain the sex of the remains. The neonatal remains were not recovered from graves but were recovered from an imported dump of material thus one can only hypothesise on the burial context.

## 10.2 CREMATED BONE ANALYSIS

- 10.2.1 During the course of the archaeological excavation, a total of 5,055Kg of cremated bone was recovered from twelve deposits. A significant quantity of cremated bone was recovered from ten urned cremation burials excavated in Area B, including Small Finds **18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30** and **227**.
- 10.2.2 *Methods of Excavation*. The cremations were block-lifted on-site and returned to the head office of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, Cumwhinton, Carlisle. The urns/vessels were excavated, recorded and photographed by experienced specialist staff. The cremation urns were excavated in quadrants by 3cm-depth spits. After excavation, all cremation deposits were bagged separately. The deposits were gently wet-sieved onto a 0.25mm mesh. The residue was passed through 10mm (hand-collected and washed) and 4mm meshes and collected on a 0.5mm mesh. All cremated material was hand-collected from the 4mm mesh while still damp. The remaining fraction was further divided into 2mm and 1mm, retained and weighed. This process should have ensured maximum recovery of cremated material.
- 10.2.3 *Methods of Analysis*. The total weight of bone retrieved from the sieve fractions was obtained and a measurement of maximum fragment size was taken, which in turn gave an assessment of bone fragmentation (Table 17) (McKinley 2004, 9).
- 10.2.4 Cremated bone fragments were sorted primarily into human and non-human. Every identifiable human bone fragment was examined at least once and the material was separated out into four skeletal areas – skull, axial skeleton, upper limb and lower limb (*Ibid*). Fragments of more than one skeletal element were also recorded in order to determine how many individuals were present in the cremation burial.
- 10.2.5 The colour of the cremated bone was recorded as well as any unusual warping caused as a result of dehydration (*Ibid*, 11) (Table 17). Skeletal elements, where possible, were identified and recorded using references from Schmidt & Symes (2008) (Table 17). The presence of pyre goods and pyre debris were also observed and recorded.

- 10.2.6 Sex determination, where possible, was recorded using standards by Van Vark (1974; 1975), Wahl (1982) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Age determination, where possible, was recorded using tooth development charts in Brothwell (1981), Ubelaker (1989) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Age determination for non-adult human remains was established using epiphyseal fusion stages published in Scheuer and Black (2000, 2004), and Schaefer, Black & Scheuer (2009).
- 10.2.7 *Results.* A summary of the assemblage preservation is presented in table 17 below. Contextual information is presented in table 18.



Area	Cxt	Feature No (or Small Find No)	Feature Type	Human/Animal	Inclusions	Bone State	Pres	MNI	Age (Human)	Sex	Wgt (g)	Notes, including Animal Bone, Pyre debris
B	3207	18	Urn	A&H	Yes - stones	Dark grey, some white	Good	1	Adult – fused elements	-	70	3 cow/horse tooth frags
B	3208	19	Urn	A&H	None	Dark grey/unburnt	Good	1	Older adult (45+ years)	?M	517	1 x animal skull fragment
B	3213	20	Urn	A&H	None	White, dark blue	Good	1	Adult (fused elements)	?F	261	64g non-human, including sheep metapodial?
B	3214	21	Urn	A&H	Yes - stones	Unburnt, dark blue	Good	2	Adult (fused elements); 40-44 years (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994, 24)	1 x ?M	1141	Horse burial Lamb burial 924g animal bone
B	3240	-	?	A	Yes - charcoal	Dark blue-grey to white	Good	-	-	-	203	Fragment of cow radius? Horse/cow tooth
B	3316	26	Urn	A&H	-	White	Mod	1	Juvenile (H)	-	2	Unfused proximal carpal fragment
B	3328	27	Urn	H	Yes – stones	White	Mod-Good	1	Adult (fused elements)	-	1377	6 hobnails present
B	3331	28	Urn	A&H	Yes – stones, pot, snail	Brown; some dark blue	Mod	3	Adult	-	927	Chicken ( <i>Gallus gallus</i> ) Goat - Calcaneus Pig (MNI 2) Unfused proximal sheep metapodial with possible cutmark
B	3332	29	Urn	A&H	Yes, stones, pot	Brown, some dark blue	Good	3	Juvenile (H) – c.8-11 years Juvenile (H) – c.5-8 years Adult (H)	-	488	Bone veneer from casket (SF 218) Animal Bone: 20g
B	3350	30	Urn	H	Yes, stones, nail	Brown; some dark blue	Very Good	1	Older adult (45+ years)	M?	887	Schmorl's Nodes Bone forming – DISH? Grade 2-3 osteophytes on T&L vert Evidence of localised injury & bone infection – bony spurs on left hum shaft Eburnation on hum prox head

												Osteophytic lipping along scapular spine
B	3327	227	Urn	A&H	Yes, stones	Brown/unburnt	Mod-good	1	Adult	-	354	Animal Bone: 1g
B	3321	<149>	-	A	None	White	Poor	-	-	-	25	Indeterminate: animal bone

Table 17: Summary of the assemblage preservation

## Key:

A: Animal

H: Human

?M: Male?

?F: Female?

MNI: Minimum No of Individuals

Hum: Humerus (Notes)

T: Thoracic (Notes)

L: Lumbar (Notes)

Vert: Vertebrae

DISH: Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis (Notes)

Area	Cut No	Deposit	SF No	Feature Type	Spot-date	Location in Area B
B	3245	3207, 3208	18, 19	Pit	C2-C4	Secondary cluster – centre of Area B
B	3215	3213, 3214	20, 21	Pit	C2-C4	Secondary cluster – centre of Area B
B	3279	3240	-	Pit	LC3-C4	Secondary cluster – centre of Area B
B	3320	3327	227	Pit	C2-C3	Primary cluster – SE corner of Area B
B	3326	3328	27	Pit	C2-C4	Primary cluster – SE corner of Area B
B	3333	3332	29	Pit	C2-C4	Primary cluster – SE corner of Area B
B	3349	3350	30	Pit in villa {3213}	C2-C4	Centre east side of Area B
B	3314	3316	26	N-S Enclosure Ditch	LC1-C2	Centre east side of Area B

Table 18: Contextual Information

10.2.8 *Bone Fragmentation.* The fragmentation of bone can occur for a variety of reasons, i.e. from the raking of the remains during the cremation process, the collection and the subsequent interment of the remains, making it difficult to assess whether bone was deliberately fragmented as part of the cremation ritual (McKinley 1994b). It is, however, generally believed that both the excavation and post-excavation processes can lead to the largest amount of damage caused to the remains (Lange *et al* 1997, McKinley 1994b).

10.2.9 All of the deposits (from urned and un-urned features) contained bone fragments larger than 10mm, an average of 76.3% pooled together (Table 19). Many of the identifiable bone fragments, notably the limb bone fragments, were rounded in appearance and indicate that the degree of bone fragmentation observed may have been present at the time of deposition.

Deposit	SF No	Smallest frag size (mm)	Largest frag size (mm)
3207	18	2.2	5.37
3208	19	50.2	59.4
3213	20	4.3	46.2
3214	21	5.27	60.3
3240	-	3.1	11
3316	26	1.2	50
3328	27	4.2	90.8
3331	28	4.11	84.1
3332	29	3.9	100.2
3350	30	1.1	100.4
3327	227	4.12	120.4

Table 19: Showing measurements of bone fragmentation (mm)

10.2.10 *Efficiency of the Cremation.* Effective cremation of a human body requires two elements: burning at high temperatures and a sufficient length of time of the application of this heat. Differences in temperature and length of time of exposure will result in complete oxidation of the organic element of bone, leaving the mineral portion remaining (Lange *et al* 1987).

10.2.11 Cremated bone from deposits **3316** and **3328** (Small Finds **26** and **27**) were full oxidised white, indicating that the temperature was sufficient for the complete cremation of the body (over 600°C). Cremated bone from deposits **3207**, **3213** and **3240** (Small Finds **18** and **20**) were a mixture of dark-blue to white, categorised as incompletely oxidised (up to 600°C) to completely oxidised (over 600°C). The cremated bone from deposits (**3208**), (**3214**), (**3331**), (**3332**), (**3350**) and (**3327**) (Small Finds **19**, **21**, **28**, **29**, **30** and **227**) were a mixture of largely brown (unburnt) bone fragments (including a small amount of orange fragments) and displayed evidence of warping and dehydration. Some dark blue to black cremated bone fragments were also present, notably in vessels **28**, **29** and **30**. This may indicate that the pyre temperature reached up to 300°C maximum.

10.2.12 *Total Weight.* Analyses conducted by Wahl (1982, 25) revealed that archaeologically recovered cremains tended to weigh between 250g and 2500g. It

is thought that this is the result of a commonly practised custom of selecting only some of the cremated bone from the pyre for inclusion in the burial, representing a symbolic or 'token' interment. The total weight of the cremated bone ranges from 25g to 1377g, which would support the idea of a token interment for these burials.

- 10.2.13 *Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)*. Preliminary visual examination of the cremated bone has revealed that a minimum number of 15 individuals are represented within the cremated bone assemblage, including twelve adults and four non-adults, possibly juveniles. Non-human remains are also present within virtually all of the deposits except Small Finds **27** and **30**. Vessels with solely animal remains comprised deposits (**3240**) and (**3321**).
- 10.2.14 *Age Determination*. Where identifiable skeletal elements were available, a rough age group could be assigned to individuals. Vessels **19**, **21** and **30** contained the cremated remains of older adults (40-45+ years). Vessel **29** contained the cremated remains of two non-adult individuals, possibly between the ages of 5-8 years and 8-11 years based on epiphyseal fusion stages.
- 10.2.15 *Sex Determination*. Where identifiable skeletal elements were available, a biological sex could be determined. Sex determination was only possible with adult remains. Cremated human remains from vessels **19**, **21** and **30** were designated as probably male (?M, Table 17) and the cremated human bone from vessel **20** exhibited largely female traits (?F, Table 17).
- 10.2.16 *Pathologies*. Evidence of pathological lesions and trauma were only observed in the cremated human bone from vessel Small Find **30** (deposit (**3350**)). Schmorl's Nodes were observed on several superior surfaces of the lower thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Schmorl's Nodes are associated with the degeneration of the intervertebral discs, where the disc contents exert pressure on the vertebral body surfaces (Manchester & Roberts 2010, 140). Although their specific aetiology is unknown, the nodes are seen in individuals who have suffered trauma or who have undergone prolonged periods of heavy manual labour (*Ibid*, 141). Other factors such as infection, osteoporosis and neoplastic disease may weaken the joints and would allow the nodes to develop (*Ibid*).
- 10.2.17 Other pathologies observed on the individual from vessel Small Find **30** include Grade 2-3 osteophytic lipping along a fragment of scapular spine and on virtually all vertebral bodies (Brothwell 1981, 150). Several of the thoracic vertebrae displayed evidence of severe osteophytic bone-forming, possibly DISH (Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis). This condition occurs more frequently in mature male individuals (40+ years) and it is clinically associated with diabetes and obesity (Waldron 2009, 75). This individual would have suffered from chronic back pain and limited mobility, dysphagia (difficulty in swallowing) and would have had an increased risk of spinal fractures (*Ibid*). Archaeologically, the prevalence of DISH has been more commonly observed among individuals of high-status or in individuals whose diets would have included a large amount of saturated fats, meat and alcohol (*Ibid*, 76). The individual interred in vessel Small Find **30** may have been an individual of high-status. Alternatively, the individual may have been particularly susceptible to bone-forming conditions.



- 10.2.18 A series of bony spurs were observed on the humerus shaft, possibly a consequence of deep muscle trauma as a result of a twisting injury (Rogers *et al* 1997). Eburnation, defined as a highly polished area on a joint surface, was observed on the proximal humeral head, a symptom of osteoarthritis (Waldron 2009, 27).
- 10.2.19 *Pyre Goods*. A moderate quantity of pyre goods was recovered from each cremation burial. Animal remains were recovered from virtually all deposits with the exception of vessels Small Finds **27** and **30**. Preliminary analysis of the animal bone remains has revealed that a number of different species were placed on the pyre, including horse/cow (Small Finds **18**, **20**, deposit (**3240**)), pig (Small Find **28**), sheep, goat and chicken (Small Finds **21** and **28**) (*Pers. Comm.* O'Meara 2014).
- 10.2.20 A number of iron artefacts were recovered from vessels **27**, **28** and **30**. The objects comprise nails and hobnails (Small Finds **216**, **219** and **220**). The objects display a high degree of rust corrosion and are warped in appearance.
- 10.2.21 Fragments of bone veneer inlays with lattice decoration (Small Find **218**) were recovered from one cremation burial (Small Find **29**, deposit (**3332**)). Preliminary analysis of the objects suggests the fragments were originally carved from a sheep metapodial (*Pers. Comm.* O'Meara 2014). Bone veneer artefacts are assumed to have decorated the sides of wooden boxes, caskets, funerary biers or couches (Greep 2004, 273).
- 10.2.22 *Pyre Debris*. Relatively little pyre debris was recovered from any of the cremation burials. Stones were recovered from all cremation burials with the exception of Small Finds **19**, **20**, **26** and deposit (**3240**). No fuel ash, fuel ash slag or burnt flint was recovered. Several sherds of pottery were recovered from several burial deposits, most likely a result of post-depositional breakage. Very little charcoal was recovered from the cremation burials.
- 10.2.23 *Discussion*. The cremated human bone assemblage and the associated urns appear to be divided into roughly three groups in Area B. The first cluster comprises vessel Small Finds **27**, **29** and **227** which originated from pits [**3320**] [**3326**] [**3333**] located in the south-east corner of the site. The second cluster comprises vessels (Small Finds) **18**, **19**, **20** and **21** which originated from pits [**3245**] [**3215**] [**3279**] in the central section of Area B. Interestingly, vessels SFs **18** and **19** were recovered from one pit [**3245**] and vessels SFs **20** and **21** were recovered from another pit [**3215**] in the same cluster. Both of these clusters are of contemporary date (2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD). A possible socio-cultural explanation for the individuals interred within these vessels, particularly the twin burial in pit [**3245**] could comprise a familial link, although establishing this theory with any certainty is difficult.
- 10.2.24 The third cluster comprises cremation burials which are, interestingly, located in close proximity to structural archaeological remains (vessels SFs **26** and **30**), located in the centre east side of Area. Vessel SF **30**, of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date, was located in pit [**3349**] within villa [**3213**]. Vessel Small Find **26** is the only urned burial that was recovered from a ditch [**3314**] and is of a slightly earlier date than the other urned burials (late 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century).

- 10.2.25 Many of the bone fragments were incompletely oxidised. According to McKinley (2008, 180), an incomplete cremation was abhorrent and was regarded as an insult to the deceased. What is not clear, however, is what the Roman populus would have regarded as an incomplete cremation (*Ibid*). It is possible that, in the case of this cremated human bone assemblage, the individuals were sufficiently cremated in order for them to reach the afterlife (*Ibid*, Noy 2005).
- 10.2.26 According to Toynbee (1971, 49), the burning of the corpse would have taken place either at the site at which the ashes were to be placed (*bustum*) or at a site which was especially reserved for cremations (*ustrina* or *ustrinum*). Given the close proximity of the urned and un-urned burials to structural remains, it is likely that the cremations would have taken place elsewhere, although establishing exactly where on the site would be very difficult (McKinley 2008, 171).
- 10.2.27 In terms of the social status of the individuals, it is possible that the deceased were high-status. According to Toynbee (1971, 50), however, the relatively poor were afforded earthenware vessels while high-status individuals were provided with luxury vessels manufactured from bronze, alabaster, silver or glass. As mentioned previously, it was suggested that the individual from vessel Small Find **30** was possibly of high-status due to skeletal pathologies associated with a rich diet. Although the inclusion of the interred individual's remains within an earthenware receptacle would indicate an individual of lower status, the association of the cremation burials with the villa buildings would indicate that they were possibly of high-status.
- 10.2.28 A single isolated cremated burial (Small Find **7**) was recovered from Pit [1282] in area D south of the Area B (McElligott 2014, forthcoming). In contrast to the cremation burials from Area B, it is not within close proximity to structural archaeological remains, which could indicate that the interred individuals were of a lower social status (Toynbee 1971, 101-102).
- 10.2.29 Only one cremation burial (Small Find **29**) had fragments of bone veneer or inlay (SF **218**), which would have originated from funerary biers or couches. A minimum number of three individuals were interred in this vessel, including two juvenile individuals and one adult. Post-excavation analysis of cremation burials from a Roman cemetery site in Brougham has revealed that bone inlays were more commonly found with adult burials, thus it is possible that the inlay originated from the bier or funerary couch of the adult burial (Greep 2004, 275).

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## 11 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

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### 11.1 ARCHAEOBOTANY INTRODUCTION

- 11.1.1 During the course of the excavation 456 soil samples were collected. This consisted of c. 6,600 litres of sediment. In consultation with the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor it was decided that all of each samples would be processed, rather than a sub-sample of the amount taken on-site. This, it was hoped, would seek to maximise the archaeobotanical resource from this site as the heavy clay soils, such as those found at Emersons Green, can often hinder the recovery of archaeobotanical material from flotation. Though the majority of the excavation was focused on the archaeological remains from the Romano-British period it was acknowledged that there was also evidence of human activity from the later historic periods. It was hoped that anthropogenic evidence could be collected from these samples, but it was also recognised that the shallow nature of this rural site, and the well drained acidic soils would in general only allow the preservation of charred plant remains assemblages. .
- 11.1.2 Samples were taken in order to extract material of archaeobotanical interest which may be pertinent to our understanding of the environment and depositional history of the area being excavated and in line with generally accepted recommendations (English Heritage 2011), as well as specific research recommendations for the archaeobotany of Roman Britain (van der Veen et al. 2007). The nature of the site, however, meant that detailed palaeoecological research could not be undertaken because of the shallow, well drained nature of the archaeological strata. It is considered, nevertheless, that the reporting of this data is important for archaeobotanical research and conforms to one of van der Veen's proposals for the archaeobotany of Roman Britain: "Record and publish samples with negative and negligible as well as positive results together with their archaeological dating, context, and location" (van der Veen 2007, 204)
- 11.1.3 The methodology employed required that the whole earth samples be broken down and split into their various different components: the flot/washover, the retent/residue, the clay-silt and the sand-silt. The sample was soaked in water, then manually flotted and sieved through a 'Siraf' style flotation tank. In this case the residue and the flot are retained while the sand-silt-clay components are filtered out. The sample was flotted into a 250-micron geological sieve, while the heavy residue was retained within a 1mm plastic mesh. The heavy residue was then air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit; in particular artefactual and ecofactual material. During the course of the project the heavy residue was examined, material of archaeological interest was collected, and the remaining heavy residue (stones of various lithologies) was discarded. The material which might be recovered would include charred plant remains, bones (though based on past experience this would generally only be in the form of calcinated bone fragments; a fact borne out during the processing), pottery, burnt clay and charcoal. All charcoal was retained either by being handpicked by the environmental assistants from the heavy residue, or collected in the secondary flot. The residue samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve forms of magnetic material. This was done to

retrieve residues of metallurgical activity, in particular hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by the Archaeological Datasheets of the Historical Metallurgical Society (Bayley et al. 2008) and the English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines publication (Bayley et al. 2001).

- 11.1.4 Based on the past experiences dealing with environmental samples from sites elsewhere in England, it was felt that the heavy residues should be re-flotted for the purposes of maximising the amount of charred material retrieved by the environmental processing team. This would be particularly important for recovering material such as charred chaff, or charred grains which might be weighed down by the penetration of clay into the voids in the grain. After being scanned by the environmental assistants and after having the larger material such as nutshell or charcoal larger than 1x1cm removed, the dried residue was placed in a bucket, covered in water, and the charred remains were decanted into the geological sieve. This created a 'secondary flot' which was examined separately to the 'primary flot' i.e. the one created by the flotation tank. The results of both flots were integrated at the analysis stage.
- 11.1.5 The washover flot was dried slowly and scanned at x60 magnification for charred and uncharred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Wardell-Armstrong Archaeology and by reference to relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2010), (Berggren 1981) and (Jacomet 2006). Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (2010).
- 11.1.6 The table which accompanies this document contains the details of the analysis on a sample by sample basis. For material from the residue the relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 3 (highest), unless it is stated that total counts or weights were used to record the presence of such material. Cereals and chaff are counted in terms of the total number of individual elements. The other plant remains have been recorded on a scale from A-E. This is calculated as; A=1, B=2-10, C=11-20, D=30-50, E=c.100+; the exception being unidentified seeds, where the numbers of unidentified species is given, rather than their relative abundance.
- 11.1.7 For the purposes of clarity the references to 'seeds' identified here refer to the seed or fruit structures unless otherwise stated; that is to say the propagule or disseminule structures. Cereal grain was recovered in a charred condition and where mentioned refers to the charred caryopsis.

## **11.2 TYPES OF FEATURES REPRESENTED**

- 11.2.1 There are a range of archaeological features represented in the samples. These are: 70 pit features, 214 ditch features, 42 linear features, 44 post-holes, 33 structures, 3 gullies 84 ditch features, 37 gully features, 80 pit features, 79 samples are from ring-ditch features, 5 features from stake-holes, 68 post-hole features, 3 tree-throw features and 7 unassigned deposits. A smaller number of land-drains, possible tree-throw features and unassigned deposits were also sampled.



11.2.2 In total 245 of the samples produced charred cereal remains, either as charred chaff or charred cereal grains. Of these 76 contained two remains or fewer of either a grain or chaff fragment.

### 11.3 DISCUSSION OF THE PLANT REMAINS

11.3.1 Despite the large number of samples which were taken, the remains were in general quite sparse, with many samples producing no botanical remains, though with notable concentrations in certain contexts. In total 58 separate species were recorded as part of the project, though certain species were noticeably more common than others. Significantly few of the remains could be confidently linked to archaeological activity. Many of the seeds, such as the black bindweed, goosefoots and knotweeds appeared to be modern intrusive material. The commonly recovered species are all common to Britain and thus little palaeoecological information can be interpreted from their remains. In the case of some of the knotgrass and nettle seeds the fact that germination could be observed is further proof that many of the desiccated remains are modern in origin. The remains recovered here are likely to represent what Carruthers and Straker, and other researchers, have described as the 'seed bank' (Carruthers and Straker 1996, Hall 2003, 23). Seeds of bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) were identified occasionally (5 times; twice from ditch fills, twice from pits, and once from a post-pipe), and though this is a potential medicinal plant it was not felt that this could be ascribed to archaeological material, due to the recovery of single seeds in a desiccated state.

11.3.2 Remains of charred wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and charred caryopsis of grass species, charred broom grass (*Bromus* species) as well as occasional charred dock seeds (*Rumex* species), are likely to be representative of plant remains which were growing in cultivated fields during the Roman period.

11.3.3 All of the main cereals were represented (wheat, barley, oats and rye), though wheat dominated the assemblages. Rye was only recovered in small amounts from two samples, while the 20 oat grains from a ditch fill (**3170**) represented the highest concentration of oat type grains. The absence of floret bases means they cannot be easily identified as being either wild or cultivated forms. Barley grains were also noticeably rare, only occurring in 16 samples, and always in low numbers (never more than 10 grains). Thus, the status of the non-wheat cereal grains from this site is unclear. In these cases it is possible the barley, oats and rye were present as weeds, rather than cultivated for consumption. It is possible that these grains may have been consumed, but if so they were processed in a different part of the site outside the current excavation. The general conclusion remains however, that the cereal grain assemblage from this site is dominated by wheat, and particularly by the grains and charred glumes of spelt wheat.

11.3.4 The wheat remains were dominated by charred glume bases, which were identified as being from spelt wheat (the exception being a single possible emmer wheat glume). Many of the wheat type grains could not be ascribed to a specific species and were noted as being *Triticum aestivo-compactum* types, *Triticum spelta* types or *Triticum vulgare* types (Naked hexaploid bread wheats). This should be seen as an

interpretation of the gross morphology, rather than a firm species identification. It could be suggested that in samples where high amounts of spelt wheat glumes are recovered, the wheat type grains recovered from the same deposit are likely to be spelt wheat grains.

11.3.5 Of the total assemblage recorded 12 samples are likely to be regionally important for our understanding of the Roman agricultural economy. These samples generally contain more than 100 cereal grains, or fragments of chaff, and in some cases contain several hundred, or over 1000 elements. At this stage these samples were generally given estimated counts of the elements present. Though the numbers of grains or chaff fragments may increase with a more detailed count later the emphasis at the assessment phase was on identifying the ratios of chaff-to-grain for this assessment.

11.3.6 The 12 samples are as follows:

1. Ditch **(3022)** produced a samples which contained perhaps over 500 fragment of charred spelt glume base and over 500 spelt type grains.
2. Ditch **(3171)** produced a samples which contained perhaps over c.1000 fragment of charred spelt glume base and over c.800 spelt type grains.
3. Ditch **(3163)** produced c.100 spelt glumes and c.40 indeterminate cereal grains.
4. Ditch **(3029)** produced c.100 spelt glumes.
5. Ditch **(3279)** produced c.100 spelt glumes and c.100 indeterminate cereal grains.
6. Linear feature **(3792)** produced c.150 spelt glumes and c.20 indeterminate cereal grains.
7. Ditch **(3901)** produced c.50 fragment of charred spelt glumes.
8. Ditch **(3772)** produced c.65 spelt glumes and c.20 indeterminate and spelt wheat type cereal grains.
9. Ditch **(3770)** produced c.45 spelt glumes and c.55 indeterminate and spelt wheat type cereal grains.
10. Linear feature **(4160)** produced c.100 spelt glumes and 1000+ indeterminate wheat type cereal grains.
11. Ditch **(4140)** produced c.80 spelt glumes and c.60 indeterminate wheat type cereal grains.
12. Post-hole **(4082)** produced 73 indeterminate cereal grains.

11.3.7 As can be seen from the list above, the majority of the richer samples came from ditch features, possibly representing the rubbish disposal practices of the grain processing activities onsite.

## 11.4 DISCUSSION OF THE HEAVY RESIDUES

11.4.1 A number of different types of material of archaeological interest were recovered from the heavy residues, including burnt clay, hazelnut shell, ceramic fragments and magnetic materials. The magnetic residues did not produce material which would suggest the preservation of local evidence for iron-working activity. Fragments of hammer scale occurred rarely and the bulk of the remains recovered were of naturally occurring magnetic minerals.

## 11.5 CONCLUSIONS

11.5.1 The remains from this site shed light on the exploitation of cereal remains in this part of the Gloucestershire during the Romano-British period. The remains show a clear bias in favour of spelt wheat as the main crop component. Whether this was due to this crop being the staple cereal at the time, or whether this is due to taphonomic factors in cereal processing is not clear (e.g. the issues surrounding rye versus spelt processing as discussed by Hillman 1978). The remains show a patterning across the site with a ditches being the most likely basins of deposition for the larger assemblages of charred plant remains.

11.5.2 Though some charred weed plants were also recovered which sheds light on the ecology of the cereal fields there is little other evidence of plant use at this site from the seed remains. No evidence of exotic plants, imports, or fruits were recovered from these samples. It is felt that the reporting of this site though wider dissemination is important as it addresses the criteria set out in recommendations for archaeobotanical studies in Roman Britain (van der Veen et al. 2007). A wider analysis to place this site in the regional context would also be a useful exercise in order to understand how typical this site it compared to those around it. A review of some available literature suggests that the dominance of spelt wheat, with lower quantities of the other remains is quite typical for a Romano-British site in southern Britain in this period (Moffett 1986; .

## 11.6 ZOOARCHAEOLOGY INTRODUCTION

11.6.1 During the course of the archaeological excavations animal bones were collected by the excavation team from 172 contexts. All bones were collected by hand. The hand collection strategy should be considered when interpreting the list of measured recovered remains presented in Appendix 5. Identifications were undertaken using reference material held by the analyst as well as standard texts (Schmitt 1972). References to bone orientation follow Hillson (1996). Measurements follow standard procedures (von den Dreisch 1976).

11.6.2 The purpose of this study is to:

- Provide an assessment of the assemblage to recommend further work or analysis

- To assess the presence of butchery evidence on all bones, and the ability of the assemblage to produce information pertinent to our understanding of the role of animals in the economic and social life of the settlement in the past.
- To assess evidence which may allow comments to be made regarding the pathology of the original animal population and other factors such as age at death and the sex of animals.
- To assess the taphonomic history of the bone from the creation of the death assemblage to their examination for this report.

## 11.7 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- 11.7.1 The total weight of the assemblage was 16.75kgs. The ten largest volumes represent just over 7kgs of bone, just over a kilogram more than the smallest 150 contexts which were dominated by small fragments of bone. Of all 172 contexts 75 contained loose teeth, or enamel fragments. This included fragments mainly from cattle and sheep, but with some pig and horse teeth, as well as two contexts with dog teeth.
- 11.7.2 The largest assemblage came from ditch fill (3084) where 1.2kg of bone was recovered. Other notable concentrations of bone included a pig skeleton from pit (1039) which might be classified as a ABG (Morris \*\*\*). A spread of material (6042), which also produced sherds of 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, produced 1.3kg of animal bone. From within the villa an assemblage of material which included a fragmentary dog skull from demolition layer (6060). Two fragments of worked bone were identified. These were a medieval bone knife handle from pit fill (3935), which contains 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragments; and a fragment of worked deer antler from (4059), which was a stone layer associated with 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman pottery.
- 11.7.3 Preservation of the bone was variable with some bone showing very good preservation: the bone surface showed little or no flaking, and was structurally stable after being washed and dried. Approximately 40% of the bone could be described as being poorly preserved: the bone showed significant flaking of the bone surface, the edges were abraded, and the bone was friable when handled. Little evidence of root etching was identified, while dog gnawing was commonly identified. It should perhaps be considered that dogs played an important part not only in the degradation of the bone through gnawing, but may also have played an important part in depositing the bones in some of the contexts in which they were excavated.
- 11.7.4 Pathological evidence was noted from many of the cattle proximal and inter phalanges where moderately developed degenerative joint disease was noted on the caudal aspect of these bones. A possible early stage of spavin was noted on a cattle metatarsal from (3234). An unusual pathological proximal sheep phalange was recovered from context (6021). This appeared to result from the proximal articulating end fusing incorrectly with the main portion of the bone. This manifested as a narrow neck of bone (c.3mm deep) which connected the proximal articulating end and the main body of the bone. The animal was clearly not a



juvenile with the entire phalange being significantly larger than a modern sheep reference skeleton, though slightly smaller than a corresponding reference goat phalange. The dimensions of the bone was: Bp:18.0mm; Bd:17.9mm; GL:45.8mm; with the diameter of the pathology below the point where Bp was measured being 14.7mm. Thus, it might be suggested this was a male sheep (the shape of the distal end conforming closer to a sheep than a goat).

11.7.5 Little evidence of butchery was noted on the material examined. This is likely to be as a result of the moderate to poor preservation of much of the assemblage, where delicate cutmarks are obscured by bone flaking.

11.7.6 The elements recovered appear to show a bias towards the denser elements of the skeleton with fragments of cattle glenoid fossa (8 recovered), acetabulum fragments (4 recovered) Loose molars were the most commonly recovered skeletal element. These results mirror those from other villa sites in the region, in particular the material from Turkdean Roman site (Sidell 2004). At this site sieving was not undertaken and much of the remains were interpreted as 'background noise' of settlement (as is generally the case here). At Turkdean it was the opinion of the analyst that the low frequency of remains was likely to be because the rubbish disposal part of the site had not been uncovered. However, it should also be considered that the effects of the acidic soil are likely to considerably reduce the bone assemblages from this region unless they are in particularly large deposits, or in waterlogged contexts. The volume collected here was smaller and in poorer condition than that collected from Groundwell Ridge Villa, Swindon (Hammon 2006).

## **11.8 ZOOARCHAEOLOGY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

11.8.1 Though the remains here have been heavily degraded by taphonomic processes they can still provide pertinent information regarding the archaeological formation processes which have been applied to the site. Far from taking a negativist viewpoint on taphonomy as representing the loss of material the more positive view taken by Orton emphasises "many taphonomic inputs represent the addition of information to the assemblage, providing evidence regarding the processes which have taken place" (Orton 2012, 321). Therefore, though the assemblage does not provide material suitable for the reconstruction of the role of animals in the economy of this villa settlement, they should be noted from a site formation point of view and the spatial patterning of remains (Wilson 1996).

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Area
(1000)	Deposit	Topsoil	A & B
(1001)	Deposit	Subsoil	A & B
(1002)	Deposit	Natural	A & B
[1003]	Cut	Cut of NW-SE curvilinear ditch = [1013]	A
(1004)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1003] = (1056)	A
(1005)	Deposit	Fill of [1003] – terminus = (1056)	A
[1006]	Cut	Cut of pit	A
(1007)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1006]	A
[1008]	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch	A
(1009)	Deposit	Fill of [1008] = (1058)	A
[1010]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1008]	A
(1011)	Deposit	Fill of [1010] = (1058)	A
(1012)	Deposit	Fill of [1013] – NW terminus = (1056)	A
[1013]	Cut	Cut of NW-SE curvilinear ditch	A
(1014)	Deposit	Fill of [1013] = (1056)	A
[1015]	Cut	Cut of NW-SE ditch	A
[1016]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1013]	A
[1017]	Cut	Cut of NW-SE curvilinear ditch	A
(1018)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1020] = [1017]	A
(1019)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1020] = [1017]	A
[1020]	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch = [1017]	A
(1021)	Deposit	Plough soil	A
(1022)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1013] = (1056)	A
(1023)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1016] = [1013] = (1056)	A
(1024)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1017]	A
(1025)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1016] = [1013] = (1056)	A
(1026)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1016] = [1013]	A
(1027)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1015] = (1057)	A
(1028)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1015]	A
(1029)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1015] = (1057)	A
(1030)	Deposit	Spread	A
(1031)	Deposit	Spread	A
(1032)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1013] = (1056)	A
(1033)	Deposit	Lower fill of [1034]	A
[1034]	Cut	Cut of pit / tree bole	A
(1035)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1008] = (1058)	A
(1036)	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [1034]	A
(1037)	Deposit	Fill of E-W linear [1038]	A
[1038]	Cut	Cut of E-W linear	A
[1039]	Cut	Cut of pit	A
(1040)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1039]	A
[1041]	Cut	Cut of pit	A
(1042)	Deposit	Lower fill of pit [1041]	A
(1043)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1044]	A
[1044]	Cut	Cut of pit	A
(1045)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1046]	A
[1046]	Cut	Cut of Pit	A

(1047)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1008] = (1058)	A
(1048)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1038]	A
(1049)	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [1041]	A
(1050)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1008] = (1058)	A
(1051)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1008] = (1058)	A
(1052)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1015] = (1057)	A
(1053)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1015] = (1057)	A
(1054)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1017]	A
(1055)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1015]	A
(1056)	Group	Fill of ditch [1013] – consists of (1004), (1005), (1012), (1014), (1022), (1023), (1025), (1032)	A
(1057)	Group	Upper fill of [1015] – consists of (1027), (1029), (1052), (1053)	A
(1058)	Group	Fill of [1008] – consists of (1009), (1011), (1035), (1047), (1050), (1051)	A
(2000)	Deposit	Topsoil	C
(2001)	Deposit	Subsoil	C
(2002)	Deposit	Natural	C
(2003)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2005]	C
(2004)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2005]	C
[2005]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
[2006]	Cut	Cut of linear feature = [2484]	C
(2007)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2006]	C
[2008]	Cut	Cut of Pit	C
(2009)	Deposit	Fill of [2008]	C
(2010)	Deposit	Fill of [2005]	C
[2011]	Cut	Cut of culvert	C
{2012}	Masonry	Stone Culvert	C
(2013)	Deposit	Fill of stone culvert {2012}	C
(2014)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2017]	C
(2015)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2017]	C
(2016)	Deposit	Lining for ditch [2017] or pit [2018]	C
[2017]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
[2018]	Cut	Possible pit	C
(2019)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2018]	C
(2020)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2005]	C
(2021)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2005]	C
(2022)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2008]	C
[2023]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2024)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2023]	C
[2025]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2026)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2025]	C
[2027]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2028)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2027]	C
[2029]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2030)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2029]	C
(2031)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2017]	C
(2032)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2017]	C
{2033}	Masonry	Wall	C
(2034)	Deposit	Spread below Wall	C
(2035)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2036]	C
[2036]	Cut	Cut of Ditch	C
2037	VOID	VOID	C
2038	VOID	VOID	C

(2039)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2006]	C
[2040]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2041)	Deposit	Fill of [2041]	C
(2042)	Deposit	Fill of [2006]	C
[2043]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2044)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2043]	C
[2045]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2046)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2045]	C
(2047)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2029]	C
(2048)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2049)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
[2050]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2051)	Deposit	Fill of land drain [2052]	C
[2052]	Cut	Cut of Land Drain	C
(2053)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2006] = (2485)	C
(2054)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2006]	C
[2055]	Cut	Cut of culvert	C
{2056}	Masonry	Stone culvert in [2055]	C
(2057)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {2056}	C
[2058]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2059)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2058]	C
[2060]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2061)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2060]	C
(2062)	Deposit	Primary fill of [2045]	C
(2063)	Deposit	Possible ditch lining in [2017]	C
[2064]	Cut	Cut of Pit	C
(2065)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2064]	C
(2066)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [2007]	C
[2067]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	C
(2068)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2069]	C
[2069]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2070)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2071)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2072)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2073)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2060]	C
(2074)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2060]	C
[2075]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2076)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2075]	C
[2077]	Cut	Cut of post pit	C
(2078)	Deposit	Fill of post pit [2077]	C
(2079)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2017]	C
(2080)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2081)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2008]	C
[2082]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2083)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2082]	C
[2084]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2085)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2084]	C
(2086)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2077]	C
(2087)	Deposit	Stone lining in pit [2077]	C
[2088]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2089)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2088]	C
{2090}	Masonry	Stone Culvert	C
[2091]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C

(2092)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2091]	C
(2093)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2082]	C
[2094]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2095)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2094]	C
[2096]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2097)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2096]	C
(2098)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2096]	C
[2099]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2100)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2099]	C
(2101)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2099]	C
[2102]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2103)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2102]	C
[2104]	Cut	Cut of post hole	C
(2105)	Deposit	Fill of post hole [2104]	C
[2106]	Cut	Cut of post hole	C
(2107)	Deposit	Fill of post hole [2106]	C
(2108)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2096]	C
2109	-	VOID	C
[2110]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2111)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2110]	C
[2112]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2113)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2112]	C
[2114]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2115)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2114]	C
2116	VOID	VOID	C
2117	VOID	VOID	C
[2118]	Cut	Cut of posthole/pit	C
(2119)	Deposit	Fill of posthole/pit [2118]	C
[2120]	Cut	Cut of curvilinear	C
(2121)	Deposit	Fill of [2120]	C
[2122]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2123)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2122]	C
[2124]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2125)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2124]	C
[2126]	Cut	Cut of curvilinear feature	C
(2127)	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear feature [2126]	C
[2128]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2129)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2128]	C
[2130]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2131)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2130]	C
[2132]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2133)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2132]	C
(2134)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2137]	C
(2135)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2137]	C
(2136)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2137]	C
[2137]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2138)	Deposit	Fill of gully/field drain [2139]	C
[2139]	Cut	Cut of gully/field drain	C
(2140)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2141]	C
[2141]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2142)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2143]	C
[2143]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2144)	Deposit	Masonry deposit covering (2204) in [2155]	C



[2145]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2146)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2145]	C
[2147]	Cut	Section across stone filled ditches	C
(2148)	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear [2120]	C
[2149]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2150)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2149]	C
(2151)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2029]	C
(2152)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
[2153]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2154)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2153]	C
[2155]	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch = [2476]	C
(2156)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2157]	C
[2157]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2158)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	C
(2159)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2160]	C
[2160]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	C
(2161)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2160]	C
(2162)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2160]	C
(2163)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2164]	C
[2164]	Cut	Cut of linear feature linear feature	C
(2165)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2164]	C
(2166)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2164]	C
(2167)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2168]	C
[2168]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	C
(2169)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2168]	C
(2170)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2171]	C
[2171]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2172)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2173]	C
[2173]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2174)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2175]	C
[2175]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	C
(2176)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2177]	C
[2177]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2178)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
[2179]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2180)	Deposit	Fill of [2179]	C
(2181)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2160]	C
[2182]	Cut	Cut of gully	C
(2183)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2182]	C
(2184)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2182]	C
(2185)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2182]	C
(2186)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2179]	C
[2187]	Cut	Cut of stakehole	C
(2188)	Deposit	Fill of stakehole [2187]	C
[2189]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2190)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2189]	C
[2191]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	C
(2192)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2193]	C
[2193]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2194)	Deposit	Re-deposited material	C
2195	-	VOID	C
(2196)	Deposit	Fill of [2197]	C
[2197]	Cut	Tree bowl	C

2198	-	VOID	C
2199	-	VOID	C
[2200]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2201)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2200]	C
(2202)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2006] = (2485)	C
(2203)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2175]	C
(2204)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	C
(2205)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2206]	C
[2206]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2207)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2208]	C
[2208]	Cut	Cut of posthole	C
(2209)	Deposit	Layer	C
(2210)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2211)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2212)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2213)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2214)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2200]	C
(2215)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2216)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2217)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2067]	C
(2218)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2175]	C
(2219)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2179]	C
[2220]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2221)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2220]	C
(2222)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2223]	C
[2223]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
[2224]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	C
(2225)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2224]	C
(2226)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2224]	C
[2227]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
[2228]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2229)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2228]	C
(2230)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2228]	C
(2231)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2205]	C
(2232)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2164]	C
(2233)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2227]	C
(2234)	Deposit	Fill of [2147]	C
(2235)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	C
(2236)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	C
[2237]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2238)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2224]	C
(2239)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2200]	C
(2240)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2029]	C
(2241)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2200]	C
(2242)	Deposit	Spread	C
(2243)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2006]	C
(2244)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2006]	C
(2245)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2006]	C
(2246)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2247)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2248)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2249)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2251]	C
(2250)	Fill	Fill of gully [2251]	C

[2251]	Cut	Cut of gully	C
(2252)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2067]	C
(2253)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2254]	C
[2254]	Cut	Cut of linear = [2451]	C
(2255)	Deposit	Stone spread	C
[2256]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2257)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2258)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2256]	C
(2259)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2256]	C
[2260]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2261)	Fill	Fill of ditch [2260]	C
(2262)	Fill	Fill of ditch [2260]	C
(2263)	Fill	Fill of ditch [2264]	C
[2264]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2265)	Fill	Fill of ditch [2266]	C
[2266]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
[2267]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2268)	Fill	Fill of ditch [2267]	C
[2269]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2270)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2269]	C
(2271)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2269]	C
(2272)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2237]	C
(2273)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2237]	C
(2274)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2237]	C
(2275)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2228]	C
(2276)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2237]	C
(2277)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	C
(2278)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	C
[2279]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2280)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2279]	C
[2281]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2282)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2281]	C
[2283]	Cut	Cut of stakehole	C
(2284)	Deposit	Fill of stakehole [2283]	C
[2285]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2286)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2285] = (2486)	C
(2287)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2285] = (2487)	C
(2288)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2285]	C
[2289]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2290)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2289]	C
(2291)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2285] = (2487)	C
2292	-	VOID	C
(2293)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2294]	C
[2294]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2295)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2289]	C
[2296]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2297)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2296]	C
(2298)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2285] = (2486)	C
(2299)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2289]	C
(2300)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2285] = (2486)	C
(2301)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2285] = (2487)	C
(2302)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2296]	C
(2303)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2296]	C

[2304]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2484]	C
(2305)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2304]	C
(2306)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2304] = (2485)	C
(2307)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2294]	C
[2308]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2309)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2308]	C
[2310]	Cut	Cut of culvert	C
{2311}	Masonry	Stone culvert	C
(2312)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {2311}	C
2313	-	VOID	C
[2314]	Cut	Cut of gully	C
(2315)	Deposit	Fill of [2314]	C
(2316)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2308]	C
(2317)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2308]	C
(2318)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2308]	C
(2319)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2308]	C
(2320)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2448] = (2485)	C
(2321)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2448]	C
[2322]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2323)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2324]	C
[2324]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	C
(2325)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2324]	C
(2326)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2324]	C
[2327]	Cut	Cut for well {2329}	C
(2328)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2329)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
{2330}	Masonry	Well	C
(2331)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2332)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2333)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2334)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2335)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2336)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2337)	Deposit	Fill of well {2330}	C
(2338)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [2310]	C
(2339)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [2310]	C
(2340)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2341)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
(2342)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	C
2343	-	VOID	C
[2344]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2345)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2344]	C
[2346]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2347)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2346]	C
(2348)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2348]	C
(2349)	Deposit	Fill of drain {2350}	C
{2350}	Masonry	Field drain	C
{2351}	Masonry	Field drain	C
[2352]	Cut	Cut for field drain {2350} & {2351}	C
[2353]	Cut	Cut for culvert {2354}	C
{2354}	Masonry	Culvert	C
(2355)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [2353]	C
(2356)	Deposit	Packing stone within culvert [2353]	C



{2357}	Masonry	Capping stone in [2353]	C
[2358]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2359)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2358]	C
(2360)	Deposit	Clay fill of [2353]	C
[2361]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2362)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2361]	C
(2363)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2361]	C
(2364)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2361]	C
[2365]	Cut	Cut of service	C
(2366)	Deposit	Fill of service [2365]	C
[2367]	Cut	Cut of mine shaft?	C
(2368)	Deposit	Fill of [2367]	C
(2369)	Deposit	Fill of [2367]	C
[2370]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2371)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2370]	C
{2372}	Masonry	Land drain	C
[2373]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2374)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2373]	C
[2375]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2376)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2375]	C
[2377]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2378)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2377]	C
[2379]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2380)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2379]	C
[2381]	Cut	Cut of gully	C
(2382)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2381]	C
(2383)	Deposit	Fill of tree bowl	C
(2384)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2385]	C
[2385]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2386)	Deposit	Fill of quarry pit [2387]	C
[2387]	Cut	Cut of a quarry pit	C
(2388)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2050]	C
[2389]	Cut	Cut of gully	C
(2390)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2389]	C
(2391)	Deposit	Spread	C
(2392)	Deposit	Layer	C
(2393)	Deposit	Layer	C
(2394)	Deposit	Natural?	C
(2395)	Deposit	Rubble layer	C
[2396]	Cut	Cut of a gully	C
(2397)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2396]	C
[2398]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2399)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2398]	C
[2400]	Cut	Cut of gully terminus	C
(2401)	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus [2400]	C
(2402)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2403]	C
[2403]	Cut	Cut of a gully	C
(2404)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2413] = [2468]	C
2405	-	VOID	C
(2406)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2396]	C
[2407]	Cut	Cut of culvert	C
(2408)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [2407]	C
{2409}	Masonry	Culvert in [2407]	C

{2410}	Masonry	Culvert capping stones in [2407]	C
(2411)	Deposit	Stone packing in [2407]	C
(2412)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [2413]	C
[2413]	Cut	Cut of linear feature = [2468]	C
2414	-	VOID	C
2415	-	VOID	C
2416	-	VOID	C
(2417)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2444]	C
[2418]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2419)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2418]	C
[2420]	Cut	Cut of pit	C
(2421)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2420]	C
[2422]	Cut	Cut of culvert	C
(2423)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [2422]	C
{2424}	Masonry	Culvert in [2422]	C
(2425)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2420]	C
(2426)	Deposit	Natural	C
(2427)	Deposit	Natural?	C
(2428)	Deposit	Dump deposit	C
(2429)	Deposit	Fill of [2420]	C
2430	-	VOID	C
2431	-	VOID	C
(2432)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2433]	C
2433	-	VOID	C
(2434)	Deposit	Fill of linear [2400]	C
(2435)	Deposit	Fill of field drain [2436]	C
[2436]	Cut	Cut of field drain	C
2437	-	VOID	C
2438	-	VOID	C
[2439]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
2440	-	VOID	C
[2441]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
(2442)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2441]	C
2443	-	VOID	C
[2444]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
2445	-	VOID	C
(2446)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2447]	C
[2447]	Cut	Cut of ditch	C
[2448]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2484]	C
(2449)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2451]	C
(2450)	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus [2260]	C
[2451]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2254]	C
(2452)	Deposit	Spread within C-shaped enclosure [2017]/[2120]	C
(2453)	Group#	Upper fill of [2005] – consists of (2003), (2010), (2020)	C
(2454)	Group#	Fill of ditch [2179] – consists of (2138), (2180), (2186), (2219), (2232)	C
(2455)	Group#	Fill of gully [2324] – consists of (2323), (2325), (2326)	C
(2456)	Group#	Fill of gully [2200] – consists of (2201), (2214), (2239)	C
(2457)	Group#	Fill of ditch [2029] – consists of (2030), (2047), (2240)	C
(2458)	Group#	Fill of ditch [2160] – consists of (2159), (2161), (2162)	C
(2459)	Group#	Fill of C-shaped enclosure [2017]/[2120] – consists of (2014), (2031), (2032), (2079), (2121), (2148)	C
[2460]	Group#	C-shaped enclosure – consists of [2164], [2175], [2182]	C

(2461)	Group#	Fill of gully [2164] – consists of (2163), (2165), (2166)	C
(2462)	Group#	Fill of gully [2182] – consists of (2183), (2185), (2186)	C
(2463)	Group#	Fill of gully [2175] – consists of (2174), (2203), (2218)	C
[2464]	Group#	Cut of S-shaped ditch – consists of [2084], [2088], [2227], [2294]	C
(2465)	Group#	Fill of [2464] – consists of (2085), (2089), (2233), (2293), (2307)	C
[2466]	Group#	Cut of ditch – consists of [2060], [2060], [2075], [2082], [2091]	C
(2467)	Group#	Fill of ditch [2466] – consists of (2061), (2073), (2076), (2083), (2092), (2093), (2181)	C
[2468]	Group#	Cut of rectangular enclosure – consists of [2050], [2377], [2398], [2413], [2439]	C
[2469]	Group#	Large rectangular enclosure – consists of ditches [2006], [2304], [2403], [2448], [2474]	C
(2470)	Group#	Fill of [2468] (East side) – consists of (2072), (2152), (2215), (2257), (2340)	C
(2471)	Group#	Fill of [2468] (North side) – consists of (2229), (2404), (2412), (2446)	C
(2472)	Group#	Upper fill of [2468] (South end) – consists of (2048), (2212), (2240), (2388)	C
(2473)	Group#	Main fill of [2006] – consists of (2007), (2039), (2042), (2243), (2305), (2321)	C
[2474]	Group#	L-shaped enclosure ditch, part of [2469] (2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase) – consists of [2237], [2256], [2438]	C
2475	-	VOID	C
[2476]	Group#	L-shaped enclosure ditch (3 <sup>rd</sup> Phase) – consists of [2067], [2155], [2223], [2264], [2444]	C
(2477)	Group#	Main fill of [2476] – consists of (2066), (2080), (2158), (2204), (2217), (2222), (2236), (2252), (2263), (2278), (2342), (2417), (2434), (2435)	C
[2478]	Group#	Ditch – consists of [2358], [2379], [2385], [2441]	C
(2479)	Group#	Fill of [2478] – consists of (2359), (2376), (2380), (2384), (2442)	C
(2480)	Group#	Fill of [2254]/[2451] – consists of (2253), (2261), (2449)	C
[2481]	Group#	Cut of post-med culvert {2483} – consists [2081], [2285], [2310], [2352], [2353], [2407], [2422]	C
(2482)	Group#	Fill with culvert {2483} – consists of (2013), (2312), (2349), (2355), (2408), (2423)	C
{2483}	Group#	Post-med culvert – consists of {2012}, {2090}, {2311}, {2350}, {2351}, {2354}, {2357}, {2409}, {2410}, {2424}	C
[2484]	Group#	Enclosure ditch – consists of [2006], [2304], [2448]	C
(2485)	Group#	Upper fill of [2484] – consists of (2053), (2202), (2306), (2320)	C
(2486)	Group#	Upper fill of robbed out section of culvert {2483} – consists of (2286), (2298), (2300)	C
(2487)	Group#	Middle fill of robbed out section of culvert {2483} – consists of (2287), (2291) (2301)	C
(3000)	Deposit	Stone fill of [3001]	B
[3001]	Cut	Cut of land drain	B
(3002)	Deposit	Stone fill of land drain [3003]	B
[3003]	Cut	Cut for land drain	B
(3004)	Deposit	Stone surface	B
(3005)	Deposit	Stone layer	B
(3006)	Deposit	Gritty clay layer	B
(3007)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3009]	B
(3008)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3009]	B
[3009]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
3010	-	VOID	B

3011	-	VOID	B
3012	-	VOID	B
3013	-	VOID	B
3014	-	VOID	B
3015	-	VOID	B
3016	-	VOID	B
3017	-	VOID	B
3018	-	VOID	B
3019	-	VOID	B
3020	-	VOID	B
3021	-	VOID	B
[3022]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3023)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3022]	B
(3024)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3025]	B
[3025]	Cut	Cut of linear	B
(3026)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3027]	B
[3027]	Cut	Cut of linear	B
(3028)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3022]	B
[3029]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3030)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3031)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3032)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3033)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3034)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3035)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3036)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3037)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3038)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3039)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3040)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3041)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3042)	Deposit	Fill of gully [3043]	B
[3043]	Cut	Cut of gully	B
(3044)	Deposit	Fill of gully [3045]	B
[3045]	Cut	Cut of gully	B
(3046)	Deposit	Fill of gully [3047]	B
[3047]	Cut	Cut of gully	B
(3048)	Deposit	Fill of gully [3049]	B
[3049]	Cut	Cut of gully	B
(3050)	Deposit	Fill of gully [3051]	B
[3051]	Cut	Cut of gully	B
(3052)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3055]	B
(3053)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3055]	B
(3054)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3091]	B
[3055]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3056)	Deposit	Fill of gully [3057]	B
[3057]	Cut	Cut of gully	B
(3058)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3061]	B
(3059)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3061]	B
(3060)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3061]	B
[3061]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3062]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3063]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B



[3064]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3065]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3066)	Deposit	Fill of land drain [3067]	B
[3067]	Cut	Cut of field drain	B
[3068]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3069)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3068]	B
(3070)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3068]	B
(3071)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3062]	B
(3072)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3062]	B
(3073)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3063]	B
(3074)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3063]	B
(3075)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3064]	B
(3076)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3065]	B
(3077)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3065]	B
(3078)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3065]	B
(3079)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3065]	B
(3080)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3084]	B
(3081)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3084]	B
(3082)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3084]	B
(3083)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3084]	B
[3084]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [4140]	B
(3085)	Deposit	Upcast from ditch [3084]	B
(3086)	Deposit	Subsoil	B
(3087)	Deposit	Fill of cut [3022]	B
[3088]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3089)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3088]	B
(3090)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3094]	B
[3091]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3092]	Cut	Rectangular cut	B
(3093)	Deposit	Fill of [3092]	B
(3094)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3091]	B
(3095)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3062]	B
(3096)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3088]	B
(3097)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3068]	B
(3098)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3068]	B
(3099)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3068]	B
(3100)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3068]	B
(3101)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3102)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3103)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3104)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3105)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3106]	B
[3106]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
3107	-	VOID	B
3108	-	VOID	B
3109	-	VOID	B
3110	-	VOID	B
(3111)	Deposit	Spread	B
[3112]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3113)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3112]	B
[3114]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3115)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3114]	B

[3116]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3117)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3116]	B
[3118]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3119)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3118]	B
[3120]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3121)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3120]	B
(3122)	Deposit	Rubble against wall {3123}	B
{3123}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3124)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3125)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3126)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3127)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3128)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3129]	B
[3129]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3130)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3131]	B
[3131]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3132]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3133)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3132]	B
3134	-	VOID	B
3135	-	VOID	B
[3136]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3137)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3136]	B
(3138)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3140] = (4108)	B
(3139)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3140] = (4108)	B
[3140]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3123}	B
(3141)	Deposit	Layer cut by [3140]	B
[3142]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3143)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3142]	B
[3144]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3145)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3144]	B
(3146)	Deposit	Layer north of wall {3123}	B
[3147]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3148)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3147]	B
3149	-	VOID	B
3150	-	VOID	B
[3151]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3152)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3151]	B
(3153)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3151]	B
(3154)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3178]	B
(3155)	Deposit	Redeposited clay in ditch [3158]	B
(3156)	Deposit	Fill of cut [3211]	B
(3157)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3158]	B
[3158]	Cut	Cut of ditch [3158]	B
(3159)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3163]	B
3160	-	VOID	B
(3161)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3163]	B

(3162)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3163]	B
[3163]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3164)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3163]	B
(3165)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3167]	B
(3166)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3167]	B
[3167]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3168)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3171]	B
(3169)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3171]	B
(3170)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3171]	B
[3171]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3172)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3173]	B
[3173]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3174)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3175]	B
[3175]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3176)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3196]	B
(3177)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3158]	B
[3178]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3179)	Deposit	Paleosoil horizon	B
3180	-	VOID	B
3181	-	VOID	B
(3182)	Deposit	Fill of cut [3211]	B
3183	-	VOID	B
3184	-	VOID	B
3185	-	VOID	B
(3186)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3158]	B
(3187)	Deposit	Natural	B
(3188)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3189]	B
[3189]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3190)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3163]	B
(3191)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3167]	B
(3192)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3163]	B
(3193)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3163]	B
3194	-	VOID	B
(3195)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3210]	B
[3196]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3197]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3198]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3199)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3198]	B
{3200}	Masonry	Wall	B
{3201}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3202)	Deposit	Stone spread	B
(3203)	Deposit	Limestone spread	B
(3204)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
3205	-	VOID	B
3206	-	VOID	B
(3207)	Deposit	Pot in [3245]	B

(3208)	Deposit	Pot in [3245]	B
(3209)	Deposit	Layer	B
[3210]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3211]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3212)	Deposit	Stone feature	B
(3213)	Deposit	Pot	B
(3214)	Deposit	Pot in [3215]	B
[3215]	Cut	Cut for pot (3214)	B
[3216]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3217)	Deposit	Stone fill of [3216]	B
(3218)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3216]	B
[3219]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3200}	B
[3220]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3221)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3220]	B
[3222]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3223]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3224)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3223]	B
[3225]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3226}	B
{3226}	Masonry	Wall in [3225]	B
(3227)	Deposit	Fill of [3225]	B
(3228)	Deposit	Fill of [3225]	B
[3229]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3230)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3229]	B
[3231]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3232)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3231]	B
[3233]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3235}	B
(3234)	Deposit	Fill of Foundation cut [3233]	B
{3235}	Masonry	Wall in [3233]	B
{3236}	Masonry	Wall in [3225]	B
(3237)	Deposit	Fill of Foundation cut [3225]	B
(3238)	Deposit	Fill of Foundation cut [3225]	B
(3239)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
(3240)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3279]	B
[3241]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3242]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3243]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3244]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3245]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3246]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3247)	Deposit	Sandstone surface/rubble	B
(3248)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3251]	B
(3249)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3252]	B
(3250)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3253]	B
[3251]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3252]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3253]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B



(3254)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3255]	B
[3255]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3256)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3257]	B
[3257]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3258)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3308]	B
(3259)	Deposit	Fill of pit/ditch terminal? [3260]	B
[3260]	Cut	Cut of pit/ditch terminal	B
(3261)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3241]	B
(3262)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3242]	B
(3263)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3243]	B
(3264)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3244]	B
(3265)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3245]	B
(3266)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3246]	B
(3267)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
(3268)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
(3269)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
(3270)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
(3271)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
(3272)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3222]	B
[3273]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3274)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3273]	B
[3275]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3276)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3275]	B
[3277]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3278)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3277]	B
[3279]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3280)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3216]	B
(3281)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3216]	B
(3282)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3283]	B
[3283]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3284)	Deposit	Stone spread	B
[3285]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3286)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3285]	B
[3287]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3288)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3287]	B
[3289]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3290)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3289]	B
[3291]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3292)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3291]	B
[3293]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3294)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3293]	B
[3295]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3296)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3295]	B
(3297)	Deposit	Possible levelling deposit	B
(3298)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3301]	B
(3299)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3301]	B

(3300)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3301]	B
[3301]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3302)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3312]	B
3303	-	VOID	B
[3304]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3305)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3304]	B
[3306]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3307)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3306]	B
[3308]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3309)	Deposit	Deposit within structure {3111}	B
(3310)	Deposit	Deposit within structure {3111}	B
{3311}	Masonry	Stone structure	B
[3312]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3313)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3220]	B
[3314]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3315)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3314]	B
(3316)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3314]	B
(3317)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3225]	B
(3318)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3225]	B
(3319)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3225]	B
[3320]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3321)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3320]	B
[3322]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3323)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3322]	B
[3324]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3325)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3324]	B
[3326]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3327)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3326]	B
(3328)	Deposit	Pot within [3326]	B
[3329]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3330)	Deposit	Fill of [3329]	B
(3331)	Deposit	Pot within [3329]	B
(3332)	Deposit	Cremation pot	B
[3333]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3334)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3333]	B
(3335)	Deposit	Pot within [3333]	B
[3336]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3337)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3336]	B
[3338]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3339)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3338]	B
[3340]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3341)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3340]	B
(3342)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3344]	B
(3343)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3344]	B
[3344]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3345)	Deposit	Stones within fill (3316)	B

(3346)	Deposit	Spread overlying stones (3284) & (3347)	B
(3347)	Deposit/Masonry?	Possible structure/stone spread	B
(3348)	Deposit	Spread	B
[3349]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3350)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3349]	B
(3351)	Deposit	Fill of stone lined structure {3311}	B
(3352)	Deposit	Fill of stone lined structure {3311}	B
(3353)	Deposit	Spread	B
[3354]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3355)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3354]	B
(3356)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3338]	B
[3357]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3358)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3357]	B
(3359)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3361]	B
{3360}	Masonry	Wall in [3361]	B
[3361]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3360}	B
[3362]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3363)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3362]	B
(3364)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3362]	B
(3365)	Deposit	Layer	B
{3366}	Masonry	Wall in foundation cut [3525]	B
(3367)	Deposit	Fill of [3370]	B
(3368)	Deposit	Fill of [3370]	B
(3369)	Deposit	Fill of [3370]	B
[3370]	Cut	Rectangular cut	B
{3371}	Masonry	Mortared stone underpinning for {3366}	B
{3372}	Masonry	Mortared stones on south side of [3370]	B
[3373]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3374)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3375)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
[3376]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3377)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3376]	B
(3378)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3376]	B
3379	-	VOID	B
(3380)	Deposit	Fill of [3376]	B
(3381)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3382)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3383)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3384)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3385)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3386)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3387)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3388)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3389)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3373]	B
(3390)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3395]	B
(3391)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3395]	B

3392	-	VOID	B
(3393)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3395]	B
(3394)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3395]	B
[3395]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3396]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [3451]	B
(3397)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3396]	B
[3398]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3399)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3398]	B
(3400)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3398]	B
[3401]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3402)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3401]	B
[3403]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3404)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3403]	B
(3405)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3403]	B
(3406)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3403]	B
(3407)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3403]	B
(3408)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3120]	B
(3409)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3120]	B
[3410]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3411)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3410]	B
3412	-	VOID	B
3413	-	VOID	B
3414	-	VOID	B
{3415}	Masonry	Wall?	B
3416	-	VOID	B
(3417)	Deposit	Fill of [3415]	B
[3418]	Cut	Cut of terminus	B
(3419)	Deposit	Fill of terminus [3418]	B
(3420)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3396]	B
(3421)	Deposit	Deposit below (3004)	B
(3422)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3424] = (4139)	B
(3423)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3424]	B
[3424]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [3772]	B
(3425)	Pipe	Ceramic/lead pipe	B
(3426)	Deposit	Mortar layer under (3367)	B
{3427}	Masonry	Wall	B
[3428]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3429)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3428]	B
(3430)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3428]	B
(3431)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3428]	B
(3432)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3433)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3434)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3435)	Deposit	Fill of terminus [3418]	B
[3436]	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus = [3373]	B
(3437)	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus [3436]	B
[3438]	Cut	Cut of field drain	B
(3439)	Deposit	Fill of field drain [3438]	B
[3440]	Cut	Cut of culvert	B
(3441)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [3440]	B



(3442)	Deposit	Spread	B
(3443)	Deposit	Stone spread below (3442)	B
(3444)	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus [3436]	B
(3445)	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus [3440]	B
[3446]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3447)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3446]	B
(3448)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3462]	B
(3449)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3451]	B
(3450)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3451]	B
[3451]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [3396]	B
(3452)	Deposit	Stone spread	B
(3453)	Deposit	Infill of stone structure {3454}	B
{3454}	Masonry	Stone structure	B
(3455)	Deposit	Spread	B
(3456)	Deposit	Deposit overlying (3514)	B
{3457}	Masonry	Stone structure	B
(3458)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3459]	B
[3459]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3460)	Deposit	Spread	B
{3461}	Masonry	Stone structure in foundation cut [3462]	B
[3462]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3461}	B
(3463)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3464] = (3074)	B
[3464]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [3063]	B
(3465)	Deposit	Fill of [3466] = (4159)	B
[3466]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [3251]	B
(3467)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3468]	B
[3468]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [4140]	B
[3469]	Cut	Cut of linear feature = [3063]	B
(3470)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3469] = (3074)	B
(3471)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3472]	B
[3472]	Cut	Foundation cut for structure {3311}	B
(3473)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [3440]	B
(3474)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [3440]	B
[3475]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3476)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3475]	B
(3477)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3475]	B
[3478]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3479)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3478]	B
(3480)	Deposit	Fill of rectangular cut [3370]	B
(3481)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [3440]	B
(3482)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [3440]	B
{3483}	Masonry	Culvert in cut [3440]	B
{3484}	Masonry	Culvert in cut [3440]	B
[3485]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3486)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3485]	B
[3487]	Cut	Cut of field drain	B
(3488)	Deposit	Fill of field drain [3487]	B
(3489)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3373]	B
(3490)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3491)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3492)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029] = (4132)	B
(3493)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3428] = (3429)	B
(3494)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3428] = (3430)	B

(3495)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3496]	B
[3496]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3497)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3498]	B
[3498]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
3499	-	VOID	B
3500	-	VOID	B
[3501]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [5303]	B
(3502)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3501]	B
[3503]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [5301]	B
(3504)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3503]	B
(3505)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3506]	B
[3506]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3507)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3508]	B
[3508]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3509)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3029] = (3430)	B
(3510)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3029] = (4132)	B
(3511)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3029] = (4131)	B
[3512]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3513)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3512]	B
(3514)	Deposit	Fill of drain cut [3487]	B
(3515)	Deposit	Deposit within culvert cut [3440]	B
(3516)	Deposit	Fill around culvert in [3440]	B
(3517)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3518)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3519)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3520)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3029]	B
(3521)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3522]	B
[3522]	Cut	Foundation cut	B
[3523]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3201}	B
[3524]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3427}	B
[3525]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3366}	B
(3526)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3283]	B
(3527)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3528]	B
[3528]	Cut	Foundation cut	B
{3529}	Masonry	Stone structure under wall {3427}	B
(3530)	Deposit	Spread covering stone structure [3531]	B
{3531}	Masonry	Stone structure	B
[3532]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3533)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3532]	B
(3534)	Deposit	Spread	B
[3535]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3536)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3535]	B
[3537]	Cut	Cut of pit/ditch	B
(3538)	Deposit	Fill of pit/ditch [3537]	B
(3539)	Deposit	Fill of pit/ditch [3537]	B
(3540)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3541]	B
[3541]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3542]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3543)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3542]	B
(3544)	Deposit	Spread	B
{3545}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3546)	Deposit	Deposit below wall {3545}	B
[3547]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B

[3548]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3549]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3550]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3551]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3552]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3553]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3554]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3555]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3556]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3557)	Deposit	Deposit within lead pipe of (3425)	B
(3558)	Deposit	Deposit around [3002]	B
(3559)	Deposit	Deposit around [3002]	B
(3560)	Deposit	Deposit below wall {3123}	B
(3561)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3563]	B
3562	-	VOID	B
[3563]	Cut	Cut of linear feature = [3029]	B
{3564}	Masonry	Stone drain in [3565]	B
[3565]	Cut	Cut for stone drain {3564}	B
(3566)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3563]	B
(3567)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3563]	B
(3568)	Deposit	Fill of {3123}	B
(3569)	Deposit	Fill of {3564}	B
(3570)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3548]	B
(3571)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3548]	B
(3572)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3376]	B
(3573)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3376]	B
(3574)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3549]	B
(3575)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3549]	B
(3576)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3550]	B
(3577)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3550]	B
(3578)	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus [3376]	B
(3579)	Deposit	Fill of [3547]	B
(3580)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3551]	B
(3581)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3551]	B
(3582)	Deposit	Deposit over {3583}	B
{3583}	Masonry	Rectangular stone structure	B
(3584)	Deposit	Debris	B
{3585}	Masonry	Floor	B
{3586}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3587)	Deposit	Fill of wall {3123}	B
(3588)	Deposit	Fill of stone drain [3564]	B
(3589)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3554]	B
(3590)	Deposit	Stone post pad within [3554]	B
(3591)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3554]	B
(3592)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3225]	B
(3593)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3748]	B
[3594]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3595)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3594]	B
(3596)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3552]	B
(3597)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3553]	B
(3598)	Deposit	Stone packing in posthole [3553]	B
(3599)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3555]	B
(3600)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3555]	B

(3601)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3556]	B
(3602)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3556]	B
(3603)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3594]	B
(3604)	Deposit	Deposit within natural hollow	B
[3605]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3606)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3605]	B
(3607)	Deposit	Surface	B
[3608]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3609)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3608]	B
(3610)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3594]	B
(3611)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3594]	B
[3612]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3613)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3612]	B
{3614}	Masonry	Wall	B
[3615]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3616)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3615]	B
{3617}	Masonry?	Possible flue?	B
[3618]	Cut	Cut for {3617}	B
(3619)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3615]	B
(3620)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3615]	B
(3621)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3376]	B
(3622)	Deposit	Spread	B
(3623)	Deposit	Fill of structure {3583}	B
(3624)	Deposit	Deposit	B
(3625)	Deposit	Deposit	B
(3626)	-	VOID	B
(3627)	Structure	Stone structure	B
(3628)	Deposit	Wall debris	B
{3629}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3630)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
[3631]	Cut	Robber trench	B
(3632)	Deposit	Stone deposit	B
(3633)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3615]	B
(3634)	Deposit	Fill of stone structure {3583}	B
(3635)	Deposit	Fill of stone structure {3583}	B
3636	-	VOID	B
(3637)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3615]	B
[3638]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3639]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3640)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
{3641}	Masonry	Wall in [3639]	B
[3642]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[3643]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3644)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3642]	B
(3645)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3642]	B
(3646)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3642]	B
(3647)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3648)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3649)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3650)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3642]	B
(3651)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
(3652)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
(3653)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B



[3654]	Cut	Cut of culvert {4218}	B
(3655)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {4218}	B
(3656)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {4218}	B
(3657)	Masonry	Fill within culvert {4218} in [3654]	B
(3658)	Deposit	Spread	B
[3659]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3660)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3659]	B
(3661)	Deposit	Cut of posthole	B
[3662]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3663)	Deposit	Packing stones in posthole [3662]	B
(3664)	Deposit	Fill of [3662]	B
[3665]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
3666	-	VOID	B
(3667)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3665]	B
(3668)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3669]	B
[3669]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3670)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3672]	B
{3671}	Masonry	Possible structure	B
[3672]	Cut	Foundation cut for possible structure {3671}	B
(3673)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
(3674)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
[3675]	Cut	Cut of feature	B
(3676)	Deposit	Fill of feature [3675]	B
(3677)	Deposit	Fill of feature [3675]	B
(3678)	Deposit	Fill of feature [3675]	B
(3679)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
(3680)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3682]	B
(3681)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3682]	B
[3682]	Cut	Cut of linear	B
(3683)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3643]	B
[3684]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3685)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3684]	B
(3686)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3687)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3688)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
{3689}	Masonry	Stone structure in [3675]	B
(3690)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3691)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3692)	Deposit	Deposit	B
[3693]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3694)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3693]	B
(3695)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3696)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3697)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3698)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3699)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3700)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(3701)	Deposit	Deposit	B
(3702)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3703]	B
[3703]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3704)	Deposit	Post pad	B
(3705)	Deposit	Cobbled surface	B
(3706)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3707]	B

[3707]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3708)	Deposit	Fill of [3709]	B
[3709]	Cut	Square cut feature	B
(3710)	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear feature [3711]	B
[3711]	Cut	Cut of curvilinear feature	B
(3712)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
{3713}	Masonry	Possible wall	B
(3714)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
[3715]	Cut	Cut of linear feature = [3978]	B
{3716}	Masonry	Possible wall in [3462]	B
(3717)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3462]	B
(3718)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3719]	B
[3719]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
[3720]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3721)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3720]	B
(3722)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(3723)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3693]	B
(3724)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3684]	B
(3725)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3684]	B
(3726)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3684]	B
(3727)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3684]	B
(3728)	-	VOID	B
(3729)	Deposit	Deposit	B
(3730)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3642]	B
[3731]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3732)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3731]	B
(3733)	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3734)	Deposit	Packing stone in [3733]	B
(3735)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3733]	B
(3736)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3703]	B
(3737)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3715]	B
(3738)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3672]	B
(3739)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3672]	B
(3740)	Deposit	Deposit overlying villa walls	B
(3741)	Deposit	Deposit	B
(3742)	Deposit	Deposit	B
(3743)	Deposit	Deposit overlying villa floor	B
{3744}	Masonry	Paved floor surface	B
(3745)	Deposit	Villa interior floor	B
(3746)	Deposit	Possible surface	B
(3747)	Deposit	Deposit overlying possible furnace/oven	B
[3748]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3749)	Deposit	Overburden above wall tumble (3750) & wall {3751}	B
(3750)	Deposit	Rubble deposit	B
(3751)	Deposit	Rubble deposit	B
(3752)	Deposit	Deposit overlying building {3615}	B
(3753)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3715]	B

(3754)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3715]	B
(3755)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
(3756)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
(3757)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
(3758)	Deposit	Fill of bathhouse area	B
[3759]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3760)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3759]	B
[3761]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3762)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3761]	B
[3763]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3764)	Deposit	fill of pit [3763]	B
(3765)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(3766)	Deposit	Stone fill of linear feature [3715]	B
[3767]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3768)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3767]	B
(3769)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3767]	B
[3770]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3771)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3770]	B
[3772]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3773)	Deposit	Fill of [3772]	B
(3774)	Deposit	Fill of [3772]	B
[3775]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3776)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3775]	B
(3777)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3775]	B
[3778]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3779)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3778]	B
[3780]	Cut	Cut of culvert	B
{3781}	Masonry	Stone culvert	B
(3782)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [3780]	B
[3783]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3784)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3783]	B
(3785)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3788]	B
[3786]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3787)	Deposit	Fill of posthole	B
(3788)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3783]	B
(3789)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3761]	B
(3790)	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus	B
(3791)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3792]	B
[3792]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
[3793]	Cut	Cut of L-shaped feature	B
(3794)	Deposit	Layer	B
(3795)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3605]	B
(3796)	Deposit	Stone fill of [3462]	B
(3797)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3462]	B
[3798]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3799)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3798]	B

[3800]	Cut	Cut of potential posthole	B
(3801)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3800]	B
[3802]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3803)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3802]	B
(3804)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3605]	B
(3805)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3684]	B
(3806)	Deposit	Paleosoil	B
(3807)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3841]	B
(3808)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
(3809)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3810]	B
[3810]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3811)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3812]	B
[3812]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3813)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3814]	B
[3814]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
[3815]	Cut	Cut of pit/ditch	B
(3816)	Deposit	Fill of pit/ditch [3815]	B
[3817]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3818)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3817]	B
(3819)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3612]	B
(3820)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
(3821)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
{3822}	Masonry	Building	B
(3823)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3612]	B
(3824)	Deposit	Layer	B
[3825]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3826)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3825]	B
(3827)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3825]	B
(3828)	Deposit	Fill of structure {3583}	B
3829)	Deposit	Fill of structure {3583}	B
3830	-	VOID	B
(3831)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3832]	B
[3832]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3833)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3605]	B
(3834)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(3835)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(3836)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3810]	B
(3837)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3638]	B
(3838)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3841]	B
(3839)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3841]	B
(3840)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3841]	B
[3841]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3842)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3783]	B
[3843]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3844)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3843]	B
(3845)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3843]	B



(3846)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3843]	B
(3847)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3843]	B
(3848)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3843]	B
[3849]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
{3850}	Masonry	Possible structure = {4101}	B
(3851)	Deposit	Cobbled surface	B
(3852)	Deposit	Cobbled surface	B
{3853}	Masonry	Post pad	B
{3854}	Masonry	Post pad	B
(3855)	Deposit	Charcoal/burnt deposit = Group# (4192)	B
[3856]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3857)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3856]	B
[3858]	Cut	Cut of pit/posthole	B
(3859)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [3858]	B
[3860]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3861)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3860]	B
(3862)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3860]	B
{3863}	Masonry	Villa	B
(3864)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3849]	B
{3865}	Masonry	L-shaped wall	B
(3866)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3867]	B
[3867]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
3868	-	VOID	B
{3869}	Masonry	Floor surface- east of wall {3865}	B
{3870}	Masonry	Floor surface- south of wall {3865}	B
{3871}	Masonry	Stone structure	B
{3872}	Masonry	Stone structure	B
(3873)	Deposit	Fill of stone structure {3872}	B
(3874)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3874]	B
[3875]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3876)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3877]	B
[3877]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(3878)	Deposit	Spread	B
(3879)	Deposit	Collapsed wall	B
{3880}	Masonry	Floor surface	B
(3881)	Deposit	Layer	B
(3882)	Deposit	Layer	B
(3883)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3612]	B
{3884}	Masonry	Stone slab in grave cut [3885]	C
[3885]	Cut	Grave cut	C
{3886}	Masonry	Stone slabs in grave cut [3885]	C
(3887)	Deposit	Fill of grave cut [3885]	C
(3888)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3761]	B
(3889)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3612]	B
(3890)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3761]	B
(3891)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3761]	B

[3892]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3893)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3901]	B
(3894)	Deposit	Spread	B
(3895)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3892]	B
(3896)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3892]	B
{3897}	Masonry	Villa wall	B
{3898}	Masonry	Floor surface	B
{3899}	Masonry	Hypocaust	B
(3900)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3612]	B
[3901]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3902)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3892]	B
(3903)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3892]	B
(3904)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3901]	B
(3905)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3901]	B
{3906}	Masonry	Villa partition wall	B
(3907)	Deposit	Layer	B
{3908}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3909)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3612]	B
[3910]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3911)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3910]	B
(3912)	Deposit	Cobbled surface	B
(3913)	Deposit	Stone deposit within villa	B
(3914)	Deposit	Clay deposit	B
{3915}	Masonry	Within villa	B
(3916)	Deposit	Surface scatter of pottery above linear [3761]	B
[3917]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(3918)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3917]	B
(3919)	Deposit	Fill of linear [3917]	B
[3920]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3897}	B
{3921}	Masonry	Villa wall	B
{3922}	Masonry	Flue	B
(3923)	Deposit	Fill of flue {3922}	B
(3924)	Deposit	Burnt clay deposit	B
[3925]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3926]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3927]	Cut	Partition wall foundation cut?	B
[3928]	Cut	Partition wall foundation cut?	B
[3929]	Cut	Foundation cut	B
(3930)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3929]	B
(3931)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [3929]	B
(3932)	Deposit	Area of burnt clay	B
(3933)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3925]	B
(3934)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3926]	B
(3935)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3926]	B
(3936)	Deposit	Fill of partition groove [3927]	B
(3937)	Deposit	Fill of partition groove [3928]	B

(3938)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3917]	B
(3939)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(3940)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(3941)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(3942)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
[3943]	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch	B
(3944)	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear ditch [3943]	B
(3945)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3917]	B
(3946)	Deposit	Postpipe in posthole [3948]	B
(3947)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3948]	B
[3948]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[3949]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[3950]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3951)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3950]	B
[3952]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3953)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3952]	B
(3954)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3901]	B
(3955)	Deposit	Fill of wall {3956}	B
{3956}	Masonry	Villa wall	B
[3957]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3956}	B
{3958}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3959)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3892]	B
[3960]	Cut	Robber cut	B
(3961)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [3960]	B
[3962]	Cut	Robber cut	B
(3963)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [3962]	B
{3964}	Masonry	Wall	B
[3965]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3964}	B
(3966)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3949]	B
3967	Group	Group numbers for postholes [3817], [3925], [3948] & [3786]	B
[3968]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3969)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3968]	B
[3970]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(3971)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3970]	B
[3972]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3973}	B
{3973}	Masonry	Wall	B
[3974]	Cut	Cut for partition	B
(3975)	Deposit	Fill of [3974]	B
(3976)	Deposit	Wall foundation	B
(3977)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3716]	B
[3978]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [3715]	B
(3979)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3978]	B
(3980)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3978]	B
[3981]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3982}	B
{3982}	Masonry	Wall	B
[3983]	Cut	Cut for wall {3984}	B

{3984}	Masonry	Wall	B
(3985)	Deposit	Deposit below wall {3982}	B
(3986)	Deposit	Fill of pit [3763]	B
[3987]	Cut	Robber cut	B
(3988)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut	B
{3989}	Masonry	Flue	B
(3990)	Deposit	Fill of flue {3989}	B
[3991]	Deposit	Fill of posthole [3992]	B
[3992]	Cut	Cut of post	B
(3993)	Deposit	Fill of wall {3863}	B
(3994)	Deposit	Wall stones {3897}	B
[3995]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(3996)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3995]	B
(3997)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3995]	B
(3998)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3995]	B
[3999]	Cut	Cut for flue	B
(4000)	Deposit	Fill of flue [3999]	B
(4001)	Deposit	Fill of wall	B
(4002)	Deposit	Wall stones of {3865}	B
[4003]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4004)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4003]	B
(4005)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4003]	B
4006	-	VOID	B
4007	-	VOID	B
(4008)	Deposit	Spread- subsoil?	B
(4009)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [4012]	B
(4010)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [4012]	B
(4011)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [4012]	B
[4012]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B



4013	-	VOID	B
4014	-	VOID	B
(4015)	Deposit	Stone in wall {3897}	B
[4016]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(4017)	Deposit	Fill of stakehole [4018]	B
[4018]	Cut	Cut of stakehole	B
{4019}	Masonry	Wall	B
[4020]	Cut	Cut for wall {4019}	B
(4021)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [4022]	B
[4022]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(4023)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [4024]	B
[4024]	Cut	Cut of pit/posthole	B
[4025]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall	B
(4026)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4025]	B
(4027)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3715]	B
(4028)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3943]	B
[4029]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(4030)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [4029]	B
(4031)	Deposit	Fill of wall {3897}	B
[4032]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(4033)	Deposit	Fill of pit [4032]	B
[4034]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4035)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4034]	B
(4036)	Deposit	Fill of gully [4037]	B

[4037]	Cut	Cut of gully	B
(4038)	Deposit	Stone wall foundation south side of {4196}	B
[4039]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4040)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4039]	B
[4041]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4042)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4041]	B
[4043]	Cut	Cut of drain	B
{4044}	Masonry	Drain in [4043]	B
(4045)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [4029]	B
(4046)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(4047)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3639]	B
(4048)	Deposit	Fill of linear [4049]	B
[4049]	Cut	Cut of linear	B
(4050)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3841]	B
(4051)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3841]	B
[4052]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4053)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4052]	B
(4054)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3715]	B
(4055)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3707]	B
(4056)	Deposit	Fill of building {3822}	B
(4057)	Deposit	Fill of building {3822}	B
{4058}	Masonry	Wall foundation below {3822}	B
(4059)	Deposit	Stone layer	B
(4060)	Deposit	Layer	B

[4061]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3822}	B
(4062)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4061]	B
{4063}	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3850}	B
(4064)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4063]	B
(4065)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
{4066}	Masonry	Wall	B
(4067)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
(4068)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [3631]	B
[4069]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {4070}	B
{4070}	Masonry	Wall in foundation cut [4069]	B
(4071)	Deposit	Lower stone layer within [4061]	B
(4072)	Deposit	Middle stone layer within [4061]	B
(4073)	Deposit	Upper stone layer within [4061]	B
[4074]	Cut	Cut of ditch; Group# [4193]	B
(4075)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [4074] = Group# (4192)	B
(4076)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3767]	B
(4077)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3767]	B
(4078)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3767]	B
[4079]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3235}	B
[4080]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4081)	Deposit	Packing stones within posthole [4080]	B
[4082]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4083)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4082]	B
[4084]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B

(4085)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4084]	B
[4086]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4087)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4086]	B
[4088]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4089)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4088]	B
[4090]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4091)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4090]	B
[4092]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4093)	Deposit	Fill of posthole	B
[4094]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4095)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4094]	B
{4096}	Masonry	Stones set above {3822}	B
(4097)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4061]	B
(4098)	Deposit	Fill of wall {3822}	B
[4099]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {4101}/{3850}; Group# [4193]	B
(4100)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4193]; Group# (4192)	B
{4101}	Masonry	Wall in foundation cut [4193] = {3850}	B
(4102)	Deposit	Possible coring of structure {4096}	B
(4103)	Deposit	Fill of corn drier {6236}/{4105} = (6235)	B
(4104)	Deposit	Fill of corn drier {6236}/{4105} = (6242)	B
{4105}	Masonry	Stone courses of a corn drier = {6236}	B
[4106]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(4107)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [4106]	B
(4108)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [4106]	B



(4109)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [3792]	B
(4110)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3770]	B
(4111)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3772]	B
(4112)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3772]	B
(4113)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3770]	B
[4114]	Cut	Foundation cut for {4115}	B
{4115}	Masonry	Remnant of wall	B
(4116)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4114]	B
(4117)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [3767]	B
(4118)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4193]; Group# (4192)	B
(4119)	Deposit	Deposit under villa threshold	B
(4120)	Deposit	Black fill within ditch [4140]	B
[4121]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4122)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4121]	B
[4123]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {3614}	B
(4124)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4123]	B
[4125]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(4126)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [4125]	B
{4127}	Masonry	Stone lined pit within [4129]	B
(4128)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [4129]	B
[4129]	Cut	Cut of stone lined pit	B
(4130)	Deposit	Subsoil?	B
(4131)	Group	Trackway on top of [3029]	B
(4132)	Group	Upper fill of [3029]	B

(4133)	Group	Middle fill of [3029]	B
(4134)	Group	Lower fill of [3029]	B
[4135]	Cut	Cut of trackway within [3029]	B
(4136)	Group	Fill of ditch [3770]	B
(4137)	Group	Upper fill of ditch [3772]	B
(4138)	Group	Lower fill of ditch [3772]	B
(4139)	Group	Fill of ditch [3251]	B
[4140]	Group	L-shaped enclosure ditch- [3257], [3843], [3468], [3084], & [3767]	B
(4141)	Group	Primary fill of ditch [4140]	B
(4142)	Group	Fill of ditch [3068]	B
(4143)	Group	Second fill of ditch [3373]	B
(4144)	Group	Third fill of ditch [3373]	B
[4145]	Group	Ditch- [3167], [3792], [3814] & [3832]	B
(4146)	Group	Fill of ditch [4145]	B
[4147]	Group	Ditch- [3027], [3178], & [3196]	B
(4148)	Group	Fill of ditch [4147]	B
(4149)	Group	Buried soil/surface	B
[4150]	Group	Narrow linear under/ west side of wall {3123}	B
(4151)	Group	Fill of linear [4150]	B
(4152)	Group	Fill of ditch [3357]/[3362], consists of (3363), (3364) & (3358)	B
(4153)	Group	Fill of ditch [3338]/[3354], consists of (3339), (3355), & (3356)	B
(4154)	Group	Fill of ditch [4155], consists of (3128), (3143), (3495), & (3718)	B
[4155]	Group	Cut of curvilinear ditch, consists of [3129], [3142], [3469] & [3719]	B

[4156]	Group	Cut of enclosure ditch, consists of [3301], [3225], & [3314]	B
(4157)	Group	Primary fill of ditch [4156]	B
(4158)	Group	Secondary fill of ditch [4156]	B
(4159)	Group	Tertiary fill of ditch [4156]	B
[4160]	Group	Cut of linear ditch, consists of [3120], [3136], [3140], & [4106]	B
(4161)	Group	Fill of linear ditch [4160]	B
(4162)	Group	Fill of linear feature [3396]/[3451], consist of (3397), (3420) & (3450)	B
(4163)	Group	Primary fill of ditch [5015]	B
(4164)	Group	Secondary fill of ditch [5000], consists of (5001), (5016), (5020) & (5022)	B
(4165)	Group	Fill of ditch [5045] consists of (5046), (5062) & (5083)	B
(4166)	Group	Fill of ditch [5088] consists of (5047), (5061), (5063) & (5064)	B
(4167)	Group	Fill of ditch [5088], consists of (5089), (5128), (5135) & (5170)	B
(4168)	Group	Fill of ditch [5073], consists of (5077), (5133), (5137), (5151), (5173), (5181) & (6131)	B
(4169)	Group	Fill of ditch [5073], consists of (5078), (5134), (5139) & (5152)	B
[4170]	Group	Enclosure ditches [3693], [3703], [3857], [3867], [3995], [5127], & [6144]	B
(4171)	Group	Lower fill within enclosure ditch [4170]. Consists of (3694), (3702), (3723), (5126), (5145), (5160), (5161), (5187), & (6145)	B
(4172)	Group	Fill of ditch [3715]. Consists of (3722), (3714), (3737), (3753), (3754), (3765), (3834), (3939), (4027) & (5104)	B
(4173)	Group	Fill of ditch [3761]. Consists of (3762), (3789), (3888) & (3890)	B
(4174)	Group	Fill of ditch [3892]. Consists of (3896), (3902), (3903) & (3959)	B
(4175)	Group	Fill of ditch [3901]. Consists of (3893), (3895), (3904) & (3905)	B
[4176]	Group	Cut for L-shaped linear. Consists of [3198], [3220], [3223] & [3917]	B

(4177)	Group	Fill of L-shaped ditch [4176]. Consists of (3199), (3221), (3224), (3313), (3918), (3919), (3938) & (3945)	B
(4178)	Group	Fill of second fill in enclosure ditch [4170]. Consists of (5125), (5144), (5159) & (3866)	B
[4179]	Group	Cut for northern enclosure ditch. Consists of [3605], [3642], [3775], [4037] & [6110]	B
(4180)	Group	Fill of ditch [4179]. Consists of (3606), (3646), (3650), (3728), (3730), (3776), (3795), (3804), (3833), (4036) & (6111)	B
[4181]	Group	Cut for main northern enclosure ditch. Consists of [3638], [3639], [3682], [3782], [3810], [3841], [3995], [4012], [5174] & [6137]	B
(4182)	Group	Main fill of ditch [3684]. Consists of (3685), (3727), (3790) & (3805)	B
(4183)	Group	Main fill of main enclosure ditch [4181]. Consists of (3649), (3652), (3679), (3681), (3688), (3700), (3712), (3757), (3779), (3807), (3836), (3837), (3840), (3842), (3996), (3998), (4011), (4047), (5175), & (6138)	B
(4184)	Group	Fill of ditch [4181]. Consists of (3648), (3651), (3653), (3680), (3687), (3696), (3699), (3756), (3785), (3788), (3806), (3809), (3839), (3997), (4010), (4046), (5176) & (6139)	B
(4185)	Group	Fill of ditch [4181]. Consists of (3647), (3686), (3688), (3697), (3749), (3750), (3751), (3755), (3838), (3998) & (6140)	B
(4186)	Group	Fill of foundation trench [6066]. Consists of (6067), (6068) & (6195)	B
(4187)	Group	Fill of foundation trench [6045]. Consists of (6064), (6069), (6109) & (6174)	B
(4188)	Group	Fill of foundation trench [6090]. Consists of (6089), (6175), (6196), (6212) & (6224)	B
(4189)	Group	Middle fill of robber trench [3631]/[3707] – consists of (3706), (3820), (3673), (6041), (6051), (6093), (6091)	B
(4190)	Group	Upper fill of robber trench [3631]/[3707] – consists of (3808), (3630), (4055), (6040), (6050)	B
(4191)	Deposit	Fill of drain [4043]/[4044]	B
(4192)	Group	Fill of foundation trench [4193]. Consists of (6215), (4075), (3855), (4118) & (4099)	B
[4193]	Group	Cut of foundation trench. Consists of [6216], [4074] & [4101]	B
(4194)	Group	Fill of foundation trench [3612] – consists (3613), (3819), (3823), (3883), (3889), (3900)	B
(4195)	Group	2 <sup>nd</sup> fill of ditch [3715] – consists of (3940), (3977), (3979)	B
{4196}	Structure	Rectangular structure A	B
[4197]	Group	Foundation cut for {4196} – consists of [3920], [3957], [3981]	B



{4198}	Masonry	Stone threshold into {4196}	B
(4199)	Fill	Fill within foundations {3976} of structure {4196}	B
(4200)	Fill	Fill within foundations {4038} of structure {4196}	B
(4201)	Fill	Fill within foundations {3994} of structure {4196}	B
(4202)	Fill	Mortar layer in {3863}	B
(4203)	Fill	Mortar layer in {3921}	B
[4204]	Cut	Inner foundation trench in {4196}	B
{4205}	Masonry	Post-pad, east of {4196}	B
{4206}	Masonry	Post-pad, NE corner of {4196}	B
{4207}	Layer	Stony layer under {4206}	B
{4208}	Masonry	Post-pad	B
{4209}	Structural	Foundations of small wall on east side of {4196}	B
{4210}	Structural	Flue, SE corner of {4196}	B
{4211}	Structural	Foundation stones in {4212}	B
[4212]	Cut	Cut of foundation trench = {3950}	B
{4213}	Structure	Bathroom	B
{4214}	Structural	Inner wall in foundation trench {3965} in {4213}	B
[4215]	Cut	Foundation trench = {4217} in {4213}	B
{4216}	Structural	Northern wall of {4213}	B
[4217]	Group	Outer foundation cut for {4213} – consists of {3219}, {3233}, {3525}, {3983}, {3987}, {4020}, {4215}	B
{4218}	Structure	Stone culvert in {3654}	B
{4219}	Structure	Manufacturing Structure	B
[4220]	Group	Foundation cut for {4219} – consists of {3131}, {3132}, {3144}, {3462}, {3485}, {3498}	B
(4221)	Deposit	Fill of {4220} – consists of (3130), (3133), (3145), (3343), (3448), (3486), (3497), (3717), (3797)	B
{4222}	Structure	Small paddock area next to {4226}	B
[4223]	Group	Foundation cut for {4222} – consists of {3022}, {3088}, {3147}, {3547}, {4116}	B
(4224)	Group	Fill of foundation cut {4223} – consists of (3023), (3028), (3087), (3089), (3096), (3148)	B
(4225)	Group	Fill of foundation cut {4223}, below wall {4115}/{3545} – consists of (3546), (3579), (4116)	B
{4226}	Structure	Rectangular structure B	B
(4227)	Group	Layer next of {4226} – consists of (3005), (3558), (3559)	B
{4228}	Structural	Foundation repair in wall {3123} in structure {4226}	B
{4229}	Structural	New wall on top of {4228}	B
(4230)	Group	Upper fill of trench, wall {3123} laid on top of – consists of (3297), (3568), (3587)	B
[4231]	Group	Cut of enclosure ditch – consists of {3273}, {3312}, {3324}	B
{4232}	Structural	Flue in SE corner of {4196}, joins to flue {4210}	B
(4234)	Group	Stone surface near entrance to complex – consists of (5011), (5023), (5032), (5048), (5052), (5055), (5064) and (5188)	B
{4235}	Structural	South-east wing of building {4196}	B
{4236}	Group	Postholes – consists of {3643}, {3720}, {3731} and {3733}	B
(4237)	Group	Surface around structure {4196} – consists of (3705) (3744) (3869) (3870) (4059) (4207)	B
[4238]	Group	Postholes – consists of {3952}, {4080}, {4082}, {4084}, {4086} [4090] and [4094]	B
(4239)	Group	Fills of {4238} consists of (3958), (4081), (4083), (4095), (4087), (4085), (4091)	B
[4240]	Group	Postholes within {4219} consists of {3112}, {3114}, {3116}, {3118}	B
[4241]	Group	Postholes of structure {4233} – consists of {3552}, {3553}, {3548},	B

		[3549], [3277], [3554], [3555], [3550], [3283], [3287], [3306], [3551], [3556]	
(4242)	Group	Packing fills of posthole group {4241} consists of – (3575), (3577), (3591), (3589), (3600), (3602)	B
(4243)	Group	Upper fills of posthole group {4241} consists of – (3574), (3570), (3576), (3526), (3599), (3580), (3601)	B
(4244)	Group	Packing fills of small postholes in group {4241} – consists of (3596), (3598), (3278), (3807)	B
{4245}	Group	Foundation stones in trench [4197] consists of {3976}, {3982}, {4015}, {4038}, {3994}	B
[5000]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5001)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5000]	B
(5002)	Deposit	Topsoil	B
(5003)	Deposit	Subsoil	B
(5004)	Deposit	Natural substrate	B
(5005)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5006]	B
[5006]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5007)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5008]	B
[5008]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5009)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5010]	B
[5010]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5011)	Deposit	Occupation layer	B
(5012)	Deposit	Fill of tree bowl [5013]	B
[5013]	Cut	Tree bowl	B
(5014)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [5015]	B
[5015]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(5016)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5000]	B
(5017)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5018]	B
[5018]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5019)	Deposit	Fill of linear cut [5015]	B
(5020)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5000]	B
(5021)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5000]	B
(5022)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5000]	B
(5023)	Deposit	Stone surface	B
[5024]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[5025]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5026)	Deposit	Packing stones in posthole [5024]	B
(5027)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5024]	B
(5028)	Deposit	Packing stones in posthole [5025]	B
(5029)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5025]	B
[5030]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5031)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5030]	B
(5032)	Deposit	Surface	B
(5033)	Deposit	Rubble layer/surface	B
[5034]	Cut	Tree throw	B
(5035)	Deposit	Fill of tree throw	B
{5036}	Masonry	Post-pad	B
(5037)	Deposit	Upper fill of linear feature [5015]	B
(5038)	Deposit	Middle fill of linear feature [5015]	B
(5039)	Deposit	Lower fill of linear feature [5015]	B
[5040]	Cut	Cut for culvert {5041}	B
{5041}	Masonry	Stone culvert in [5040]	B
(5042)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [5040]	B
[5043]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B

(5044)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5043]	B
[5045]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5046)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5045]	B
(5047)	Deposit	Fill of [5043]	B
(5048)	Deposit	Stone surface	B
[5049]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5050)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5049]	B
(5051)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [5015]	B
(5052)	Deposit	Stone surface	B
[5053]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5054)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5053]	B
(5055)	Deposit	Stone layer	B
[5056]	Cut	Cut of well	B
(5057)	Deposit	Upper fill of well [5056]	B
(5058)	Deposit	Fill of well [5056]	B
[5059]	Cut	Cut of pit/tree throw	B
(5060)	Deposit	Fill of pit/tree throw [5059]	B
(5061)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5043]	B
(5062)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5045]	B
(5063)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5043]	B
(5064)	Deposit	Stone layer	B
(5065)	Deposit	Fill of ditches [5015] & [5049]	B
(5066)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [5015]	B
(5067)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5049]	B
(5068)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5049]	B
(5069)	Deposit	Fill of well [5056]	B
(5070)	Deposit	Fill of well [5056]	B
(5071)	Deposit	Fill of well [5056]	B
[5072]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[5073]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5074)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditches [5072] & [5073]	B
(5075)	Deposit	Middle fill of ditches [5072] & [5073]	B
(5076)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditches [5072] & [5073]	B
(5077)	Deposit	Lower fill of [5073]	B
(5078)	Deposit	Upper fill of [5073]	B
(5079)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [5041]	B
(5080)	Deposit	Burnt fill in [5073]	B
(5081)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [5015]	B
(5082)	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [5015]	B
(5083)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5045]	B
[5084]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[5085]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[5086]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5087)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
[5088]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5089)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5088]	B
[5090]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5091)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5090]	B
(5092)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5072]	B
(5093)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5072]	B
(5094)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5097]	B
(5095)	Deposit	Burnt material within ditch [5097]	B
(5096)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5097]	B

[5097]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[5098]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[5099]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
[5100]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5101)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [5100]	B
(5102)	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [5100]	B
[5103]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5104)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5103]	B
(5105)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5084]	B
(5106)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [5084]	B
(5107)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5108)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5109)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5110)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5111)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5112)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5113)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5114)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [5085]	B
(5115)	Deposit	Fill of beam slot [5115]	B
[5116]	Cut	Cut of beam slot	B
[5117]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5118)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5117]	B
(5119)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5117]	B
(5120)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5117]	B
[5121]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5122)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5121]	B
(5123)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5121]	B
(5124)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5125)	Deposit	Tertiary fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5126)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
[5127]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5128)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5088]	B
(5129)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5088]	B
(5130)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5097]	B
(5131)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5117]	B
(5132)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5121]	B
(5133)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
(5134)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
(5135)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5088]	B
(5136)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
(5137)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
(5138)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
(5139)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
5140	-	VOID	B
5141	-	VOID	B
(5142)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5143)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5144)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5145)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
[5146]	Cut	Cut of linear ditch	B
(5147)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [5146]	B
(5148)	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [5146]	B
[5149]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B



[5150]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(5151)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [5073]	B
(5152)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [5073]	B
[5153]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(5154)	Deposit	Fill of pit [5153]	B
[5155]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5156)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5155]	B
5157	-	VOID	B
(5158)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5088]	B
(5159)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5160)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5161)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5162)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5043]	B
(5163)	Deposit	Buried soil	B
[5164]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(5165)	Deposit	Fill of pit [5164]	B
[5166]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(5167)	Deposit	Fill of pit [5166]	B
[5168]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5169)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5168]	B
(5170)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5088]	B
(5171)	Deposit	Fill of [5172]	B
[5172]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5173)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
[5174]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5175)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5174]	B
(5176)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5174]	B
(5177)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
[5178]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[5179]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5180)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5179]	B
(5181)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5073]	B
(5182)	Deposit	Fill of pit [5153]	B
(5183)	Deposit	Layer	B
(5184)	Deposit	Layer	B
[5185]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(5186)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5185]	B
(5187)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5127]	B
(5188)	Deposit	Spread	B
(5189)	Deposit	Layer	B
(5190)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [5185]	B
(6000)	Deposit	Topsoil	B
(6001)	Deposit	Subsoil	B
(6002)	Deposit	Natural substrate	B
[6003]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6004)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6003]	B
[6005]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6006)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6005]	B
[6007]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6008)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6007]	B
[6009]	Cut	Cut for cist burial {6010}	B
{6010}	Masonry	Cist burial	B
(6011)	Deposit	Fill of cist burial {6010}	B

(6012)	Deposit	Fill of lime kiln [6024]	B
(6013)	Deposit	Mortar deposit in lime kiln [6024]	B
(6014)	Deposit	Layer	B
(6015)	Deposit	Layer	B
(6016)	Deposit	Disturbed layer over wall	B
(6017)	Deposit	Disturbed layer over wall	B
(6018)	Deposit	Disturbed layer over wall	B
(6019)	Deposit	Disturbed layer over wall	B
(6020)	Deposit	Disturbed layer over wall	B
(6021)	Deposit	Disturbed layer over wall	B
(6022)	Deposit	Disturbed layer	B
(6023)	Deposit	Charcoal fill of [6024]	B
[6024]	Cut	Cut of lime kiln	B
(6025)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6026]	B
[6026]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
[6027]	Cut	Cut of modern service	B
(6028)	Deposit	Layer	B
(6029)	Deposit	Burnt clay base of [6024]	B
[6030]	Cut	Cut for well {6031}	B
{6031}	Masonry	Well in [6030]	B
(6032)	Deposit	Fill of well {6031}	B
(6033)	Deposit	Packing soil around well {6031}	B
(6034)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6035]	B
[6035]	Cut	Posthole	B
(6036)	Deposit	Layer	B
[6037]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(6038)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6037]	B
[6039]	Cut	Foundation trench for villa	B
(6040)	Deposit	Upper fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6041)	Deposit	Lower fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6042)	Deposit	Spread	B
(6043)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6044]	B
[6044]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
[6045]	Cut	Cut of n/s foundation trench	B
(6046)	Deposit	Packing stones of posthole [6044]	B
[6047]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6048)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6047]	B
(6049)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6050)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6051)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6052)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6053)	Deposit	Track-way	B
(6054)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6055]	B
[6055]	Cut	Foundation trench of internal wall	B
6056	-	VOID	B
6057	-	VOID	B
[6058]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(6059)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6058]	B
(6060)	Deposit	Demolition deposit overlying villa	B
(6061)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6062]	B
[6062]	Cut	Cut of foundations	B
{6063}	Masonry	Wall foundations	B
(6064)	Deposit	Fill of foundations	B

{6065}	Masonry	Foundations of villa	B
[6066]	Cut	Foundation trench of internal wall	B
(6067)	Deposit	Fill of [6066]	B
(6068)	Deposit	Fill of [6066]	B
(6069)	Deposit	Fill of [6045]	B
[6070]	Cut	Robber cut	B
(6071)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [6070]	B
[6072]	Cut	Robber cut	B
(6073)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [6072]	B
(6074)	Deposit	Layer	B
{6075}	Masonry	Wall on foundation {6065}	B
[6076]	Cut	Robber cut	B
(6077)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [6076]	B
[6078]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(6079)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [6078]	B
(6080)	Deposit	Possible floor surface	B
(6081)	Deposit	Layer	B
(6082)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6062]	B
{6083}	Masonry	Wall foundations	B
(6084)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [6085]	B
[6085]	Cut	Robber cut	B
{6086}	Masonry	External wall of villa	B
[6087]	Cut	Construction cut for {6086}	B
(6088)	Deposit	Demolition layer	B
(6089)	Deposit	Robber trench backfill over wall {6199}	B
[6090]	Cut	Construction cut for wall	B
(6091)	Deposit	Rubble backfill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6092)	Deposit	Rubble backfill of foundation trench [6045]	B
(6093)	Deposit	Rubble backfill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6094)	Deposit	Levelling deposit	B
(6095)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6101]	B
6096	-	VOID	B
6097	-	VOID	B
(6098)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6047]	B
(6099)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6047]	B
6100	-	VOID	B
[6101]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(6102)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
(6103)	Deposit	Upper fill of [6039]	B
{6104}	Masonry	Stone foundation within [6039]	B
[6105]	Cut	Foundation cut for wall {6106}	B
{6106}	Masonry	Wall foundation	B
(6107)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [6105]	B
(6108)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [6055]	B
(6109)	Deposit	Layer	B
[6110]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6111)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6110]	B
[6112]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6113)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6112]	B
(6114)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
[6115]	Cut	Foundation cut for inner wall	B
(6116)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [6116]	B
{6117}	Masonry	Foundation stones within [6115]	B

[6118]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6119)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6118]	B
[6120]	Cut	Cut of culvert {6122}	B
(6121)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [6120]	B
{6122}	Masonry	Culvert within [6120]	B
[6123]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6124)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6123]	B
6125	-	VOID	B
[6126]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(6127)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6126]	B
[6128]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(6129)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6128]	B
[6130]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6131)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6130]	B
[6132]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6133)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6133]	B
(6134)	Deposit	Levelling layer	B
(6135)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [6039]	B
(6136)	Deposit	Fill of robber trench [6039]	B
[6137]	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch	B
(6138)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6137]	B
(6139)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6137]	B
(6140)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6137]	B
(6141)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6137]	B
[6142]	Cut	Cut of linear feature	B
(6143)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [6142]	B
[6144]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6145)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6144]	B
[6146]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6147)	Deposit	Lower fill of pit [6146]	B
(6148)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6146]	B
[6149]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6150)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6149]	B
(6151)	Deposit	Fill of modern service [6027]	B
[6152]	Cut	Cut of drain	B
{6153}	Masonry	Stone drain	B
6154	-	VOID	B
6155	-	VOID	B
6156	-	VOID	B
6157	-	VOID	B
6158	-	VOID	B
{6159}	Masonry	Post pad	B
{6160}	Masonry	Foundation stones in [6039]	B
{6161}	Masonry	Foundation stones in [6045]	B
{6162}	Masonry	Wall	B
{6163}	Masonry	Wall	B
[6164]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6165)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6164]	B
(6166)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6164]	B
{6167}	Masonry	Square foundation plinth	B
{6168}	Masonry	Foundation plinth	B
{6169}	Masonry	Wall foundation in [6039]	B
[6170]	Cut	Cut of foundation trench	B



{6171}	Masonry	Wall in [6170]	B
6172	-	VOID	B
{6173}	Masonry	Exterior villa wall	B
(6174)	Deposit	Deposit covering and between foundation stones {6065}	B
(6175)	Deposit	Deposit covering and between foundation stones in [6090]	B
(6176)	Deposit	Deposit overlying floor	B
[6177]	Cut	Cut of posthole	B
(6178)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [6177]	B
(6179)	Deposit	Collapsed wall	B
{6180}	Masonry	Foundation wall in [3039]	B
{6181}	Masonry	Wall above {6180}	B
{6182}	Masonry	Foundation wall in [3039]	B
{6183}	Masonry	Wall above {6182}	B
(6184)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6039]	B
{6185}	Masonry	Foundation wall in [6039]	B
(6186)	Deposit	Fill of wall {6181}	B
[6187]	Cut	Slot in slag heap	B
(6188)	Deposit	Fill of slot [6187]	B
(6189)	Deposit	Burnt clay deposit	B
(6190)	Deposit	Layer	B
(6191)	Deposit	Fill of drain [6152]	B
[6192]	Cut	Cut of ditch	B
(6193)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6192]	B
(6194)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [6192]	B
(6195)	Deposit	Fill of foundation/robber trench [6066]	B
(6196)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6090]	B
{6197}	Structure	Roman villa	B
{6198}	Masonry	South wall of villa	B
{6199}	Masonry	Footings for wall {6163}	B
{6200}	Masonry	Remnant of wall over footings {6086}	B
[6201]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {6162}	B
(6202)	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [6201]	B
[6203]	Cut	Foundation cut	B
(6204)	Deposit	Fill of foundation cut [6203]	B
(6205)	Deposit	Levelling layer	B
[6206]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6207)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6206]	B
(6208)	Deposit	Levelling deposit	B
(6209)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6210]	B
[6210]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6211)	Deposit	Levelling deposit	B
(6212)	Deposit	Soil matrix around wall {6199}	B
[6213]	Cut	Cut of foundation for {6167}	B
(6214)	Deposit	Fill of {6167}	B
(6215)	Deposit	Fill of [6216] = Group# (4192)	B
[6216]	Cut	Cut of foundation trench; Group# [4193]	B
(6217)	Deposit	Levelling layer	B
(6218)	Deposit	Fill of ditch/robber trench [6220]	B
(6219)	Deposit	Fill of ditch/robber trench [6220]	B
[6220]	Cut	Cut of ditch/robber trench	B
(6221)	Deposit	Collapse	B
(6222)	Deposit	Deposit	B
(6223)	Deposit	Levelling layer	B

(6224)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6090]	B
(6225)	Deposit	Fill of foundation trench [6105]	B
(6226)	Deposit	Fill of posthole/pit [6227]	B
[6227]	Cut	Cut of posthole/pit	B
[6228]	Cut	Foundation trench for {6182}	B
[6229]	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	B
(6230)	Deposit	Fill of possible posthole [6229]	B
(6231)	Deposit	Fill of foundation {6182}	B
6232	-	VOID	B
(6233)	Deposit	Levelling layer	B
{6234}	Masonry	Stone lining of pit	B
(6235)	Deposit	Burnt deposit in corn dryer {6236} = (4103)	B
{6236}	Structure	Corn drier = {4105}	B
[6237]	Cut	Cut for corn drier {6236}	B
(6238)	Deposit	Levelling layer	B
[6239]	Cut	Cut of pit	B
(6240)	Deposit	Fill of pit [6239]	B
(6241)	Deposit	Fill of posthole/pit [6227]	B
(6242)	Deposit	Rubble collapse on {6236} = (4104)	B
(6243)	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [6244]	B
[6244]	Cut	Robber cut	B
(6245)	Deposit	Levelling deposit	B
[6246]	Cut	Cut of ditch/robber trench = [6220]	B
(6247)	Deposit	Fill of ditch/robber trench [6246]	B
[6248]	Cut	Cut of inner foundation trench in villa {6197}	B

*Table 20: List of Contexts issued during the Excavation*

## APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATABASE

Context	Area	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Comments
3806		Lead	1	11		
4120		Lead	2	38		
1000	K	CBM	68	1707	MLC4	
1001	O	CBM	36	881	LC3-C4	
1029	A	CBM	2	3	RB	
1052		CBM	1	13	RB	
1100	O	CBM	1	100	RB	
2030		CBM	5	484	C2-C4	
2031		CBM	2	39	C2-EC3	
2204		CBM	1	157	C3-C4	
2215		CBM	4	148	MC3-C4	
2222		CBM	1	155	MC3-C4	
2257		CBM	3	234	C2	
2262		CBM	3	345	MLC3	
2329	C	CBM	1	59	MC3-C4	
3023		CBM	1	84	C2-C4	
3035	B	CBM	2	316	C2-C3	
3044		CBM	1	97	RB	
3046		CBM	1	178	RB	
3060		CBM	2	32	RB	
3071	B	CBM	1	18	C2-C3	
3080		CBM	2	75	C2-C3	
3087		CBM	1	28	C2	
3093		CBM	7	44	MLC1	
3122		CBM	3	192	RB	
3127		CBM	4	392	C2-C3	
3143		CBM	1	25	RB	
3159		CBM	7	28	MC3-C4	
3161		CBM	6	6	LC2-C3	<124>
3168		CBM	68	63	MLC2	<127>
3170		CBM	47	122	C2-C4	<129>
3171		CBM	2	344	RB	Tile with lattice decoration (x 1, 74g)
3176		CBM	11	29	C3-C4	
3203		CBM	11	1090	RB	
3204	O	CBM	16	2102	LC3-C4	
3221	O	CBM	1	28	MC1-EC2	
3234	B	CBM	2	62	C3-C4	
3260		CBM	1	27	C2-C4	
3270		CBM	10	1582	C4	Box tile fragments

3272		CBM	1	2	RB	<194>
3276	O	CBM	1	19	C2-EC3	
3315	B	CBM	6	287	RB?	
3353		CBM	1	10	C2	
3368	O	CBM	44	6511	EMC4	
3369	B	CBM	9	862	LC3-C4	
3384		CBM	2	98	LC1-C2	
3405		CBM	3	2	LC3-C4	<210>
3425	O	CBM	19	1344	RB	
3442	K	CBM	3	66	RB	
3489	J	CBM	2	9	RB	
3494	B	CBM	1	24	C2	
3511		CBM	2	21	C2	
3520		CBM	1	104	C2+	
3544	B	CBM	2	13	C2+	
3546	B	CBM	1	23	RB	
3569		CBM	1	54	C2	
3582		CBM	5	47	MC3-C4	
3584	B	CBM	6	674	LC3-C4	
3619		CBM	28	1575	RB	
3623	B	CBM	21	245	MC3-C4	
3628	X	CBM	2	353	LC3-C4	
3634		CBM	3	82	RB?	
3640		CBM	13	663	LC3-C4	
3651	B	CBM	1	53	C3-C4	
3676		CBM	4	21	MC3-C4	
3678		CBM	30	436	C3-C4	<308>
3685		CBM	4	127	LC3-C4	
3692		CBM	3	15	LC3-C4	
3697	B	CBM	5	87	C3-C4	
3726		CBM	1	13	LC3-C4	
3728		CBM	2	43	LC3-C4	
3740		CBM	33	817	C12-C13	
3741		CBM	7	371	LC3-C4	
3743	B	CBM	22	384	C3-C4	
3747		CBM	11	433	RB	
3752		CBM	1	18	LC3-C4	
3758		CBM	5	591	LC3-C4	
3774	B	CBM	8	64	C2+	
3787		CBM	1	1	RB?	<336>
3791		CBM	2	23	RB	
3806		CBM	4	884	C4	
3828	B	CBM	3	30	RB?	
3830		CBM	1	125	C19	



3881		CBM	7	332	C4	
3894		CBM	1	152	C2	
3895		CBM	1	5	MC1-EC2	
3907		CBM	1	12	LC2-C3	
3919		CBM	1	3	RB?	
4000	X	CBM	1	6	?	
4006		CBM	4	259	MLC4	
4016		CBM	2	8	LC3-C4	
4026		CBM	2	112	C12-C13	
4046	X	CBM	3	15	C3-C4	
4056		CBM	4	181	LC3-C4	
4059	B	CBM	5	54	C2-C4	
4077		CBM	1	10	MLC2+	
4104		CBM	1	391	?	
4105		CBM	5	102	LC3-C4	
5187		CBM	1	39	MLC2	
6014	HFT	CBM	16	1356	C3-C4, Mod	
6018	HFT	CBM	1	18	C2-C4	
6028	HFT	CBM	3	26	?	
6033	HFT	CBM	2	51	C2+	
6042	HFT	CBM	4	208	C4	
6049	HFT	CBM	1	20	RB	
6052	HFT	CBM	3	3	RB	
6060	HFT	CBM	1	26	MC3-C4	
6067	HFT	CBM	7	113	C2-C4	
6176	HFT	CBM	3	26	LC3-C4	
6184	HFT	CBM	1	143	LC3-C4	
6191	HFT	CBM	8	1325	?	
6235	HFT	CBM	2	747	C2-C4	Imbreces
u/s		CBM	20	1881	RB-Med	
1001		Clay Pipe	1	3	PM	Stem
3230		Clay Pipe	1	3	PM	
3676	O	Clay Pipe	1	2	PM	Stem
3740		Clay Pipe	1	3	PM	
6017	HFT	Clay Pipe	1	4	PM	
u/s		Clay Pipe	1	8	PM	
2031		Clinker	1	2	U	
2034		Clinker	1	3	U	
2035		Clinker	1	3	U	
2079		Clinker	6	44	U	
2125		Clinker	1	3	U	
2140		Clinker	3	6	U	
2253		Clinker	2	10	U	
2262		Clinker	17	53	U	

2303		Clinker	1	24	U	
2417		Clinker	41	11	U	<256>
3384		Clinker	7	19	U	
5038		Clinker	2	12	U	
6145	HFT	Clinker	1	10	U	
U/S		Clinker	1	3	U	
3368	O	Concrete	9	1483	C4	
3706		Concrete	2	15	RB	
3921		Concrete	28	243	C2-C4	<394>
u/s		CuA	6	20		
2009		Fired Clay	5	3	C1-C2	<29>
2034		Fired Clay	3	25	MC3-C4	
2035		Fired Clay	8	21	C3-C4	
2039		Fired Clay	8	25	MC3-C4	
2042		Fired Clay	1	10	MLC1	
2044		Fired Clay	1	16	RB	
2081		Fired Clay	2	1	RB	<31>
2280		Fired Clay	2	42	MC3-C4	
2362		Fired Clay	1	4	LC2-C4	<265>
3026		Fired Clay	3	279	C2-C4	
3207		Fired Clay	7	3	RB	from cremation 18
3208		Fired Clay	2	1	RB	from cremation 19
3328		Fired Clay	7	4	C2-C4	from cremation 27
3375		Fired Clay	2	51	LC1-C2	<190>
3442	K	Fired Clay	1	10	LC3-C4	
3486		Fired Clay	2	1	RB?	<219>
3546		Fired Clay	3	2	RB?	<232>
3574		Fired Clay	41	2	RB	<241>
3596		Fired Clay	10	1	RB	<244>
3616		Fired	454	520	RB	<239>

		Clay				
3619		Fired Clay	260	288	RB	<248>
3620		Fired Clay	13	73	RB	<249>
3634		Fired Clay	30	5	RB	<302>
3644		Fired Clay	90	514	RB	<253>
3647		Fired Clay	4	2	RB	<309>
3685		Fired Clay	4	2	LC3-C4	<323>
3692		Fired Clay	5	95	LC3-C4	<312>
3697		Fired Clay	2	1	C3-C4	<313>
3712		Fired Clay	89	84	RB	<316>
3730		Fired Clay	3	2	RB	<330>
3736		Fired Clay	1	1	RB	<327>
3754		Fired Clay	1	1	C1	<331>
3760		Fired Clay	3	1	RB	<334>
3771		Fired Clay	3	13	RB	<444>
3773		Fired Clay	26	26	RB	<442>
3808		Fired Clay	1	3	MLC4	<345>
3826		Fired Clay	31	13	C4	<373>
3859		Fired Clay	28	12	C2-C4	<387>
3894		Fired Clay	1	8	C2	
4051		Fired Clay	1	6	LC3-C4	
6173	HFT	Fired Clay	2	23	MC3-C4	
6295	HFT	Fired Clay	1	11	C3-C4	
1000		Flint	5	41		
1011		Flint	1	2		Burnt
1024	A	Flint	1	3		
2046		Flint	1	7		

2048		Flint	1	2		
2051		Flint	1	2		
2053		Flint	1	4		
2054		Flint	1	5		
2061		Flint	2	9		
2062		Flint	1	1		
2290	C	Flint	1	2		
2326		Flint	1	13		
2363	C	Flint	1	30		
2421		Flint	2	1		<251>
3032	B	Flint	1	10		
3033	B	Flint	4	10		
3123		Flint	1	2		
3137		Flint	1	3		
3217		Flint	1	2		
3356		Flint	1	1		<176>
3375		Flint	1	1		<190>
3740		Flint	2	4		
3768		Flint	2	1		<445>
3791		Flint	1	1		<339>
3806	B	Flint	1	2		
3829		Flint	1	2		
3831		Flint	1	2		
3958		Flint	1	12		
3994		Flint	1	3		
4000	X	Flint	1	4		
4027		Flint	1	4		
4117		Flint	1	16		
4130		Flint	2	7		
6022	HFT	Flint	2	3		
6028	HFT	Flint	1	3		
6095	HFT	Flint	1	2		
u/s		Flint	36	858		
1000		Glass	3	76	RB	
1001		Glass	2	15		
2063		Glass	1	2		
2065		Glass	1	7		
2342		Glass	2	19		<197>
2417		Glass	1	4		
2419		Glass	1	1		<259>
3031		Glass	2	1		<91>
3126	B	Glass	1	3		
3209		Glass	1	3		
3234	B	Glass	1	32		



3313		Glass	1	1		<138>
3442	K	Glass	2	5		
3544		Glass	1	1		<248>
3584	B	Glass	2	10		
3596		Glass	1	1		<244>
3640		Glass	1	3		
3685		Glass	1	1		<323>
3743		Glass	1	2		
4000	X	Glass	2	5		
4051		Glass	1	3		<419>
4077		Glass	1	4		
5078		Glass	1	3		
6095	HFT	Glass	1	2		
u/s		Glass	3	103		
3203		Human Remains	10	9	C1-C4	Neonatal remains, 10 frags (9g) cranium
3203		Human Remains	4	12	C1-C4	Neonatal remains, L femur & tib, L & R fibs
3203		Human Remains	2	3	C1-C4	Neonatal remains, R prox femur & R tib
3203		Human Remains	3	2	C1-C4	3 rib frags
1000		Iron	4	51		
2001		Iron	1	71		
2014		Iron	4			
2031		Iron	1	14		
2032		Iron	1	18		
2034		Iron	2	17		
2061		Iron	1	10		
2065		Iron	4	81		
2066		Iron	1	38		
2079		Iron	1	7		
2198		Iron	1	2		<67>
2236		Iron	1	40		
2417		Iron	1	40		
3028	B	Iron	1	9		
3033	B	Iron	2	110		
3069		Iron	1	10		
3202	O	Iron	2	18		
3204	O	Iron	1	22		
3209		Iron	2	26		
3218		Iron	1	8		
3230		Iron	1	13		
3240		Iron	1	2		<446>
3268		Iron	1	11		

3270	O	Iron	4	78		
3280		Iron	1	16		
3310		Iron	4	3		<107>
3405	B	Iron	3	93		
3442		Iron	5	81		
3448		Iron	1	31		
3561		Iron	14	8		
3569		Iron	1	7		
3574		Iron	2	2		<241>
3584	O	Iron	10	107		
3585		Iron	1	12		
3596		Iron	5	12		<244>
3607		Iron	6	52		
3609	B	Iron	5	39		
3620		Iron	1	38		<249>
3623	B	Iron	2	25		
3628	B	Iron	6	60		
3634		Iron	80	262		
3640		Iron	2	33		
3656	O	Iron	1	6		
3676	O	Iron	8	70		
3678	O	Iron	10	131		<308>
3680	B	Iron	1	8		
3685		Iron	4	24		
3706		Iron	2	75		
3726		Iron	5	115		
3740		Iron	5	158		
3741		Iron	2	12		
3749		Iron	1	195		
3758		Iron	1	39		
3806		Iron	1	107		
3826		Iron	1	2		<373>
3829		Iron	1	4		
3833		Iron	1	9		
3839		Iron	2	12		
3874		Iron	3	16		
3876		Iron	1	10		<377>
3878		Iron	3	48		
3881	B	Iron	13	165		
3887		Iron	33	350		
3953		Iron	4	30		
3976		Iron	2	2		<406>
4002		Iron	1	8		
4119		Iron	2	13		

4128	X	Iron	1	10		
5075	FF	Iron	1	27		
5124	FF	Iron	7	59		
5126	FF	Iron	4	23		
5128		Iron	3	31		
6014	HFT	Iron	1	5		
6015	HFT	Iron	3	14		
6031	HFT	Iron	1	58		
6033	HFT	Iron	1	3		
6048	HFT	Iron	1	9		
6067	HFT	Iron	5	42		
6089	HFT	Iron	1	19		
6135	HFT	Iron	1	8		
6178	HFT	Iron	2	20		
6184	HFT	Iron	1	4		
6241	HFT	Iron	1	30		
6295	HFT	Iron	4	21		
u/s		Iron	43	433		
2032		Iron	2	30		
2432	C	Iron	1	39		
3272		Iron	2	1		
3692		Iron	1	44		
3750		Iron	2	32		
3907	B	Iron	3	44		
3935		Iron	2	32		
4056		Iron	1	5		
5087	FF	Iron	11	144		
6036	HFT	Iron	1	28		
6095	HFT	Iron	4	40		
3353		Iron ore	1	237	U	
3678	O	Lead	1	12		
5003	FF	Lead	10	113		
3808		Mortar	23	204	RB	<345>
3953		Mortar	4	13	RB	<400>
6021	HFT	Mortar	9	32	RB	
6049	HFT	Mortar	2	11	RB	
6240	HFT	Mortar	3	43	RB	
1000		Pottery	313	2668	MLC4; 19th C	
1001	O	Pottery	100	824	LC3-C4; LC18-19	
1011		Pottery	2	39	C12-C13	
1023	A	Pottery	2	7	C11-C13	
1031		Pottery	2	8	RB	
2001		Pottery	11	163	C3-C4	
2003		Pottery	34	638	C3-C4	

2004		Pottery	4	92	C2-C4	
2007		Pottery	4	34	RB	<17>
2009		Pottery	17	329	C1-C2	
2009		Pottery	1	1	C3-C4	<29>
2014		Pottery	16	144	C3-C4	
2019		Pottery	13	124	LC2-C3	
2020		Pottery	11	143	C3-C4	
2030		Pottery	14	80	C2-C4	
2031		Pottery	38	452	C2-EC3	
2032		Pottery	41	248	C3+	
2034		Pottery	34	164	MC3-C4	
2035		Pottery	22	185	C3-C4	
2039		Pottery	12	49	MC3-C4	
2042		Pottery	142	3297	MLC1	
2044		Pottery	1	3	RB	
2047	C	Pottery	10	41	C2-C4	
2048		Pottery	1	9	C2-C4	
2051		Pottery	1	17	C18	
2053		Pottery	7	58	C3-C4	
2054		Pottery	1	4	RB	
2061		Pottery	4	21	MC3-C4	
2063		Pottery	1	4	C2-C4	
2065		Pottery	5	166	RB	
2066		Pottery	28	264	RB	
2070		Pottery	39	721	C2	
2072		Pottery	44	685	LC1-C2	
2073		Pottery	25	275	C2-C4	
2076		Pottery	53	526	LC3-C4	
2078		Pottery	51	284	C2+	
2079		Pottery	178	3516	C3	
2080		Pottery	110	1651	C3-C4	
2081		Pottery	28	870	RB	
2082		Pottery	59	772	RB	
2083		Pottery	8	27	C2-C4	
2085		Pottery	10	110	C3-C4	
2092		Pottery	30	161	MC2-C3	
2093		Pottery	14	38	C2-C4	
2107		Pottery	1	11	RB	
2111		Pottery	1	6	C1+	
2121		Pottery	2	37	RB	
2123		Pottery	7	11	RB	
2125		Pottery	6	41	MC2-C4	
2131		Pottery	4	30	C2-C4	
2134		Pottery	10	137	C2+	



2135		Pottery	3	7	RB	
2138		Pottery	2	55	RB	
2140		Pottery	23	164	LC2-C3	
2142		Pottery	8	74	C2-C4	
2144		Pottery	25	117	LC2-C3	
2150		Pottery	2	23	C2-C4	
2152		Pottery	104	1120	MLC3	
2156		Pottery	14	80	C2-C4	<55>
2158		Pottery	52	782	MC3-C4	
2159		Pottery	6	70	C2-C4	
2160		Pottery	17	245	C3-C4	
2172		Pottery	9	36	LIA-C1	
2180		Pottery	2	54	C2-C4	
2181		Pottery	24	368	C3-C4	
2183		Pottery	7	49	C3-C4	
2184		Pottery	8	148	C2-C3	
2185		Pottery	1	7	RB	
2198		Pottery	2	4	RB	<67>
2201	C	Pottery	9	47	C2-C4	
2202		Pottery	77	1528	MLC1+	
2203		Pottery	1	6	C3-C4	
2204		Pottery	33	715	C3-C4	
2205	C	Pottery	3	11	MC2-C3	
2210		Pottery	42	86	MLC1	
2212		Pottery	3	47	MC1-MC2	
2213		Pottery	2	10	MC1-C2	
2214		Pottery	26	331	C2-C3	
2215		Pottery	58	703	MC3-C4	
2216		Pottery	4	100	MC1-C2	
2217		Pottery	14	74	C3-C4	
2221		Pottery	2	18	C2-C4	
2222		Pottery	151	1981	MC3-C4	
2225		Pottery	53	843	MLC3	
2230		Pottery	3	42	MC1-C2	
2235		Pottery	29	198	LC1-EC2	
2236		Pottery	174	2743	EMC3	
2238		Pottery	4	39	C2	
2240		Pottery	26	189	C2-C3	
2242		Pottery	5	37	RB	
2243		Pottery	66	2623	MLC1	
2244		Pottery	92	598	EMC1	
2245		Pottery	2	15	C1	
2252		Pottery	81	831	MLC3	
2253		Pottery	115	1274	MC3-C4	

2257		Pottery	93	844	C2	
2258		Pottery	6	102	LC1-C2	
2261		Pottery	32	489	C2-C3	
2262		Pottery	100	1055	MLC3	
2266	C	Pottery	5	16	RB	
2267		Pottery	4	45	C2-C3	
2275		Pottery	20	280	C3-C4	
2277		Pottery	22	312	MC2-EC3	
2278		Pottery	34	453	LC2-EC3	
2280		Pottery	42	350	MC3-C4	
2282	C	Pottery	6	47	C2-C3	
2286		Pottery	68	913	C3+	
2287		Pottery	121	1495	LC1-C3	
2288		Pottery	2	17	C1-C2	
2291		Pottery	64	615	C2	
2297		Pottery	191	2247	MLC2	
2300	C	Pottery	4	23	RB	
2301		Pottery	16	154	C2-C4	
2303		Pottery	118	2207	MC2-EC3	
2306		Pottery	12	581	MC3-C4	
2307		Pottery	12	158	C3-C4	
2308	C	Pottery	4	77	MC3-C4	
2323	C	Pottery	19	172	C2-C4	
2325	C	Pottery	2	9	RB	
2326		Pottery	133	1578	MLC3	
2328		Pottery	131	1303	RB	
2329	C	Pottery	43	290	MC3-C4	
2333	C	Pottery	4	229	C4	
2335		Pottery	5	107	C2-C4	
2336		Pottery	5	237	RB	
2337		Pottery	5	357	MC3-C4	
2340		Pottery	62	558	LC2-C3	
2341		Pottery	183	1689	LC1-C2	
2342		Pottery	300	3097	LC3-C4	
2345		Pottery	3	13	C1-C2	
2347	C	Pottery	1	24	RB	
2351		Pottery	1	1	C2-C4	
2354		Pottery	6	50	C1	
2359		Pottery	5	34	C1	
2362	C	Pottery	5	19	LC2-C4	<265>
2363	C	Pottery	34	278	LC1-C2	
2380		Pottery	5	97	C2-C4	
2391		Pottery	12	415	C2	
2397		Pottery	4	83	C1-C2	

2399	C	Pottery	5	24	RB	
2401	C	Pottery	2	10	MC1-C2	
2417		Pottery	177	2187	LC2-EC3	<256>
2421		Pottery	12	6	C2	<251>
2425	C	Pottery	4	149	C1	<261>
2432	C	Pottery	16	192	LC2-EC3	<258>
2434		Pottery	1	5	C1-C2	
2435		Pottery	3	62	MC1-C2	
2437		Pottery	10	202	C2-C3	<257>
2450	X	Pottery	18	150	C2	
2499		Pottery	2	7	RB	
2839		Pottery	2	7	C2-C4	
3004		Pottery	12	47	C2+	
3006		Pottery	2	17	LIA-C1	
3023		Pottery	4	17	C2-C4	
3026		Pottery	1	3	C2-C4	
3028	B	Pottery	1	4	RB	
3031		Pottery	1	2	C2-C4	<91>
3033	B	Pottery	42	576	C3-C4	
3034		Pottery	1	22	C2	
3035		Pottery	34	335	C2-C3	
3040	B	Pottery	6	58	MLC2	
3042		Pottery	1	23	RB	
3044		Pottery	4	11	RB	
3046		Pottery	1	6	RB	
3069		Pottery	13	44	C2-C3	
3070		Pottery	4	32	RB	
3071	B	Pottery	4	32	C2-C3	
3072		Pottery	8	423	MC1-C3	
3073		Pottery	14	250	C2-C3	
3074		Pottery	8	184	C2+	
3075		Pottery	1	52	C2-C3	
3076		Pottery	16	1588	LC1-C2	
3078		Pottery	29	606	C2-C3	
3079		Pottery	65	890	C2-EC3	
3080		Pottery	7	155	C2-C3	
3085		Pottery	2	13	LIA-C1	
3087		Pottery	2	2	C2	
3089	B	Pottery	6	36	C2-C3	<98>
3093		Pottery	1	7	MLC1	
3097		Pottery	22	392	LC2-EC3	
3101		Pottery	32	398	LC2-C3	
3121		Pottery	7	82	C2	
3123		Pottery	18	195	C2	

3126	B	Pottery	24	110	C2-C3	
3127	B	Pottery	82	671	C2-C3	
3139		Pottery	3	20	MLC1	
3145		Pottery	11	30	RB	
3146		Pottery	2	27	MC1-C2	
3149		Pottery	1	16	C2-C4	
3159		Pottery	10	94	MC3-C4	
3161		Pottery	6	64	LC2-C3	
3164		Pottery	2	12	C2-C4	
3166		Pottery	2	3	C2-C4	<126>
3168		Pottery	6	85	MLC2	<127>
3170		Pottery	8	53	C2-C4	<129>
3172		Pottery	2	80	LC2-C4	
3176		Pottery	4	79	C3-C4	
3182		Pottery	3	21	RB	
3202	O	Pottery	97	1210	LC3-C4; LC17-C18	
3204	O	Pottery	9	54	LC3-C4	
3207		Pottery	13	14	RB	
3209		Pottery	171	1117	LC3-C4	
3213	O	Pottery	38	448	C3	<121>
3214		Pottery	6	4	C2-C4	
3217		Pottery	5	51	C2-C4	
3221	O	Pottery	5	25	MC1-EC2	
3224	O	Pottery	3	7	MC1-C2	
3228	B	Pottery	14	112	C2-C3	<134>
3230		Pottery	82	460	C3-C4	
3232		Pottery	1	5	RB	
3234	B	Pottery	13	133	C3-C4	
3240		Pottery	69	507	LC3-C4	<446>
3250		Pottery	5	8	C2-C3	<213>
3258	O	Pottery	5	23	LC1-C2	
3259		Pottery	6	46	C2+	
3260		Pottery	2	72	C2-C4	
3262		Pottery	2	20	RB	
3266	O	Pottery	3	12	C2-C4	
3270	O	Pottery	33	742	C4; C18-C19	
3276		Pottery	11	204	C2-EC3	
3280		Pottery	43	1001	EMC4	
3286		Pottery	23	114	C2+	
3288	O	Pottery	1	14	C2+	
3313		Pottery	15	90	C2-C4	<138>
3316		Pottery	44	314	LC1-C2	
3321		Pottery	33	291	C2-C3	<129>
3327		Pottery	41	406	RB	



3328		Pottery	18	10	C2-C4	
3331		Pottery	3	8	C2-C4	
3332		Pottery	20	12	C2-C4	
3334		Pottery	5	14	LC1-C2	<154>
3339		Pottery	3	171	MC1-EC2	<156>
3342		Pottery	3	68	MC3-C5	
3345		Pottery	4	33	MC1-C2	<199>
3348		Pottery	110	2056	C2	<202>
3350		Pottery	20	24	C2-C4	
3353		Pottery	10	121	C2	
3355		Pottery	8	31	LC1-C2	<175>
3358		Pottery	67	1157	EMC4	
3362		Pottery	9	33	MC1-C2	
3363		Pottery	17	368	MLC1	<217>
3364		Pottery	2	29	LC3-C4	
3365		Pottery	2	30	RB	
3367		Pottery	12	479	LC3-C4; C17-C18	
3368	O	Pottery	76	1391	EMC4; C19	
3369		Pottery	16	286	LC3-C4	
3373		Pottery	6	25	LC1-C2	
3374		Pottery	2	6	RB	
3375		Pottery	2	4	LC1-C2	<190>
3377		Pottery	2	20	C2-C4	
3383		Pottery	1	12	LC1-C2	
3384		Pottery	9	50	LC1-C2	
3385		Pottery	2	4	MC1-C2	<185>
3386		Pottery	7	44	LC1-C2	
3405		Pottery	35	700	LC3-C4; C16-C18	
3419		Pottery	45	3288	C2-C4	<200>
3423		Pottery	24	2925	C3-C4	
3431		Pottery	7	27	C2	
3433	C	Pottery	5	43	MC1-C2	
3434	C	Pottery	1	15	MC1-C2	
3435		Pottery	1	7		
3437	K	Pottery	16	489	C2	
3442	K	Pottery	137	1059	LC3-C4	<205>
3445		Pottery	20	61	LC1-C2	
3447	K	Pottery	2	8	C2-C4; LC18-C19	<206>
3448		Pottery	1	8	RB	
3449	K	Pottery	1	7	C2+	
3453		Pottery	7	65	MC1-C2	
3467		Pottery	14	473	MC2-EC3	
3470		Pottery	7	179	MC1-EC2	
3474		Pottery	4	12	C2+	

3480	O	Pottery	10	103	LC3-C4	<218>
3489	J	Pottery	2	13	RB	<220>
3490		Pottery	9	79	C2-C3	
3492	B	Pottery	3	91	MC1-C2	
3494		Pottery	4	11	C2	
3495	B	Pottery	5	33	C2-C4	
3505		Pottery	1	10	MC1-C2	
3509	C	Pottery	2	51	C2-C4	
3510	B	Pottery	19	303	C2-C4	
3511	B	Pottery	12	70	C2	
3517		Pottery	15	72	C2-C4	
3520		Pottery	7	38	C2+	
3544	B	Pottery	9	72	C2+	
3559	B	Pottery	2	10	MC1-C2	
3561	B	Pottery	4	78	C2-C4	<234>
3569		Pottery	73	860	C2	

3570		Pottery	4	138	C2-C4	<240>
3572	B	Pottery	5	33	LC2-C4	
3573		Pottery	5	1	C2+	<236>
3574		Pottery	1	3	RB	<241>
3578	K	Pottery	13	131	C2+	
3579	B	Pottery	13	72	C2	
3580		Pottery	1	4	RB	
3582		Pottery	9	33	MC3-C4	
3584	B	Pottery	136	1624	LC3-C4; Med	
3585		Pottery	2	34	C2-C4	
3589	O	Pottery	1	7	C2-C4	
3599		Pottery	2	3	RB	<247>
3604		Pottery	12	116	C12	
3616		Pottery	5	12	RB	<239>
3619	B	Pottery	1	12	RB	
3621		Pottery	2	14	RB	
3623	B	Pottery	16	138	MC3-C4	
3625		Pottery	2	5	C2-C4	<250>
3628	X	Pottery	60	995	LC3-C4; C13-14	
3629		Pottery	1	35	C3-C4	
3630		Pottery	3	49	C2-C4	
3635		Pottery	12	102	C2	
3640	B	Pottery	28	274	LC3-C4	
3642		Pottery	2	32	MC3-C4	
3648	B	Pottery	1	109	C3-C4	
3651	B	Pottery	1	82	C3-C4	

3653		Pottery	1	13	C2-C4	
3655	O	Pottery	9	80	C2-C3	
3656	O	Pottery	20	135	C3-C4	
3676	O	Pottery	10	65	MC3-C4	
3678	O	Pottery	83	1269	C3-C4	<308>
3680	B	Pottery	9	58	C2-C4	<307>
3685		Pottery	22	298	LC3-C4	<323>
3686	B	Pottery	10	169	C3-C4	
3692	B	Pottery	10	200	LC3-C4	
3696		Pottery	1	32	C3-C4	
3697	B	Pottery	8	118	C3-C4	<313>
3706		Pottery	1	3	RB	
3714		Pottery	1	4	C16-C18	
3726		Pottery	7	90	LC3-C4; Med	<326>
3728		Pottery	23	260	LC3-C4; Med	
3736	B	Pottery	4	14	RB	<327>
3737	B	Pottery	7	21	C2+	
3740		Pottery	227	2891	C12-C13	
3741		Pottery	81	1032	LC3-C4; C12-C13	
3742		Pottery	33	393	LC2-C4	
3743	B	Pottery	61	485	C3-C4	
3745		Pottery	40	1245	MC1-EC2	
3746	X	Pottery	5	48	LC3-C4; C11-C13	
3747		Pottery	6	62	RB	



3749		Pottery	75	915	C4	
3750	B	Pottery	9	203	LC3-C4	
3751	X	Pottery	7	193	C2-C4	
3752		Pottery	10	98	LC3-C4	
3753		Pottery	1	16	RB	
3754		Pottery	3	40	C1	<331>
3755	T	Pottery	3	82	LC3-C4	
3757		Pottery	1	11	RB	
3758		Pottery	17	308	LC3-C4	
3762		Pottery	1	83	MC1-C2	
3763	X	Pottery	2	6	RB	
3768		Pottery	1	3	RB	
3771		Pottery	1	5	RB	<444>
3774	B	Pottery	7	42	C2+	
3777		Pottery	2	5	C2+	
3790		Pottery	2	29	RB	
3791		Pottery	3	30	RB	
3806	B	Pottery	78	1369	C4	
3807	B	Pottery	9	152	MC3-C4	<364>
3808	X	Pottery	4	116	MLC4	
3819		Pottery	1	10	C2-C4	
3822		Pottery	5	64	C2-C4	
3826	B	Pottery	7	48	C4	<373>
3829		Pottery	8	40	C2	

3830	B	Pottery	1	6	C19	
3831	X	Pottery	6	135	C3-C4	
3838	B	Pottery	7	67	RB	
3839	B	Pottery	4	13	RB	<422>
3840	B	Pottery	1	8	RB	
3844	B	Pottery	3	9	RB	
3845		Pottery	1	15	C3-C4	
3847	B	Pottery	1	20	RB	
3848	B	Pottery	22	1047	MLC2	
3859		Pottery	8	14	C2-C4	<387>
3861	K	Pottery	20	358	C3	
3862	K	Pottery	3	35	C2-C4	
3873		Pottery	1	2	C2-C4	<375>
3874		Pottery	10	79	C12-C13	
3876		Pottery	3	12	LC3-C4	<377>
3878	X	Pottery	33	293	MC3-C4	
3879		Pottery	27	135	C2	
3881	B	Pottery	163	1207	C4	
3883		Pottery	4	7	C2-C4	
3887		Pottery	7	42	C2+	
3888		Pottery	2	15	RB	
3890	B	Pottery	15	158	C2	
3893		Pottery	2	12	RB	
3894		Pottery	62	469	C2	<385>

3895		Pottery	8	278	MC1-EC2	
3896		Pottery	3	18	LC1-EC2	
3900		Pottery	1	2	C2-C4	<389>
3904	B	Pottery	5	76	LIA-C1	
3905		Pottery	1	10	LC1-C2	
3907	B	Pottery	19	318	LC2-C3	
3909	X	Pottery	1	9	LC2-C4	
3912		Pottery	5	131	LC3-C4	
3916		Pottery	72	153	LC1-C2	
3921		Pottery	2	21	C2-C4	
3924	X	Pottery	1	12	RB	
3932		Pottery	2	37	MC1-C2	
3933		Pottery	4	62	C12-C13	
3935		Pottery	7	57	C12-C13	
3940		Pottery	2	22	C2-C4	
3941		Pottery	5	8	RB	<402>
3951	B	Pottery	8	93	LC1-C2	<399>
3954	B	Pottery	4	31	LC1-C2	
3955	x	Pottery	1	2	RB	
3966	X	Pottery	38	600	LC1-C2	
3976		Pottery	14	58	MC3-C4	<406>
3977		Pottery	3	45	LC1-EC2	
3994		Pottery	8	39	MC3-C4	
3996		Pottery	12	179	C2-C4	

3997	B	Pottery	1	29	LC3-C4	
4001	X	Pottery	29	275	C2-C4	
4006	B	Pottery	28	462	MLC4	
4008	B	Pottery	1	18	RB	
4010	B	Pottery	2	30	C2-C4	
4016		Pottery	34	323	LC3-C4	
4026		Pottery	36	392	C12-C13	
4027		Pottery	9	67	LC1-EC2	
4038		Pottery	4	35	C2+	<416>
4043	B	Pottery	5	311	LC3-C4	
4046	X	Pottery	5	87	C3-C4	
4047		Pottery	2	15	C2-C4	
4048		Pottery	1	39	LC3-C4	
4051		Pottery	6	67	LC3-C4	<419>
4056	X	Pottery	8	85	LC3-C4	
4059	B	Pottery	2	24	C2-C4	
4060		Pottery	10	50	MC3-C4	<421>
4065	X	Pottery	9	115	C4	
4077		Pottery	4	64	MLC2+	
4081		Pottery	1	1	RB	<428>
4083		Pottery	1	3	RB	<429>
4100		Pottery	1	1	RB	<432>
4105		Pottery	7	124	LC3-C4	
4107		Pottery	8	46	LC1-C2	



4108		Pottery	3	66	LC1-C2	
4117		Pottery	12	208	C2	
4119		Pottery	4	159	RB	
4120		Pottery	12	179	C2-C3	
4124		Pottery	7	39	RB	
4130		Pottery	158	1837	C2	
5037		Pottery	2	30	RB	
5038		Pottery	2	5	RB	
5044		Pottery	3	76	RB	
5047		Pottery	16	124	LC1-C2	
5052		Pottery	4	17	C2-C4	
5063		Pottery	2	13	RB	
5065		Pottery	1	10	RB	
5072		Pottery	10	66	MC3-C4	
5073		Pottery	9	64	C2-C4	
5078		Pottery	31	366	LC3-C4	
5087		Pottery	40	1121	LC3-C4	
5101		Pottery	5	116	LC17-C18	
5123		Pottery	4	20	RB	
5124		Pottery	46	694	LC3-C4	
5125		Pottery	27	407	LC3-C4	
5126		Pottery	20	118	LC3-C4	
5128		Pottery	76	587	LC2-C3	
5134		Pottery	11	135	C2-C4	
5135		Pottery	85	1358	EMC2	
5137		Pottery	5	30	RB	
5139		Pottery	11	116	C2-C4	
5140		Pottery	1	1	LC3-C4	
5142		Pottery	30	329	RB	
5143		Pottery	12	214	C4	
5144		Pottery	39	581	LC3-C4	
5145		Pottery	29	96	RB	
5156		Pottery	5	8	RB	
5159		Pottery	10	179	LC3-C4	
5165		Pottery	3	47	C12-C14	
5170		Pottery	133	2272	EMC2	

5173		Pottery	2	10	RB	
5175		Pottery	2	13	C2-C4	
5182		Pottery	7	319	RB; LC16-C18	
5187		Pottery	10	46	MLC2	
5188		Pottery	1	7	C2-C4	
5189		Pottery	1	6	RB	
6014	HFT	Pottery	19	168	C3-C4, Mod	
6015	HFT	Pottery	8	59	MC3-C4	
6016	HFT	Pottery	5	40	MC3-C4	
6017	HFT	Pottery	5	28	C4; C13-C14	
6018	HFT	Pottery	5	92	C2-C4	
6019	HFT	Pottery	2	11	C2-C4	
6021	HFT	Pottery	33	481	LC3-C4	
6022	HFT	Pottery	1	29	C2-C4	
6031	HFT	Pottery	6	23	C11-C13	
6032	HFT	Pottery	15	108	MC3-C4	
6033	HFT	Pottery	30	180	C2+	
6036	HFT	Pottery	1	4	RB	
6039	HFT	Pottery	8	61	C3-C4	
6040	HFT	Pottery	9	99	LC3-C4	
6042	HFT	Pottery	54	487	C4	
6048	HFT	Pottery	4	17	C3-C4	
6049	HFT	Pottery	15	148	RB	
6051	HFT	Pottery	2	23	C2-C4	
6052	HFT	Pottery	1	10	RB	
6054	HFT	Pottery	5	86	MC3-C4	
6057	HFT	Pottery	10	133	C3-C4	
6059	HFT	Pottery	8	51	Med	
6060	HFT	Pottery	4	58	MC3-C4	
6067	HFT	Pottery	7	47	C2-C4	
6068	HFT	Pottery	1	11	MC3-C4	
6081	HFT	Pottery	4	48	C3-C4	
6084	HFT	Pottery	1	26	RB	
6088	HFT	Pottery	2	25	RB	
6089	HFT	Pottery	11	92	C2-C4	
6091	HFT	Pottery	6	63	C2-C4	
6095	HFT	Pottery	38	92	EMC3	
6108	HFT	Pottery	1	3	RB	

6113	HFT	Pottery	2	8	C2-C4	
6134	HFT	Pottery	6	27	C2-C4	
6135	HFT	Pottery	3	94	MC3-C4	
6136	HFT	Pottery	1	18	C3-C4	
6138	HFT	Pottery	8	168	C3-C4	
6140	HFT	Pottery	23	401	LC2-C4	
6145	HFT	Pottery	56	809	MLC2	
6168	HFT	Pottery	1	5	C2-C4	
6173	HFT	Pottery	1	28	MC3-C4	
6176	HFT	Pottery	50	525	LC3-C4	
6178	HFT	Pottery	14	101	RB	
6179	HFT	Pottery	3	33	C3-C4	
6184	HFT	Pottery	81	1330	LC3-C4	
6208	HFT	Pottery	6	107	MLC1	
6217	HFT	Pottery	19	110	M3-C4	
6218	HFT	Pottery	8	366	MC1-EC2	
6221	HFT	Pottery	1	9	C1+	
6223	HFT	Pottery	1	28	C3-C4	
6226	HFT	Pottery	45	424	MLC3	
6235	HFT	Pottery	2	7	C2-C4	
6240	HFT	Pottery	5	40	LC3-C4	
6241	HFT	Pottery	3	12	C2-C4	
6295	HFT	Pottery	65	575	C3-C4	
u/s		Pottery	1017	17566	C1-C4	
3486		Quartz	2	1	P-RB	<219>
3561		Quartz	10	1	C2-C4	<234>
3634		Quartz	8	1	?	<302>
3736		Quartz	2	1	RB	<327>
1000		Slag	80	1694	U	
1001	O	Slag	24	596	U	
1007		Slag	9	178	U	
1019		Slag	2	253	U	
1027	A	Slag	5	67	U	Kiln lining??
1028	A	Slag	7	104	U	
1029	A	Slag	3	59	U	
1042	A	Slag	3	171	U	
1052	A	Slag	13	631	U	
2092		Slag	2	28	U	
2201		Slag	1	22	U	

2215		Slag	2	20	U	
2222		Slag	14	1524	U	
2225		Slag	1	139	U	Kirsty's kiln'
2242		Slag	1	31	U	
2243		Slag	4	301	U	
2244		Slag	4	32	U	
2245		Slag	4	559	U	
2252		Slag	14	180	U	
2253		Slag	22	418	U	
2257		Slag	2	136	U	
2262		Slag	1	50	U	
2297		Slag	10	187	U	
2303		Slag	5	471	U	
2305	C	Slag	1	228	U	

2308	C	Slag	19	599	U	
2329		Slag	20	1104	U	
2336		Slag	1	192	U	
2340		Slag	1	28	U	<195>
2417		Slag	20	1064	U	
2417		Slag	32	711	U	
2419		Slag	3	5	U	<259>
2432	C	Slag	1	24	U	
3031	B	Slag	1	61	U	
3033		Slag	3	660	U	
3087		Slag	1	17	U	
3097		Slag	6	122	U	
3111		Slag	8	189	U	
3166		Slag	1	8	U	<126>
3203	O	Slag	3	323	U	
3204	O	Slag	28	701	U	
3209		Slag	26	337	U	
3213	O	Slag	2	28	U	
3230		Slag	3	286	U	
3234		Slag	1	119	U	
3240		Slag	1	18	U	
3262		Slag	2	11	U	
3268		Slag	2	107	U	
3270	O	Slag	3	86	U	



3280		Slag	1	592	U	
3286		Slag	6	23	U	
3299	O	Slag	2	10	U	
3313		Slag	4	1107	U	
3327		Slag	1	131	U	
3348	B	Slag	1	24	U	
3355	B	Slag	1	8	U	
3356		Slag	3	2	U	<176>
3363		Slag	5	362	U	
3369	B	Slag	1	13	U	
3377		Slag	1	32	U	
3405		Slag	2	152	U	
3442		Slag	9	318	U	
3480		Slag	2	1	U	<218>
3486		Slag	3	1	U	<219>
3490		Slag	1	16	U	
3520		Slag	1	52	U	
3544		Slag	3	2	U	<248>
3546		Slag	1	1	U	<232>
3561		Slag	20	10	U	<234>
3569		Slag	1	9	U	Part of crucible? Mid-green patina
3572	B	Slag	5	48	U	
3574		Slag	14	9	U	<241>
3582		Slag	534	11201	U	

3584		Slag	24	978	U	
3604		Slag	1	12	U	
3623		Slag	1	32	U	
3628	B	Slag	6	707	U	
3630		Slag	1	32	U	
3634		Slag	2	1	U	<302>
3653		Slag	60	2595	U	
3685		Slag	21	143	U	<323>
3726		Slag	17	62	U	<326>
3727		Slag	5	1651	U	
3728		Slag	19	840	U	
3732		Slag	3	5	U	<329>
3736		Slag	5	7	U	<327>
3740		Slag	7	530	U	
3741		Slag	13	345	U	
3743	B	Slag	6	239	U	
3747		Slag	1	7	U	
3749		Slag	4	90	U	
3753		Slag	1	35	U	
3755	T	Slag	2	39	U	
3758		Slag	2	54	U	
3760		Slag	2	1	U	<334>
3806	B	Slag	2	69	U	
3819		Slag	1	32	U	

3826		Slag	5	13	U	<373>
3828		Slag	1	2	U	<350>
3865		Slag	1	50	U	
3868		Slag	4	33	U	
3873		Slag	2	5	U	<375>
3874		Slag	1	8	U	
3876		Slag	3	344	U	<377>
3878		Slag	4	67	U	
3890		Slag	1	13	U	
3893		Slag	6	63	U	
3894		Slag	1	22	U	
3909	X	Slag	3	39	U	
3911		Slag	4	14	U	
3912		Slag	2	32	U	
3944		Slag	1	18	U	
3953		Slag	2	148	U	
3984		Slag	1	259	U	
4000		Slag	2	48	U	
4001		Slag	4	17	U	
4016		Slag	3	47	U	
4026		Slag	1	157	U	
4105		Slag	1	20	U	
4107		Slag	6	106	U	
4124	B	Slag	12	4626	U	

5012		Slag	18	554	U	
5016		Slag	1	25	U	
5019		Slag	6	368	U	
5032		Slag	7	339	U	
5037		Slag	29	737	U	
5038		Slag	38	762	U	
5039		Slag	3	579	U	
5065		Slag	2	212	U	
5105		Slag	9	124	U	
5111		Slag	6	152	U	
5113		Slag	6	75	U	
5115		Slag	1	3	U	
5139		Slag	4	56	U	
5152		Slag	3	34	U	
5167		Slag	21	2216	U	
6016	HFT	Slag	2	5	U	
6032	HFT	Slag	11	124	U	
6033	HFT	Slag	2	102	U	
6053	HFT	Slag	1	22	U	
6057	HFT	Slag	2	224	U	
6059	HFT	Slag	2	16	U	
6134	HFT	Slag	1	28	U	
6176	HFT	Slag	6	91	U	
6218	HFT	Slag	2	32	U	

6240	HFT	Slag	2	11	U	
u/s		Slag	138	8357	U	
2330		Stone	2	16600	RB	
2335	C	Stone	1	5900	RB	
3026		Stone	1	1680	RB	Possibly worked
3041		Stone	1	13000	RB	Worked masonry floor slab?
3176		Stone	1	527	RB	
3202		Stone	2	72	RB	Limestone tesserae
3240		Stone	1	99	RB	Probably natural - no sign of being worked
3260		Stone	1	42	RB	Limestone tessera
3368		Stone	1	3600	RB	Worked stone
3390		Stone	1	2582	RB	
3623		Stone	15	32020	RB	Stone roof tile fragments
3634		Stone	17	39640	RB	Roof tile fragments - 1 with nail
3656	O	Stone	4	6200	RB	Stone roof tile fragments
3657		Stone	3	13330	RB	Stone roof tile - red slip on outer surface - is this a result of burning?
3743		Stone	1	2128	RB	
3806	B	Stone	1	234	RB	Perforated tile fragment (roof?)
3828		Stone	3	7278	RB	
3847		Stone	1	5500	RB	Roof tile with nail
4104		Stone	1	1100	RB	Stone roof tile
4208		Stone	1	60000	RB	Floor slab with square slot (for plinth?)



6184	HFT	Stone	1	188	RB	Roof slate fragment
6191	HFT	Stone	3	634	RB	Roof slates
6295	HFT	Stone	1	47	RB	Tessera?
u/s	B	Stone	1	6000	RB	
u/s		Stone	1	50000	RB	Triple-tiered column base, worn
u/s	HFT	Stone	2	9000	RB	Worked stone
3368		Wall Plaster	4	258	EMC4	Roman painted wall plaster (reddish-pink hue)
3369		Wall Plaster	1	52	LC3-C4	Painted
3574		Wall Plaster	2	2	RB	<241>
3678	O	Wall Plaster	3	40	C3-C4	Painted

## APPENDIX 3: SMALL FINDS DATABASE

SF No	Cxt	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Notes
1	1019	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
2	u/s	Iron	1	83	RB	Corroded iron object of unknown function
3	u/s	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4	u/s	Iron	1	10	RB	Fragment of nail
5	u/s	Iron	1	17	RB	Fragment of nail - highly corroded
6	2078	Stone	1	147	RB	Pot lid
7	u/s	Iron	2	6	RB	Fragment of nail - highly corroded
8	u/s	Iron	3	12	RB?	Three nail fragments - highly corroded
9	2452	Pottery	105	285	LC1	Whiteware (oxidised) wine flagon
10	u/s	Ceramic	1	5	RB	Ceramic counter - BB1
11	2140	Ceramic	1	5	RB	Oxidised counter
12	2196	CuA	1	16	RB	Coin - indeterminate
13	2196	Ceramic	1	8	RB	Counter or gaming piece - greyware
14	2202	CuA	4	8	1st C	Head of Cat E bow brooch (Collingwood 1930, 245: E No 6)
15	u/s	Iron	1	14	RB	Nail head
16	3139	CuA	1	2	1C - EC2	Dolphin brooch
17	1000	CuA	1	3	AD 332-221	Constantine
18	3207	Ceramic	31	694	C2-C4	Cremation urn
19	3208	Ceramic	71	645	C2-C4	Cremation urn
20	3213	Ceramic	51	419	C2-C4	Cremation urn
21	3214	Ceramic	113	2114	C2-C4	Cremation urn
22	3239	CuA	1	3	AD 333-334	Gloria exercitus Constantine
23	3284	Stone	1	253	P-RB	Stone axe
24	1000	CuA	1	3	AD 330-331	Constantine - coin
25	3202	Stone	1	216	N/A	Natural
26	3316	Ceramic	56	841	RB	Cremation urn
27	3328	Ceramic	170	1200	RB	Cremation urn
28	3331	Ceramic	120	1298	RB	Cremation urn
29	3332	Ceramic	162	1064	RB	Cremation urn
30	3350	Ceramic	158	1269	RB	Cremation urn
31	3323	Ceramic	0	0	MISSING	MISSING
32	3367	CuA	1	3	LC2 - EC3	Wire/strip bracelet - child
33	3368	Iron	1	15	RB	Nail fragment
34	3368	Iron	1	8	RB	Nail fragment
35	3368	Iron	1	10	RB	Nail fragment
36	3368	Iron	1	28	RB	Nail fragment
37	3368	CuA	1	3	RB	Coin - indeterminate
38	3368	CuA	1	4	RB	Coin - indeterminate
39	3369	Iron	1	30	RB	Nail fragment
40	3402	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
41	3402	Fired Clay	2	1373	RB	Pit/post-hole lining
42	u/s	CuA	1	4	RB	Strap-end fragment
43	3437	CuA	3	3	RB	Copper alloy fragments - fittings/straps

44	3284	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
45	3368	Iron	1	24	RB	Nail
46	3368	Iron	1	27	RB	Nail fragment
47	3368	Shale	1	12	LC3-C4	Spindle whorl - complete
48	3480	Iron	1	11	RB	Nail fragment
49	3480	Iron	1	15	RB	Nail fragment
50	3480	Stone	1	1605	LIA-ERB	Quern fragment
51	3232	Ceramic	1	13	C2-C4	Counter - BB1
52	2401	Ceramic	1	12	C1-C2	Decorated Samian spindle whorl
53	3510	CuA	1	1	270 - 280 AD	Radiate copy
54	3442	Iron	1	62	RB	Nail fragment
55	2417	CuA	1	1	RB	Strip, not decorated
56	2417	CBM	1	29		Burnt CBM
57	2417	Slag	1	32	?	Miscellaneous fragment
58	u/s	CuA	1	4	3rd - 4th C	Pennanular brooch
59	u/s	Iron	1	47	RB	Knife - with handle - corrosion evident
60	3234	CuA	1	33	AD50 - 80	Bow brooch (Cat E6)
61	3560	CuA	1	1	1st - 2nd C	Nail cleaner (perforated decoration along shank)
62	3425	Lead	1	3450	RB	Portion of lead pipe - split along one section
63	3546	Stone	1	61	RB	Pot lid
64	3578	CuA	1	9	EM1C	Flat strip bow (Cat H18)
65	3580	Ceramic	1	7	2nd - 3rd C	Oxon-ware spindle whorl
66	3584	Bone	1	51	RB	Red deer antler tine
67	3606	CuA	1	3	AD 210- 400	Guirard Type 5 key finger-ring or 'ring-key'
68	u/s	CuA	1	2	LC2 - EC3	Wire/strip bracelet - child
69	3616	Stone	1	6550	RB	Worked fragment - inscribed/engraved
70	3584	Stone	1	123	RB?	Whetstone fragments
71	3619	Iron	6	254	RB	Nails
72	3619	Stone	1	112	RB	Pot Lid
73	3656	CuA	1	2	AD 25 - 75	Aucissa brooch (Cat C4)
74	u/s	CuA	1	2	PM-M	Disc
75	u/s	Lead	1	92	RB - Med	Rectangular ingot (ST 67552 77770)
76	u/s	Lead	2	101	?	Lead waste - one piece punctured - ST67555 77763
77	u/s	Flint	1	8	P	ST 67552 77796
78	u/s	Lead	1	12	RB?	Lead strip - waste? ST 67560 77779
79	u/s	Lead	1	41	RB-PM	Gaming counter
80	u/s	Iron	1	104	PM-M	Loop
81	u/s	Iron	1	8	RB	Part of iron knife?
82	3741	Flint	1	24	EBA	EBA onwards - possible backed knife/scrapper
83	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Stud - ST 675451 77803
84	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Part of fibula brooch - ST 67563 77790
85	u/s	CuA	1	2	330-335 AD	ST 67558 77769 - coin
86	u/s	CuA	1	3	273 - 274 AD	ST 67505 77729 (Treticus I), Bellion antoninus
87	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Coin - drilled
88	u/s	CuA	1	2	Mid 4th C	Coin. ST 67513 77773. House of Constantine
89	u/s	CuA	1	2	261-262	ST 67484 77746 Coin - Gallianus I, Officiana 3,

					AD	RIC 188-9
90	u/s	CuA	1	3	267-8 AD	ST 67489 77733 Coin - Gallienus (Pegasus springing), Rome
91	u/s	CuA	1	3	321-323 AD	ST 67549 77754 Coin - Constantine I,
92	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Coin (ST 67561 77782)
93	u/s	CuA	1	6	298 AD	Genio Populi Romani (Lugdunum mint),
94	3678	CuA	1	3	336-337 AD	Coin - Constantine I,
95	3678	CuA	1	3	348-350 AD	Constantius II
96	3678	CuA	1	2	AD 330-331	Billion reduced coin
97	3678	CuA	1	2	330s AD	Constantine
98	3678	Shale	1	45	LC3-C4	Spindle whorl - complete
99	3697	Iron	1	15	RB	Nail
100	3640	Iron	1	87	RB	Handle or shears
101	3628	CuA	1	2	AD 330s	Constantine
102	3727	Iron	4	66	RB	Iron shears (broken)
103	3727	Iron	2	82	RB	Shears
104	3726	Glass	1	17	LC3 - EC4	Part of ornate green-glass handle
105	3741	Iron	5	55	RB	Nails
106	3794	CuA	1	2	AD 330s	House of Constantine coin
107	3806	CuA	1	2	RB	Copper alloy sheet fragment - appears beaten/moulded
108	3821	Iron	1	10	RB	Nail
109	3727	Iron	2	39	RB	Iron Shears (broken)
110	3819	CuA	1	1	RB	Decorated strip - military fastening/strap
111	3806	Iron	3	25	RB	2 x small nails (hob nails?), 1 x misc fragment
112	3878	Iron	1	29	RB	Nail
113	u/s	Shale	1	1	RB	Bracelet fragment
114	3826	Iron	3	5	RB	hobnails
115	3878	CuA	1	2	AD 270s	Barbarous radiates - copy of Tetricus I
116	u/s	Bone	1	4	RB	Complete pin; Crummy Type 5 (AD 250 - early 5th C)
117	3894	CuA	1	2	1st - 2nd C	Cable-design armlet – child
118	3806	Stone	1	100	RB?	Rubbing stone?
119	3710	CuA	1	2	271-274 AD	Antoninus of Tetricus I
120	3880	Lead	2	60	RB?	Lead working waste
121	3878	Glass	0	0	N/A	-
122	3887	Iron	19	460	C4	4th C cleat, or boot-plate?
123	3887	Iron	5	119	C4	Part of boot-plate (SF122) - hobnails
124	3887	Iron			C4	NAILS (SF 122)
125	3863	Stone	1	355	P-RB	Rubbing stone?
126	3932	CBM	38	10400	RB	Loomweights
127	u/s	Glass	1	1	RB	Green glass necklace bead
128	3873	Bone	1	6	RB	Not worked - rib of pig
129	3870	Iron	44	92	RB	Hobnails
130	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Cut coin

131	u/s	CuA	1	3	AD 330-331	Billion reduced coin
132	u/s	CuA	1	4	250-350 AD	Very bad condition
133	u/s	CuA	1	15	2nd C	Sestersius coin
134	u/s	Silver	1	3	AD 210	E.Rev PONTIF TRPII COS II RIC70b
135	u/s	CuA	1	2	C4	Coin
136	u/s	CuA	1	3	327-328 AD	House of Constantine coin
137	u/s	CuA	1	2	AD 330-331	Trier mint coin
138	u/s	CuA	1	3	348-350 AD	Constantius II
139	u/s	CuA	1	3	AD 310	London mint, billion follis
140	u/s	CuA	1	2	AD 334-337	Constantius II, son of Constantine the Great
141	u/s	CuA	1	3	315-320 AD	House of Constantine coin
142	u/s	CuA	1	4	269-271 AD	Cologne mint coin
143	u/s	CuA	1	2	270 AD+	Barbarous radiate
144	u/s	CuA	1	2	270-280 AD	Coin - 3rd Century radiate crown
145	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	? Coin
146	u/s	CuA	1	2	270-280 AD	Radiate
147	u/s	CuA	1	2	320-323 AD	Constantine the Great (coin)
148	u/s	CuA	1	10	1920	George V Penny
149	u/s	CuA	1	1	348-350 AD	Constantius II coin
150	u/s	CuA	1	3	270 AD+	Radiate
151	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Finger ring
152	u/s	CuA	1	3	RB	Strap fitting?
153	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Fragment
154	u/s	CuA	1	3	PM	Mount
155	u/s	CuA	4	20	RB	Fragments of folded straps
156	u/s	CuA	3	4	1st - 2nd C	tweezers
157	u/s	CuA	1	3	1st - 2nd C	tweezers
158	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Strap fitting
159	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Strap fitting
160	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Strap fragment
161	u/s	CuA	1	2	334-335AD	Coin - house of Constantine
162	u/s	CuA	1	5	RB	Hinge fitting
163	u/s	CuA	1	18	EMC1	Winged bow brooch
164	u/s	Glass	1	2	RB	Bead - green
165	u/s	CuA	1	2	270s AD	Radiate copy of Tetricus I
166	u/s	CuA	1	3	319-320	Constantine the Great (coin)



					AD	
167	u/s	CuA	0	0	N/A	-
168	u/s	Lead	1	33	RB?	Fragment
169	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB?	Fragment - metalworking waste?
170	u/s	Lead	1	83	PM	Fitting/weight
171	u/s	CuA	1	14	C1-C2	Bow brooch
172	u/s	CuA	1	16	C1-EC2	Dolphin brooch
173	u/s	Lead	1	33	RB-PM	Pot mend
174	u/s	CuA	1	7	RB?	Fragment
175	u/s	Lead	1	9	RB-PM	Pot mend
176	u/s	Lead	1	31	RB-PM	Pot mend
177	u/s	Lead	1	51	RB-PM	Pot mend
178	u/s	Lead	1	9	RB-PM	Token
179	u/s	Lead	1	32	RB-PM	Pot mend
180	u/s	Ceramic	1	116	Med	Medieval pot - with pot mend
181	u/s	Lead	1	147	RB	Weight - spindle whorl?
182	4030	Iron	2	87	?	Heavily corroded iron object
183	4065	Iron	2	25	RB	Nail
184	4065	CuA	1	2	385-395 AD	House of Theodosius
185	u/s	CuA	1	1	RB	Strap fitting?
186	u/s	Ceramic	1	30	1st - 2nd C	Stamped Samian sherd
187	3467	Ceramic	5	110	1st - 2nd C	Stamped Samian sherd - PRIVATIN
188	3034	Ceramic	1	24	1st - 2nd C	Stamped Samian base DR.33 conical cup (PAVLLINI)
189	u/s	Ceramic	1	118	1st - 2nd C	Stamped Samian sherd
190	3743	Stone	1	218	RB	Pot lid
191	u/s	Stone	1	676	?	Rubbing stone?
192	3161	Glass	1	1	RB	Glass bead - from <124>
193	3480	Bone	1	1	RB	Bead - from <218>
194	2342	Shale	1	1	RB	Shale/ceramic (?) bead - black - from <197>
195	3089	Amber	1	1	RB	Amber bead (half) - from <98>; 2nd - 3rd C?
196	3272	CuA	1	2	330-340 AD	Coin - very abraded - from <194>
197	3806	Lead	1	16	?	Miscellaneous ring fragment
198	u/s	Lead	1	13	RB?	Metalworking waste
199	u/s	Iron	1	11	MOD?	Ring
200	u/s	CuA	1	2	AD 330	Gloria exercitus Constantine
201	3881	CuA	1	4	RB?	tack
202	u/s	CuA	1	1	RB?	Metalworking waste
203	3143	Shale	1	5	1st - 2nd C	Bracelet fragment
204	3680	Stone	1	310	RB	Pot lid
205	3578	Stone	1	153	RB	Pot lid
206	u/s	CuA	2	13	1st C AD	Bow brooch
207	u/s	CuA	1	12	EC2	Head -stud brooch
208	u/s	CuA	1	2	MED-PM	Strap juncture (ST 67547 77628)
209	u/s	CuA	1	3	333-334	Coin - Wolf + Romulus & Remus - for Old

					AD	Rome
210	3240	CuA	1	1	330-340 AD	House of Constantine coin
211	u/s	CuA	1	1	330-335 AD	House of Constantine coin
212	u/s	CuA	1	3	EM1C	Cross-ribbed bow brooch
213	3368	Stone	1	89	RB	Complete pot lid
214	3726	Iron	1	20	RB	Iron shears blade
215	3676	Shale	1	8	RB	Shale button or bead
216	3328	Iron	15	87	RB	Nail fragments from cremation vessel - some cremated bone attached
217	u/s	CuA	1	3	AD 250+	Disc brooch head
218	3332	Bone	7	1	RB	Decorated animal bone (sheep metapodial) from cremation vessel
219	3328	Iron	25	61	RB	From Spit 2 of SF 27 (10, 18g), From Spit 1 SF 27 (13, 40g)
220	3331	Iron	1	4	RB	From Quad 4 of cremation vessel SF 28
221	u/s	CuA	1	2	RB	Brooch catch-plate fragment
222	2253	Shale	1	10	RB	Bracelet fragment
223	2257	Stone	1	8	RB	Counter
224	2340	Stone	1	159	RB?	Fragment of whetstone
225	3881	Stone	1	182	RB?	Rubbing stone
226	2198	Ceramic	4	10	RB	Spindle whorl - complete <67>
227	3327	Ceramic	50	408	RB	Cremation urn
228	1000	Ceramic	1	7	AD 43 - 120	OX CC rim - rosettes & demi-rosettes on ext. Thumb print
229	3808	Ceramic	1	10	AD 43 - 120	OX CC rim with imprinted rosettes (Imitation Samian)
230	4006	Ceramic	1	33	AD 43 - 120	OX CC rim with imprinted rosettes (Swan 1988, 16 & 57)
231	u/s	CuA	1	11	EC1	Zoomorphic dragon brooch; 3-cell with enamel
232	u/s	CuA	1	1	270-280 AD	Radiate copy
233	u/s	Silver	1	1	1207-1272 AD	Cut coin - Henry III
234	u/s	Stone	1	180	RB	Pot lid
235	u/s	CuA	1	1	336-337 AD	Gloria exercitus Constantine the Great
236	u/s	CuA	1	1	258-260 AD	Antoninus - emblems of priestly colleges
237	u/s	CuA	1	7	Early modern	Georgian penny
238	u/s	Iron	1	44	MOD?	Ring fragment
239	u/s	CuA	1	2	MLC3	Radiate
240	u/s	CuA	1	1	330-340 AD	House of Constantine coin
241	u/s	Flint	1	1	P	Debitage
242	5003	CuA	1	3	1st - 2nd C	Catch-plate for bow/fibula brooch

243	5003	CuA	1	2	336-337 AD	Gloria exercitus Constantine
244	5003	CuA	1	2	336-337 AD	Gloria exercitus Constantine
245	5003	CuA	1	2	Mid 4th C	House of Constantine coin
246	5003	CuA	1	1	RB?	Possible fragment of coin - indeterminate
247	5003	CuA	1	2	AD 336- 337	Gloria exercitus Constantine
248	5003	Silver	4	2	360-363 AD	Julian II, Silliqua
249	5003	Flint	1	3	P	Debitage
250	5003	CuA	2	6	1st C AD	Brooch fragments
251	5003	Lead	1	25	RB	Waste fragment
252	5087	CuA	1	2	RB	Copper alloy wire

253	5124	Fe & pot	3	403	RB	Socketed object - Agricultural? spearhead?
254	6054	CuA	1	4	RB-PM	Button
255	6021	Flint	3	6	P	Debitage
256	6021	Iron	1	38	P	Blade segment
257	6021	Iron	5	46	RB	Nails
258	6016	Iron	4	20	RB	Nails
259	6018	Flint	1	9	P	Debitage
260	6059	CuA	1	2	334-335 AD	Billion reduced coin
261	6018	CuA	1	1	Late 4th C	Very corroded; tiny
262	6134	Iron	1	8	RB	Nail
263	6138	Shale	1	3	RB	Fragment of shale bracelet
264	6143	Flint	1	5	P	Debitage
265	6153	CuA	1	2	327-328 AD	Gloria exercitus Constantine the Great
266	6134	CuA	1	1	C4	Very poor condition
267	6176	Bone	1	1	RB	Pin: Crummy Type 4 (3rd - 4th C)
268	6176	CuA	5	1	RB	Fragments
269	6176	CuA	3	4	RB	Wire fragments
270	6178	Glass	1	5	MOD?	Miscellaneous fragment
271	6226	Glass	1	4	PM	Window glass
272	6208	CuA	1	4	RB	Bracelet segment
273	6226	CuA	1	1	RB	Fragments
274	6089	CuA	1	5	332-333 AD	She-wolf suckling Romulus & Remus
275	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
276	6040	Iron	1	10	RB	Nail
277	6176	Iron	12	55	RB	Nail fragments
278	6179	Iron	1	6	RB	Nail head fragment
279	6176	Iron	10	38	RB	Nail fragments
280	6028	Fe & slag	1	28	?	Nail with slag attached
281	6135	Iron	1	14	?	Nail fragments
282	6051	Iron	2	18	?	Nail fragments
283	6193	Flint	2	6	P	Debitage
284	6217	CuA	5	3	RB	Fragments
285	5124	Pottery	1	10	RB	Counter
286	u/s	Lead	1	51	RB-PM	Pot mend
287	u/s	Lead	1	21	RB-PM	Disc
288	u/s	Glass	1	1	RB	Green glass fragment - from a bottle?

289	u/s	CuA	1	1	Late 330s	Gloria exercitus Constantine the Great
290	u/s	CuA	1	3	330-335 AD	Gloria exercitus Constantine the Great
291	u/s	Lead	1	7	PM	Button
292	u/s	Flint	1	3	P?	Burnt
293	u/s	CuA	1	2	270-280 AD	Radiate copy of Tetricus I
294	u/s	Flint	1	2	P?	
295	u/s	Lead	1	14	RB?	Metalworking waste
296	u/s	CuA	1	1	330-335 AD	Gloria exercitus House of Constantine
297	u/s	CuA	1	1	270-280 AD	Radiate copy
298	6077	CuA	1	4	330 AD	She-wolf - Romulus & Remus VRCS ROMA
299	6134	CuA	1	1	270-280 AD	Tiny coin; local copy of radiate
300	6048	CuA	1	3	Mid 330s AD	Gloria exercitus; Constantine the Great
301	6226	Stone	1	586	RB	Pot lid
302	6178	Stone	1	46	RB	Pot Lid
303	6241	Stone	1	235	RB	Pot lid
304	6179	Stone	1	548	RB	Pot lid
305	6179	Stone	1	230	RB	Pot lid
306	6095	Bone	1	3	RB	Fragment of bone pin
307	6168	Bone	1	3	RB	Fragment of bone pin
308	5128	CuA	1	3	RB	Fitting



## APPENDIX 4: ARCHAEOBOTANY

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Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Context	1007	1002	1024	1027	1029		1035	1004	1005	1014	1033	1040	1042	1037	1043	1045	2007	2024	2030	2031	2042	2041	2046	2062	
Cut	1006		1017	1015	1015		1008	1003	1003	1013	1034	1039	1041	1038	1044	1046	2006	2023	2029	2017	2006	2040	2045	2045	
Feature Type	/			1057	1057		1058	1056	1056	1056									2457	2459					
	Pit	Subsoil	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch		Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	T-throw	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	
Volume processed (litres)	20	20	20	20	20		10	20	20	20	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	5	20	10	10	10	
Volume of retent(grams)	2.4	1.3			1.3		5.8		5.5	1.7		2	6				3.3		3.3		4.4			600	
Volume of flot (ml)	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10		>10	>10	>10	>10		>10	>10			>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	20	>10	>10	>10	
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																									
Bone/teeth, burnt bone																	1							1	
Burnt clay																									
Charcoal							1								1		1	1	1				1		
Coin																									
Flint/Chert																									
Glass																									
Magnetic Residue																	1		1					2	
Iron object (nails)																									
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)																	1								
Slag																									
Small vertebrate bone																									
Stones/gravel	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Uncharred small twigs																									
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																									
Charcoal	1;3	1;	;3	1;3	;3		1;2	;2	1;2	3		2;2	2;3			1;	1;3	3;2	1;2	1;3	2;3	1;3	3;2	3;	
Modern roots	3;	3;		3;	;1		3;2	3;2	3;2			2;2	2;1			3;	3;	;2	3;2	3;	2;1	3;1	1;2	1;	
Modern plant material																									
Snail								;1																	
Bone fragments																									
Ashy material																									
Woody material																									
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																									
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)																									
Avena species (Oat)																									
Indeterminate glume																	;1							1*;	
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																									
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																									
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																									
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																									
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																									
Indeterminate cereal grains			;5					;1				7;					1;				;2			2*;	
Secale cereale (Rye)																									
Indeterminate rachis																									
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)			;12																	;1					
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																									
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																									
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																									
Triticum species awns																									
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum																									
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																									
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)																									
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																									
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																									
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																								;A	
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)	A;																								
Brassica species (Mustard family)																									

<i>Bromus</i> species (Broom grass)																					
<i>Cardus/Cirsium</i> species (Thistle family)				A;																	
<i>Carex</i> ( <i>Sedges</i> ) <i>lenticular</i> type)																					
<i>Carex</i> ( <i>Sedges</i> ; <i>trigonus</i> type)																					
<i>Caryophyllaceae</i> cf. <i>Vaccaria hispanica</i> (Cowherb)																					
<i>Chenopodioideae</i> (goosefoots)	;B	B;	;A					;B	;A	A:A						B;B	A;A		B;A	A;B	;B
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> ( <i>corn-marigold</i> )																					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut; shell)																					
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)																					
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (Heath-grass)																					
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (Sun spurge)																					
<i>Falopia convolvulus</i> (Black bind-weed)																					
<i>Fragaria</i> species ( <i>Strawberry</i> family)																					
<i>Fumaria</i> species (Fumitory)																					
<i>Galeopsis</i> species ( <i>Hemp-nettles</i> )																					
<i>Galium</i> species ( <i>Bedstraws</i> )																					
<i>Lamium</i> species ( <i>Deadnettle</i> )																					
<i>Lapsana communis</i> (Nipplewort)																					
<i>Leontodon</i> species (Hawkbits)																					
<i>Medicago</i> cf. <i>lupulina</i> (Black Medicks)																					
<i>Montia fontana</i> (Blinks)																					
<i>Papaver</i> species (Poppy species)																					
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Pale persicaria)																					
<i>Persicaria</i> species (Knotweed)	C;																A;				
<i>Picris echioides</i> (Bristly Oxtongue)				;A				;A													
<i>Poa</i> species (Grass caryopsis)				;B*																	;B*
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Knotgrass)																					
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> (Water-pepper)																					
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i> (Ray's Knotgrass)																					
<i>Polygonum</i> species (Knotweed)								;A		;A											;A
<i>Potentilla</i> species (Cinquefoils)																					
<i>Ranunculus</i> subsp. <i>ranunculus</i> (Buttercup family)								;A	;B												;B ;B ;A ;A A;
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)	B;																				
<i>Rosa</i> species (Rose species)																					
<i>Rubus</i> species (Brambleberry family)																					
<i>Rumex acetocella</i> (Sheep's Sorrel)																					
<i>Rumex</i> cf. <i>obtusifolius</i> (Broad-leaved Dock)																					
<i>Rumex</i> species (Dock-fruit and perianth)																					
<i>Rumex</i> species (Docks)																					;A*
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)																					
<i>Setaria</i> species (Bristle-grasses)																					
<i>Silene</i> species (Campions)																					
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> (Bittersweet)																					;A
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (Prickly Sowthistle)																					A;
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> (Corn Spurrey)																					
<i>Stachys</i> species (Woundworts)																					;A
<i>Stellaria</i> species (Stichworts)																					
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Common dandelion)																					A;A ;A ;B A; B;
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> (Field Penny-cress)																					
<i>Trifolium</i> species (Clover species)																					
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)																					B;B ;A ;A
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																					;A
<i>Vicia</i> species (Vetches)																					
<i>Viola</i> species (Violets)																					
Unidentified species																					

Sample	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Context	2061	2032	2065	2076	2009	2022	2081	2078	2086	2059	2083	2092	2095	2100	2103	2105	2097	2109	2111	2117	2113	2119	2129	2131
Cut	2060	2017	2064	2075	2008	2008	2008	2077	2077	2058	2082	2091	2094	2099	2102	2104	2096	2033	2110	2116	2112	2118	2128	2130
Feature Type	2467	2459																						
	Ditch	Linear	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	P-hole	P-hole	Struct.	Pit	Pit	P-hole	Pit	P-hole	Pit
Volume processed (litres)	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	10	40
Volume of retent(grams)				1.8	720	2	210			2.7	2.5	3.4					2	1.7		0.5				
Volume of flot (ml)	>10	25			>10	>5	>5			>10	>10	>10	>10		>10		>10	>2	>10		>10		>10	
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																								
Bone/teeth, burnt bone				2	1																			
Burnt clay					1																			
Charcoal		1	1			1		1					1		1	1	1	1						1
Coin																								
Flint/Chert																								
Glass																								
Magnetic Residue					1	1	1																	
Iron object (nails)																								
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)				1	1													1						
Slag																								
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel	3	3	3	2	2	3	3			3	3	3	3		3		3	3	3		3			3
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																								
Charcoal	;2	2;3	;2		2;3	3	2;3			1;2	;2	;3	2;3		2;3	1;3	1;3	1;1	1;1		1;2			1;3
Modern roots	;2	2;1	;2		2;1		2;			3;2	3;2	3;1	2;1		2;1	3;1	3;1	3;3	3;2		3;2			3;2
Modern plant material																;1			1;2					
Snail																								
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material																								
Woody material																								
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																								
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)																								
Avena species (Oat)																								
Indeterminate glume																								
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																								
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																								
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains		;1			1*;							;3												
Secale cereale (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis																								
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)		;1																						
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
Triticum species awns																								
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum																								
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																								
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)		;2																						
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																								
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																								
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																								
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)																		A;		A;				
Brassica species (Mustard family)																								
Bromus species (Broom grass)																								





Sample	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Context	2133	2140	2135	2150	2154	2047	2156	2180	2152	2158	2183	2184	2185	2181	2186	2159	2201	2203	2198	2205	2207	2204	2214	2211
Cut	2132	2141	2137	2149	2153	2029	2157	2179	2050	2155	2182	2182	2182	2160	2179	2160	2200	2175	2199	2206	2208	2155	2200	2050
Feature Type						2457		2454	2470	2477	2462		2462	2466	2454	2458	2456	2463				2476	2456	
	P-hole	Pit	Pit	P-hole	P-hole	Linear	P-hole	Linear	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Gully	Ditch	Land drain	Linear	Ditch	Linear	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Volume processed (litres)	10	20	20	10	10	20	10	25	20	20	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	5	10	20	20	20
Volume of retent(grams)			0.9				4.9			6.2			1.7				8.1		2	3.7	3.2		6.8	
Volume of flot (ml)		>10	>10			>10	>10			15	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10		>10	>10	>10	>10	>10		>10	>10
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																								
Bone/teeth, burnt bone																								
Burnt clay																								
Charcoal		1					1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			1	1					
Coin																								
Flint/Chert																								
Glass																								
Magnetic Residue							1												1					
Iron object (nails)																								
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)							1												1					
Slag																								
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel		3	3			3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	2	3	3			3
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																								
Charcoal		1;2	:2			2;3	1;1	1;2	:2	:3	:2	:1	:2	1;3	1;		1;	2;	1;2		1;3		:2	1;2
Modern roots		3;2	:2			2;	3;3	3;2	:2	:1	3;2	3;3	3;2	3;1	3;		3;	2;	3;2	3;	3;1		3;2	3;2
Modern plant material																								
Snail															1;									
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material																								
Woody material																								
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																								
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)																								
Avena species (Oat)											:1													
Indeterminate glume																								
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																								
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																						:1		
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains										:1	:2													
Secale cereale (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis																								
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)											:4													
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
Triticum species awns																								
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum																								
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																								
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)																								
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																								
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																								
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																								
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)																								
Brassica species (Mustard family)																								



Sample	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
Context	2218	2221	2035	2225	2239	2240	2243	2234	2233	2236	2244	2262	2209	2263	2222	3007	3023	3030	3031	2280	3058	3060	3071	3074	
Cut	2175	2220	2036	2224	2200	2029	2006	2147	2227	2155	2006	2260		2264	2223	3009	3022	3029	3029	2279	3061	3061	3062	3063	
Feature Type	2463				2456	2457			2464	2476				2476	2476		4223								
	Linear	Pit	Ditch	Linear	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Layer	Ditch	Ditch	P-hole	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	
Volume processed (litres)	10	20	40	40	10	20	10	10	10	20	20	20	10	20	20	10	20	10	10	20	20	5	20	20	
Volume of retent(grams)	5	3.2		2.4	5.1	6.7	1.4										1	3.8	2.3				8.9		
Volume of flot (ml)	>10	>10	70	>10	>10	>10	22	>10	>10	>10			>10		>10		>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10	
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																									
Bone/teeth, burnt bone																								1	
Burnt clay																									
Charcoal				1					1	1	1	1												1	
Coin																									
Flint/Chert																									
Glass																								1	
Magnetic Residue																								1	
Iron object (nails)																									
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)																								1	
Slag																									
Small vertebrate bone																									
Stones/gravel	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			3		3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Uncharred small twigs																									
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																									
Charcoal	:2	1;	:3	1;	:2	:2	:3	:2	1;	:3			:1		1;		1;3	1;	1;3	:3	:3	:3	1;3	1;3	
Modern roots	3;2	3;		3;	3;2	3;2	3;	3;2	3;				:3		3;		3;	3;	1;				3;	3;1	
Modern plant material																							3;		
Snail																									
Bone fragments																									
Ashy material																									
Woody material																									
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																									
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)																									
Avena species (Oat)							1;																		
Indeterminate glume																									
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																							3;10		
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)							:1																		
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																									
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																									
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																									
Indeterminate cereal grains							2;6					:4											2;23		:2
Secale cereale (Rye)																									
Indeterminate rachis																									
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)							:3				:2						:500+					1;			
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																									
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																									
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																									
Triticum species awns																									
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum																									
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																									
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)																								:500+	
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																									
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																									
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																									:A
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)																									:A
Brassica species (Mustard family)							:A*																		



Sample	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Context	3085	3089	3093	3058	3069	3054	3099	3101	3104	3121	3125	3127	3128	3130	3133	3135	3085	2291	2295	2297	3137	2306	2307	2309
Cut	3084	3088	3092	3061	3068	3091	3068	3029	3029	3120	3029	3029	3129	3131	3132		3084	2285	2289	2296	3136	2304	2294	2308
Feature Type	4140	4223											4155	4220	4220		4140	2487				2484	2464	
	Layer	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Voided	Layer	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Volume processed (litres)	20	20	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	20
Volume of retent(grams)		3.6							3.1								0.5					6.4	3.2	
Volume of flot (ml)	>10	>10	>10			<10			<10	<10	<10	<10			<10	<10		<10				<10	<10	
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																								
Bead		1																						
Bone/teeth, burnt bone		1																						
Burnt clay																								
Charcoal		1	1												1				1	1		1		1
Coin																								
Flint/Chert																								
Glass		1																						
Magnetic Residue		1																						
Iron object (nails)																			1	1				
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)		1																						
Slag																								
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel	3	3	3																			2		
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																								
Charcoal	1;3	1;	1;2			1;3			1;3	1;2	1;2	2;1			;3	;3		1;2				1;2	1;	
Modern roots	3;1	3;	3;2			3;			3;1	3;2	3;2	2;3				;1		3;2				3;2	3;	
Modern plant material																								
Snail																								
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material																								
Woody material																								
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																								
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)												;A			;A									
Avena species (Oat)																								
Indeterminate glume												1;												
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																								
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																								
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains						;1			;1		1;4	;16			;21		;1							
Secale cereale (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis												;2												
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)											3;26	3;89					;20							
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
Triticum species awns																								
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum																								
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																								
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)	;2											;2						;3						
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																								
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																								
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																								
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)												A;												
Brassica species (Mustard family)																								





Sample	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
Context	2309	3212	3154	3159	3161	3164	3166	3168	3169	3170	3172	3176	3177	3181	3228	3259	3232	3286	3313	3288	3298	3299	3300	3302
Cut	2308	3229	3178	3163	3163	3163	3167	3171	3171	3171	3173	3196	3158	3171	3225	3260	3231	3285	3220	3287	3301	3301	3301	3312
Feature Type			4147																4176					
	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Voided	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	P-hole	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Linear
Volume processed (litres)	20	10	20	20	20	10	10	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	30	10	10	10	10
Volume of retent(grams)		9.9			2.1		1	6		980					2.7	2.44			3.5		2.1	7		
Volume of flot (ml)		<10	<10	<10	<10		<10	35		25				<10	<10				<10		<10	<10		<10
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																								
Bead					1																			
Bone/teeth, burnt bone		1			1			1		1					1	2			1					
Burnt clay																								
Charcoal		1	1		1									1	1	2			1		1		1	
Coin																								
Flint/Chert																								
Glass					1														1					
Magnetic Residue		1			1		1	1		1					1	1			1		1			
Iron object (nails)																								
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)		1			1		1	1		1					1				1					
Slag																								
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel		3			3		3	3		3					3	3			3		3			
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																								
Charcoal		1;1	1;	2;3	2;		;3	3;3		3;3				1;	1;2				1;2		1;2			;2
Modern roots		3;3	2;	2;1	2;									3;	3;2				2;2		3;2	3;		3;2
Modern plant material			2;																2;		2;			
Snail																								
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material																								
Woody material																								
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																								
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)				;A				;C		;B														
Avena species (Oat)										;20														
Indeterminate glume		1;																						
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																								
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																								;1
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains		1;		3;36	1;17		;3							1;	;1	;1								
Secale cereale (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis																								
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)				4;94	;20		;8	400+/400+		;400+														
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)				;?2																				
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
Triticum species awns																								
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum					;6					17;250+														
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																								
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)				;11				400+/400+																
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																								
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																								
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																								
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)					;A					A;														
Brassica species (Mustard family)																								



Sample	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167
Context	3316	3204	3267	3268	3269	3321	3323	3330	3327	2326	3334	3337	3339	3341	3143	3145	3342	3343	2328	2329	2331	2332	2333	2334
Cut	3314	3222	3222	3222	3222	3320	3222	3329	3326	2324	3333	3336	3338	3340	3142	3144	3344	3344	2327	2327	2330	2330	2330	2330
Feature Type										2455			4153		4155	4220		4220						
	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Linear	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Linear	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Well	Well	Well	Well
Volume processed (litres)	40	10	10	10	20	20	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	20	10	10	5	5	20	30	20	50	10	20
Volume of retent(grams)					1.4	3.8	9.1		3.3		4.8		5.7	5700	3.3	2.7								
Volume of flot (ml)			<10		<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10		<10	<10	<10	<10							<10	
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																								
Bone/teeth, burnt bone						1	2		2		1		2	1		1								
Burnt clay																								
Charcoal		1	1	1		1	1		1		1			1		1								
Coin																								
Flint/Chert																								
Glass																								
Magnetic Residue						1	2		1		1			1	1	1								
Iron object (nails)																								
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)						1	1		1		1			1										
Slag																								
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel						3	3		2		3			3	3	3								
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																								
Charcoal			1;		1;3	2;2	1;3		1;	;3	1;3		2;3	1;3	;3	1;3								1;
Modern roots			3;		3;1	2;2				3;1	3;1		1;1	2;	3;	3;								2;
Modern plant material						;1	3;		2;				2;	2;										2;
Snail																								
Bone fragments									2;															
Ashy material																								
Woody material																								
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																								
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)																								
Avena species (Oat)																								
Indeterminate glume						;1										;4								
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)														;4		;17		;1						
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																								
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains						1;	;2		1;				2;2	;1	;4	;5								6;
Secale cereale (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis																								
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)																								5;
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								;1
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
Triticum species awns																								
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum													;1											
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																								
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)																								;1
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																								
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																								
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																								
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)							A;																	
Brassica species (Mustard family)																								
Bromus species (Broom grass)												;A*				;A*								





Sample	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
Context	2335	2336	2337	3290	3310	3351	3352	3355	3356	3358	3363	2317	3380	3384	2312	3399	3402	3385	3386	3387	3388	3374	3375	3390
Cut	2330	2330	2330	3289	3311	3311	3311	3354	3338	3357	3362	2308	3376	3373	2310	3398	3401	3373	3373	3373	3373	3373	3373	3395
Feature Type								4153	4153	4152	4152													
	Well	Well	Well	Pit	Struct.	Struct.	Struct.	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Post-pipe
Volume processed (litres)	40	50	120	10	10	20	5	10	10	20	10	20	20	10	20	20	10	10	5	10	5	5	10	10
Volume of retent(grams)					2.6	1.3		8.1	3.6				9.2	2.6	2.2		0.5	2.5		0.5			1.3	4.7
Volume of flot (ml)					<10	<10		<10	<10	<10			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10		<10		<10	<10	<10
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																								
Bone/teeth, burnt bone					1			1	1					1	1		1							1
Burnt clay																								1
Charcoal				1	1	1		2	1					1	1		2	1		1			1	1
Coin																								
Flint/Chert									1														1	
Glass																								
Magnetic Residue					1	1		1	1					1	1		2			1			1	1
Iron object (nails)																								
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)								1										1					1	
Slag									1															
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel					1	3		3	3				3	3	3		3	2		3			1	3
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																								
Charcoal					1;3	2;3		2;3	2;3	1;3			1;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	;1	2;2		2;3		2;	2;3	1;2
Modern roots					2;	2;		2;	2;1	3;1			3;	2;	3;	3;1	2;2	2;2		2;		3;	2;	2;2
Modern plant material					2;								2;				2;2	;1						2;
Snail																								
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material																								
Woody material																	2;2							
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																								
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)																								
Avena species (Oat)																								
Indeterminate glume																								
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																								
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																								
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																								
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains					;1	5;19										1;								
Secale cereale (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis																								
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)						1;6																		
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
Triticum species awns																								
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum																								
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																								
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)																	;1							
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																								
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																								
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																								
Betula pendula (Birch; fruit)																								;A
Brassica species (Mustard family)																								

<i>Bromus</i> species (Broom grass)																					
<i>Cardus/Cirsium</i> species (Thistle family)				:A															B;	:B	
<i>Carex</i> ( <i>Sedges</i> ) <i>lenticular</i> type)																					
<i>Carex</i> ( <i>Sedges</i> ; <i>trigonus</i> type)																					
<i>Caryophyllaceae</i> cf. <i>Vaccaria hispanica</i> (Cowherb)																					
<i>Chenopodioidae</i> (goosefoots)				B;C	A;														C;C	D;	
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> ( <i>corn-marigold</i> )																					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut; shell)																					
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)																					
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (Heath-grass)																					
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (Sun spurge)																					
<i>Falopia convolvulus</i> (Black bind-weed)																			B;		
<i>Fragaria</i> species ( <i>Strawberry</i> family)																					
<i>Fumaria</i> species (Fumitory)				:A																	
<i>Galeopsis</i> species ( <i>Hemp-nettles</i> )																					
<i>Galium</i> species ( <i>Bedstraws</i> )																			:A		
<i>Lamium</i> species ( <i>Deadnettle</i> )																			:A		
<i>Lapsana communis</i> (Nipplewort)																					
<i>Leontodon</i> species (Hawkbits)																					
<i>Medicago</i> cf. <i>lupulina</i> (Black Medicks)																					
<i>Montia fontana</i> (Blinks)																					
<i>Papaver</i> species (Poppy species)																					
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Pale persicaria)																					
<i>Persicaria</i> species (Knotweed)								A;											B;B		
<i>Picris echioides</i> (Bristly Oxtongue)																			A:A		
<i>Poa</i> species (Grass caryopsis)																			:A*		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Knotgrass)																			B;		
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> (Water-pepper)																					
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i> (Ray's Knotgrass)																					
<i>Polygonum</i> species (Knotweed)																			B;C		
<i>Potentilla</i> species (Cinquefoils)				:A	:A														:A*	A;	:B
<i>Ranunculus</i> subsp. <i>ranuncululus</i> (Buttercup family)																					
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)																					
<i>Rosa</i> species (Rose species)																				B;B	
<i>Rubus</i> species (Brambleberry family)																					
<i>Rumex acetocella</i> (Sheep's Sorrel)																					
<i>Rumex</i> cf. <i>obtusifolius</i> (Broad-leaved Dock)									:A												
<i>Rumex</i> species (Dock-fruit and perianth)																			:B	C;	
<i>Rumex</i> species (Docks)																			:A	:A	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)																					
<i>Setaria</i> species (Bristle-grasses)																					
<i>Silene</i> species (Campions)																					
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> (Bittersweet)									A;											:A	
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (Prickly Sowthistle)																					
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> (Corn Spurrey)																					
<i>Stachys</i> species (Woundworts)																					
<i>Stellaria</i> species (Stichworts)																					
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Common dandelion)																					
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> (Field Penny-cress)																			B;		
<i>Trifolium</i> species (Clover species)									A:C										D;D	B;B	C;D
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)																					
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																					
<i>Vicia</i> species (Vetches)																					
<i>Viola</i> species (Violets)																					
Unidentified species																					

Sample	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215
Context	3391	3394	3272	2340	2341	2342	2402	3435	3419	3411	3348	3437	3429	3442	3447	3448	3449	3450	3405	3470	3249	3240	3473	3474
Cut	3395	3395	3222	2050			2403	3418	3418	3410	No cut	3436	3428	No cut	3446	3462	3451	3451	3403	3469	3252	3215	3440	3440
Feature Type																								
	Post-pipe	Post-pipe	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Termin.	Termin.	Linear	Layer	Ditch	Ditch	Layer	P-hole	Con. cut	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Linear	Ditch	Pit	Con. cut	Con. cut
Volume processed (litres)	10		30	20		20		30	30	30			30	50	10	10	10		40	30	10	10		10
Volume of retent(grams)	1.2	460	1.9	2.9		2.38		2.4	3.2	3.3			2.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	340	3	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.8		1
Volume of flot (ml)	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	25		<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	45	<10	40	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	17	20		<10
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																								
Bead						1																		
Bone/teeth, burnt bone	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1				1					1	1		1		
Burnt clay																								
Charcoal	3	1	1	1				1		1			3			2	1		1	1	2	2		1
Coin			1																					
Flint/Chert																								
Glass						1								1										
Magnetic Residue	2	1		1		1		1	1	1			2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		1
Iron object (nails)			1																					
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)			1	1		1		1	1						1				1			2		
Slag				1																				
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel	3	1	3	3		2		3	3	3			2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2		2
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																								
Charcoal	1;1	1;3	2;	1;3	1;3	1;		2;3	1;2	2;3	2;3	1;	3;3	1;	1;1	2;3	2;2	1;3	1;3	1;3	3;3	3;3		2;3
Modern roots	2;2	2;	2;	2;1	3;1	2;		2;	2;	2;1	2;1	3;	1;	3;	1;	2;1	2;2	3;1	3;1	2;1				2;
Modern plant material	2;2	2;	1;	2;		2;			2;3						2;2				2;					
Snail																								
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material																								
Woody material	;1					1;									2;2									
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																								
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)				;1																	2;	P;		
Avena species (Oat)																					2?;			
Indeterminate glume																				;3	30;			
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)														;6	2;					29;	100+;			
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)																								
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)				;1																				
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																							26;	
Hordeum vulgare (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains			2;			3;		1;				1;		;1					;6		27;16	30;		
Secale cereale (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis																								
T. spelta glume (Spelt wheat glume)																				;7				
T. spelta type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
T. dicoccum glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								
T. spelta spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
Triticum species awns																							P;	
Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum																						25;		
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																								
Triticum vulgare grain (Naked hexaploid wheat)						;5															19;10	;9		
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																								
Anthemis cotula (Stinking chamomile)																								







<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Stinking chamomile)																			
Asteraceae Family (Daisy Family)																			
<i>Betula pendula</i> (Birch; fruit)																			
Brassica species (Mustard family)																			
<i>Bromus</i> species (Broom grass)																			
<i>Cardus/Cirsium</i> species (Thistle family)																			;A
<i>Carex</i> (Sedges) <i>lenticular</i> type)																			A*;
<i>Carex</i> (Sedges; <i>trigonus</i> type)																			
Caryophyllaceae cf. <i>Vaccaria hispanica</i> (Cowherb)																			
Chenopodioidae (goosefoots)		;A		A;	A;A	A;	;A												;A ;A
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> (corn-marigold)																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut; shell)																			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)																			
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (Heath-grass)																			
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (Sun spurge)																			
<i>Falopia convolvulus</i> (Black bind-weed)																			;A
<i>Fragaria species</i> (Strawberry family)																			
<i>Fumaria species</i> (Fumitory)																			
<i>Galeopsis species</i> (Hemp-nettles)																			
<i>Galium species</i> (Bedstraws)																			
<i>Lamium species</i> (Deadnettle)																			
<i>Lapsana communis</i> (Nipplewort)							A;												;a
<i>Leontodon</i> species (Hawkbits)																			
<i>Medicago</i> cf. <i>lupulina</i> (Black Medicks)																			
<i>Montia fontana</i> (Blinks)																			
<i>Papaver</i> species (Poppy species)																			;A*
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Pale persicaria)																			
<i>Persicaria species</i> (Knotweed)																			A;
<i>Picris echioides</i> (Bristly Oxtongue)		;A																	
<i>Poa species</i> (Grass caryopsis)																			
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Knotgrass)				B*;				B*;A*	;A*										A*; ;B* A*;B* ;A* ;B*
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> (Water-pepper)																			
<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i> (Ray's Knotgrass)																			
<i>Polygonum species</i> (Knotweed)																			
<i>Potentilla species</i> (Cinquefoils)																			A;
<i>Ranunculus</i> subsp. <i>ranunculus</i> (Buttercup family)							B;B	A;											A; B; ;A;A
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)																			
<i>Rosa species</i> (Rose species)																			
<i>Rubus species</i> (Brambleberry family)		;A		;A					;A										
<i>Rumex acetocella</i> (Sheep's Sorrel)																			
<i>Rumex</i> cf. <i>obtusifolius</i> (Broad-leaved Dock)				;A															
<i>Rumex species</i> (Dock-fruit and perianth)		;A*																	
<i>Rumex species</i> (Docks)							B;	A;											;B*
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)																			
<i>Setaria species</i> (Bristle-grasses)																			
<i>Silene species</i> (Campions)																			
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> (Bittersweet)																			
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (Prickly Sowthistle)																			
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> (Corn Spurrey)																			
<i>Stachys species</i> (Woundworts)																			
<i>Stellaria species</i> (Stichworts)																			
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Common dandelion)																			
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> (Field Penny-cress)																			
<i>Trifolium species</i> (Clover species)																			
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)		;B		A;			A;		B;B										B; ;A ;A

<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																								
<i>Vicia species</i> (Vetches)																								
<i>Viola species</i> (Violets)																								
Unidentified species																								

Sample	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	
Context	3570	3574	3576	3580	3596	3597	3591	3599	3619	3620	3625	3640	3646	3644	3650	3650	2417		2432	2419	2442	2425	2421	2345	
Cut	3548	3549	3550	3551	3552	3553	3554	3555	3615	3615	3627	3641	3642	3642	3642	3642	2444		2433	2418	2441	2420	2420	2344	
Feature Type																									
	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	P-hole	Struct.	Con. cut	Struct.	Struct.	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	VOID		Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch
Volume processed (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Volume of retent(grams)	2760	1830	1.6	2.6	2100	900	2130	400	6900	2000	1.8	3300	8.2	5760	1200	1900	3700	3350	3570	2000	5.8	3780		6200	
Volume of flot (ml)	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10		

**Residue contents (relative abundance)**

Bone/teeth, burnt bone		1	1		1	1	1	1			1				1	1	1	1	1		1			
Burnt clay		1			1				2	2				2								1		
Charcoal	1	1	2	1		1	1		2	2	3	2	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2		1
Coin																								
Flint/Chert												1												
Glass									1								3							
Magnetic Residue	1	1	2	2	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	1				3	1	1	2		1		
Iron object (nails)		1		1						1														
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)					1			1			1	1						1	1	1				1
Slag		1																			1			
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3		3
Uncharred small twigs																								

**Flot matrix (relative abundance)**

Charcoal	2;2	1;3		2;2	1;2	1;2		;2	2;3	3;	3;3	1;2	1;3	;3	1;	1;3	1;3	;2	1;	1;1	1;3	2;		1;1
Modern roots	2;1	2;	3;	2;2	2;2	2;2	2;2		2;		1;1	3;2	;1	;1	3;	3;	3;1	;2	3;	3;2	3;	2;		3;3
Modern plant material	;2	2;		;2	2;	2;	2;2															;2		
Snail																								
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material																					;2			
Woody material					1;																			

**Charred plant remains (total counts)**

<i>Avena species</i> -awns (Oat species awns)																								
<i>Avena species</i> (Oat)																	;1							
Indeterminate glume																								
<i>Triticum cf. spelta</i> glume (Possible spelt glume)				;1																				
<i>Hordeum sp</i> grain (Indet. barley)									?1;		;1							;?1						
<i>Hordeum sp</i> rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Hulled barley)																								
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains				;1		;1			7;	22;62	;16		2;			;7								
<i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)									1;		;1													
Indeterminate rachis																								
<i>T. spelta</i> glume (Spelt wheat glume)									6;	;46						1;26	;1					1;		;1
<i>T. spelta</i> type grain (Spelt wheat grain)																								
<i>T. dicoccum</i> glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								
<i>T. spelta</i> spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
<i>Triticum species</i> awns																								
<i>Triticum cf. aestivo-compactum</i>																								



<i>Trifolium</i> species (Clover species)																									
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)		B;B		;B	C;D	B;B	;B				A;						;A*	;B			B;				
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)				;A																					
<i>Vicia species</i> (Vetches)																									
<i>Viola</i> species (Violets)																									
Unidentified species																									

Sample	265	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324
Context	2362	3623	3634	3635	3630	3651	3679	3680	3678		3660	3667	3692	3697	3702	3712	3710	3686	3694	3721	3723	3657	3685	3728
Cut	2361	3583	3583	3583	3631	3638	3638	3682	3675		3659	3665	3669	3639	3703	3638	3711	3639	3693	3720	3693	3654	3684	3642
Feature Type																								
	Pit	Struct.	Struct.	Struct.	Struct.	Linear	Linear	Linear	Cut		P-hole	P-hole	Linear	Linear	Linear	Ditch	Linear	Ditch	Ditch	P-hole	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
<i>Volume processed (litres)</i>	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	40	10	10	5	10	20	5	40	20	20	10	5
<i>Volume of retent(grams)</i>	4000	0.9	1000	1.5	1.8	1.46	1.9	7	1.3	7.4	700	1	5.16	2.92	4	3		3800		7200		2.6		
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	25	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	
<b><i>Residue contents (relative abundance)</i></b>																								
Bone/teeth, burnt bone		2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2				1	1		1							1	
Burnt clay	1		1							1			2	1									1	
Charcoal	1	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1		1			1		1		3	
Coin																								
Flint/Chert																								
Glass						1																	1	
Magnetic Residue		2		2	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1							2	
Iron object (nails)			1																					
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)	1							1	2					1									1	
Slag			1																					
Small vertebrate bone																								
Stones/gravel	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2			2		2		2	
Uncharred small twigs																								
<b><i>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</i></b>																								
Charcoal	1;1	2;3	2;3	1;2	;3	1;3	1;2	1;3	2;3	2;3	2;3	2;2	3;	2;2	1;2	;2	;3	1;3	2;	1;2	;2	1;3	;3	1;3
Modern roots	3;3	2;	2;	2;2	2;	2;	2;2	3;1	2;	2;1	2;1	2;2		2;2	2;2	3;2		3;	2;2	3;2	3;2	3;2	3;1	3;1
Modern plant material				2;	2;	2;	2;	;1		2;					2;									
Snail																								
Bone fragments																								
Ashy material										1;														
Woody material																								
<b><i>Charred plant remains (total counts)</i></b>																								
<i>Avena</i> species-awns (Oat species awns)																								
<i>Avena</i> species (Oat)													1;											
Indeterminate glume																								
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> glume (Possible spelt glume)																								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp grain (Indet. barley)																								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																								
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Hulled barley)																								
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley; hulled 6-row)																								
Indeterminate cereal grains									1;		1;		5;13	;2										;?1
<i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)																								
Indeterminate rachis																								
<i>T. spelta</i> glume (Spelt wheat glume)	;1			;1					3;		;1		12;54	;2		;1								
<i>T. spelta</i> type grain (Spelt wheat grain)													8;											
<i>T. dicoccum</i> glume (Emmer wheat glume)																								
<i>T. spelta</i> spikelets (Spelt wheat spikelets)																								
<i>Triticum</i> species awns																								

































Rumex species (Docks)	A*/A;																			
Sambucus nigra (Elder)	A;																			
Setaria species (Bristle-grasses)																				
Silene species (Campions)																				
Solanum dulcamara (Bittersweet)	;A																			
Sonchus asper (Prickly Sowthistle)																				
Spergula arvensis (Corn Spurrey)																				
Stachys species (Woundworts)																				
Stellaria species (Stichworts)							A;													
Taraxacum officinale (Common dandelion)																				
Thlaspi arvense (Field Penny-cress)							A*;													
Trifolium species (Clover species)																				
Urtica dioica (Stinging nettle)	B;						A;													
Veronica hederifolia (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																				
Vicia species (Vetches)																	A*;			
Viola species (Violets)																				
Unidentified species																				

Sample	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541
Context	5128	5125	5087	5132	5135	5137	5139	5152	5142	5143	5144	5145	5147	5165	5167	5170	5173	5175	5182	5188
Cut	5088	5127	5127	5121	5088	5073	5073	5073	5127	5127	5127	5127	5146	5164	5166	5088	5073	5174	5153	
Feature Type	4167	4178	4178		4167	4168	4168	4168	4170	4170	4170	4170				4167	4168	4183		
	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Spread
Volume processed (litres)	20	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	5
Volume of retent(grams)																				
Volume of flot (ml)	<10	<10	30	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	15	<10	18	<10	<10	<10	55	<10	<10	<10	<10	140
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																				
Bone/teeth, burnt bone																				
Burnt clay																				
Charcoal/																				
Coin																				
Flint/Chert																				
Glass								1												
Magnetic Residue																				
Metal/Nails																				
Pottery (Total fragments recovered)																				
Slag																				
Small vertebrate bone																				
Stones/gravel																				
Uncharred small twigs																				
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																				
Charcoal	1;2	1;2	1;	1;2	1;2	1;2	1;	1;	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;	;2	;2	3;3	;1	2;	2;2	2;2	3;3
Modern roots	3;2	3;2	3;	3;2	3;2	3;2	3;	3;	3;1	3;1	3;1	3;	;2	3;2	1;	3;3	2;	2;2	2;2	
Modern plant material		1;																		
Snail																				
Bone fragments																				
Ashy material																				
Woody material																				
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																				
Avena species-awns (Oat species awns)																				
Avena species (Oat)							;1													
Indeterminate glume																				
Triticum cf. spelta glume (Possible spelt glume)																				
Hordeum sp grain (Indet. barley)													;1							
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																				
Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley)																				



<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)		B;																	
<i>Setaria</i> species (Bristle-grasses)																			
<i>Silene</i> species (Campions)																			
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> (Bittersweet)																			
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (Prickly Sowthistle)																			
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> (Corn Spurrey)																			
<i>Stachys</i> species (Woundworts)																			A;
<i>Stellaria</i> species (Stichworts)																			
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Common dandelion)																			
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> (Field Penny-cress)																			
<i>Trifolium</i> species (Clover species)																			
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)																			
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																			
<i>Vicia</i> species (Vetches)																			;B*
<i>Viola</i> species (Violets)																			
Unidentified species																			





## APPENDIX 5: ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

Context	Weights (grms)	Notes
3084	1210	Large assemblage, though fragmentary. Large cattle horncore frag, loose molars, of sheep, dog and cattle. Cattle prox-phalange
3202	22	14 fragments, 1 fragment of distal cattle m-podial; v. worn loose sheep molar; frag. sheep atlas
3224	32	Single ab. cattle tooth; ab. ?carpal
3234	165	2 loose cattle teeth ab. m-podial; cattle scapula glenoid, cattle m-tarsal
3240	5	2 loose sheep molars
3260	15	Loose sheep molar, fragment of ?cattle rib with cutmark
3286	18	Ab. ?sheep radius, 3 fragments
3340	18	2 loose sheep molars; fragment of right sheep radius
3367	185	Distal frag. of cattle radius, short horned cattle horn-c, ?cattle rib (ask for second opinion), sheep lumbar vert.
3368	37	Distal fragment of ?cattle radius-does not compare well with cattle reference material (or deer or horse)
3369	110	3 prox sheep m-tarsal, 1 prox sheep m-carpal, frag sheep mandible, 6 frags.
3432	49	2 loose horse molars
3437	36	3-4 fragments of cattle molar
3442	22	Loose cattle molar
3490	115	Fragments including ?cattle diastema frag. Loose P2, scapula blade frag.
3494	15	Fragments of ?cattle enamel
3509	2	Abraded fragment
3510	64	Frag of cattle tooth enamel, sheep diastema, ulna, dog distal right humerus
3528	8	Abraded fragment, possible vertebra centrum?
3569	60	Frag of sheep enamel, cattle distal humerus frag, c.8 small abraded bone fragments
3582	5	3 abraded fragments
3582	50	Vertebra fragment large mammal, unfused ?manubrium bone.
3584	82	Loose teeth-pig molar, sheep M3, horse incisor. Midshaft sheep m-tarsal, 10 frags.
3585	50	Loose cattle molar, ?cattle rib frag, 2 frags.
3604	105	?Gnawed cattle m-carpal, loose sheep teeth, ?cattle vertebra
3623	12	2 unfused frag distal sheep m-podial, 1 frag prox m-tarsal, 1 loose sheep incisor
3629	77	Loose cattle molar
3629	10	Frag sheep tibia mid-shaft
3634	141	Fragments of cattle and sheep mandible, with loose molars, 1 unfused and 1 fused distal sheep m-podial
3640	10	Fragmentary cattle molar.
3648	164	Fragments of cattle mandible and loose molars, frag of cattle m-podial
3651	380	Frag of cattle skull, including frag of caudal aspect of occipital with possible transverse cutmarks
3653	5	Longbone fragment
3653	66	Loose horse molar, cattle femur midshaft fragment
3680	25	2 abraded fragments large mammal bone
3685	4	Enamel fragment (?cattle/sheep)
3688	100	Frag cattle molar enamel, frag of scapular glenoid, loose frags
3689	78	Frag of cattle vertebra, frags of ?cattle enamel.

3714	10	Sheep molar
3728	16	Cattle molar
3740	300	R sheep prox tibia, unfused frag cattle dist femur, sheep prox m-carpal frag. Horse calcaneous. Large pig molar.
3740	225	2 unfused (gnawed?) sheep femur midshafts, cattle mandible frag, scapular glenoid frag, cattle talus deep med-lat cutmarks
3741	55	Loose cattle M3, distal horse phalange, large mammal vertebra fragment, 2 fragments
3741	300	R distal cattle tibia, frag of cattle glenoid, loose cattle molars, scapular blade frag, unfused pig metapodial
3743	175	Cattle femoral head, ?cattle vertebra, loose sheep molars, cattle molar, horse molar. Ab frags of large mammal bone.
3750	72	Fragment of cattle acetabulum, 2 cattle rib fragments, possible dog metapodial
3751	26	Loose cattle molar and cattle rib fragment
3752	45	Fragment of cattle mandible diastema section, 3 bone fragments, loose sheep molar, 6g oyster shell
3768	91	R cattle distal radius, loose sheep molar frags.
3774	2	Fragment
3777	30	2 fragments
3806	96	Abraded scapula glenoid fragment, loose sheep molar, sheep inter-phalange
3807	565	Cattle vertebra frags, large mammal long bone frags, cattle inter-phalange
3808	3	Sheep molar and mandible-diastema frag.
3822	39	Fragment of moderately abraded bone, including 2 cattle neural spines.
3826	425	Dog skeleton with many of the limb-bones and mandible present, also some frags of cattle mandible
3828	1	Fragment
3831	120	Abraded fragments large mammal bone, including mandible frags.
3838	15	Sheep m-carpal, distal end gnawed
3843	7	Fragments
3844	5	1 bone and 1 loose enamel fragment
3847	26	?Cattle mandible, loose frags.
3848	495	Very abraded frags of cattle humerus, radius, some rib frags, 3 carpals, ?rabbit centrum fragment
3862	30	Cattle enamel fragments
3868	12	?Sheep tooth enamel fragments
3874	125	Midshaft cattle tibia, midshaft gnawed sheep humerus, loose horse molar, 5 rib fragments
3878	135	?Cattle mandible, loose frags and 4 loose cattle molars, 1 sheep molar.
3879	60	Very abraded large mammal radius.
3881	330	Horse m-podial frag, prox cattle m-tarsal, cattle prox-phal (Developed exotoses), ab v. unusual prox-phal large mammal, multi frags
3881	465	Horse inter-phalange, prox cattle radius, gnawed cattle calcaneous, scapula glenoid frag, +frags.
3888	15	Loose ?sheep molars
3890	2	Fragment of ?cattle enamel
3894	260	Very abraded fragments, frag left cattle humerus, sheep mandible, numerous other abraded longbone fragments
3894	80	4 unfused sheep m-podials, prox, inter and dist phalanges. Likely to be all part of the same deposit of sheep feet.
3894	580	2 abraded and fragmentary cattle mandibles
3895	82	?Cattle mandible fragment, ?cattle acetabulum fragment, loose sheep molar.
3896	520	Abraded fragment of cattle m-tarsal
3904	4	Fragments
3907	4	?Pig rib fragment
3916	1	Enamel fragment (?cattle/sheep)
3935	47	Worked bone ?handle (in 2 pieces), fragment of sheep mandible
3940	5	Loose sheep molar.
3954	105	?Gnawed cattle m-tarsal, +2 frags

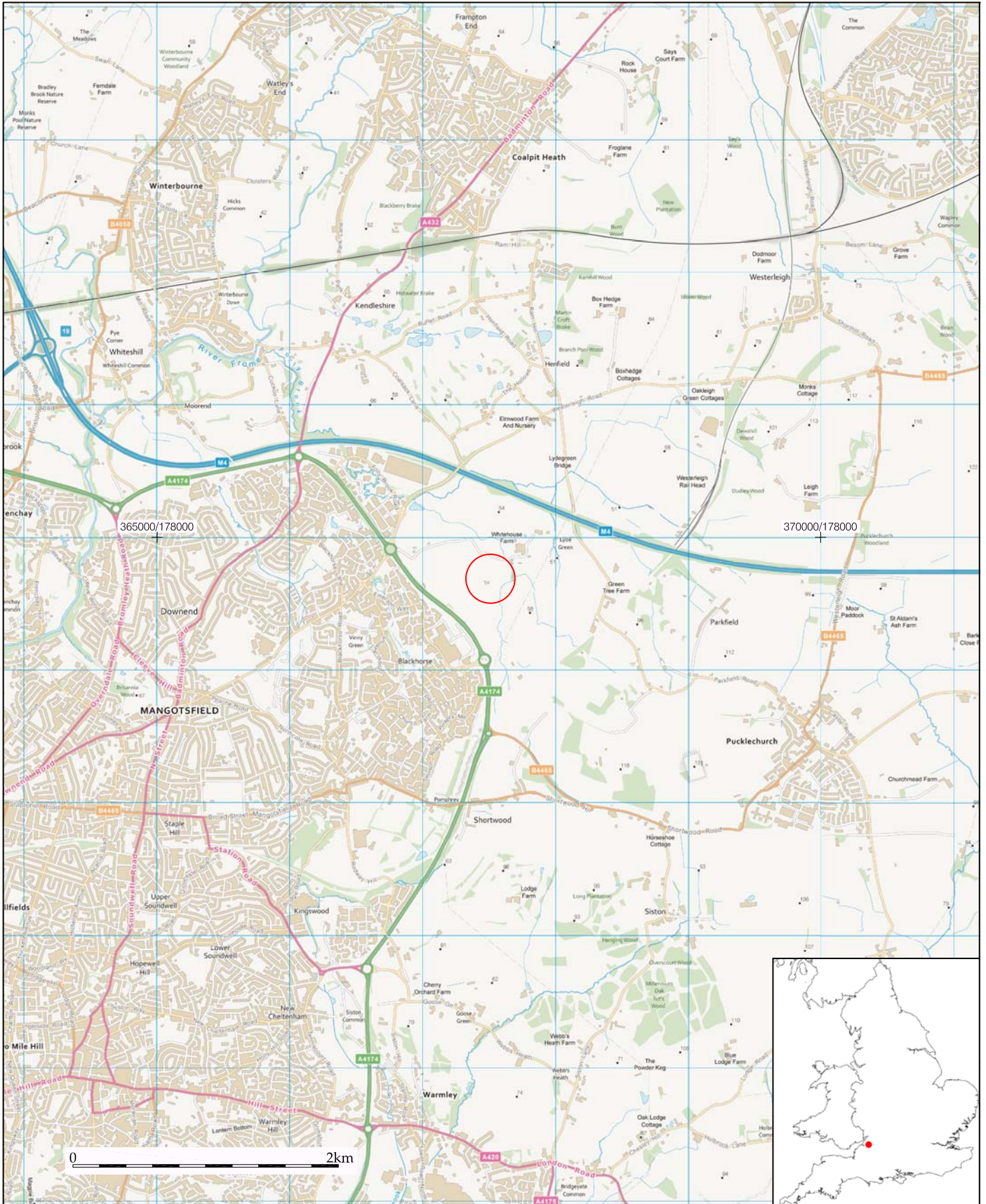
3955	1	Fragment
3994	2	Fragment
3996	50	Fragment of abraded cattle radius
3997	80	Fragment of cattle scapula glenoid fragments
3998	70	Large mammal longbone fragments
4001	5	Loose sheep molar
4006	170	Cattle bones, mainly gnawed including m-tarsal, distal humerus fragment, inter-phalange +frags
4008	55	2 loose cattle molars +2 frags
4010	10	Fragments
4015	7	Fragments
4016	15	Fragment
4026	12	Loose cattle molar and incisor
4027	15	Abraded fragment of cattle calcaneous, calcinated ?sheep femoral head.
4030	10	Loose sheep molars
4043	10	M-podial midshaft frag, ?gnawed at both ends
4046	22	Fragments
4051	300	Midshaft cattle tibia, 2 loose cattle molars, ?cattle neural spine and unfused centrum fragment, +frags
4056	27	Frag of ?sheep tibia midshaft, unfused medium mammal prox ulna, +frags.
4059	18	Loose cattle molar
4059	15	Red deer antler tyne fragment, sawn at both ends
4075	28	Fragment of large mammal bone, possible evidence of gnawing
4077	1	Calcinated fragment
4100	95	Cattle acetabulum fragment, cattle ?radius fragment
4107	28	Fragments of horse tooth enamel
4117	8	Fragment of calcinated large mammal long bone
4119	78	Distal left cattle tibia, 3 fragments
4120	55	Dog humerus and tibia fragments, dog metapodial, dog mandible fragment + large
5021	48	Loose horse molar, 3 frags
5058	1040	An assemblage of bones representing a single pig skeleton (vertebra and long bones)
5078	10	Fragmentary cattle molar enamel
5128	88	Pig innominate/acetabulum fragment, abraded fragments including sheep molar.
5135	144	Cattle distal humerus fragment, cattle calcaneous fragment
5137	1	Fragment
5139	3	Loose ?cattle enamel fragments
5143	42	Loose cattle molars
5144	440	Sheep maxilla fragments, abraded fragment of distal unfused cattle articulating end, abraded centrum fragment +fragments
5145	24	Fragments
5152	10	Loose ?cattle enamel fragments
5170	55	Very abraded ?cattle humerus fragments distal end, + fragments
5173	48	Fragments
5175	25	Loose cattle M3.
5182	222	Cattle radius-ulna fragment, gnawed to distal end, loose cattle molars, heavily in wear
6014	220	Cattle and sheep mandible fragments, prox cattle phalange, + fragments
6015	118	Loose cattle molar, loose heavily worn pig M3, fragment of sheep radius ulna, sheep m-carpal with unfused distal
6016	26	Fragments

6018	40	Loose sheep molar, sheep dist phalange, unfused sheep femur, 3 bird bones, +fragments
6019	26	Abraded fragments large mammal bone
6020	2	Fragments
6021	318	Dist cattle humerus, distal cattle tibia, scapular blade, cattle prox phalange, pathological sheep phalange, dog skull frags, +frags
6022	19	Loose cattle molar
6028	63	Loose pig incisors, abraded fragments
6032	21	Fragments, oyster shell fragment
6033	24	Loose sheep molar + fragments
6034	6	Midshaft rib fragment
6040	175	?Cattle scapula fragment-blade and glenoid fossa, loose cattle P2, horse midshaft femur fragment, +fragments
6042	1350	Large assemblage of material, though highly fragmentary. Mainly cattle bones with unfused limb elements
6049	105	3 loose sheep molars, cattle mandible fragment, ?cattle midshaft rib fragment +frags
6051	26	3 loose sheep molars, +frags
6052	15	Loose sheep molar, medium mammal longbone frags
6054	135	Cattle calcaneous. Unfused horse prox phalange, charred distal cattle m-podial frag, ?horse caudal vert, +frags
6057	30	Fragments of ?medium mammal longbone, tooth enamel, oyster shell
6059	1	Fragment of bird scapula
6060	157	Bones of a 80% complete dog skull- mandibles, frontal, some of cranial vault, large mammal long bones, loose sheep and horse teeth
6067	42	Fragment sheep mandible, frag bird longbone, +frags
6068	35	Prox cattle phalange, prox sheep phalange, loose pig incisor
6077	22	4 fragments
6081	2	Fragment
6088	30	?Sheep caudal vertebra, medium mammal vertebra fragment, +frags
6089	17	7 medium mammal longbone fragments
6091	8	2 frags
6092	8	?Dog vertebra, 2 frags
6095	28	Loose pig molar, rib midshaft fragment, +fragments
6107	6	Fragment
6113	8	2 fragments
6134	25	Fragments, including ?sheep rib fragment, enamel fragments, large and medium mammal fragments
6135	7	2 fragments
6136	1	Fragment
6138	208	Abraded horse inter-phal, loose cattle molars, fragments of large mammal longbone
6145	7	Fragment
6173	8	Right proximal half of hare femur
6176	181	Pig mandible fragments, pig femur fragment, various loose incisors and canines, likely to be from the mandibles.
6184	40	Loose sheep molar, proximal fragment of cattle rib, distal sheep humerus
6195	28	Large mammal vertebra fragment, frags of bird bone and medium mammal bone
6214	16	Sheep proximal phalange, 2 frags
6221	70	Sheep bones: 3 vertebra, m-carpal, carpals, phalanges, radius-ulna fragments
6226	10	?cattle rib fragment, +fragment
6240	11	?sheep mandible fragment
6295	98	Loose cattle molars, frags of burnt and unburnt bone fragments
6295	12	Calcinated bone fragments



## APPENDIX 6: FIGURES

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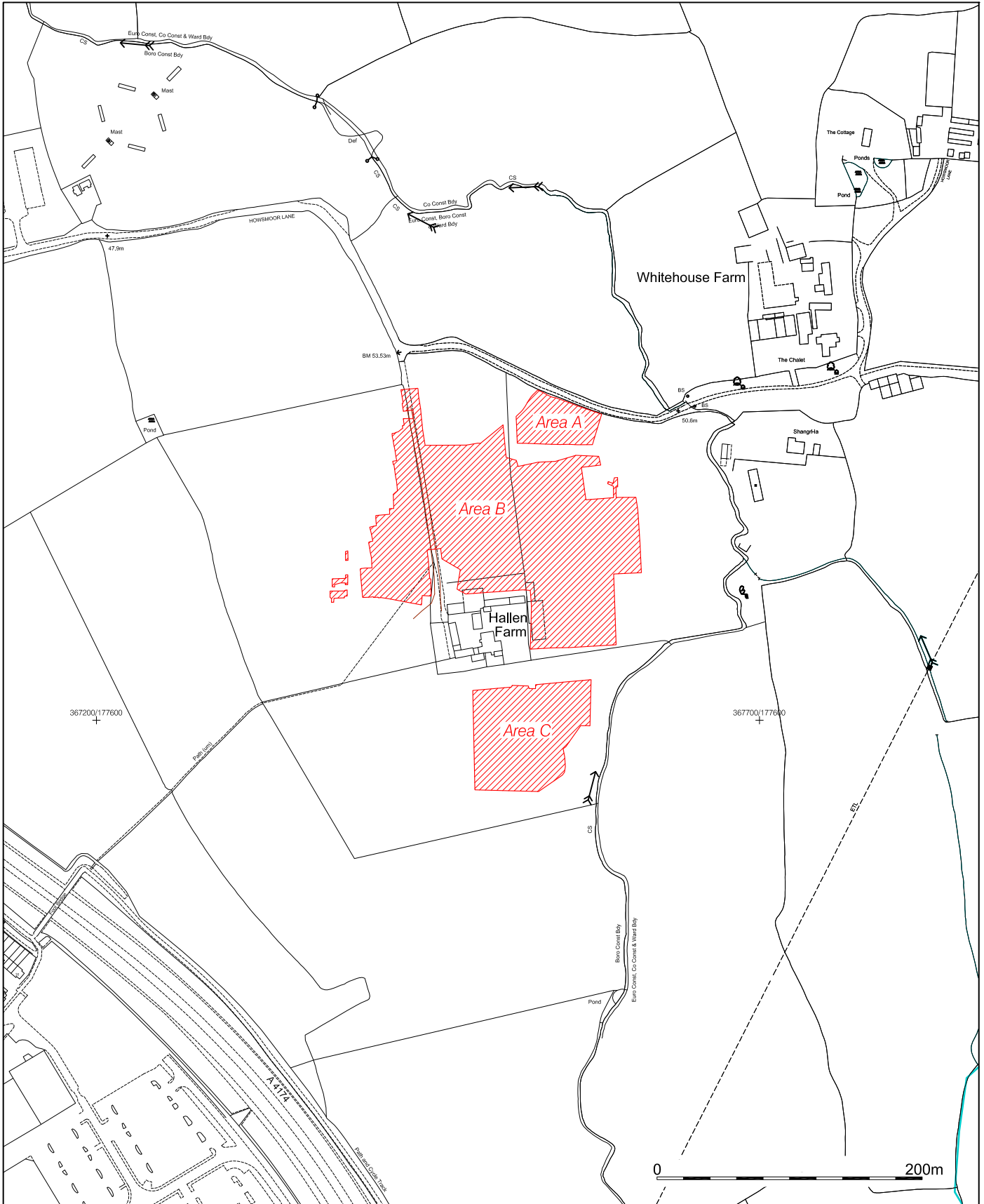
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Emersons Green East, Bristol, South Gloucestershire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10271</p> <p>CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.






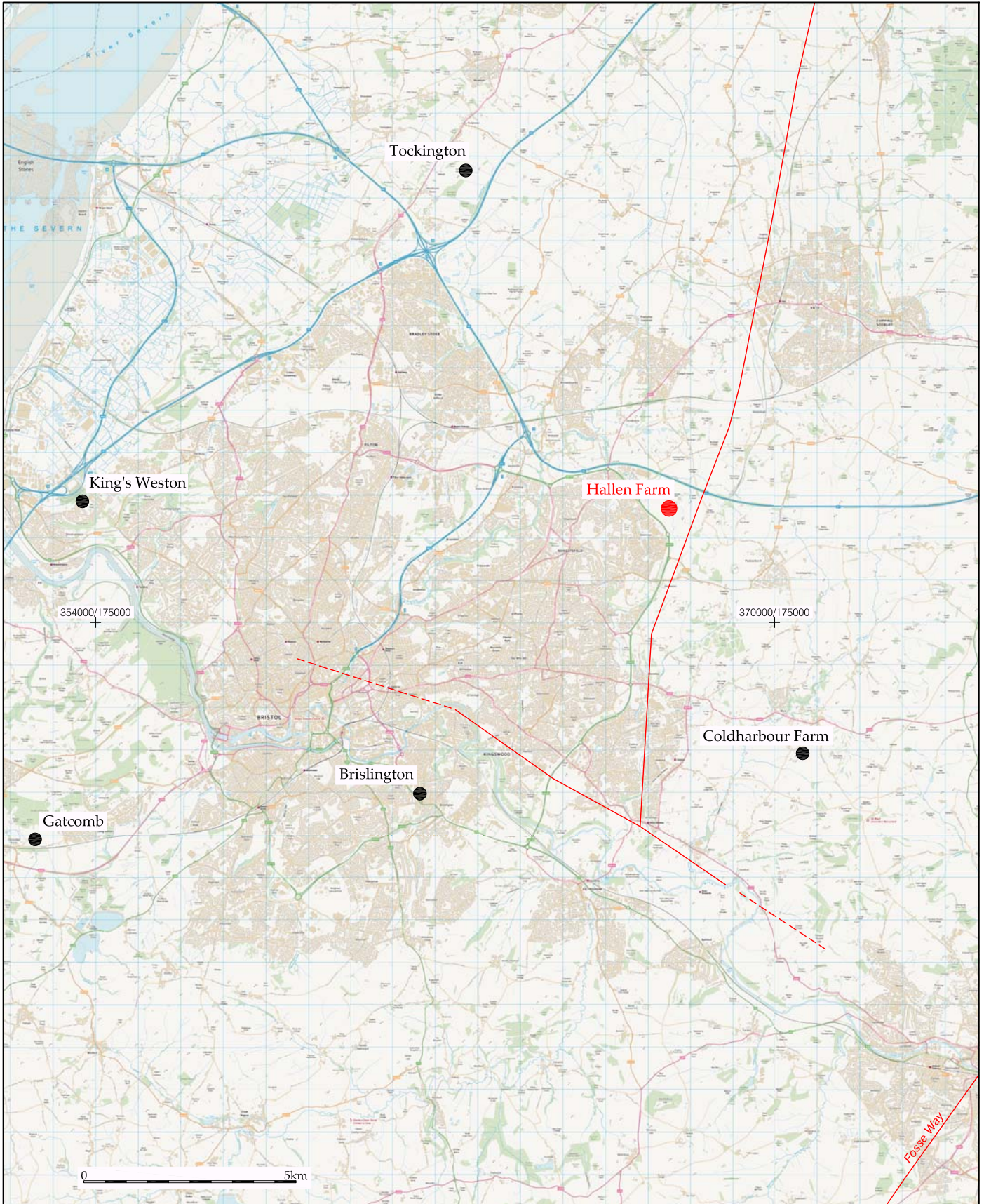
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Emersons Green East, Bristol, South Gloucestershire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10271</p> <p>CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 2</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Areas of excavation</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed location of Areas A, B & C.







 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Emersons Green East, Bristol, South Gloucestershire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:125,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10271</p> <p>CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 3</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">●</span> Hallen Farm</li> <li><span style="background-color: black; color: black;">●</span> Other Roman villas</li> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> Roman roads</li> </ul>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 3: Location of Hallen Farm Villa and other villas in proximity.

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CLIENT:

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- [1000] Context number
- Excavated portion
- Section location
- Limit of excavation



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REPORT No:

CP10271

FIGURE:

4

367525/177850  
+

367565/177850  
+

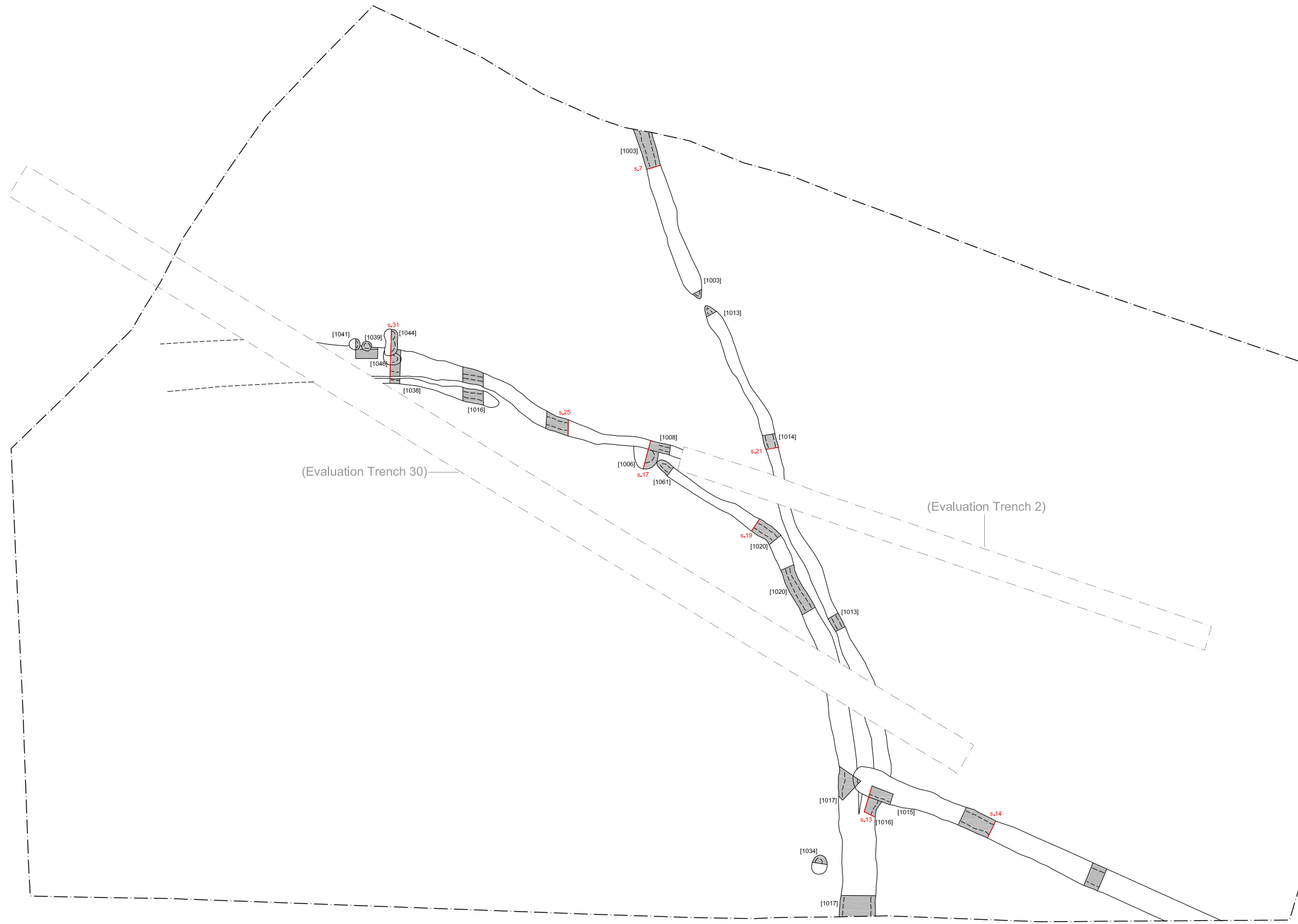


Figure 4: Area A; overall plan.



PROJECT:  
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South Gloucestershire



CLIENT:  
Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:20 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

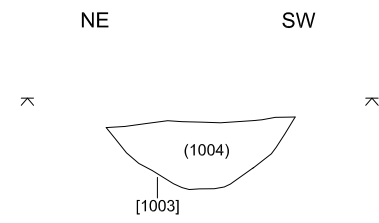
DATE: July 2014

KEY:

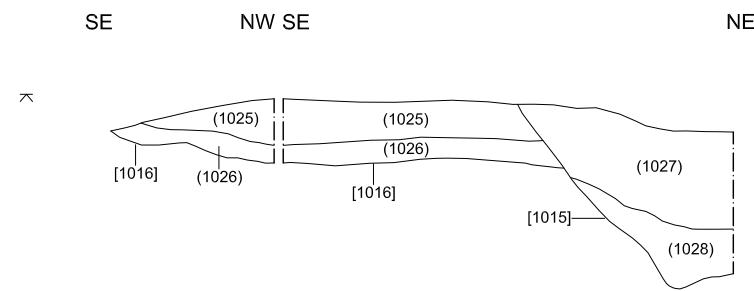
- [1000] Context number
-  String line
-  Limit of excavation

REPORT No:  
CP10271

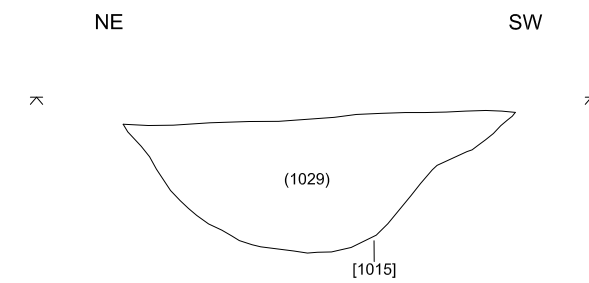
FIGURE:  
5



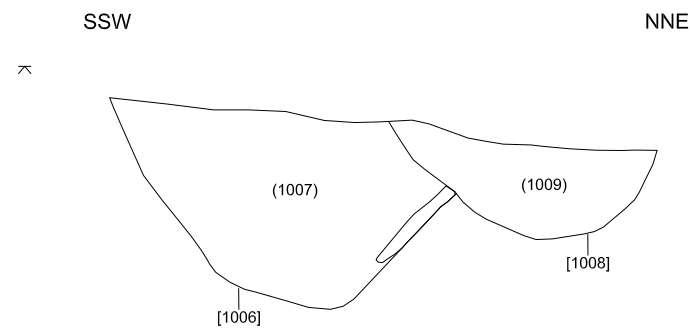
Section 7. North-west facing section across ditch [1003].



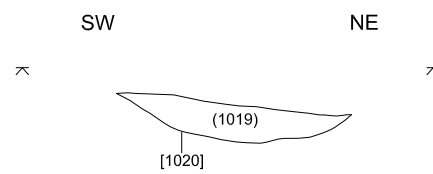
Section 13. North-east and south-east facing section across ditches [1016] and [1015].



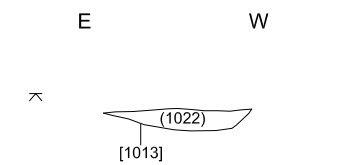
Section 14. North-west facing section across ditch [1015].



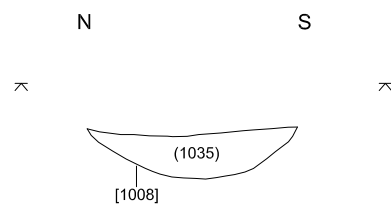
Section 17. SSE facing section across pit [1006] and ditch [1008].



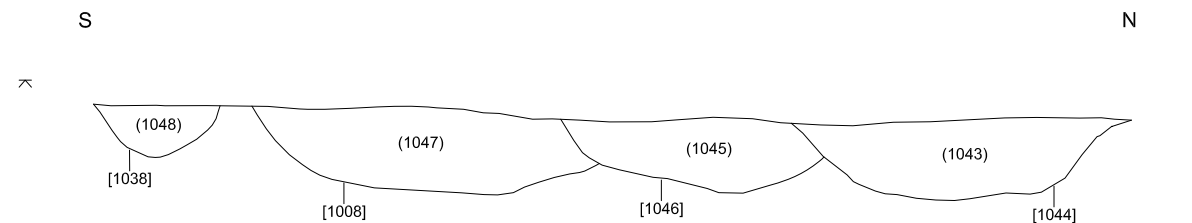
Section 19. South-east facing section across ditch [1020].



Section 21. North facing section across ditch [1013].



Section 25. West facing section across ditch [1008].



Section 31. East facing section across ditches [1038] & [1008] and pits [1046] & [1044].

0  1m

Figure 5: Area A; sections.

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Emersons Green East, Bristol,  
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
Taylor Wimpey

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DATE: July 2014

KEY:

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FIGURE:

6

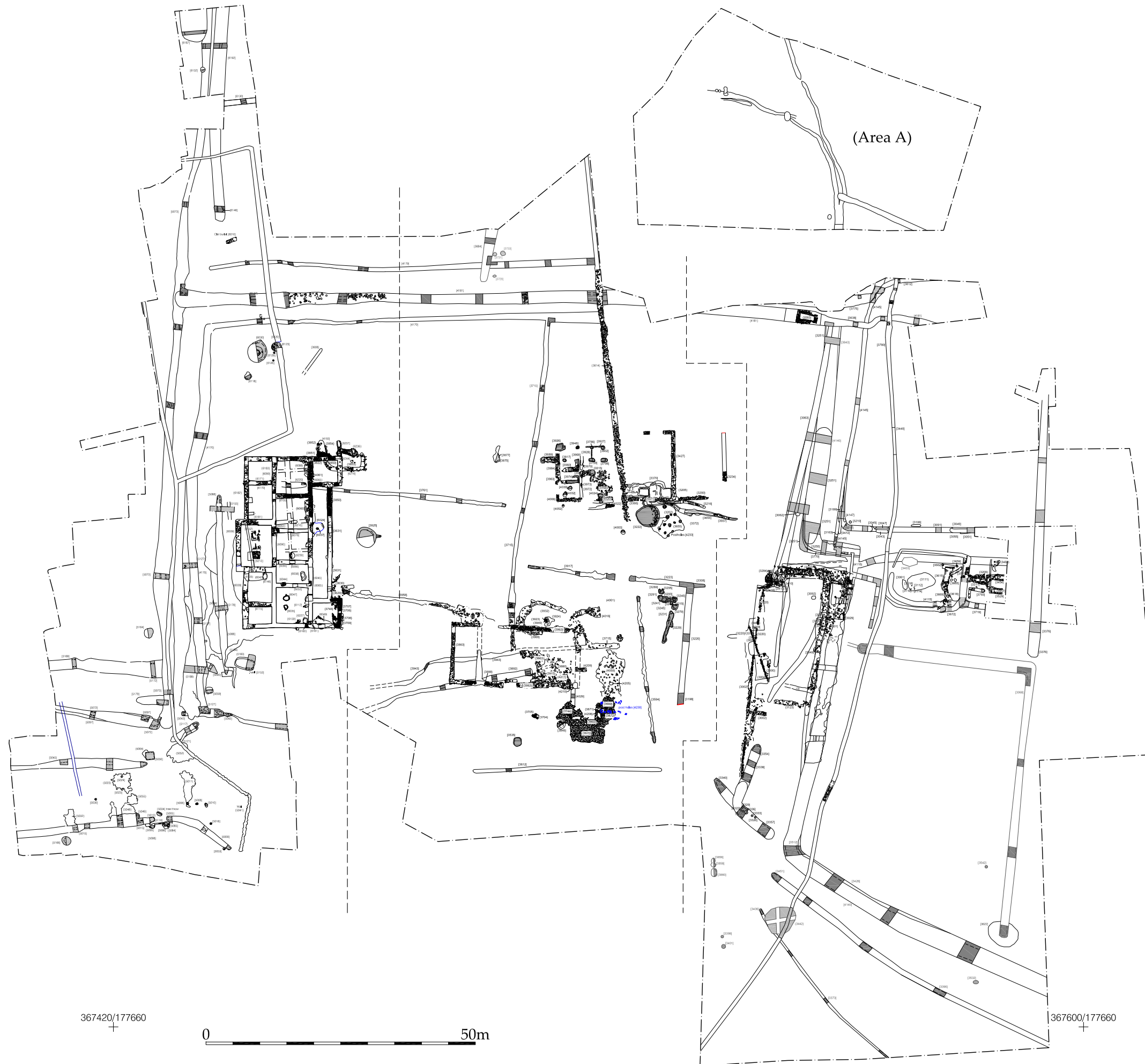


Figure 6: Area B; overall plan.

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South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:

Taylor Wimpey

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DRAWN BY: AB

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KEY:

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FIGURE:

7

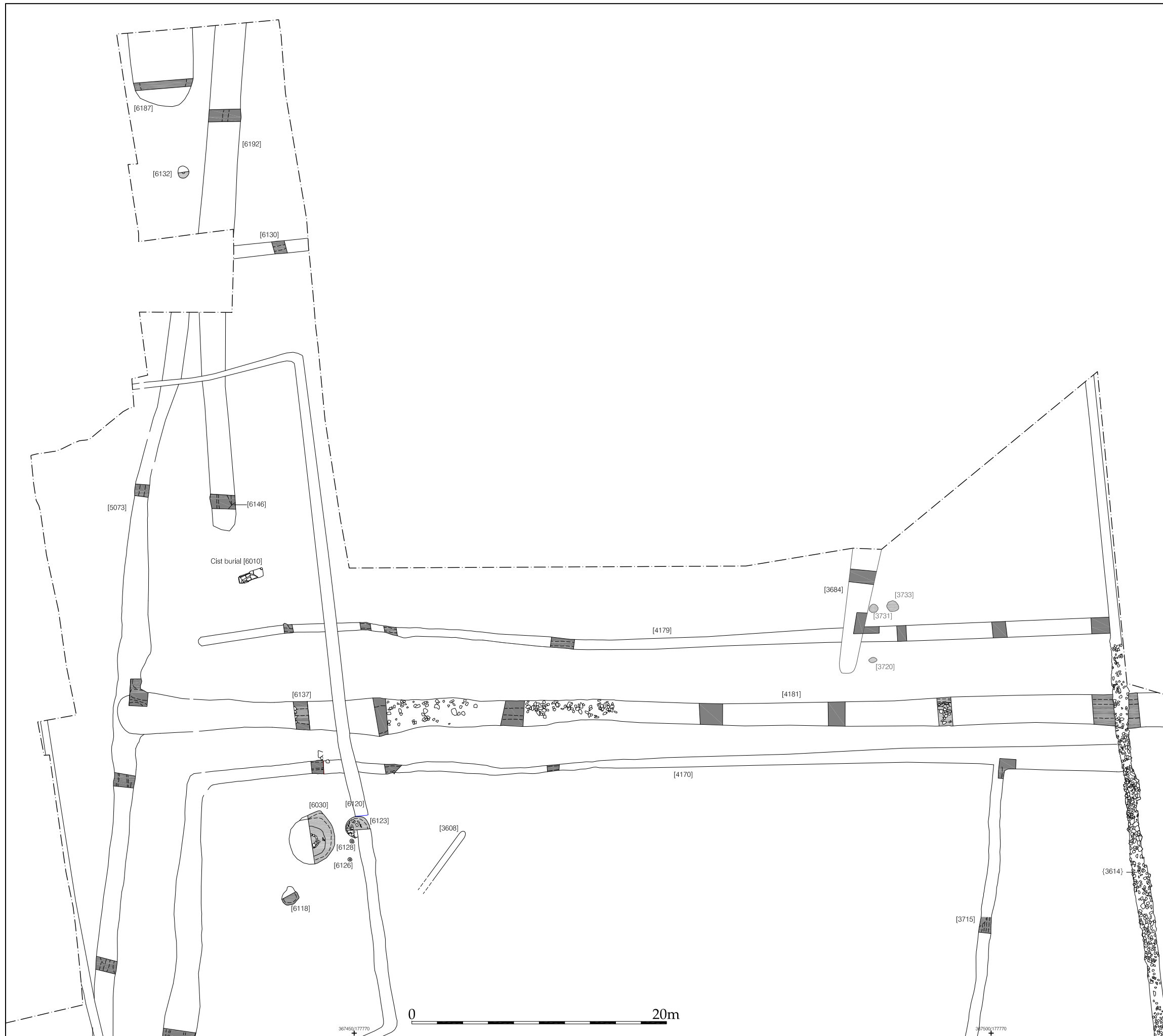


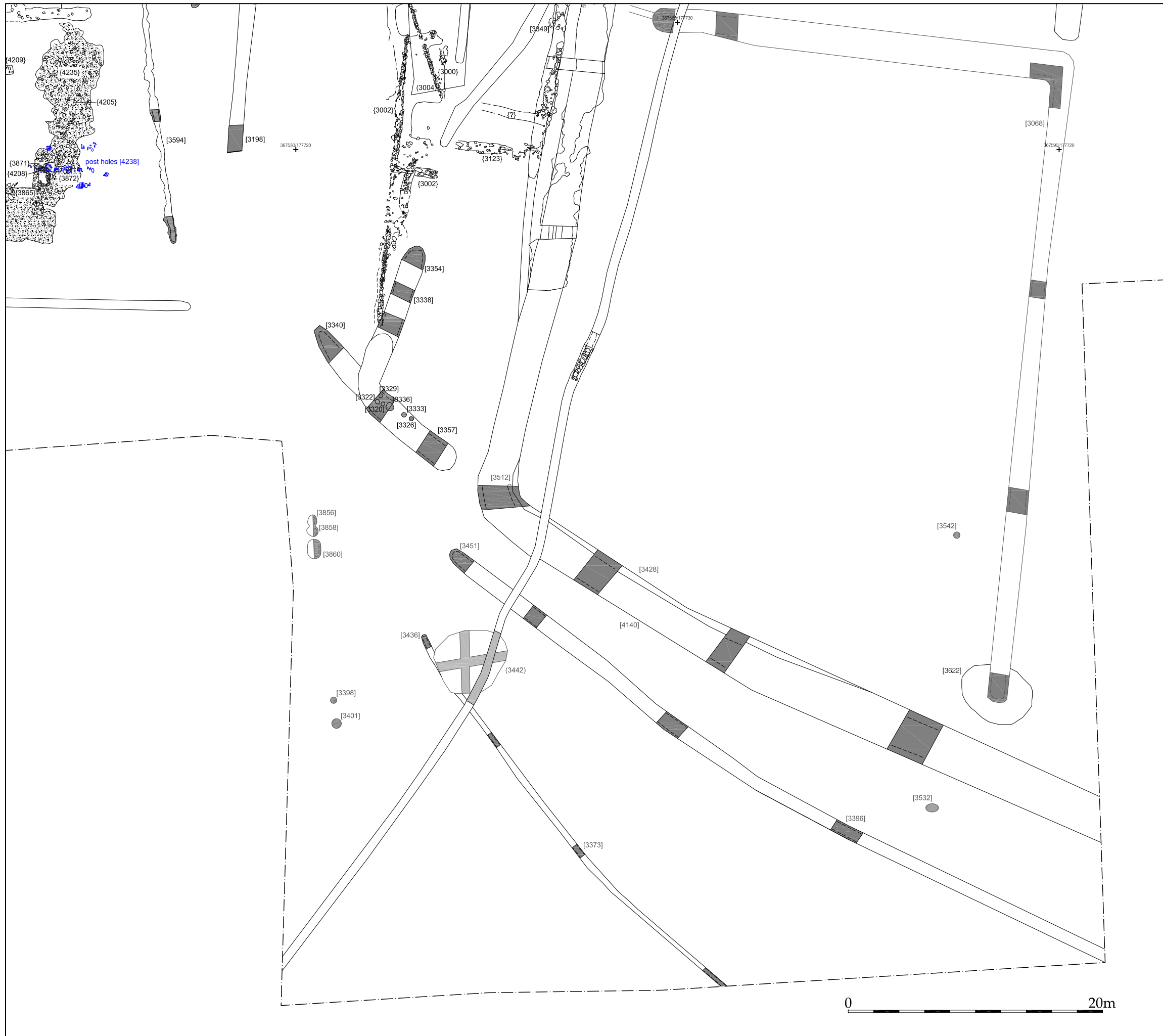
Figure 7: Area B; detail of north-western part.











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KEY:

- [1000] Context number
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- - - Limit of excavation

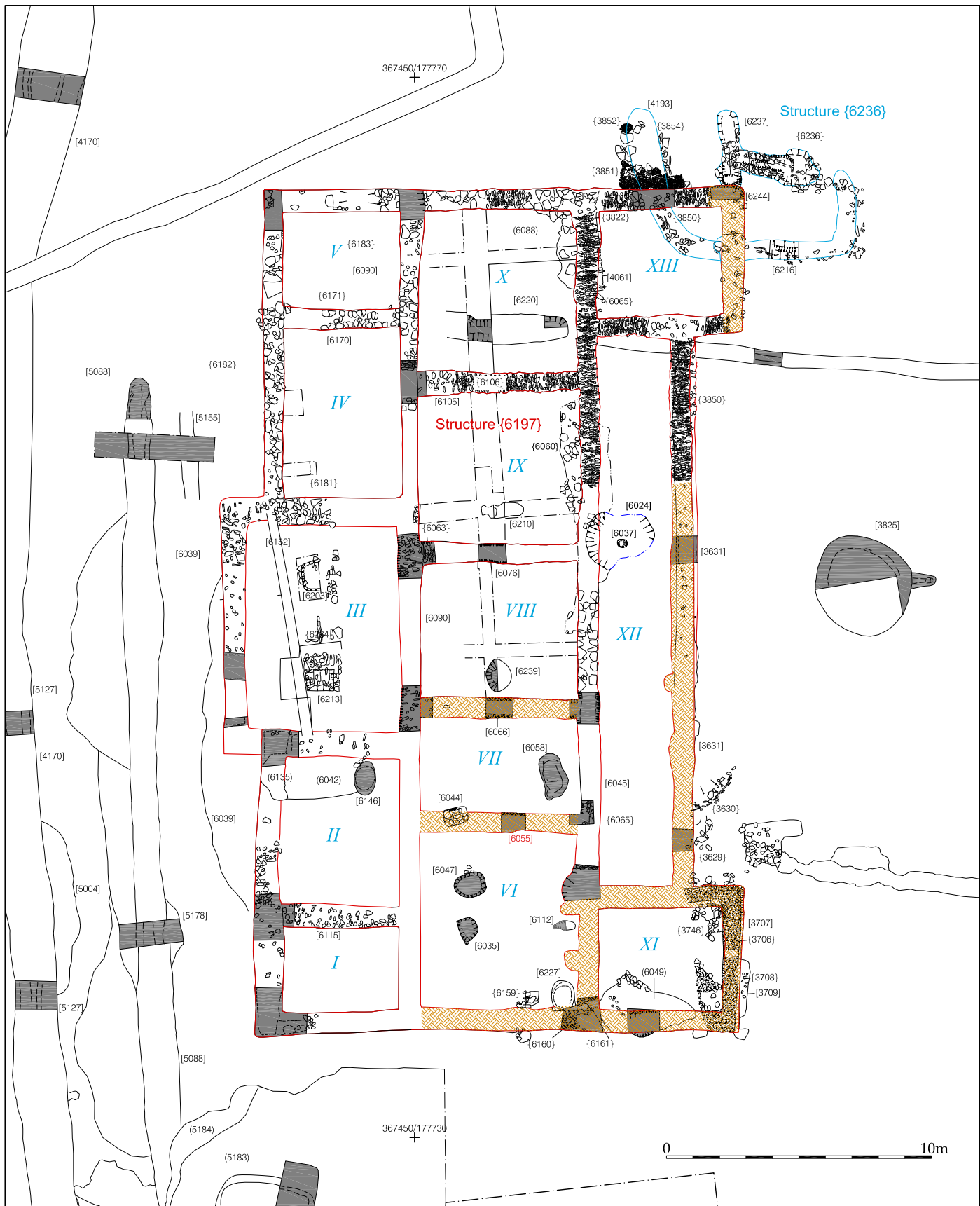


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CP10271

FIGURE:  
  
11

Figure 11: Area B; detail of south-eastern part.



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REPORT No: CP10271

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FIGURE: 12

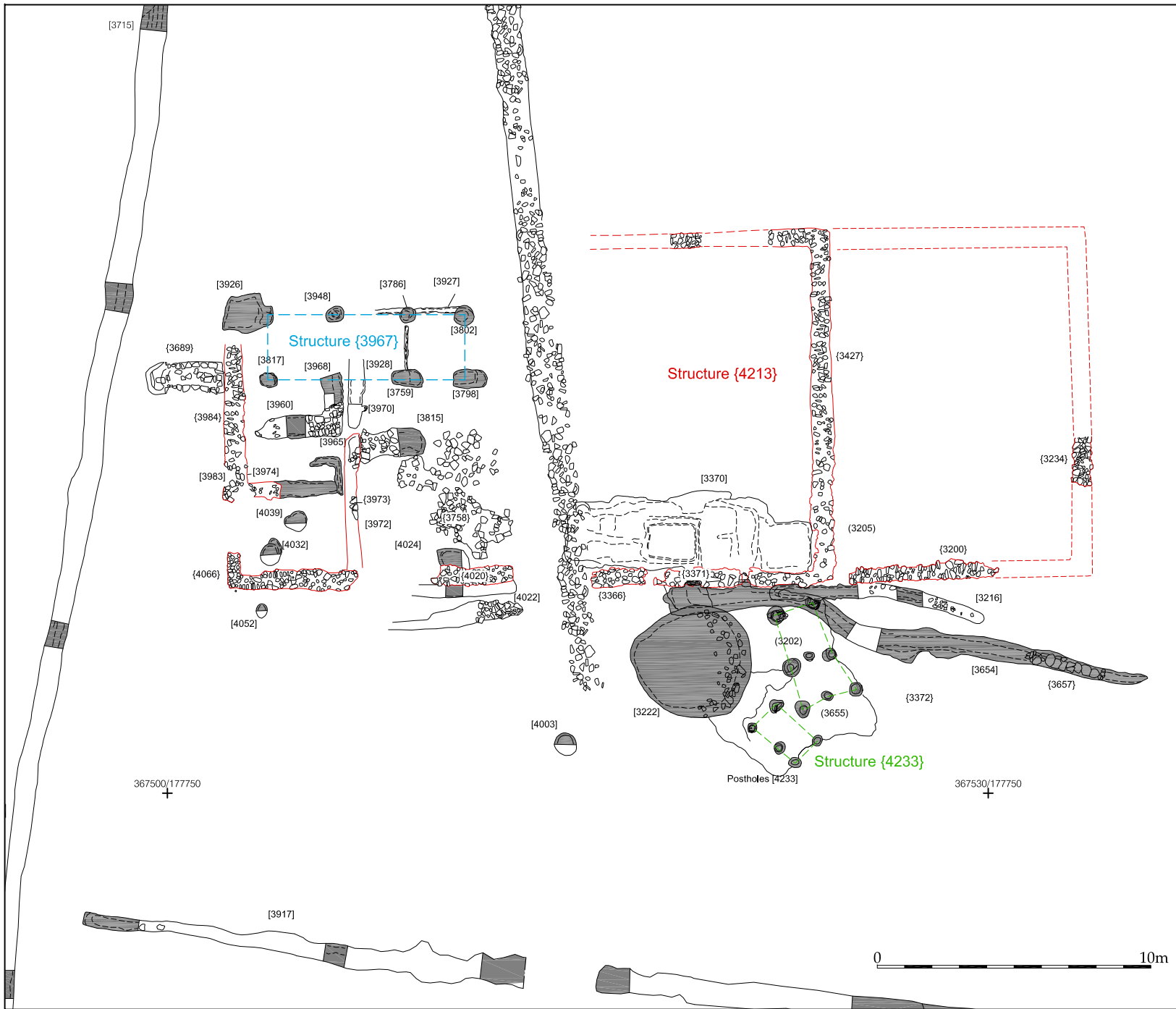
KEY:

- [1000] Context number
- Excavated portion
- Limit of excavation
- III Room numbers
- Robber trenches

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Figure 12: Plan of Structures {6197} & {6236}.





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KEY:  
[1000] Context number  
Excavated portion



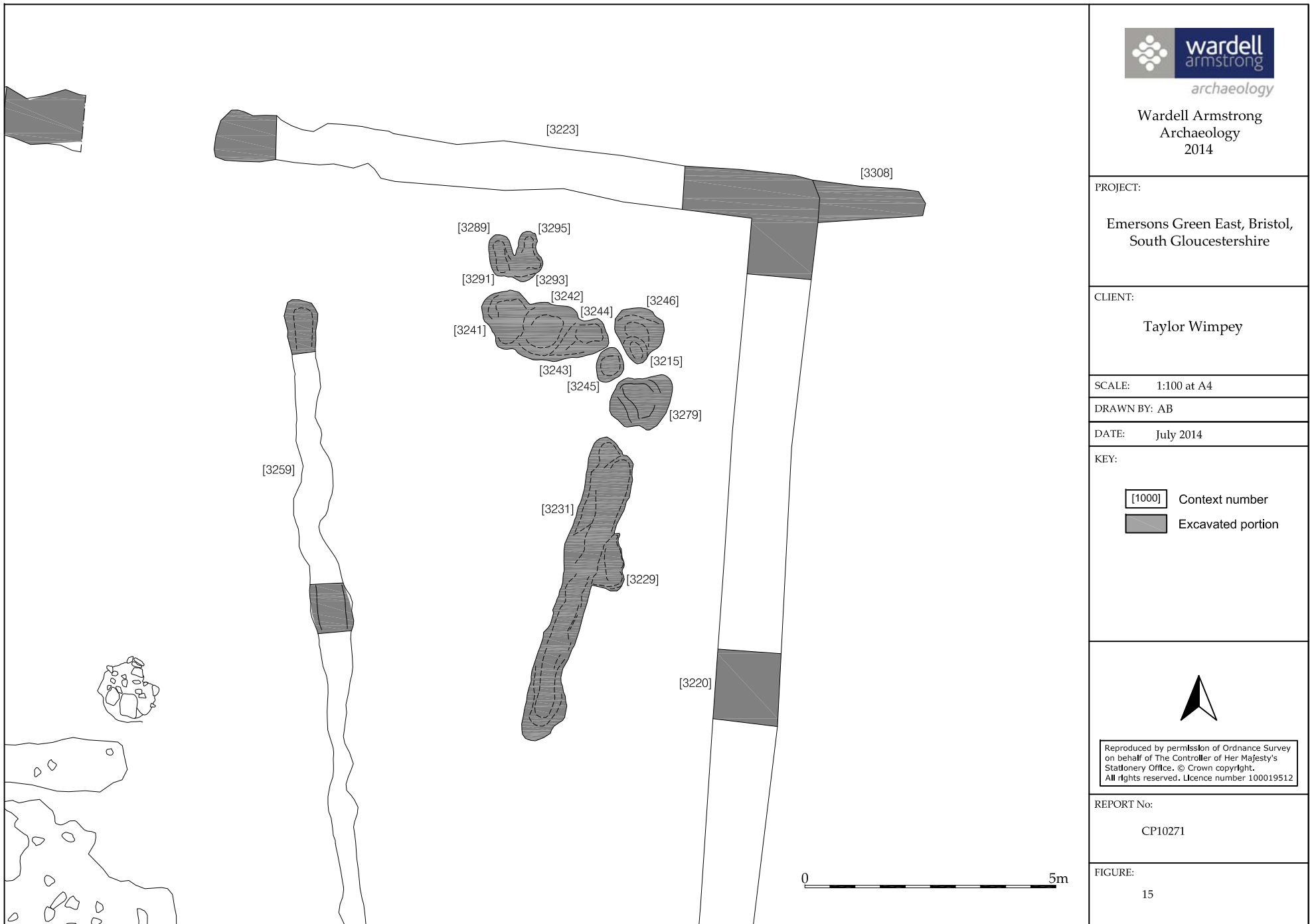
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FIGURE:  
14

Figure 14: Plan of Structures {3967}, {4213} & {4233}.






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KEY:  
 [1000] Context number  
 Excavated portion

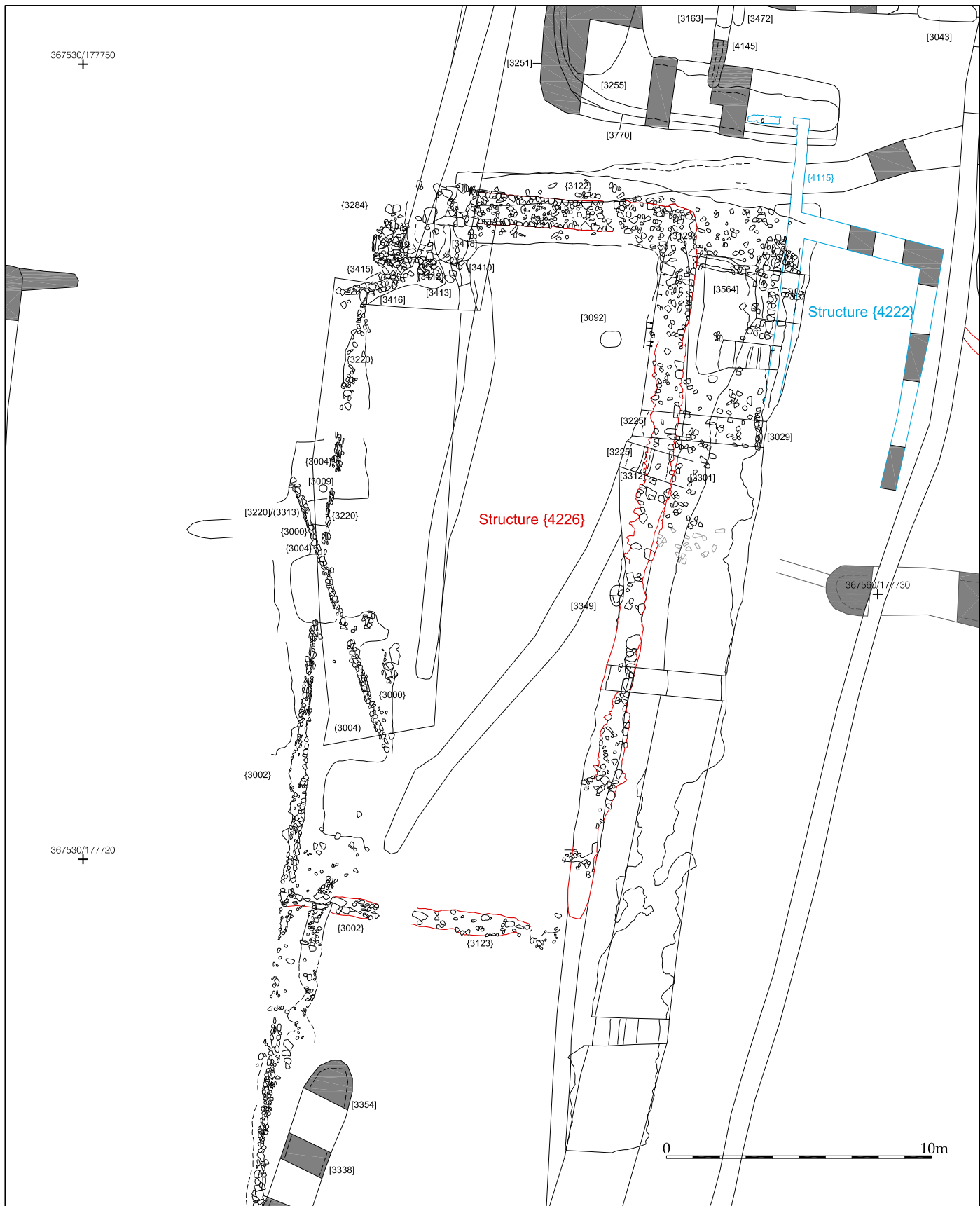


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FIGURE:  
 15

Figure 15: Plan of central cremation pit cluster.



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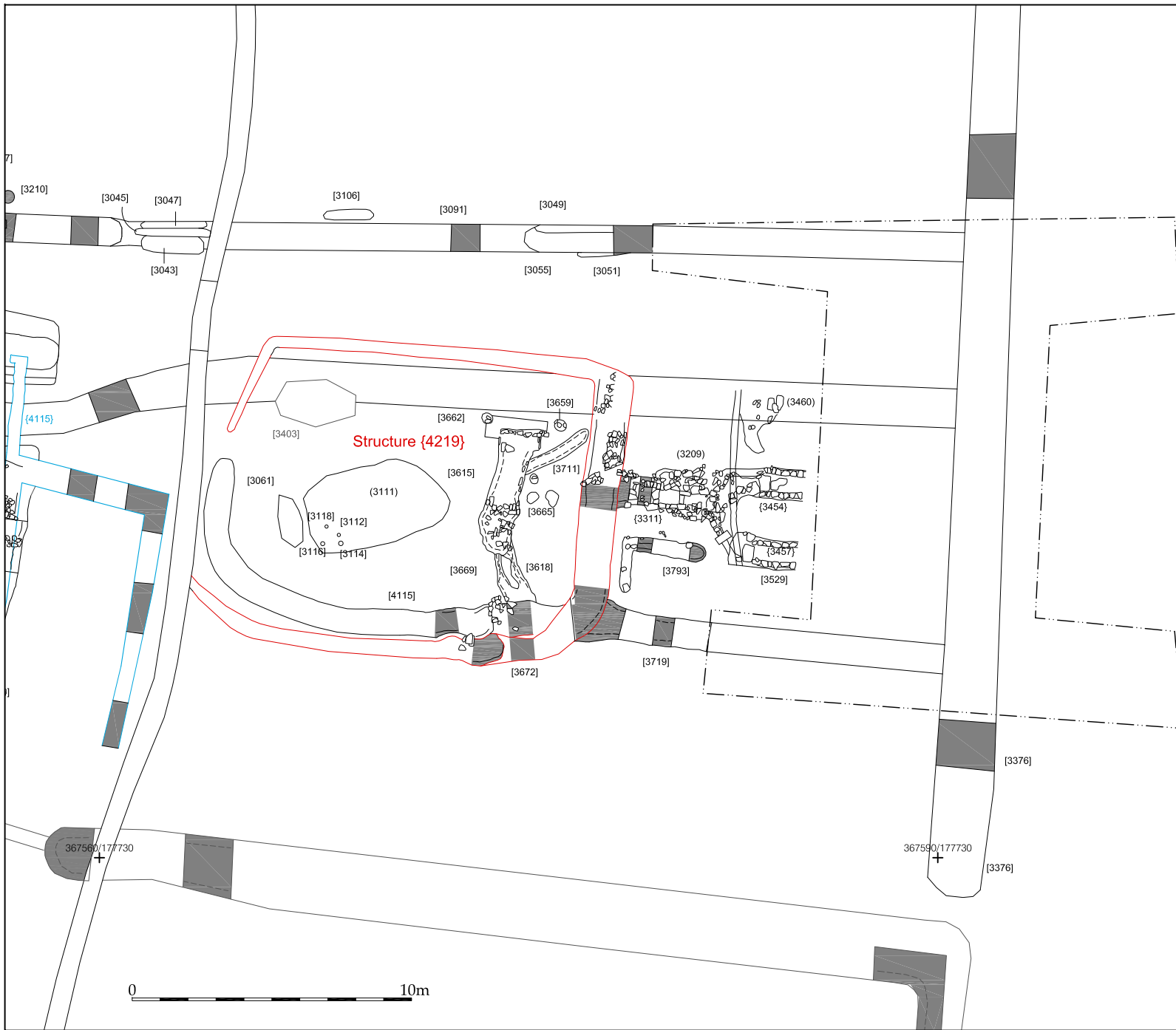
PROJECT: Emersons Green East, Bristol,  
South Gloucestershire  
SCALE: 1:200 at A4  
REPORT No: CP10271  
CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey  
DRAWN BY: AB  
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FIGURE: 16

KEY:  
[1000] Context number  
Excavated portion



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Figure 16: Plan of Structures {4226} & {4222}.



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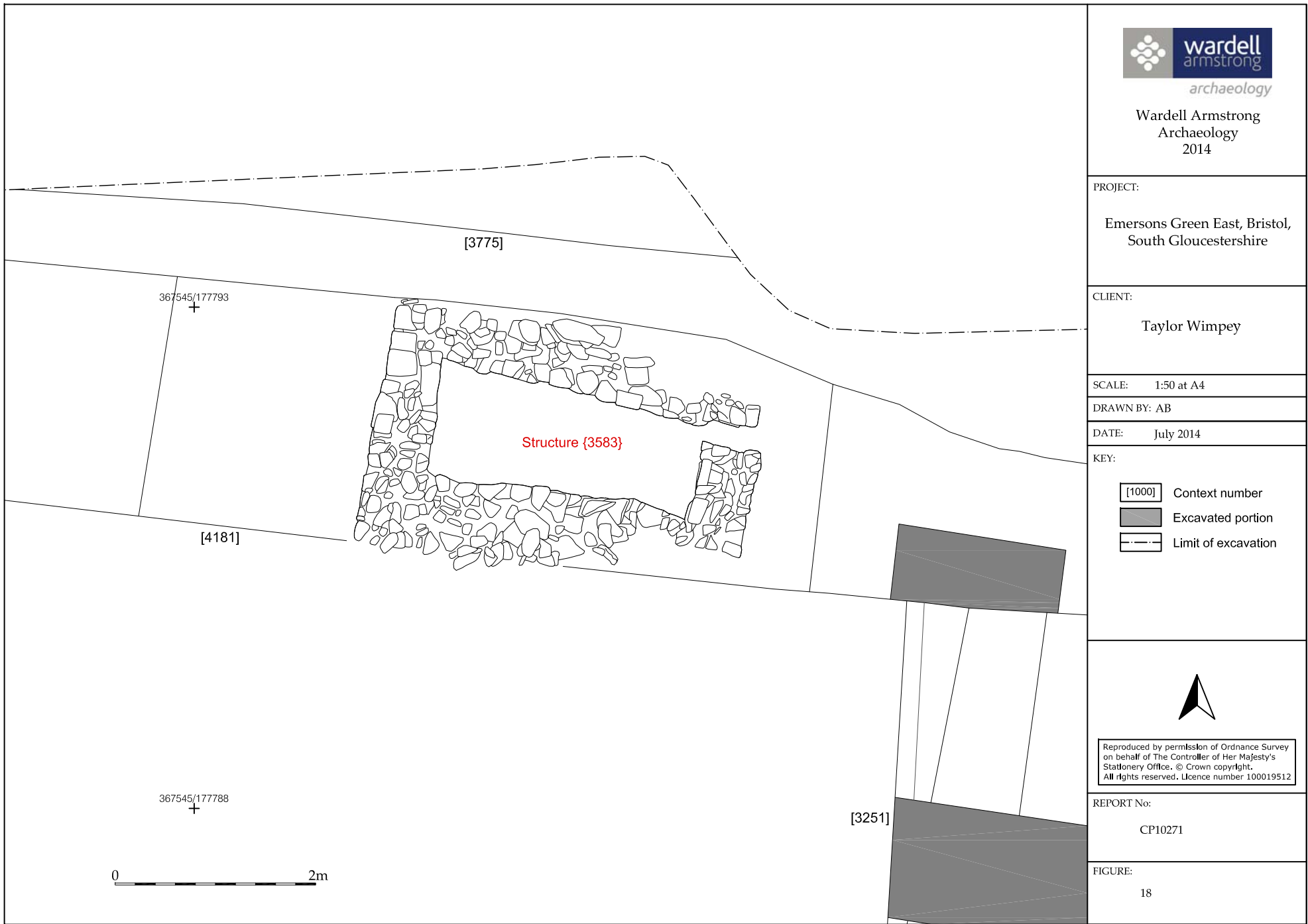
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CP10271

FIGURE:

17

Figure 17: Plan of Structure {4219}.



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FIGURE:

18

Figure 18: Plan of Structure {3583}.

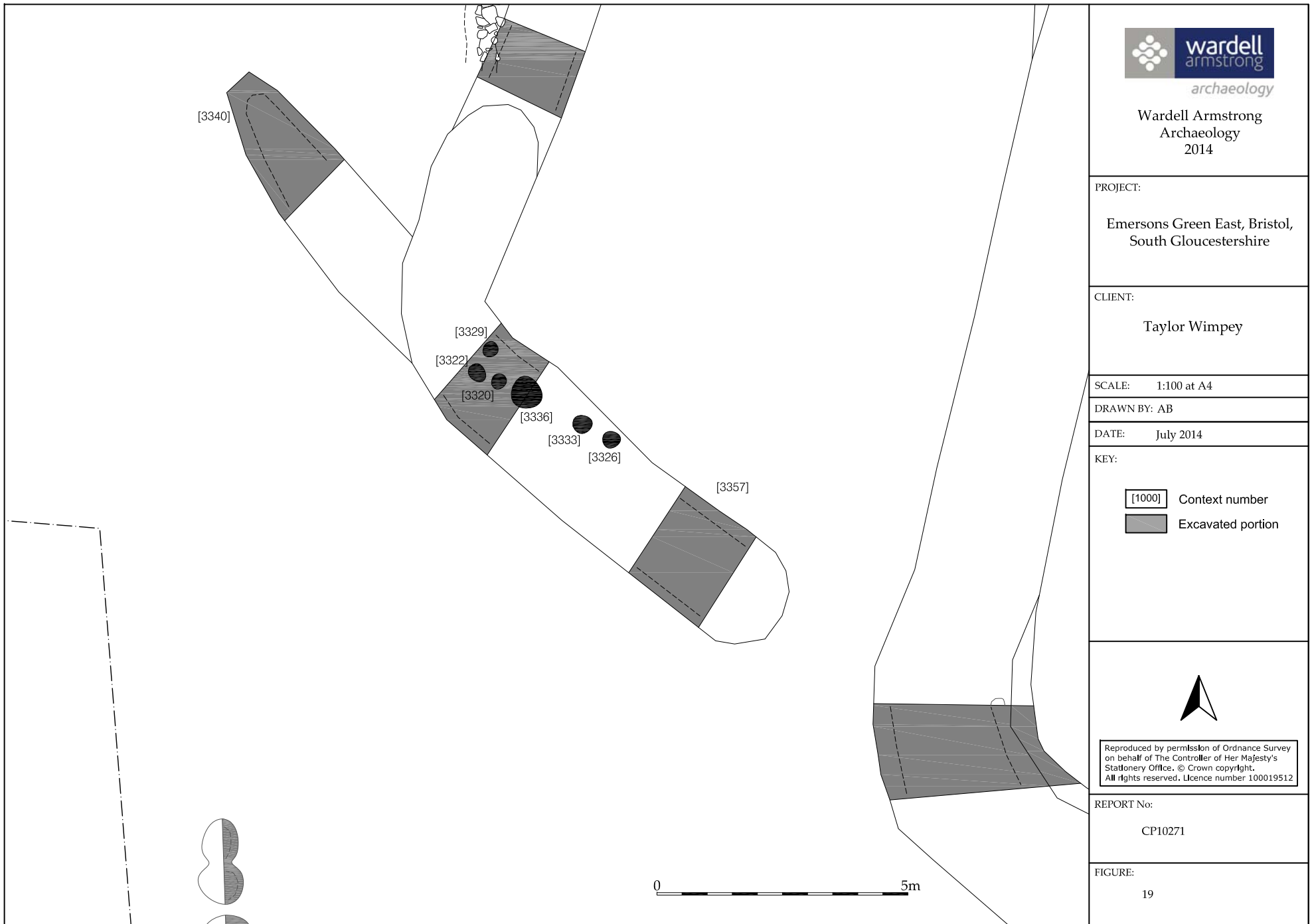


Figure 19: Plan of southern cremation pit cluster.



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FIGURE:

20

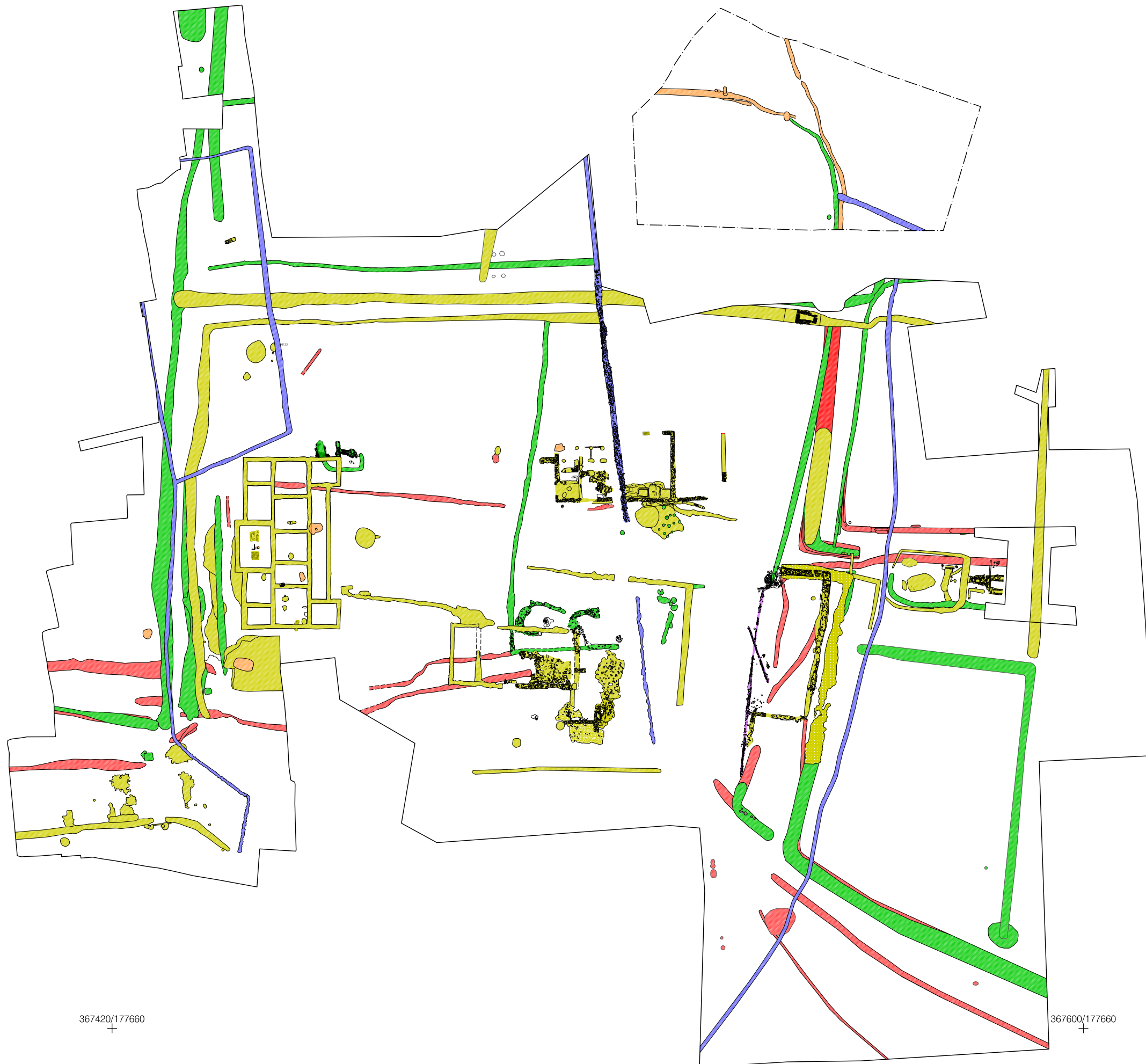


Figure 20: Area B; phased plan.

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South Gloucestershire




CLIENT:  
  
Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

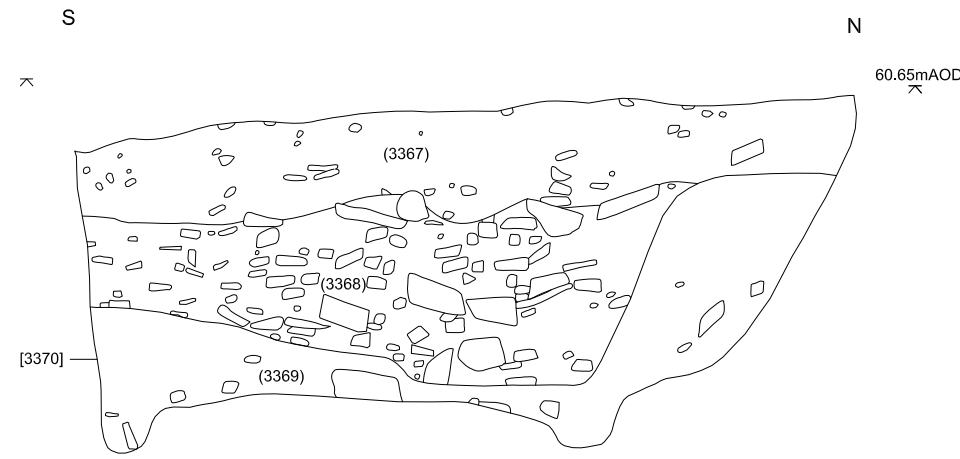
DATE: July 2014

KEY:

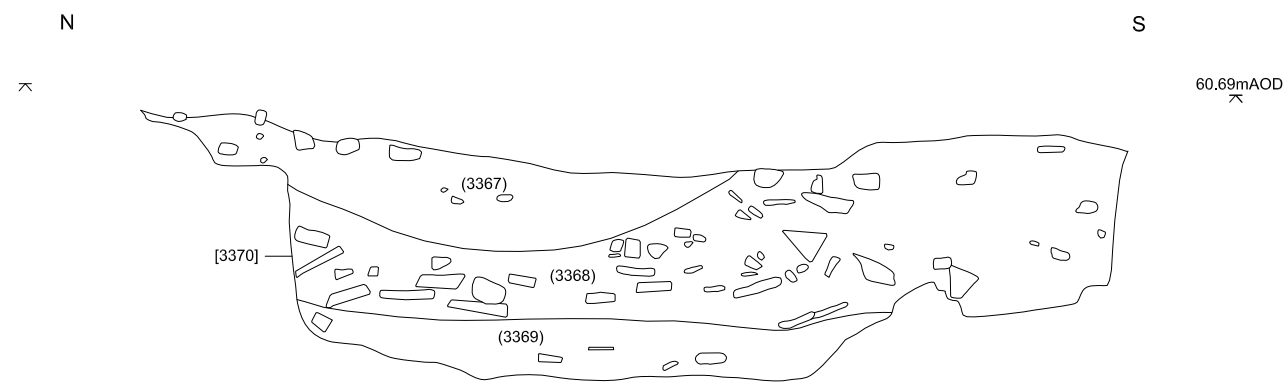
	Context number
	Height mAOD
	Limit of excavation

REPORT No:  
  
CP10271

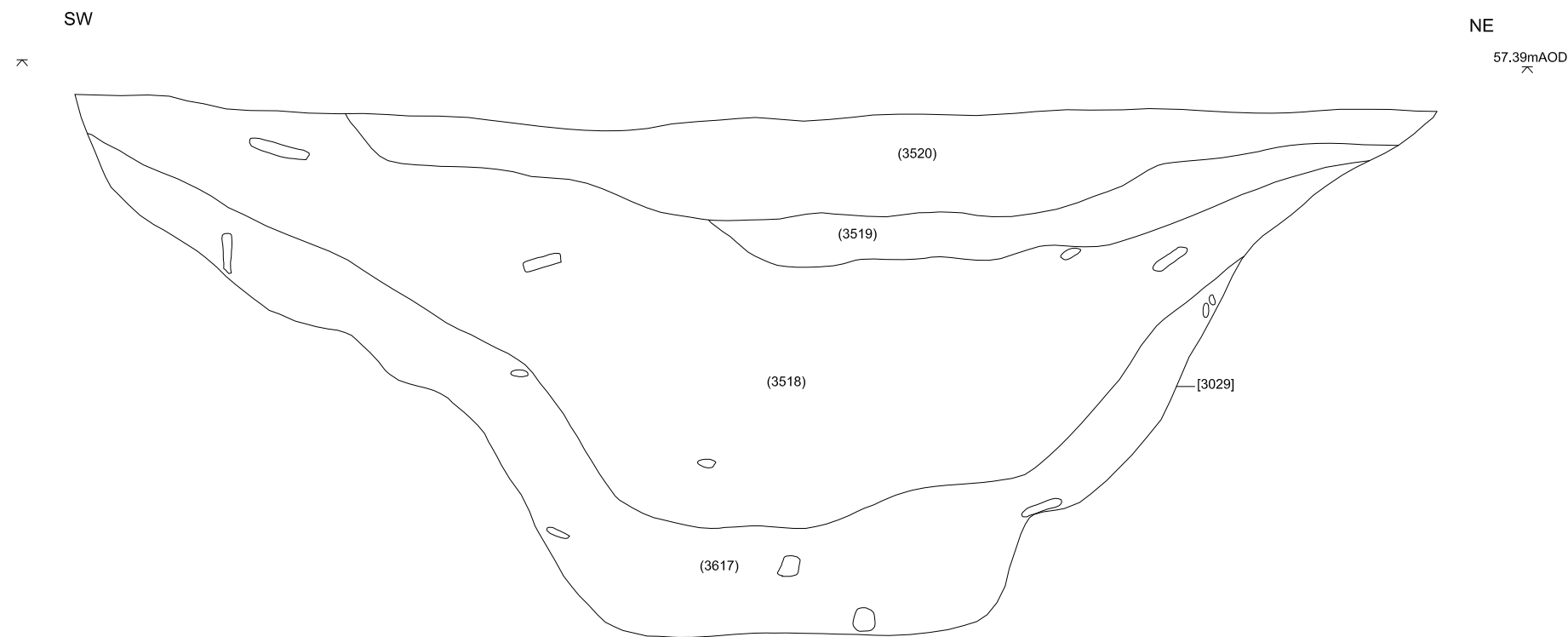
FIGURE:  
  
21



Section 289. East facing section across plunge pool [3370].



Section 290. West facing section across plunge pool [3370].



Section 344. South-east facing section across ditch [3029].



Figure 21: Area B; selected sections (1).

PROJECT:  
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South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:  
Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

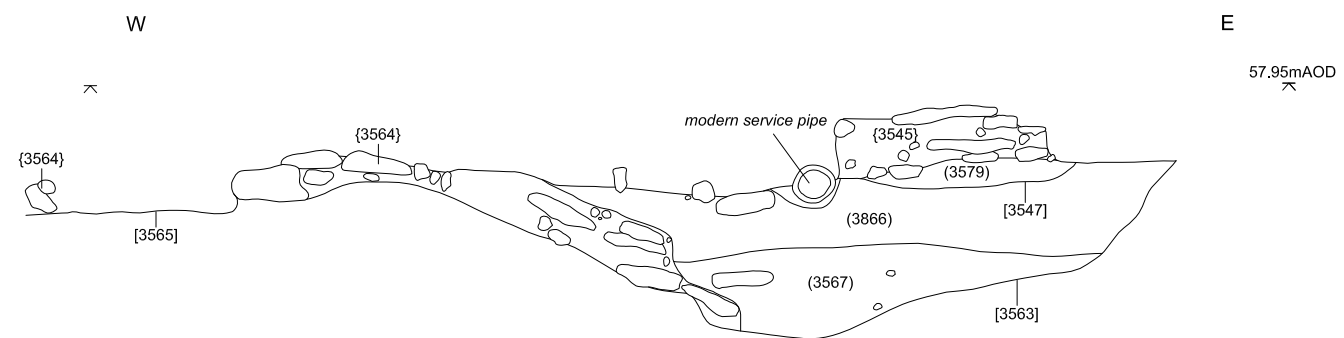
- (101) Context number
- Height mAOD
- Limit of excavation

REPORT No:  
CP10271

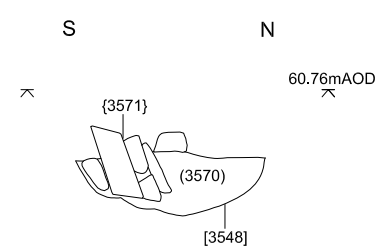
FIGURE:  
22



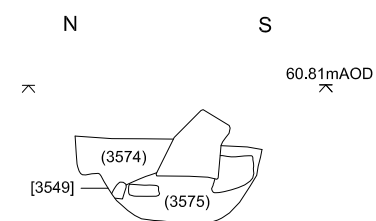
Section 367. North facing section across [3376].



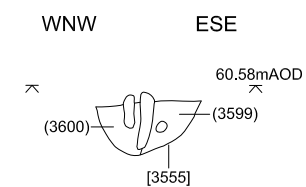
Section 371. South facing section across [3545] and [3583].



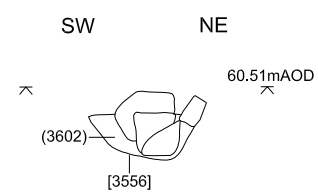
Section 376. East facing section across post hole [3548].



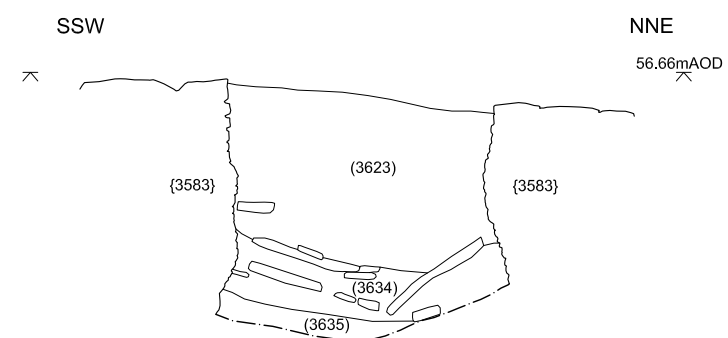
Section 377. West facing section across post hole [3549].



Section 383. WSW facing section across post hole [3555].



Section 384. South-east facing section across post hole [3556].



Section 389. ESE facing section, central to Building {3583}.



Figure 22: Area B; selected sections (2).

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South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:  
Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

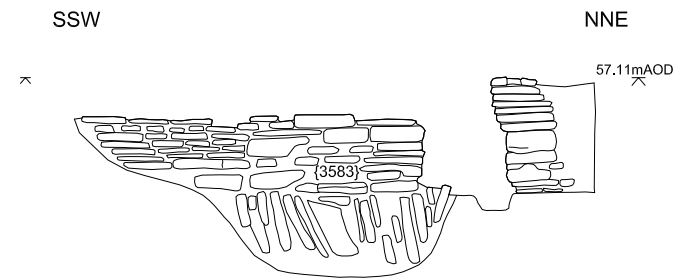
DATE: July 2014

KEY:

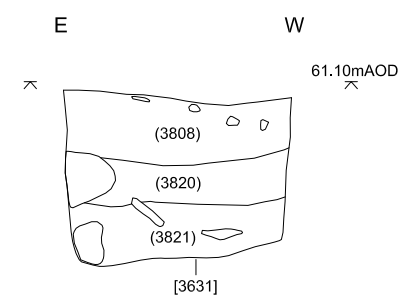
- (101) Context number
- ^ Height mAOD
- Limit of excavation

REPORT No:  
CP10271

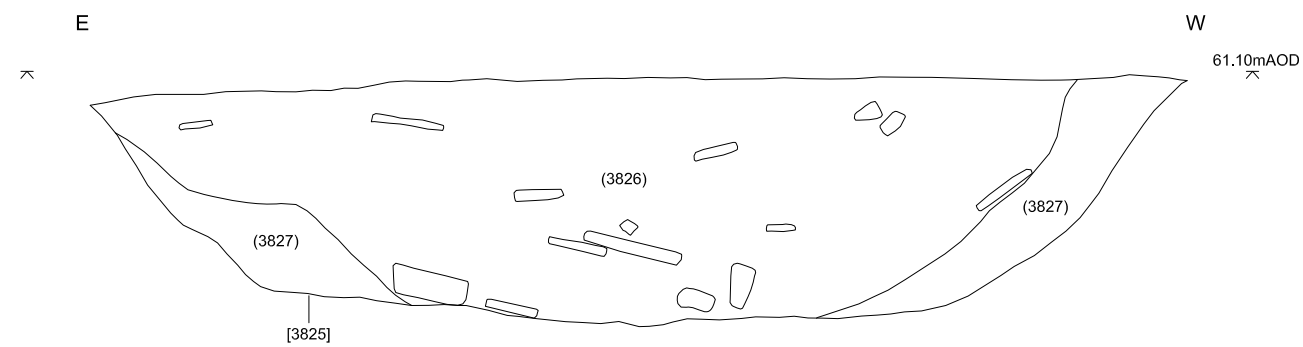
FIGURE:  
23



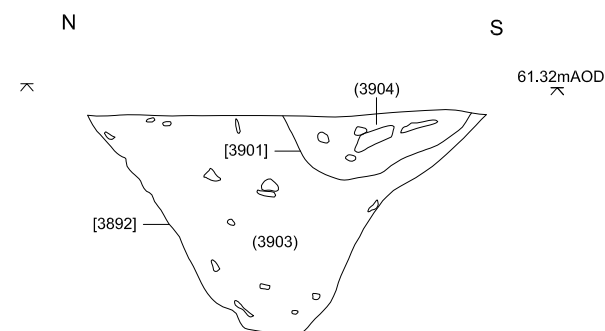
Section 486. ESE facing external elevation,  
Building {3583}.



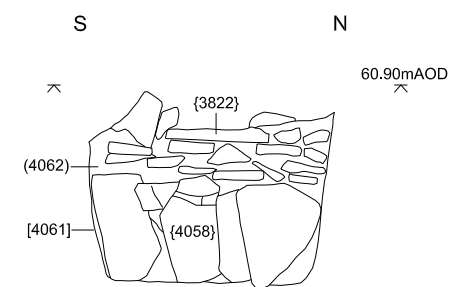
Section 506. North facing section across [3631].



Section 557. North facing section across pit [3825].



Section 567. West facing section across [3892] and [3901].



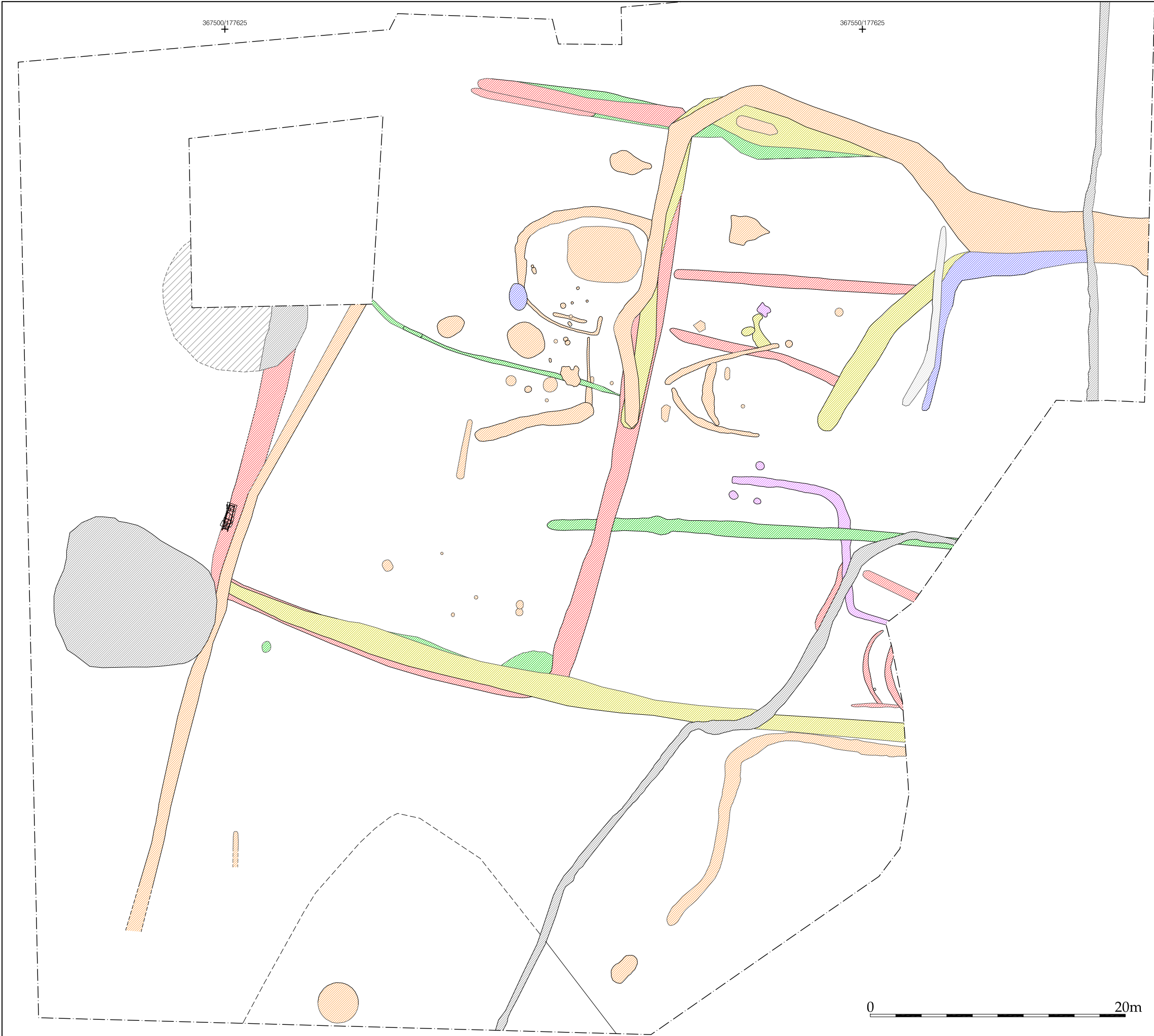
Section 665. East facing section across Wall {3822}.



Figure 23: Area B; selected sections (3).







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PROJECT:  
  
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


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Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:300 at A3

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DATE: July 2014

KEY:

	Phase 1
	Phase 2
	Phase 3
	Phase 4
	Phase 5
	Phase 6
	Phase 7
	Phase 8
	Phase 9



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FIGURE:  
  
25

Figure 25: Area C; phased plan.

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

Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

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KEY:

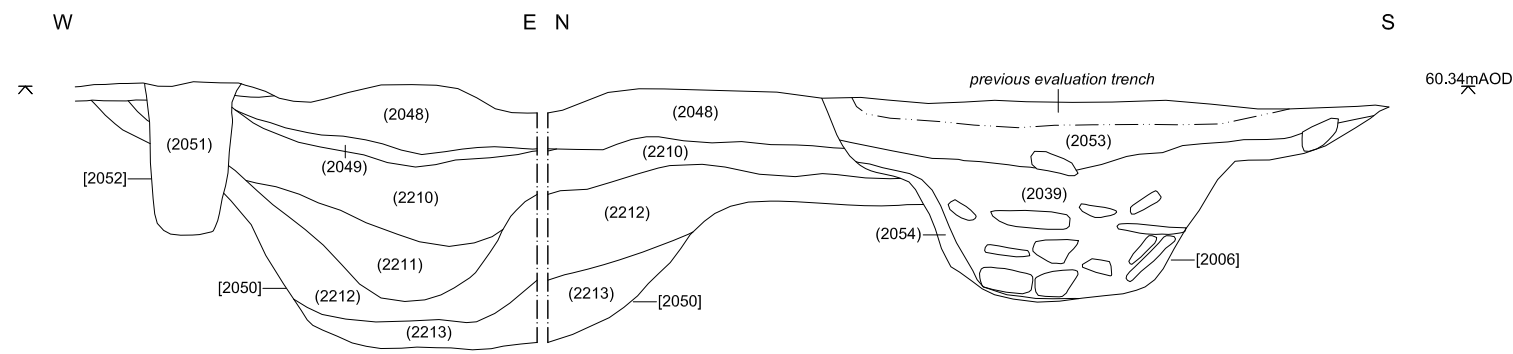
- (101) Context number
-  Height mAOD
-  Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

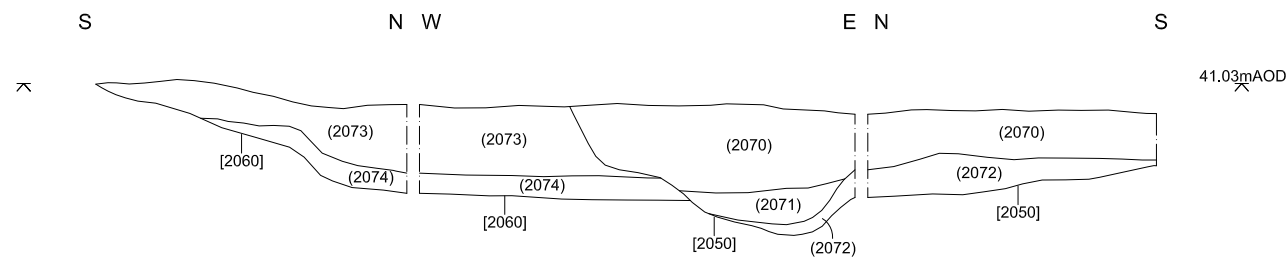
CP10271

FIGURE:

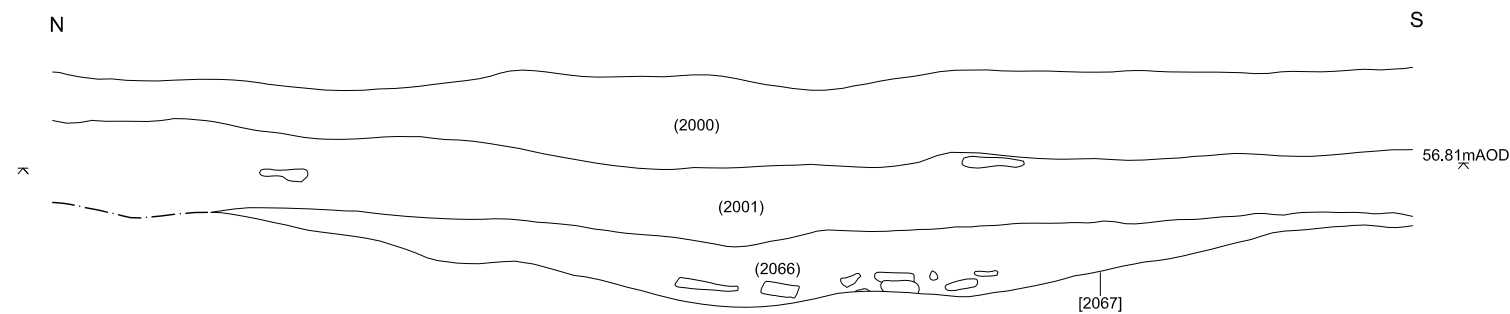
26



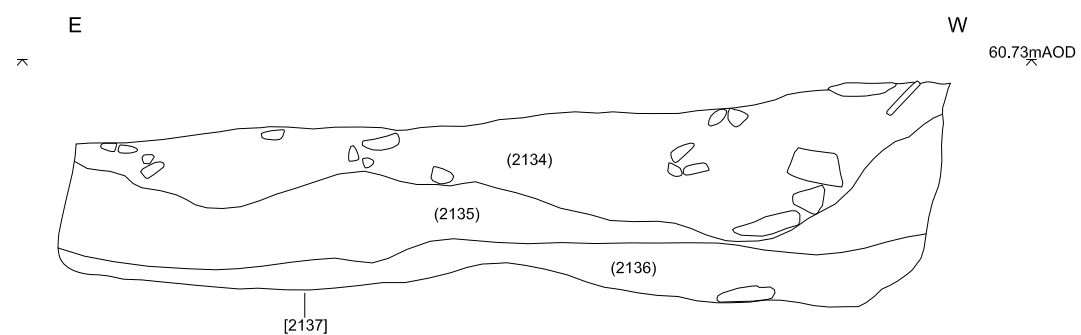
Section 45. South and east facing sections across [2050], [2052] and [2006]



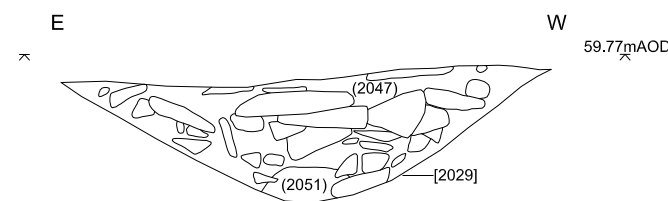
Section 54. East/south/west facing section across [2050] and [2060]



Section 59. West facing section across [2067].



Section 90. North facing section across pit [2137].



Section 98. North-east facing section showing [2029], (2047), (2051).



Figure 26: Area C; selected sections (1).

PROJECT:

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South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:



Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

- (101) Context number
-  Height mAOD
-  Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP10271

FIGURE:

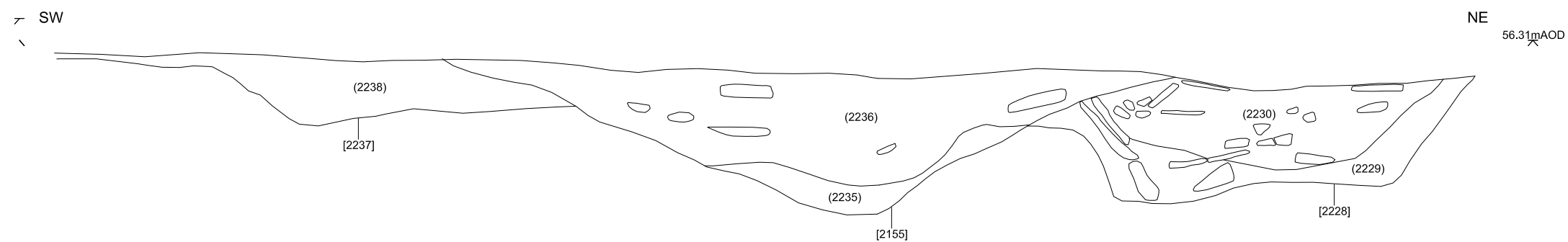
27



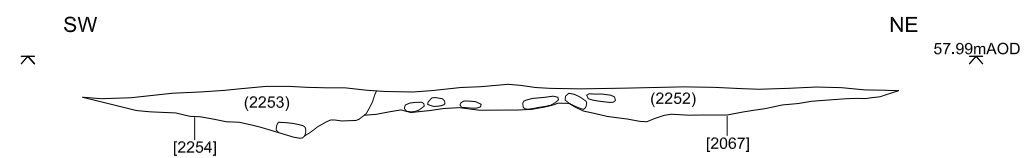
Section 101. North-east facing section showing [2155], (2158) and [2050], (2152).



Section 139. SSE facing sections across [2050], [2251] and [2006].



Section 146. South-east facing section across [2155], [2228] and [2237]



Section 152. Southeast facing sections across [2067] and [2254].



Figure 27: Area C; selected sections (2).

PROJECT:

Emersons Green East, Bristol,  
South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:



Taylor Wimpey

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

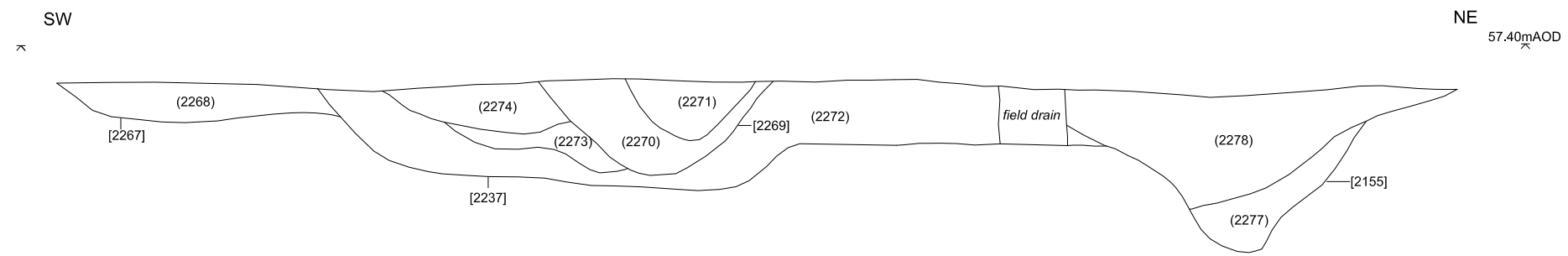
- (101) Context number
-  Height mAOD
-  Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

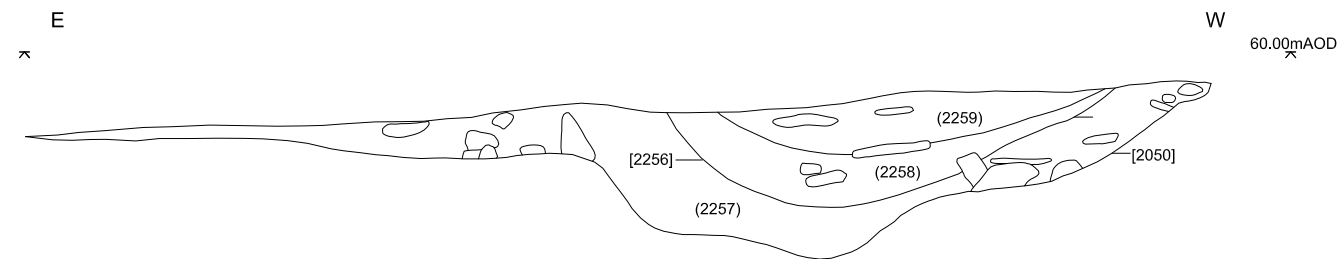
CP10271

FIGURE:

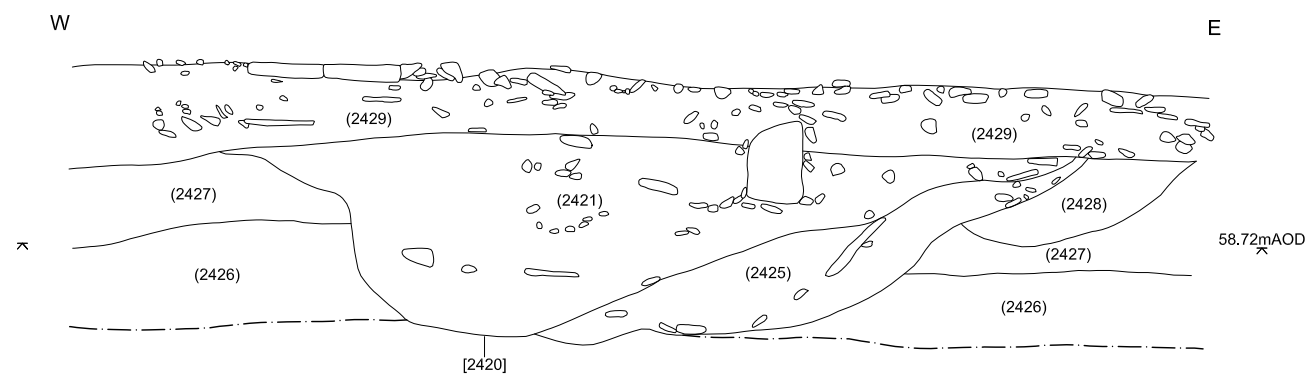
28



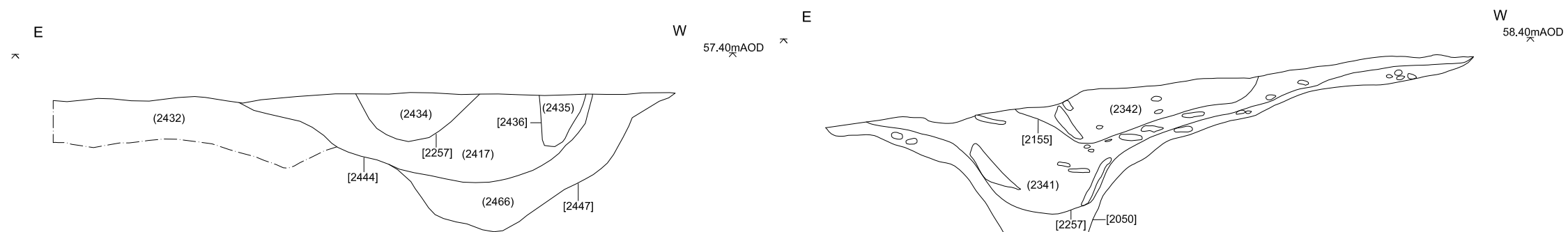
Section 158. South-east facing section across ditches [2267], [2237], [2115] and [2269].



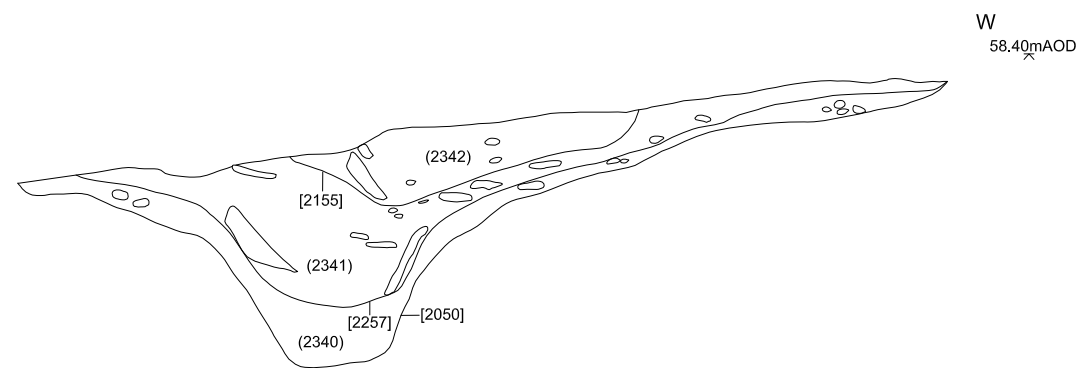
Section 349. North facing section across [2050] and [2056].



Section 430. South facing section showing [2420], (2421), (2425), (2426), (2427), (2428) and (2429).



Section 432. East facing section across ditches [2444], [2447] and [2257].



Section 691. North facing section across ditches [2050], [2257] and [2155].



Figure 28: Area C; selected sections (3).

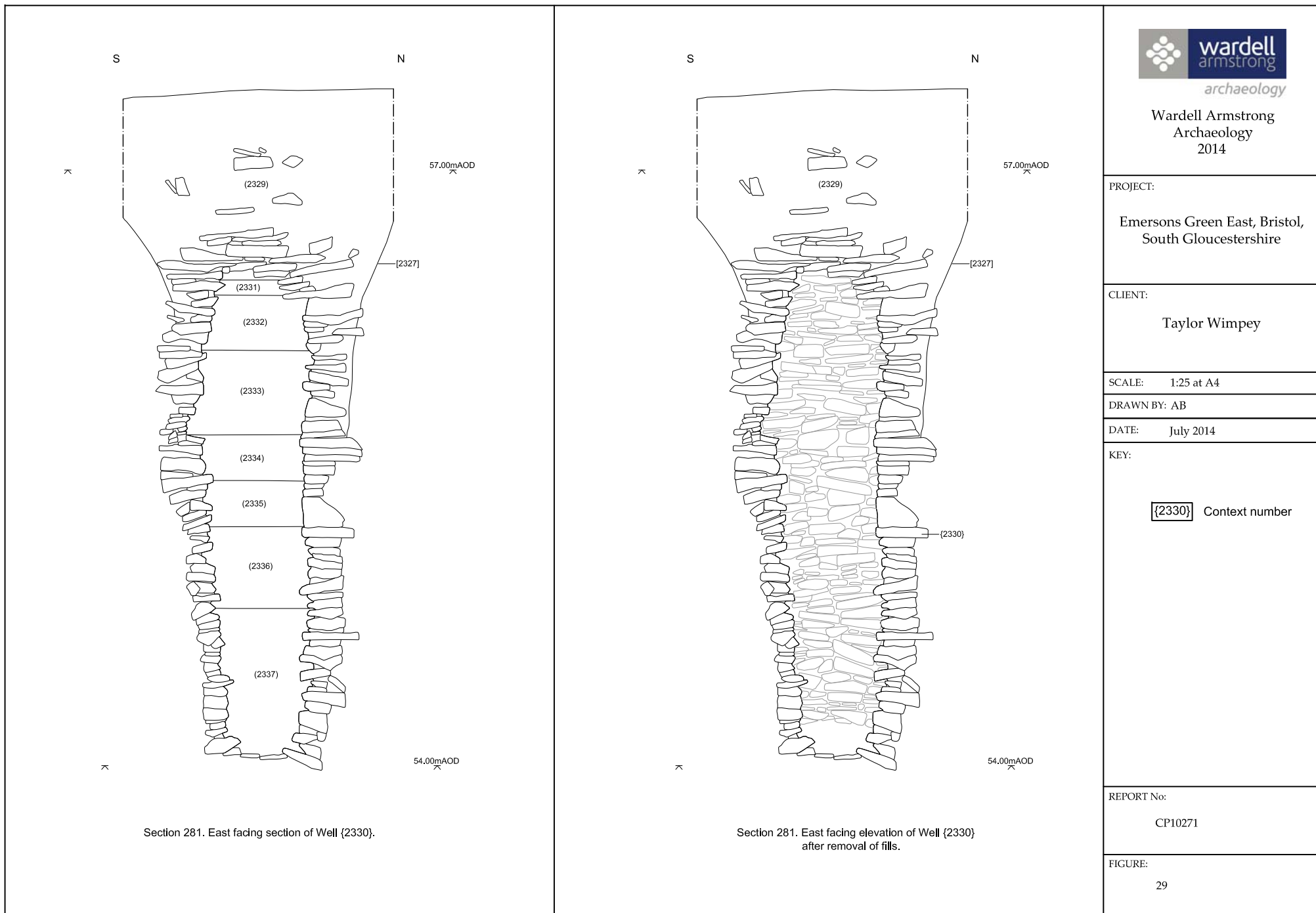


Figure 29: Area C; sections across Well {2330}.