

**EMERSONS GREEN GATEWAY,
BRISTOL,
SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE**



POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

CP. No: 10570/13

17/09/2015



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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by WA Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Emersons Green Gateway, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (NGR ST 674 774). This work was undertaken to fulfil a condition of Taylor Wimpey's planning consent (Planning Application No. PK04/1965/O) for a proposed new residential, retail and commercial development. South Gloucestershire Council granted planning consent for the development, on the condition that an archaeological excavation was undertaken.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken over 6 weeks between the 3rd June and 12th July 2013. The excavation consisted of two irregularly shaped open areas, D & E that were in two fields to the south of Hallen Farm, Area C part of an earlier excavation on the Emersons Green site also lay to the north of Areas D & E (McElligott 2014) covered 1.483ha (Figure 2). Area D, was located in the second southern field south of Area C and encompassed 0.679ha (Figures 3 & 7) including ten additional trenches of which four were opened next to the northwest corner and six were opened to the east of the area. Area E was located in the field to the south of Area D and covered 0.804ha (Figures 19 & 20) including four trenches opened to the east and northeast of the area.

Area D contained the remains of an early Roman field system that was across the whole area and had a D-shaped enclosure in the northwest side, on top of the ridge that had several pits, postholes and gullies within it. Its southern and eastern sides were removed by a later larger D-shaped enclosure and surrounded its western and northern sides. There was a cist grave and cremation burial to the northwest of the enclosures. There were pits and postholes scattered throughout the area and several later boundary ditches on the east and south sides of which some were associated with the remains of a large possible rectangular structure that was located on the east side. The structure appeared to have been demolished with wall tumble and demolition layers surrounding it. There was a contemporary drainage system to the southeast of the structure and several later stone lined drains were built through sections of the structure. The remains of a medieval track-way were visible in the southern end of the area and a post-medieval wall ran across the northwest corner. This was an old boundary that divided the field.

Area E contained the remains of a Bronze Age cremation burial along with sections of a rectilinear enclosure and several ditches that were part of a field system. There was a scattering of pits and postholes along the northern and eastern sides. The area had been badly truncated and most of the features were in a very poor state of preservation.

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Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thanks Julian Hemmens of JH Plant Hire Ltd and Joe O'Leary of Greenways Plant hire, and their ground-works staff, for their help during this project. Thanks also to Pete Twinn for his help metal detecting the site.

The archaeological excavation was supervised by Juan Moreno, assisted by Mike McElligott, Nathan Chinchen, Claire McGlenn Chris Timmins, Alistair Byford-Bates, Sam Pointer, Phil Wright, Fredrick Neville-Jones, Ed Johnson, Helen Phillips, 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, Adam Reid, Diana Chard, Joanne Clawley, Tom Stewart, Natalia Hunt, Olivia Hamlett, Melvyn Suller and Peter Capps.

The report was written by Mike McElligott and the drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey. The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley, WAA Finds Officer with contributions from Dave Jackson and Ed McSloy (Senior Finds and Archive Officer for Cotswolds Archaeology).

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

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In June 2013, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was invited by Taylor Wimpey, to undertake a archaeological excavation at the Emersons Green Gateway site, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (NGR ST 674 774; Figure 1). The site is proposed for development including new residential, retail and commercial buildings. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.2 The development is situated on land directly to the east of the Bristol and Bath Science Park and to the south of Hallen Farm. Following archaeological evaluation of this land, Paul Driscoll, 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 open area excavation works undertaken and the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork assessment together with the results of this scheme of archaeological works.
- 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 < >.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 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, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 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 can be summarised as follows:

- to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the site and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site;
- to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric settlement, subsistence and agricultural practices, and environmental conditions in Buckinghamshire;
- to inform wider regional, national and period based research frameworks.
- to produce a site archive in accordance with IfA guidance (IfA 2012) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

2.2.2 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 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

2.2.3 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).

2.2.4 All written records utilised WAA pro-forma record sheets.

2.2.5 Plans and sections were drawn on water resistant permatrace. 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 by WAA using AutoCAD software.

2.2.6 A site diary was maintained detailing the nature of the work undertaken each day.

2.2.7 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 in line with 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, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WAA12, TWG-1 & TWG-2, CP 10570/13**.
- 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.

3 BACKGROUND

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). It 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 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:* Medieval sources for the Emersons Green area are very limited but include references to people in Mangotsfield whose surnames possible reflect where they dwelt for example '*atte forde*' and '*atte broke*'. Only one medieval reference can be attributed to the area with certainty that of '*Roger atte Halle*' who is likely to be associated with the modern Hallen Farm. No references of medieval date pertaining directly to the study area were traced (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.

3.2.5 *Post-medieval and Modern:* Coal mining was first recorded in the area in 1228 but was probably carried out as early as the Roman period. In 1687 there were seventy workings 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. With this industrial growth the importance of infrastructure increased and 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 18th Century and as a tribute to his achievements the area was named after him (WA 2006)

3.2.6 Documents from the 18th and 19th 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 on 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 nor 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, possibly associated with the adjacent railway or Parkfield Colliery. The study area is crossed by several footpaths, including a path 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 of earlier maps, and utilises a footbridge to the south of that maintained by Westerleigh in the late 18th 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 in usage of the common from agricultural to recreational (WA 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 has also been carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit 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 17th – 18th century farmstead.
- 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. In 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 large assemblage of Romano-British pottery dated to 2nd – 4th 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.
- 3.3.6 A thirty-eight trench archaeological field evaluation took place on land at Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire in 2012. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology located a number of Romano – British features (McElligott, 2012). A possible Roman stone culvert, with gullies and ditches, of which two may be part of a possible Roman enclosure were uncovered in trenches to the east of Hallen farm. To the south of Hallen farm another Roman stone culvert, several gullies, linear features and stone drains were uncovered. Post-medieval remains were also located within the study area and were characterised by quarry pits, ditches, gullies and a possible backfilled mine shaft. The prehistoric remains consisted of three fragments of worked flint, two blades, and a piece of debitage. The flint blades were dated to the Early Neolithic with the debitage attributed to the broader Neolithic period. These were residual, as they were recovered from Romano – British contexts (McElligott, 2012).
- 3.3.7 As a result of the findings of this evaluation, three open areas, A, B and C were excavated in the fields to the north, east and south of Hallen Farm (McElligott, 2014). Area A was to the northeast of Hallen Farm and a series of four shallow ditches, one gully and six pits were observed, located in the central part of the area. Area B was to the east and north of Hallen Farm and was extended further west, removing the modern track-way and into the western field. The remains of a 3rd – 4th century tripartite corridor winged villa was observed along with an earlier corn-drier and an adjoining wall that appeared to link to another rectangular structure that had partial remains of a stone floor, a type of hypocaust system and a cobbled area on its eastern side that along with several post-pads that appeared to be the remains of a portico. The remains of a bathhouse that contained a large plunge pool cut into the bedrock, a stone lined pit and a very large well next to it with a drainage culvert in between were observed to the east of the villa. 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 manufacturing structure that contained a furnace and three stone lined pits. There was a small paddock 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.

- 3.3.8 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 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. 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.
- 3.3.9 Area C was to the south of Hallen Farm and the remains of a rectangular enclosure with later phases of ditches cut into forming a larger rectangular enclosure were observed. There were several ditches within both enclosures along with the narrow trenches for two C-shaped enclosures that may have been small workshops. One had a kiln to the north of it while the second had a roughly constructed stone lined well. There were pits that included two large ones for storage and postholes scattered mostly around the enclosures with a couple outside. There were several drainage gullies and ditches throughout. In the southeast corner, there were a series of curvilinear features and two post-medieval culverts on the southeast and east sides.
- 3.3.10 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology undertook a second field evaluation between November 2012 and January 2013 in two phases (Churchill & Vance 2013). The first phase consisted of 73 trenches within the fields north and south of Howsmoor Lane. Several trenches on the northern side had deposits attributed to mining activity along with two very shallow post medieval pits and two modern water pipes. In two of the trenches on the southern side, a robbed out post-medieval wall foundation was identified contained c.19th century pottery and remains of post medieval wall foundations, part of which was removed by later robbing action, which truncated a black deposit. Rubble material partially covered the wall foundations and entirely filled the robbing cut. To the south of the wall foundations a set of three small post holes were identified that were possibly post medieval in date. There was a pair of shallow ditches broadly orientated east – west that both contained post-medieval pottery and a culvert that was constructed of roughly hewn sandstone fragments, situated within a small gully. The gully was orientated northwest – southeast and contained 19th century ceramic. Only two of the twenty nine trenches within Phase 2 had any archaeological remains. The first trench contained a possible post medieval activity of a stone spread, two linear features and a pit feature. The second trench contained a possible post-medieval stone culvert. All other trenches were devoid of any archaeological remains.

- 3.3.11 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology undertook a third field evaluation in March 2013 involving the excavation of 21 trenches (Bailey 2013). The archaeological features observed were concentrated to six trenches that were all in the same field. The features consisted of a possible Romano-British ditches and gullies in three of the trenches with stone-lined drains and a later track-way recorded in the fourth. The culverts encountered in Field A were similar in construction to the culverts found during the previous evaluation in November 2012. The fifth and sixth trenches were in the second field and contained archaeological features in the form of a single pit in which pottery of prehistoric date was found, and a cremation urn that consisted of a Bronze Age pot and calcinated juvenile human bone uncovered in the western extent of the sixth trench. This was highly significant as it was the only evidence of Bronze Age activity at Emersons Green so later in 2013 open Area E (TWG-2) was located around this trench. The results of the excavation are reported below (see Section 4).
- 3.3.12 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey in February 2013 (Clark 2013) in two areas totalling 0.63ha, to the south of Hallen Farm. Its objective was to determine the presence/absence, nature and extent of potential archaeological features within the area. The surveys detected the presence of previous archaeological evaluation trenches and were also impacted upon by recent geotechnical investigation being undertaken on the site, which utilized both trial trenches and borehole exploration. The geomagnetic surveys detected a number of soil filled features, some of which have been positively identified as linear ditches along with a number of stone land drains and a large cut pit feature. The geomagnetic surveys also detected a number of features that had not been previously investigated and were untouched by the geotechnical investigation.
- 3.3.13 Wardell Armstrong undertook a fourth evaluation in March 2013 (Churchill 2013) based on the results of the geophysical survey that took place during the previous month (Clark 2013). It consisted of 21 trenches of which 8 were devoid of any archaeological features. Twelve trenches revealed post-medieval culverts, modern field boundary remains, pits and drains. The culverts were identically constructed to the culvert found within previous evaluations at Emersons Green in November 2012 (Churchill, 2013). There were four pits; each containing fills rich in charcoal or clinker. It was likely that the pits are associated and were probably contemporary. The clinker suggested a post-medieval date. There was a possible quarry pit that contained no datable evidence within its fill, but is potentially associated with the post-medieval quarry pit located in the 2008 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services evaluation. One trench though, contained part of a possible prehistoric ditch cut into the bedrock which although undated the same ditch had been located during the evaluation conducted by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services in 2008. It was noted that similar features located at a neighbouring site by Avon Archaeology were interpreted as prehistoric in origin (Young 2011). It is therefore probable that this ditch represents one of the earliest features in the study area.
- 3.3.14 The archaeological excavation was undertaken over a three week period in August 2013 (Moore 2013). It took place as a result of the geophysical survey that was

undertaken in February (Clark 2013). Five linear features, four quarry pits and some other more enigmatic features were investigated. No clear dating evidence has so far been recovered from the site, although the quarry pits are likely to be of Roman-British date and probably related to the major villa complex situated to the northwest of the site.

4 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA D

4.1 INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 Within Area D, a large D-shaped enclosure was observed on the top of the ridge on the northwest corner of the area along with several large boundary and drainage ditches that were mostly concentrated near the base of the ridge following the contours with some that went up the slope. The remains of a Roman structure were also observed on the eastern side and a cist grave was found in the northwest corner. There were pits scattered throughout the site mostly within the D-shaped enclosure one of which included a single cremation burial that was to the north of the cist grave. Several stone built post-medieval culverts meandered across the site along with modern ceramic land drains (Figures 3 - 7).
- 4.1.2 The phasing has been primarily based on the stratigraphy but where sufficient finds information to suggest features with no stratigraphic relationship belong to the same phase, these features have been included in that phase.
- 4.1.3 Features consisting of pits, postholes and spreads that have no stratigraphic relationships or dateable finds have not been included in the report but are the context table below (Appendix 1).

4.2 PHASE 1

- 4.2.1 Ditch [1359] was located in the northwest corner of the area and was aligned east-west. Its eastern end stopped next to the western edge of enclosure ditch [1005] but the relationship between the two ditches was obscured by pit [1394] which cut both at the junction (Figures 4 & 11). Its western end continued beyond the limit of excavation. It was straight and measured 14.22m by 1.4m by 0.4m. It had steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. The ditch contained two fills of which the lower fill (1389)/(1361) was a firm light orange reddish brown clay that contained moderate small stone with occasional large stone fragments and charcoal flecks. Seven sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered. The upper fill (1390)/(1360) was a firm light orangey grey silty clay that contained moderate sandstone fragments and frequent charcoal flecks. Thirty-three sherds pottery were recovered of which thirty-one were late 1st – 2nd century and two were Romano-British of indeterminate date. It appeared to be boundary/drainage ditch associated with the early Roman field system.
- 4.2.2 Enclosure ditch [1274] was located in the northwest corner of the area and was surrounded by later enclosure [1005] (Figures 4 & 11) (Plate 13). It ran parallel to the inner edges along the north, west and south sides of [1005] and its southeast end was cut by and was no longer visible. Its northeast corner was cut by ditch [1129] that also followed the same east-west alignment. It measured approximately 93m by 0.9m – 2.06m by 0.32m – 0.85m. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a narrower flat base and a V-shaped profile on the north and south sides and a wider base and a U-shaped profile on the west side. The lowest fill (1275)

was visible in one section near the northwest corner and was the result of a localized dumping episode. It was a firm greyish brown sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery and a large amount of animal bone were recovered. The main and second fill (**1617**) was visible throughout the ditch. It consisted of a firm light orangey-red grey brown silty clay that contained occasional large sandstone slabs and charcoal flecks. Forty-one sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The third fill (**1277**)/(**1405**) was only visible in the northwestern part of the ditch and was a firm mid yellowy orange brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone. The fourth fill (**1278**) was only visible in one section in the northwest part and it consisted of compact yellowish brown sandy clay that contained occasional stone. It was the remains of an enclosure was C-shaped but probably was originally D-shaped.

- 4.2.3 Pit cluster [**1659**] was located within enclosure [**1274**] on its western side (Figure 4). It consisted of eight pits that were to the west of gullies [**1266**], [**1269**] and [**1421**] and ditch [**1433**]. The western most pits of the cluster [**1406**], [**1408**], [**1362**] and [**1423**] had been badly truncated and were smaller and shallower than the rest of the pits. The larger pits [**1244**], [**1400**], [**1412**] and [**1410**] were surrounded on the eastern side by the gullies. They were mostly circular shaped or oval and had gradual sloping sides except for [**1362**] and [**1423**] that had steeper sloping sides. They all had flat bases except for [**1406**] and [**1400**] that had rounded bases. They measured from between 0.3m – 1.2m by 0.2m – 1.1m by 0.05m – 0.15m. The western pits were mostly filled by a loose light brown to compact reddish brown silty clay that contained small stones and some animal bone fragments. A total of nineteen sherds of Romano-British pottery and fourteen sherds of mid 1st – early 2nd century pottery were recovered. The larger eastern side pits had loose or firm mid greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional stone fragments, manganese flecks, burnt bone and frequent charcoal flecks. A single sherd of mid to late 1st century pottery and one sherd of late 1st – 2nd century pottery were recovered. The pits appeared to be associated with the early field system and were part of the earliest enclosure [**1274**]. The gullies to the east may have been the remains of a structure but as they were also badly truncated and as a result were in poor condition this was unclear.
- 4.2.4 Ditch [**1528**] was located in the southern end of the area and it cut the southern end of boundary ditch [**1626**] above its southern terminus (Figure 6). It was aligned east-west and was straight with gradual concaved sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. It measured 8.7m by 0.45m by 0.35m. Its full extent was unknown as it continued beyond the limit of excavation on both sides. The single fill (**1530**) was a compact mid reddish brown silty clay that contained moderate medium sized sandstone fragments.
- 4.2.5 Ditch [**1435**] was located in the southeast corner of the area and was aligned north northwest – south southeast (Figures 5 & 14) (Plate 6). Its northern end was cut by post-medieval track-way {**1476**} and its middle was cut by the southwest terminus of ditch [**1162**]. It cut northeast-southwest ditch [**1626**] on its western side. It was straight with steep sloping sides and a rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The remaining ditch measured 16.8m by 1.9m by 0.85m. There was a lower fill (**1453**)

that was only visible north of where the ditch was cut by the southern terminus of ditch [1162] and it was a firm greyish brown clay that contained occasional small stone. The main fill (1624) was visible throughout the ditch and was a firm yellowy orangey grey slightly silty sand that got more of a clayey sand as towards the southern end of the ditch. It was patches of mid grey and orange mottling at its southern end also. It contained frequent medium to large stones in the southern end that became less frequent going north. Fifteen sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered.

- 4.2.6 Ditch [1447] was located near the centre of the area and was to the southeast of enclosure [1005] (Figure 5). It was aligned northwest-southeast and ran parallel to the eastern section of post-medieval culvert [1634]. It measured 11.2m by 1.23m by 0.49m. It had gentle, gradual sloping sides with a concave base and a U-shaped profile. The single fill (1448) was a firm mid grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional large stone slabs. Four sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered.
- 4.2.7 Gully [1296] was located in the northwest corner of the area surrounded by enclosures [1274] and [1005] (Figure 4). It was curvilinear shaped with rounded west and southeast terminals, steep to very steep sloping sides and an uneven base that measured 5m by 0.37m by 0.07m. The single fill (1622) was a friable light grey brown sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Ninety-six sherds of mid 2nd – early 3rd century pottery were recovered along some pieces of burnt bone. To the west of its western terminus was a short gully [1266] that together appeared to be the remains of ring gully that has been mostly truncated away.
- 4.2.8 Gully [1266] was located on the central western side of enclosure [1005] and was to the west of gully [1296] (Figure 4). It was roughly straight with shallow gradual sloping sides and a flattish base that measured 2.3m by 0.48m by 0.05m. The single fill (1267)/(1290) was a firm light brown sandy silt that contained occasional small stone. It along with [1296] appeared to be the remains of a ring gully of which most has been completely truncated away.
- 4.2.9 Gully [1421] was located in the centre of area surrounded by enclosures [1274] and [1005] (Figure 4). It was curvilinear shaped with a rounded eastern terminus, steep concave sloping sides and a narrow rounded base. It measured 3.5m by 0.33m by 0.08m. The fill (1422)/(1429) was a friable light to mid brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments. Two sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered. It was near to and may be associated with gullies [1296] and [1266] that were to the southeast.
- 4.2.10 Ditch [1261]/[1433] was located near centre of enclosures [1274] and [1005] and was to the south of western end of culvert {1292} and posthole [1479] (Figure 4) (Plate 1). It was curvilinear shaped that was aligned roughly east-west and measured 5.75m by 0.62m by 0.17m. It had a rounded terminus on its eastern side while its western side curved around to the southeast and faded out and appeared to have been completely truncated away. It had sharp steep sloping sides on its eastern side that became more gradual towards its western side and it had a rounded base. The fill (1265)/(1434) was a firm mid brown silty clay that contained

frequent stone on its eastern side that thinned out on the west side. There were two large rectangular slabs that were laid flat on the base in a line near the western end that may have the remains of a robbed out or collapsed low boundary wall with the remaining stone filling the eastern side of the ditch/foundation trench. Four sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered.



Plate 1: Ditch [1261]/[1433], looking east

4.2.11 Ditch [1467]/[1518] was located in the southern end of the area (Figures 6 & 16) (Plate 2). It was cut by ditch [1541]/[1510] and followed its northwest-southeast alignment with its southern end continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It also cut northeast-southwest gully [1474] that was near its southern extent. It was cut by ditch [1465] that also followed the same alignment. It was sealed by layer (1478) that was part of medieval track-way {1476} at its southern end. Its southern end was cut by several modern land drains and post-medieval culvert {1097} and as a result its relationship with northeast-southwest ditch [1435] was unknown. It was straight and had sharp concave steep to very steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a U-shaped profile that narrowed going south and became more V-shaped at the southern end. It measured 16.5m by 1.15m by 0.54m. The single fill (1633) was a firm darkish mid reddish grey brown silty clay with patches of bluish grey clay. It contained occasional large sandstone slabs throughout along with occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of 2nd century and one sherd of Romano-British were recovered along with some animal bone and metal slag.



Plate 2: Ditches [1467]/[1518] & [1465], looking southeast

4.2.12 Posthole [1479] was located near the centre of enclosure [1005] and was to the south of culvert {1292} and to the north of ditch/possible foundation trench [1261]/[1433] (Figure 4). It was sub-circular shaped with moderately steep sloping sides and rounded base that measured 0.32m by 0.3m by 0.21m. The fill (1525) was moderately loose light yellowish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. There were also two medium sized sandstone slabs that lined its southern side that appeared to be the remains of the post packing.

4.3 PHASE 2

4.3.1 Ditch [1204] was located in the northwest corner of the area that ran parallel to the northern side of enclosure ditch [1005] and terminated/faded out next to the northern edge of ditch [1359] and was not visible to the south of it (Figures 4 & 12). It was L-shaped, aligned east-west for 44.06m and turned to the south at its western end for 7.28m. It had steep to very steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The ditch was wider at its eastern side with a U-shaped profile that became narrower and more V-shaped as it went west, towards its southern turn. It measured 51.34m by 1m by 0.4m. The fill (1613) was a firm light to mid reddish grey brown silty clay that contained occasional stone fragments, coal and moderate charcoal flecks. The ditch was cut by pit [1282] that contained a 3rd century cremation urn at its western end. Its north-south section was cut by a modern land drain. It was part of the early Roman field system.

4.3.2 Ditch [1626] was located across the east, southeast and south sides of the area (Figures 5, 6 & 15). It had a northern terminus on its western side that may

represent one half of an entrance. The ditch was initially aligned roughly north-south for 10.2m from the terminus and turned to east and continued across the area for 86.8m in an S-shape. It went beyond the limit of excavation and was visible in the second of six trenches that were opened to the east of the area. It had sharp steep, slightly convex sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. It measured a total of 112.5m by 1.6m by 0.67m. The ditch was cut by several modern land drains and ditch [1528] on its western side, by ditches [1467]/[1518] and [1435] near its middle and ditch [1080] on its eastern side. It was also cut by medieval/post-medieval track-way {1476} that was located near its middle. The lowest and main western side fill (1627) was a moderately loose bluish grey - orangey brown slightly sandy silty clay that was visible for roughly 37m after which it faded out under track-way {1476} and second fill (1628) was visible throughout to the east end. Fill (1627) contained occasional charcoal flecks and small sandstone pieces throughout with moderate sandstone slabs and one very large slab on the base near the eastern extent of the ditch. Twenty-seven sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered along with two sherds of Romano-British and some fragments of animal bone and teeth. It measured 0.95m by 0.08m (eastern extent) – 0.66m (western end). The upper fill (1487)/(1516) on the western side accept was a friable light orangey yellow grey sandy clay that measured 0.9m – 1.3m by 0.4m – 0.45m and contained occasional small sandstone fragments and animal bone fragments. The slabs that were within the fill were at various angles that suggested it was backfill and was the result of a localized dumping event. The main fill of the middle to eastern end, (1628) was a moderately loose light orangey reddish grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Seven sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. Under track-way {1476}, there were two more layers above (1628) and were only visible in section. The first layer (1580) was a soft grey clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks. The upper layer (1579) was a friable grey sandy clay with orangey brown lenses that contained frequent stone inclusions and two sherds of Romano-British pottery. At the eastern end, there was an upper fill (1629) that consisted of a firm reddish grey-brown silty clay and contained frequent medium sized stone that thinned out going from west to east and measured roughly 10m by 0.9m by 0.2m – 0.32m. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and a single sherd of mid 1st – 2nd century pottery was recovered. It appeared to have been a boundary ditch that was part of the early Roman field system.

- 4.3.3 Ditch [1636] was located in the northeastern side of the area and was to the southeast of enclosure [1005] (Figures 5 & 13) (Plates 3, 4 & 51). The ditch was roughly U-shaped and starting at its southern end, it was aligned northwest-southeast with a tapered terminus at its southeast end and measured 15.7m long. Its northwest end was cut by enclosure ditch [1005] and after 2.5m northwest of [1005] it curved around to the northeast for 17.78m before it turned to the southeast again and went through the enclosure entrance just to the north of its southern terminus. It initially ran parallel to boundary ditch [1646] for roughly 11m before its northeast side was cut by it. Both ditches were then cut by foundation trench [1624] on the same alignment. The ditch appeared to stop at stone drain {1353} that appeared to have cut its terminus. The southern and western sides,

inside and outside the enclosure appeared to have been heavily truncated by ploughing as they were much shallower compared to the northern side. It measured 56.93m by 0.4m – 1.9m by 0.13m – 0.3m. It had steep to very steep sloping sides with a narrow base along its southern half that got wider in the northern half before it terminated. The lowest fill (**1463**) was visible in one section in the northern part of the ditch within a narrow channel that followed the line of the ditch. The channel was visible from the northwest end after it turned to the southeast and petered out before the ditch terminated. It was a firm darkish mid grey-brown silty clay that contained moderate stone and occasional charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered along with a single piece of cremated bone. It measured 0.24m wide by 0.11m thick. The main fill on the southern part of the ditch (**1643**) was visible up to the turn to the northeast on western part. It was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. Eighteen sherds of mid 1st – 2nd century pottery were recovered.



Plate 3: Ditch [1636] showing stone drain {1121}, looking northeast

- 4.3.4 In the western part of the ditch the fills changed as remains of a stone drain were observed. This was not visible in the northern or southern parts and either was robbed out in these two parts or was in the western part only. The drain {**1121**} consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were laid on end against the sides of the drainage ditch with larger slabs placed flat on top that formed a narrow V-shaped channel. The remaining drain measured roughly 7m by 0.55m by 0.4m. The fill within the drain (**1122**)/(**1268**) was a firm reddish brown-grey silty clay that contained occasional stones. The upper fill (**1120**)/(**1285**) covered the stone drain and consisted of a moderately compact grey-brown silty clay rubble that contained frequent stones. On the northern side there was a single fill (**1644**) visible

throughout and it was a firm light reddish orangey brown silty clay that contained frequent small stone and occasional large sandstone slabs. Thirteen sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered. It was a drainage ditch that was part of the early Roman field system.



Plate 4: Ditch [1636] & foundation trench [1642], looking northeast

4.3.5 Ditch [1162] was located on the eastern side of the area and was aligned northeast-southwest that was parallel to the eastern half of boundary ditch [1626] that was also to the east and it was perpendicular to boundary ditch [1646] to the north (Figures 5 & 14) (Plate 5). Its southwest end cut ditch [1435] and terminated at it also while its northeast end was cut by ditch [1070] and was visible only as far as the middle of the ditch before it faded out. A narrow gully [1175] truncated its southeast side on the same alignment near its middle. It was straight with stepped, steep sloping sides and a narrow slightly concave base and a wide V-shaped profile. It measured approximately 20m by 2.8m – 5.2m by 0.5m – 0.75m. The bottom fill (1158) was the first of three fills only visible in the middle section of the ditch and consisted of a firm dark red clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and small stone. The second fill (1157) was very similar to (1158) and was a firm dark red clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and measured 0.68m by 0.18m. Both fills were on the southeast side. There was a third similar fill (1161) on the northwest side on the upper step of the cut that was a slump layer that consisted of a firm dark red clay. The next fill (1631) was visible throughout the ditch and consisted of a firm orangey brown sandy clay that contained occasional and moderate stone at the middle and southwest end respectively and moderate charcoal flecks that measured 1.46m – 2.1m by 0.15m – 0.46m. Seventeen sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered. The main and upper fill at the southwest end (1560) was a firm greyish brown slightly sandy clay that contained occasional medium and large sized stones and charcoal flecks. This fill appeared to be a backfill layer as the large

stones were angled suggesting they were dumped in from the western side. Upper fill (1155)/(1159) was only visible in the middle section and was a firm yellow silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and small stone. It measured 1.18 – 1.7m by 0.15m – 0.17m.



Plate 5: Ditches [1162] and [1435], looking southeast

- 4.3.6 Ditch [1129] was cut into the northeast part of enclosure ditch [1274] and followed the same rough east-west alignment where its western end faded out though it was cut by several modern land drains (Figures 4 & 10). It was straight with steep concave sloping sides and a rounded base and a U-shaped profile that measured 27m by 1.05m by 0.39m. The lower fill (1164)/(1279) was visible throughout most of the ditch except at the eastern end where the ditch was cut by enclosure [1005]. It was a firm greyish yellow to reddish-orange brown sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal and large stone fragments. The upper main fill (1618) was visible throughout the ditch and was a firm greyish-reddish-yellowish brown silty clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and frequent stone fragments that included occasional large slabs. Six sherds of mid to late 1st century pottery were recovered.
- 4.3.7 Pit [1338] was located between wall foundation {1032}/{1255} to the west and stone culvert {1187} to the east and was cut by it and by pit [1188] to the south (Figure 4) (Plate 27). Its original shape was unclear as it was truncated on three sides and the surviving part measured 0.95m by 0.66m by 0.43m. It had steep sloping sides with an undulating stony base. The fill (1339) was a compact mid greyish-brown that contained occasional stone and a single animal tooth was recovered.
- 4.3.8 Pit [1142] was located in the southeast corner of the area and it cut the northwest end of gully [1144] (Figure 5). It was oval shaped with initially sharp steep sloping

sides that became more gradual towards the base which was flat. It measured 1.1m by 0.8m by 0.18m. The single fill (**1141**) was a firm greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small to large sandstone fragments that included one very large slab that was flat on the base. A single piece of fired clay and one piece of burnt bone were recovered.

- 4.3.9 Ditch [1541]/[1510] was located on the southwestern side of the area, to the south of enclosure [1005] and was parallel to ditch [1634] (Figures 6 & 16) (Plates 6, 7 & 49). It was aligned northwest-southeast and was curvilinear shaped with gradual to steep sloping sides, a wide flat base and a U-shaped profile. Within the base, there was a narrow gully that ran along the northeast side for roughly 12m and was visible in the middle sections of the ditch and appeared to peter out to the northwest and southeast. It was probably for drainage and was part of the original ditch cut and not a later addition. It measured approximately 42m by 1.92m by 0.6m. The ditches northwest end continued beyond the limit of excavation while its southeastern end was cut by post-medieval culvert {1495} and a previously opened evaluation trench (Bailey 2013) before being completely removed by ditches [1467]/[1518] and [1465], both of which followed the same alignment as [1541]/[1510]. The ditch's northwestern half was sealed by spreads (1571) and (1558).



Plate 6: Ditch [1541]/[1510], looking southeast



Plate 7: Ditch [1541]/[1510], looking southeast

4.4 PHASE 3

- 4.4.1 Ditch [1080] was located on the eastern side of the area (Figures 5 & 15) (Plate 8). It was straight on a northeast-southwest alignment with moderately steep sloping sides and slightly concave base that measured 15.62m by 1.21m – 1.82m by 0.33m – 0.69m. Its full extent was unknown as its southern end continued beyond the limit of excavation. It cut the eastern end of curvilinear ditch [1626] and its northern end was cut by ditch [1038] and by post-medieval culvert {1356}. The lower fill (1623) was visible throughout the ditch and consisted of a firm mid orangey grey brown silty clay that contained moderate medium to large sized stone mostly on the base and sides and frequent charcoal flecks. Five sherds of 2nd – 4th century and one sherd of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The second fill (1086)/(1109) was visible in the south and middle sections of the ditch but had faded out before the northern end. It was a moderately loose black dark grey sandy silty clay that contained moderate medium sized stones and frequent charcoal pieces. Two sherds of mid 1st – 2nd century pottery were recovered. The upper fill (1110) was visible only in the southern end of the ditch and it was a loose black dark grey mix of silty clay and charcoal flecks that contained occasional small to medium stones.



Plate 8: Ditch [1080], looking northeast



Plate 9: Ditches [1067] and [1070], looking southwest

4.4.2 Ditch [1070] was located on the eastern side of the area and was aligned northeast-southwest that was parallel to the eastern half of boundary ditch [1626] that was also to the east and it was perpendicular to boundary ditch [1646] to the north (Figures 5 & 14) (Plate 9). It cut the northeastern half of ditch [1162] on the same alignment and appeared to stop short of the southwest end and terminus of

[1162]. It was cut by ditch [1067] on its southeast side on the same northeast-southwest alignment. It was straight with very steep concave sloping sides, rounded steep northeast terminus with a wide flat base and a U-shaped profile. It measured roughly 28m by 2.8m by 1.1m. There were three lower layers that were visible only in the middle section of ditch. The bottom layer (1154) was a firm dark red clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. The second layer (1153) was a moderately firm brown sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and lumps of red and yellow clay. The third layer (1152) was on the northwest side only and appeared to be a slump layer that was the result of a mix of fills (1631) and (1155)/(1159) that were the upper fills of ditch [1162] having collapsed into the newly cut ditch. This layer consisted of a light brown sandy clay with yellow lenses that contained occasional charcoal flecks. The main fill (1069)/(1151) was visible throughout the ditch and consisted of a moderately firm dark grey silty clay that contained occasional charcoal pieces and small stones. A single sherd of 2nd – 4th century pottery was recovered. The upper fill (1068)/(1150) was a moderately firm grey silty clay with orange lenses that contained moderate medium to large sandstone slabs and charcoal flecks. Four sherds of pottery were recovered of which three were mid to late 2nd century and one was Romano-British that was of indeterminate date. Several animal bones and teeth were also recovered.



Plate 10: Ditch [1005], south side, looking north

4.4.3 Enclosure [1005] was located in the west and northwest part of the area (Figures 4, 10 & 11) (Plates 10 – 13). It was situated on the edge of the southern end of the ridge that Hallen Farm and several of the buildings that were part of the Roman villa complex excavated in Area B (McElligott 2014), to the north. It was roughly D-shaped that was 52.86m long by 46.39m wide. Its northern side ran along this edge

in a rough east-west alignment that measured 47m in length and had a slight curve in the centre which projected outwards to the north. At western end, the ditch turned sharply in a south-southeast direction, curving around to the southeast for 52.24m at which point, it turned sharply again, to the northeast and gradually curved around in a north-northeast direction for 44.6m that stopped at the southern terminus of the entrance. It consisted of a gap of 3.7m between the southern and northern terminals. From the northern terminus the ditch continued in a northerly direction for 11.6m then gradual curving around for 3.24m to the northwest and joining to the eastern end of the northern side and completed the enclosure.



Plate 11: Ditch [1005], east side, looking northwest

4.4.4 The southern end of the enclosure cut away the southern end of earlier enclosure [1274] that was located within the enclosure and removed the rest of the earlier enclosure. It also cut the eastern end of ditch [1129] that cut [1274] and ditch [1636] in its southeast corner and was cut by ditches [1387] and [1305]/[1015] in the southeast corner too. It was cut by three pits [1237], [1235] and [1394] in the northwest corner and pit [1315] in the northeast corner. To the south of the southern terminus, there were two stone lined postholes [1191] and [1241] that cut the ditch with along its inner edge. It was also cut by several modern land drains and post-medieval culvert [1319], all in the southeast side. The ditch had sharp very steep sloping sides with a flat base and a V-shaped profile that become more U-shaped along the northern and northwestern parts of the ditch. It measured 160m by 1m – 2.46m by 0.52m – 1.2m. The lowest fill within the ditch was a small slump layer (1140) located in the middle of the northern part of the ditch. It was a firm mid brownish orange clay with small patches of grey sand. It contained moderate small stone and occasional charcoal flecks. It measured 0.75m by 0.11m thick though its length was unknown as it was only visible in one section.

Layer (1509) was another small slump layer that was under the main lower fill (1614) and was on the west section of the ditch, near the base along the inner eastern side. It was a firm light brownish red clay that contained occasional small stone and measured 0.25m by 0.3m thick.

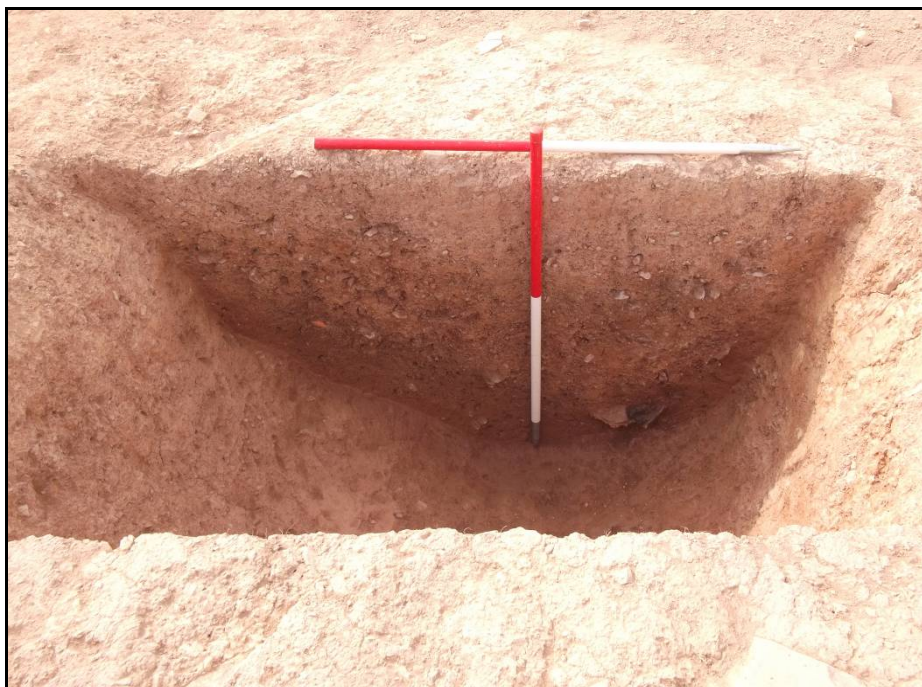


Plate 12: Ditch [1005], west side, looking north

4.4.5 The main lower fill (1614) consisted of a firm light to mid reddish grey brown mostly silty clay that had green-bluish patches along the southeastern section of the ditch. It also became sandier along the northeast corner and the northern section. It measured 0.45m – 1.6m by 0.15m – 0.8m thick. It contained occasional small stone along the northern side that became more frequent along the eastern side with moderate large stone slabs and became more occasional on the south and west sides. There were also occasional charcoal flecks throughout the fill. On the northern side forty-two sherds of mid 1st – early 2nd pottery were recovered. A total of one hundred and eighty-four sherds of late 1st – early 2nd century pottery were recovered from the western side. On the east and south-east sides, two hundred and forty sherds were recovered of which four sherds were mid 1st century, one hundred and eighty-eight were mid to late 1st century and forty-eight sherds were mid 1st – early 2nd century. These sherds were dumped into the ditch along its outer side, from the south terminus to the northwest turn at the southern end. There were patches in the northern side that (1614) was the only fill within the ditch. There was a stony layer (1272)/(1535) along the eastern side that was a dumping episode and it consisted of a mix of moderate to large sandstone fragments and mid-brown clayey silt that contained moderate charcoal flecks and ninety-eight sherds of mid to late 1st century pottery. It measured approximately 15m by 0.9m – 1m by 0.3m – 0.7m. The stone had been dumped in from along the outer edge of the ditch and was embedded into the top of (1614) and covered pottery sherds that had been recovered from the fill. There was a similar dump

layer, **(1619)**, that was visible along the western side of the enclosure from near the northwest corner down to the southern end and it was a firm dark blackish grey silty clay that contained frequent large stone slabs and charcoal flecks. Sixty-four sherds of late 1st – 2nd century pottery were recovered along with twenty-one sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery with one sherd of Romano-British. A whetstone, SF10 was also recovered. It measured approximately 43m by 0.95m – 1.7m by 0.29m – 0.6m.



Plate 13: Enclosures [1005] & [1274], north side, looking northeast

4.4.6 The next layer (**1615**) was visible only from the northern terminus to the northeast corner and was a firm mid orangey grey brown slightly sandy silty clay that contained moderate small stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Eight sherds of mid 1st – early 2nd century pottery and seven of Romano-British were recovered. It measured roughly 15m by 0.17m – 0.65m by 0.3m – 0.43m. Also on the eastern side, from the southern terminus there was a similar fill (**1273**)/(1019) that measured 18m by 0.63m – 0.05m by 0.15m – 0.45m and consisted of a firm reddish yellow-orange brown silty clay that contained frequent small sandstone fragments and occasional pieces of animal bone. Eighty-four sherds of pottery were recovered made up of twenty-three that were mid – late 2nd century and sixty-one that were Romano-British. There was a slump layer (**1306**) that sealed (**1273**)/(1019) and consisted of firm pinkish brown clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments and measured 0.9m by 0.15m – 0.45m. The upper layer (**1616**) was an occasionally orangey light to mid grey brown silty clay that became sandier in the northeast corner that measured 0.9m – 2.6m by 0.28m – 0.65m. It contained occasional small and moderate large stone fragments throughout the fill with frequent large slabs in patches on the east side. It also contained moderate charcoal flecks and occasional animal bone. A total of two hundred and fifty-four sherds of pottery were recovered and was made up of seventy-four that were mid

to late 1st century, thirty-eight that were late 1st – 2nd century, seventy-six that were early to mid 2nd, seventeen that were 2nd, four that were 1st – 3rd, twenty that were 2nd – 3rd, thirteen that were late 2nd – 4th and sixteen that were Romano-British. An iron nail head and a gaming counter, SF4 were also recovered.



Plate 14 Cremation urn SF7 in pit [1282], looking west



Plate 15: Cremation urn SF7 with cist {1026} in the background, looking south

- 4.4.7 Cremation pit [1282] was located in the northwest corner of the area to the north of cist grave {1026} and was cut into ditch [1204] (Figures 4 & 12) (Plates 14 & 15). It was sub-oval shaped that measured 0.43m by 0.35m by 0.12m. It had sharp steep sloping sides except for the west side which was gradual sloping and it had a rounded base. There was a single fill (1283) in the pit that surrounded the urn, SF7. It was a firm mid brown silty clay that contained frequent cremated bone fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stone. The urn was dated to the 3rd century and was filled by (1284) that was a mid brown silty clay that contained cremated bone (see Section 9). The pit had been badly truncated by ploughing as the upper part of the urn along with the pit was completely removed.
- 4.4.8 Ditch [1465] was located in the southern end of the area (Figures 6 & 16) (Plate 2). It cut ditches [1541]/[1510] and [1467]/[1518] and followed the same northwest-southeast alignment as the latter and its southern end continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It also cut the northeast side of pit [1502]. It was sealed by layer (1478) that was part of medieval/post-medieval track-way {1476} at its southern end. Its southern end was badly truncated by several modern land drains and post-medieval culvert {1097} and as a result its relationship with northeast-southwest ditch [1435] was unknown. It was straight and had sharp very steep sloping sides that were slightly convex and concave on the northeast and southwest sides respectively. The base was wide and flat with a U-shaped profile and it measured 16.5m by 0.77m – 1.45m by 0.27m – 0.36m. The single fill (1466)/(1496) was a compact light grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. Fifty-eight sherds of 2nd century and three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with some animal bone fragments. It was part of the early Roman field system.
- 4.4.9 The lowest fill (1587)/(1593) was within the narrow channel that ran along the northeast side of the base and was a firm mid yellowy brown silty clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and occasional sandstone pieces. It was partially sealed by slump layer (1595)/(1591) at the channels southeast side and on the northeast side of the ditch only. It was a compact light orangey brown sandy clay that contained occasional. The next slump layer (1596) was on the southwest side only, along the slope base and consisted of a compact light orangey brown clay. The fourth slump layer (1563)/(1592) was initially only on the southwest side of the ditch but towards the southeast end it was the lower fill of ditch. It was a moderately firm mid reddish brown sandy clay that contained seventeen sherds of late 2nd – 4th century pottery. The fifth slump layer (1590) was along the northeast side only and like (1595)/(1591) was appeared to be the result of slumping of up-cast from when ditch [1547] that was about 1m to the northeast was opened or were the result of hill-wash as the ditch was perpendicular to the slope of the ridge and was filled in before [1547] was opened. They were both only visible in the northwestern half of the ditch. At the southeastern extent of the ditch, before it was cut away by ditch [1467], there were three localized slump layers that were visible in section. The lowest layer (1500) was a compact yellow brown clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks. The second layer (1499) was a compact dark brown clay that measured 0.18m by 0.09m and contained moderate charcoal flecks

and three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The first and second layers were on the base of the ditch while the third layer (**1498**) was on the northeast side only. It was a firm red sandy clay. The main fill (**1632**) was visible throughout the extent of the ditch and consisted of a moderately firm yellowy-orange mid grey-brown sandy silty clay. It contained moderate small sandstone pieces, occasional pebbles, pieces of coal and charcoal flecks. A total of forty-three sherds of pottery were recovered and were made up of twenty-four that were mid to late 2nd century, seven that were 2nd – 4th century and twelve that were Romano-British. There was an upper fill (**1540**)/(**1588**) that was visible only in the middle section of the ditch and consisted of a loose mid greyish brown sandy clay that contained frequent sandstone slabs and moderate charcoal flecks. Eleven sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered. The sandstone slabs were all at an angle and on the northeastern side only and this suggested it was dumped in from that side.



Plate 16: Pits [1132] & [1249] (middle section), looking south

4.4.10 Pit **[1132]** was located on the east side of the area and was to the east of structure **{1650}** (Figure 5) (Plate 16). It was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and was parallel to wall **{1114}** of the structure. It was a very large pit that was rectangular shaped with slightly rounded corners and sharp, though gradual on the west side, very steep sloping sides. It had a flat base and measured 6.97m long by 2.18m (south end) – 2.8m (north end) wide and was 0.3m (north end) – 0.71m (south end) deep. The lower fill (**1621**) was visible throughout the pit and was the only fill at the northern end which was also the shallowest end. It was a firm blackish dark grey-brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal pieces, moderate large sandstone slabs and occasional small stone fragments. Six sherds of 2nd century and twenty-

two sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered along with a piece of antler and an iron nail. The second fill (**1166**) was visible only in the southern end and consisted of a layer of flat medium sized sandstone slabs that were dumped into the pit and may be from wall {**1114**} when it was demolished. Seven sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered from between the stones. The third fill (**1167**) sealed the stone layer and was only visible in the southern end. It was a firm dark grey-brown silty clay that contained moderate charcoal pieces and moderate small stones. Ten sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered along with an iron nail that had a square cross section. The upper fill (**1165**)/(**1219**) was a firm light greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional medium sized stones, large sandstone slabs and charcoal flecks. Eleven sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered along with animal bone fragments and an iron fragment, SF5. It was cut on its western side near its middle by pit [**1249**].



Plate 17: Pit [1489], showing SF16 in situ and stone lining {1555} looking south

4.4.11 Pit [**1489**] was located to the south of the southern end of enclosure [**1005**] and it was to the north of post-medieval culvert {**1495**} (Figures 4 & 5) (Plates 17 – 19). It was sub-oval shaped with sharp sloping south and west sides that became near vertical near the base. The north and east sides were initially gradually sloping near the top and became steeper to near vertical near the base. The base was flat and it measured 2.3m by 2.1m by 0.65m. At the base of the pit there were a series of sandstone slabs {**1555**} that had been placed flat on the ground and appeared to be the surviving remains of a stone lining. This lining was sealed by the lower fill (**1554**) that was a soft mid greyish brown silty clay and contained occasional sandstone rubble that consisted of sandstone fragments. Seventy-nine sherds of mid – late 2nd century pottery were recovered along with a rotary quern fragment, SF16 dated to mid to late 2nd century and it sat on top of the stone lining {**1555**}.

The upper fill (1490) was a friable mix of mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt and small to large mostly flattish sandstone fragments. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and small lumps. A total of two hundred and ninety-three sherds of mid 2nd – early 3rd century pottery were recovered that amongst it were sixty-two sherds of vessel, SF14 and a rubbing stone, SF12 that were also both dated to mid 2nd – early 3rd century. It measured 2.25m long by 1.7m wide by 0.52m thick.



Plate 18: Pit [1489] showing stone lining {1555}, looking north



Plate 19: Post-ex of pit [1489], looking south

4.4.12 Pit [1394] was located in the northwest corner of the area that cut the centre of enclosure ditch [1005] near its northwest corner (Figure 4) (Plate 20). It was at the junction between the enclosure ditch and ditch [1359]. It was sub-circular shaped that measured 2.6m in diameter by 1.33m deep with initially gradually sloping sides at the top to very steep sloping sides for the rest of the way down to a slightly concave flattish base. The pit contained four fills and the bottom fill (1395) was a firm reddish grey brown clay with yellow-orange flecks that had occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and moderate to large flat stone slabs. It measured 0.16m thick and sixteen sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered. The second fill (1396) was a slump layer that was on the northern side only and consisted of a dark grey red brown clay that contained frequent small stone and was 0.35m thick. The third fill (1397) was a very firm red brown orange silty clay was 0.45m thick and contained frequent stone fragments, occasional large sandstone slabs, mostly at the base of the fill, occasional charcoal flecks. Ten sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered. The upper fill (1239) was a firm mid grey clay with yellow and occasionally black flecks that measured 0.72m and contained moderate stone fragments and charcoal flecks. Twelve sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered. The upper fill appeared to be the result of natural silting whereas the three lower fills appeared to have been the result of backfilling.



Plate 20: Pit [1394], looking north

4.4.13 Pit [1315] was located within the northeast side of enclosure [1005], next to the junction where [1005] cut the east end of enclosure ditch [1274] and ditch [1129] and cut it along its inner edge (Figure 4). It measured roughly 1m by 0.88m by 0.36m. It was sub-oval shaped with gradual concave sloping sides and flat base. It contained two fills of which the lower fill (1308) was a compact brown silty clay that contained frequent flat stone fragments and charcoal flecks. It was 0.26m thick and seven sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered. The upper fill (1307)

was a firm dark red sandy clay that measured 0.49m wide by 0.1m thick and contained moderate stone.

- 4.4.14 Pit [1251] was located to the east of wall foundation {1032}/{1255} and stone culvert {1187} and was cut by pit [1188] on its western side (Figure 4) (Plate 28). It was sub-circular shaped with steep sloping sides and a rounded base that measured 0.64m long by 0.6m wide by 0.33m deep. The fill (1252) was a compact mixed mid grey brown clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and three large sandstone slabs. Two sherds of 2nd – 3rd pottery were recovered.



Plate 21: Pit [1188], showing culverts {1187} & {1342} and foundation trench [1031], looking southeast

- 4.4.15 Pit [1188] was located to the southeast of enclosure [1005] and was cut by foundation trench [1031] on its west side and by stone culverts {1187} & {1347} on its east side. It also cut the southern half of pit [1338] (Figure 5) (Plates 21, 28 & 50). It was rectangular shaped with steep to very steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 2.37m by 1.3m by 0.7m. The lowest fill (1227) was on the eastern side of the pit and consisted of a loose light yellowy grey sandy clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks, large sandstone slabs and twenty-one sherds of mid to late 1st century pottery. It measured 1.27m by 1m by 0.23m. The second fill (1229) was only visible in the centre of the pit and was a moderately compact orange silty clay that measured 0.38m wide by 0.11m thick. The third fill (1228) was a moderately compact mid to dark grey clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and large sandstone slabs. Thirty-eight sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with a single fragment of burnt bone. It measured 1.9m wide by 0.26m thick. These three fills appeared to be the result of dumping events from

along the east side only. The fourth fill (**1225**) was the result of slumping of the west side and consisted of a compact mixed yellowy orangey reddish grey clay that measured 0.37m wide by 0.16m thick. The fifth and upper fill (**1226**) was a compact mix of mostly large sandstone slabs and mid brown silty clay that was the result of backfilling that possibly was leftover stone from the construction of the building {**1650**} to the east.

4.5 PHASE 4

4.5.1 Ditch [**1015**]/[**1305**] was located on the east side of enclosure [**1005**] (Figures 4 & 10) (Plate 22). It was curvilinear shaped and stayed within and followed the line of the enclosure on a northeast-southwest alignment along its outer edge that moved across towards the centre 4m from its southwest end. Its northeast end was cut by stone culvert {**1187**}. It measured 26m by 0.94m by 0.49m. It had sharp, slightly concave steep sloping sides that had a narrow rounded base at its northern end that got wider and shallower going south and had a V-shaped profile. The main fill (**1620**) was a firm light yellowy-orangey-greyish brown silty clay that contained frequent stone at its northern end that thinned out going south. A total of forty-three sherds of pottery were recovered and consisted of nine that were mid 1st – 2nd century, thirty that were 2nd century and four that were 2nd – 3rd century. There was a very thin upper layer (**1243**) near the southern end and it was a firm grey-brown clayey silt that contained moderate sandstone fragments. Five sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered.



Plate 22: Ditch [**1015**]/[**1305**], showing enclosure [**1005**], looking north

4.5.2 Ditch [**1038**] was located in the eastern side (Figures 5 & 13) (Plates 23 & 50). Its southwestern side cut the northern end of ditch [**1080**] and it was cut by ditch [**1045**] on the same northwest-southeast alignment. Its extent was unclear as its southeastern end continued beyond the limit of excavation and stopped after

approximately 30m at its northwestern end as it was completely cut away by [1045]. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a wide flat base and a U-shaped profile and it measured 3.5m by 0.8m. The lower fill (1039) was visible only on the eastern end of the ditch and was along the northeastern edge of the ditch only and appeared to have been the result of dumping along that side from the top of the cut to the base and consisted of a firm bluish dark grey silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks, patches of orangey grey flecking and occasional pieces of animal bone. The second fill (1040)/(1054) was a moderately firm bluish grey silty clay with patches of reddish-orangey brown clay and contained occasional stone. It was badly truncated and only visible along the southwestern edge of the ditch. The upper fill (1625) was visible along the southwestern edge also and consisted of a moderately firm light to mid mottled orangey brown silty clay that got sandier at its western end. It contained occasional flat sandstone slabs. Twelve sherds of late 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered along with a piece of flint, SF2. It was a boundary ditch that was part of the early Roman field system.



Plate 23: Ditches [1038] & [1646], looking west

- 4.5.3 Ditch [1067] was located in the eastern side of the area and was aligned northeast-southwest. It cut the southeast side of ditch [1070] on the same alignment but its extent was unknown as it terminated between the middle section of ditches [1070] and [1162] and the northeast terminus of [1070] (Figures 5 & 14) (Plate 3). It was straight with moderately steep convex sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile that measured 1.1m by 0.56m. The lower fill (1066) was a firm light orange brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal. The upper fill (1065) was a firm light grey brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 4.5.4 Gully [1474] was located in the southern end of the area (Figures 6 & 15). It was cut by ditch [1467]/[1518], ditch [1493] and by several modern land drains and was

sealed by layer (1478) that was part of medieval/post-medieval track-way {1476}. Its length was unknown and was 0.45m wide by 0.1m deep. It was straight with steep sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The single fill (1475)/(1521) was a firm brownish orange silty clay with bluish grey mottling that contained occasional to moderate sandstone fragments.

- 4.5.5 Gully [1175] was located near the middle section of ditches [1162] and [1070] on the eastern side of the area and cut the southeastern side of [1162] on the same alignment (Figures 5 & 14). It was straight with steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.3m by 0.1m. Its length was unknown as it was only visible middle section though it possibly was a continuation ditch [1067] which was within the northeast terminus of ditch [1070] but nothing was visible on the surface between these two features. They also vary greatly in size as [1067] was much wider and deeper. The single fill (1176) was a loose greyish yellow clay that contained occasional small stones and one large sandstone slab.
- 4.5.6 Cist grave {1026} was located to the west of the northwest corner of D-shaped enclosure [1005] (Figure 4) (Plates 15 & 24 – 26). It was aligned roughly north-south and the cut [1027] measured 2.17m by 0.6m by 0.45m. It was rectangular shaped with sharp, vertical sides and a flat base. The grave consisted of a single large slab that lay flat on top that had been shattered and only northern half remained with remaining pieces of the southern end having had collapsed into the cist. The stones measured on average 0.35m – 1m by 0.3m – 0.35m by 0.03m – 0.035m. The sides were lined with three sandstone slabs each that were placed upright and were roughly dressed with straight cut ends. The two slabs on west side in the northern end and one slab on the east side at the southern end had partially collapsed inwards. The slab at the northern end was more roughly hewn than the rest of the stones. The ends also consisted of more roughly hewn upright slabs compared to the sides with a single slab at the north end and two slabs, one behind the other at the south end. The base was made up of seven large and two small sandstone slabs that were laid flat in-between the sides. There were two fills within the cist. The lower fill (1062) was mostly in the middle and southeast corner of the cist and was a moderately firm light yellowy grey-brown clay that contained occasional small stone and roots that measured 1.3m by 0.16m by 0.15m. The fill was under some fragments of the collapsed capping stone and was very similar to the surrounding natural that the grave was cut into. The upper fill (1028) was a firm mid brown clay that contained occasional small to large pieces of the capping stone that were mostly near the base of the cist. It measured 2m by 0.54m by 0.4m. A single iron hobnail was recovered. The cist was the third one found study area that included {6010} in Area B and {3886} in Area C both of which were excavated during the Emersons Green excavation (McElligott 2014). No human remains were recovered from any of the three cist graves. Cist {1026} was constructed only slightly differently to the other two which used single slabs for the sides and base whereas {1026} was constructed using several slabs for both the base and the sides. All three didn't appear to have been robbed out, just damaged by ploughing and were filled in after the capping stones had collapsed in.



Plate 24: Pre-ex of cist grave {1026}, looking north



Plate 25: Cist grave {1026}, looking northwest



Plate 26: Cist grave {1026}, looking southeast

- 4.5.7 Posthole [1189] was located to the north of the south terminus on the east side enclosure ditch [1005] in the gap that formed the entrance to the enclosure (Figure 4) (Plate 27). It measured 0.45m in diameter by 0.18m. It was sub-circular shaped with concave sloping sides and an irregular base. The single fill (1190) was a firm grey silty sandy clay that contained moderate small stone. It had several upright sandstone slabs that were the remains of the post-packing on its northern side. The posthole appeared to be part of a line postholes that included [1191] and [1241] to the southwest.
- 4.5.8 Posthole [1191] was located in and cut enclosure ditch [1005] on its inner western side to the south of its southern terminus (Figure 4) (Plate 28). It was square shaped with sharp corners, near vertical sloping sides and a flat base. The edges were lined with large upright sandstone slabs with a post-pad that was laid flat on the base. It measured 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.3m. The single fill (1192) was surrounded by the post-packing and covered the stone pad. It consisted of a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and pieces and occasional stones. Sherds of pottery, pieces of animal bone and slag were recovered. The posthole appeared to be part of a line postholes that included [1189] to the northeast and [1241] to the southwest.
- 4.5.9 Posthole [1241] was located in and cut the inner edge of enclosure ditch [1005] on its eastern side (Figures 4) (Plate 29). It was sub-square shaped with slightly rounded corners that measured 0.53m by 0.47m by 0.18m. It had sharp vertical sides with a flat base with some of the remaining red sandstone slab lining on the northeast and southeast sides with a slab which was the post-pad flat on the base.

The fill (1242) within the posthole was a loose light greyish brown clayey sand that contained frequent small to large sandstone slabs.



Plate 27: Posthole [1189], looking north



Plate 28: Posthole [1191], looking north



Plate 29: Posthole [1241], looking southeast

- 4.5.10 Posthole [1003] was within enclosure [1005] and was to the southwest of the southern terminus on its eastern side (Figures 4 & 12). It was oval shaped that measured 0.85m by 0.71m by 0.19m and had sharp, steep sloping sides with an irregular base that was cut into the bedrock. Some of the stone lining remained along the southwestern side with the rest within the fill (1004) that was a mix mostly of stone fragments and mid brownish grey silty clay. The posthole appeared to be part of a line postholes that included [1076] to the northwest and [1241] to the southeast.
- 4.5.11 Pit [1076] was located within and on the east side of enclosures [1005] and [1274] and was to the north of pit [1074] and to the east of post-medieval culvert {1386} (Figure 4). It was sub-oval shaped with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base that measured 1m by 0.5m by 0.2m. The single fill (1077) was a firm orangey mid brown silty clay that contained frequent medium sized sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. The posthole appeared to be part of a line postholes that included [1003] and [1241] to the southeast.
- 4.5.12 Pit [1088] was located in northern part of the area, to the east of northern terminus of enclosure ditch [1005] and to the north of pit [1025] (Figure 4). It was sub-oval shaped with steep sloping sides and a flattish base that measured 1.03m in diameter by 0.18m deep. The lower fill (1089) was a very firm mid-orangey brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments. A Roman enameled disc brooch, SF3 dated to the 2nd century was recovered. The fill was 0.06m – 0.14m thick. The upper fill (1090) was a moderately firm dark brown silty clay that measured 0.08m thick and contained occasional charcoal flecks and stone fragments.

- 4.5.13 Pit [1025] was located in northern part of the area, to the west of pit [1088] and it cut the outer eastern edge of enclosure ditch [1005] near its northern terminus (Figure 4). It was circular shaped with sharp steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.22m in diameter by 0.05m. The single fill (1024) was a friable dark grey brown clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small burnt stone fragments. The pit was a dump from a burning event but was not *in situ* as the natural clay the pit was cut into was not heat affected.
- 4.5.14 Pit [1249] was located near the middle and on the western side of very large pit [1132] (Figure 5) (Plate 51). It was circular shaped with gradual concave sloping sides with a rounded base that measured 0.78m in diameter by 0.23m in depth. The single fill (1248) was a firm blackish dark grey clayey silt that contained frequent charcoal pieces and fifteen sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The pit and parts of the west side of [1132] were sealed by demolition layer (1145).

4.6 PHASE 5



Plate 30: Foundation trench [1642], wall {1102} & ditch [1636], looking southeast

- 4.6.1 Wall foundation {1102} was located within foundation trench [1642] that located on the eastern side of the area (Figures 5 & 13) (Plate 30). It cut the upper half of ditch [1636] along with the southwest edge of ditch [1646] and followed the same northwest-southeast alignment of the ditches. The foundation cut [1642] was straight with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 1.14m – 1.6m wide by 0.28m – 0.3m deep. The sides at the southeast end were mostly cut away that left only the base. Its northwest end appeared to have been robbed out

and backfilled while its southeast end appeared to stop at stone drain {1352}. The foundations consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that had straight cut edges on the northeast and southwest facing sides of the wall with large slabs laid flat and smaller slabs on top in a total of five uneven courses. It measured approximately 13.8m by 0.75m by 0.25m. There was a lower fill (1100) that was only visible at the southeast end and it was a very loose light greyish brown sandy clay that contained frequent small sandstone fragments and measured 0.7m by 0.15m. The main fill (1645) was a loose light to mid grey-brown sandy clay that contained frequent small to medium sized stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Four sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered. It measured 1.14m – 1.6m by 0.23m – 0.28m. This layer was a backfill layer that was put in after the foundations were laid. The walls function was uncertain but its shallow foundations built within an in-filled drainage ditch suggested that it was a low wall and was constructed on the same alignment as structure {1114}, to the south and presumably were contemporary as both were similarly constructed.



Plate 31: Foundation trench [1031], looking north

4.6.2 Wall foundation {1032}/{1255} was located to the east of enclosure [1005] and it was aligned roughly north northeast – south southwest and ran parallel to the enclosures southern terminus (Figures 5 & 18) (Plates 31 & 32). It was cut by culvert {1187} that cut across its southern half, by large pit [1188] that cut its eastern side in the middle and by posthole [1263] that cut its western side near its northern terminus. The foundation cut [1031] was straight with straight edged terminals with rounded corners and had vertical sides and a flat base that measured 10.5m by 0.65m by 0.78m. The foundations consisted of roughly hewn sandstone blocks that were tightly packed and pitched at a slightly angle in a herringbone pattern in two courses. It measured 0.64m – 0.7m wide by 0.22m –

0.28m thick. The lower fill (1033)/(1254) covered the foundation stones and was a compact mid brown clay that measured 0.64m – 0.67m wide by 0.13m – 0.15m thick. The upper fill (1034)/(1253) was a moderately loose mid brown light grey silty clay rubble that contained frequent small stone and measured 0.56m – 0.65m wide by 0.1m – 0.12m thick. The foundations were perpendicular to the northwest end of wall foundation {1102} and appeared to be contemporary.



Plate 32: Foundation trench [1031], pit [1188] & culvert {1187}, looking south

- 4.6.3 Structure {1650} was located on the eastern side of the area and was to the southwest of boundary ditch [1045] (Figures 5, 8 & 18). The structure was aligned northeast-southwest and consisted of two parallel foundation trenches, [1260] on the eastern side and [1201] on the western side, with two perpendicular inner trenches [1258] and [1657], to the southern and northern ends respectively, between them and formed a rectangular shaped structure.
- 4.6.4 Foundation trench [1260] had near vertical sloping sides with a slightly rounded base that measured 10.27m by 0.6m – 1.05m by 0.57m – 0.78m (Plate 33). The single fill (1655) was rubble/hardcore made up mostly stones with some large sandstone slabs near the base and smaller fragments throughout with orangey reddish grey clay in the gaps between the stones. A single course of the wall {1114} (Plate 34) remained and was visible in the southern half of the trench. It consisted of roughly worked sandstone slabs laid flat on top of the rubble. The slabs faced to the northwest and southeast with straight vertical edges. The wall measured 5.4m long. It was constructed the same way was wall foundation {1114} that was to the northwest. The southwest end of the trench was cut by drainage trench [1368]/[1384]. Foundation trench [1201] had vertical sloping sides with a flat base that measured 11.16m by 0.47m – 0.57m by 0.35m – 0.4m (Plate 35). The single fill (1202)/(1286) was a rubble/hardcore mix of mostly medium to large sandstone slabs and dark grey brown silty clay that filled in the gaps between the stones. It

contained occasional charcoal flecks and animal teeth. Twelve sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It measured 0.52m wide by 0.21m – 0.40m thick.



Plate 33: Foundation trench [1260], looking southwest



Plate 34: Wall {1114}, looking northwest



Plate 35: Foundation trench [1201], looking southwest



Plate 36: Foundation trench [1258], looking southeast

4.6.5 Foundation trench [1258] had steep concave sloping sides and a flat base that measured 4.9m by 1.13m by 0.36m (Plate 36). Its southeast end joined to the trench [1260] and its northwest end terminated 0.11m short of trench [1201]. It had a straight edged terminus with rounded corners. The single fill (1259)/{1184} was a rubble/hardcore mix of mostly medium sized sandstone slabs with mid brown silty clay that filled in the gaps between the stones. Three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. The fill abutted the rubble/hardcore fill (1655) within trench [1260]. Foundation trench [1657] had steep concave sloping sides and a flat base that measured 4.9m by 1.08m by 0.35m (Plate 37). Its southeast end joined to the trench [1260] and its northwest end terminated 0.20m short of trench [1201]. It had a straight edged terminus with rounded corners. The single fill (1658) was a rubble/hardcore mix of mostly medium sized sandstone slabs with mid brown silty clay that filled in the gaps between the stones. There was a single large slab near its middle that may have been part of the wall but with several layers of wall tumble, it may have been part of it.



Plate 37: Foundation trench [1657] (on the left side), looking southeast

4.6.6 The inner trenches were located roughly 2m in from both the southwest and formed a single square shaped cell with the ends projecting out like buttresses. The original shape of the structure was unclear as it was heavily truncated by ploughing as only a single course of the wall remained on the eastern side. The structure and the several layers were sealed by layer (1078). Wall foundations {1102} and {1032}/{1255} located to the northwest were on the same alignment as trenches [1258] and [1657] in the case of the former and trenches [1260] and [1201] in the case of the latter and combined appeared to be the remains of a large rectangular structure.

4.6.7 Culvert {1187} was located to the east of enclosure [1005], to the south of its entrance on the east side (Figures 4 & 18) (Plates 21, 38 & 39). Its northwest end cut the outer edge of [1005] and the southeast side of drainage ditch [1015]/[1305] which also cut [1005]. It also cut the northern half of wall foundation {1032} and pit [1251] at its southeast end. Its southeast end terminated at the northeast edge of pit [1188] that suggested the pit was open when the drain was constructed. The trench [1387] was straight and measured 4.87m by 0.6m by 0.38m. It had very steep sloping sides with a flat base and a V-shaped profile. The sides of the trench were lined with large roughly hewn sandstone slabs placed on end and formed the channel with two courses of larger slabs placed flat on top. The southeast end of the drain terminated with a small steep sloped south facing wall that consisted of fourteen courses of randomly laid sandstone slabs. Within the culvert, there were two fills of which the lower fill (1340) was a moderately compact mid grey clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and measured 0.26m wide by 0.2m thick. The upper fill (1354) was a very compact dark brown clay that measured 0.33m wide by 0.07m thick. The function of the walled up southeast end was unclear. To the southeast of it and on the same alignment was another culvert {1342} and both were constructed in the same manner and alignment so presumably were contemporary.



Plate 38: Culvert {1187}, showing pits [1188], [1338] & [1251] and trench [1031], looking northwest



Plate 39: Culvert {1187}, showing the channel, looking northwest

- 4.6.8 Culvert {1342} was located to the southeast of culvert {1187} in the same northwest-southeast alignment (Figures 4 & 18) (Plate 40). It was L-shaped and measured 17.93m by 0.77m by 0.28m. At its southeast end it turned to the southwest for 2.28m before it terminated. It was cut by three modern land drains in its northern half and they appeared to have removed most of it after the turn and left only 2.28m. The trench [1341] had very steep sloping sides and flattish slightly rounded base and a V-shaped profile. It consisted of large roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were placed on end against the sides with large slabs placed flat on top. The single fill (1336) within the culvert was a friable greyish brown clayey silt that contained a single sherd of Romano-British pottery. Its northwest end was cut by pit [1188] so its relationship with {1187} was unclear though as they were constructed the same and aligned also it was presumed that they were contemporary.
- 4.6.9 Culvert {1630} was located to the south of ditch [1646], to east of wall foundation {1102} and was to the west of structure {1650} (Figures 5 & 17) (Plate 41). It was aligned northeast-southwest with its southwest end joined to drainage ditch [1092]/[1404] and its northeast end appeared to stop at the southwest edge of ditch [1646]. The cut [1353] was slightly curvilinear shaped with near vertical sloping to vertical sides and a flat base. The culvert was drystone constructed and consisted of roughly hewn large sandstone slabs that were laid on end that lined the sides of the cut with larger slabs placed flat on top. The lower fill within the culvert channel (1383) was a compact light orangey brown clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments and measured 0.25m wide by 0.23m thick.

The upper fill (1382) was a loose dark grey sandy clay that contained moderate small sandstone fragments and measured 0.25m wide by 0.13m thick. Its northern extent appeared to be sealed by the upper layer (1648) of ditch [1646] and suggested that the culvert pre-dated the ditch and may have been cut by it.



Plate 40: Culvert {1342}, looking northwest



Plate 41: Culvert {1630}, looking southwest

4.6.10 Stone drain [1377] was located to the east of wall foundation {1032}/{1255} and culvert {1187} which cut its southwest end (Figure 4) (Plate 42). It was also cut by a modern stone filled land drain. It was aligned northeast-southwest and was straight with a slight curve to west-southwest at its southwest end. It measured 3.7m by 0.2m by 0.15m. It had steep sloping sides with a narrow flat base and a V-shaped profile. There were remnants of some sandstone slabs that lined the sides in sections of the trench but almost all the stones that included the capping stones had been removed. The fill (1378) covered the stones and consisted of a loose dark brown silty clay.



Plate 42: Stone drain [1377], looking southwest

4.6.11 Stone drain {1649} was located to the east of wall foundation {1032}/{1255} and ran parallel to it in a north-south alignment. Its north end started next to the north end of {1032} and most of the stones at its southern end were robbed out (Figure 4) (Plate 43). It measured 3.7m by 0.3m by 0.23m. The cut of the trench [1398] had steep sides with a flat base and a V-shaped profile. The stones of the drain consisted of medium to large roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were laid on end against the sides and form a narrow channel. There were larger slabs that were placed on top. The stones were sealed by fill (1399) that was a compact greyish brown silty sand that contained moderate small stones.

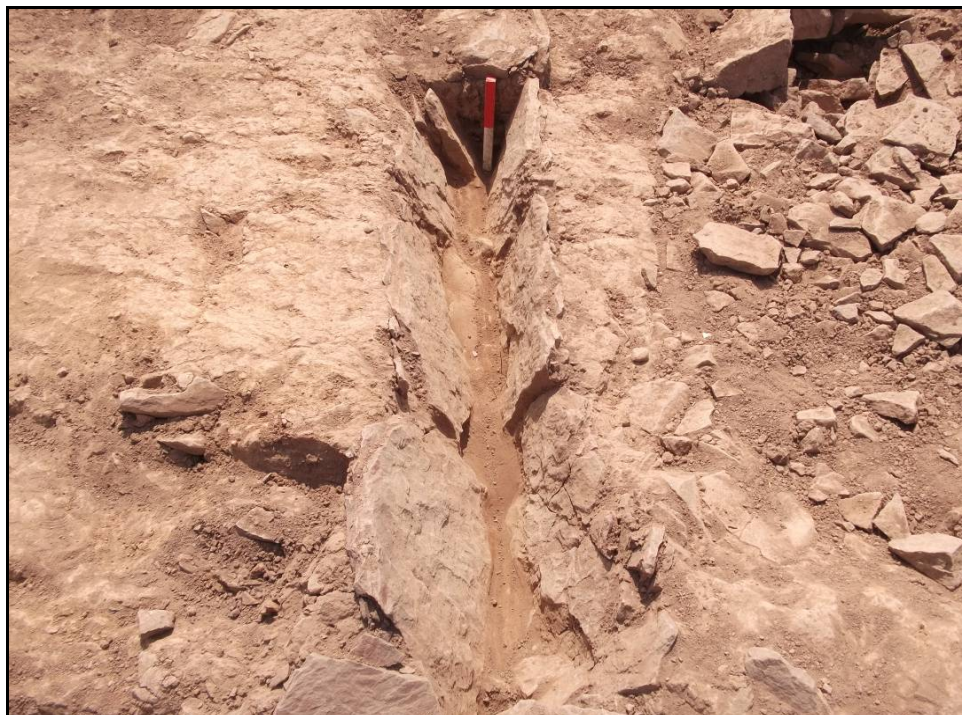


Plate 43: Stone drain {1649}, looking south

- 4.6.12 Drainage trench [1368]/[1384] was located to the southwest of structure {1650} (Figure 5) (Plate 44) and was parallel to trench [1258] on the same northwest-southeast alignment. It was straight and measured 4.6m by 0.36m – 0.72m by 0.2m – 0.31m. It cut the southwest end of foundation trench [1260]. It had sharp, near vertical sloping sides with a flattish base. The single fill (1369)/(1385) was a firm light orangey brown slightly silty clay that contained frequent slightly angled large sandstone slabs that were in middle of the trench. The narrowness of the trench and the way stones were placed in the trench differed from the rubble layers of structure {1650} suggested that it was more similar to stone drains {1649} and [1377] rather than a foundation fill for an additional wall of structure {1650}. It faded out at both ends which suggested that it been truncated by later ploughing.
- 4.6.13 Culvert {1292} was located near the centre of enclosure [1005] on the western side of the area (Figures 4 & 12) (Plate 45). The culvert was a branch that joined on to culvert {1320} and was badly truncated at its northern end and most of the stones were robbed out except at the junction between the two culverts. The cut [1291] was slightly curvilinear shaped and was aligned roughly northwest-southeast. It measured approximately 11m by 0.35m by 0.35m. It had near vertical sloping sides and a rounded base. The remaining stones that made up the culvert {1292} were roughly hewn sandstone slabs of which some were placed on end along the sides and formed a channel with large slabs placed flat on top though most had collapsed into the channel. The lowest fill (1318) was the result of the culvert silting up and consisted of firm yellowish grey silty clay that was 0.06m thick. The second fill (1317) was a firm light to mid grey clay that was 0.03m thick. The upper fill (1293) was firm mid brown clay that was 0.06m thick. No finds were recovered to date the feature though Romano-British pottery was recovered from sections of

{1320} that it joined on too but this was probably the result of disturbing earlier Roman deposits. The building method was different from the other culverts that were observed across the site and in Areas B and C to the north and were post-medieval in date.



Plate 44: Trench [1368]/[1384] with [1260] in the background, looking northeast



Plate 45: Culvert {1292}, looking northwest



Plate 46: Culvert {1320}/{1270}, looking west-northwest

4.6.14 Trench [1634] was located on the western side (Figures 4 & 6) (Plates 48, 49 & 51) of the area and started near the centre of enclosure [1005] and it measured a total length of 55.24m by 0.4m – 1.14m by 0.38m – 0.48m. It was initially aligned west northwest – east southeast for roughly 7.7m that turned to the southeast for about 37m. Its southeastern end ran parallel to ditch [1641] and was its southeast side was cut by it after they both turned to the southwest. It ran for 8.28m before it turned to the northwest and was parallel to ditch [1541]. It appeared to terminate after 7m and there was a 2.6m wide gap before it re-appeared and continued for 27.8m to edge of the area and continued beyond the limit of excavation. It had steep to near vertical sloping sides with a concave base and a V-shaped profile and was narrower and shallower at its beginning, within enclosure [1005], on top of ridge, and got deeper and wider going down the slope and when it turned to the northwest and followed the contours of the ridge. The gap at the southern end may represent an entrance and the culvert itself may have been only on top of the ridge and down the slope and remaining part of the trench along the southern and western sides acted as a drainage ditch instead with no stone culvert within it. The building style of the culvert differs from the post-medieval ones that were observed across the area and also in Areas B and C, to the north. It cut the southeastern side of enclosure [1005] and was cut by several modern stone filled land drains and by post-medieval culverts {1386}, {1495} and {1512}. Culvert {1292} joined on to its northern end. There were only two sections within the trench that the culvert survived with the rest of the stones having been robbed out. The first section {1320}/{1270} (Plate 45) was located at the northern end of the trench before its southeasterly turn where it joined to culvert {1292} which was also constructed in the same manner. It consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were placed on end along both sides and formed a channel with large slabs placed on top. And like {1291} the covering slabs had broke and collapsed into the

channel. It measured approximately 4m by 0.4m by 0.3m. The second section that survived {1511} (Plate 47) was located to southeast of enclosure [1005] and consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs of which the ends of some slabs appeared to have been squared and placed upright or slightly angled which formed a narrow channel that was covered by larger slabs laid flat. This section was also cut by culvert {1512} and by pit [1414].



Plate 47: Culvert {1511} and pit [1414], looking southeast



Plate 48: Drainage trench [1634], looking northwest



Plate 49: Drainage trench [1634] and ditch [1420]/[1541], looking southwest

4.6.15 At the northern end, there were two fills within the culvert. The lower fill (**1322**) was a firm light to mid brown clay that was 0.08m thick and the upper fill (**1321**)/(**1271**) was a firm mid brown clay that was 0.1m thick. In the eastern side within the second remaining section of the culvert on its eastern side, the lower fill (**1459**) was a firm mid orangey brown silty clay that contained occasional stone. The second fill (**1456**) was a dark greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and two sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery. These fills appeared to be the result of sedimentation that filled the channel gradually over time. There was a third fill (**1457**) that was only visible along the southwest side of trench next to where {**1512**} branched off and it was a firm mid orange brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone. The upper fill (**1418**) was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional medium to large sized sandstone slabs and twelve sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery. This section of the culvert was covered by spread (**1571**). Within the southern and western sides, the fills were different and may be the result of these sections being an open drainage ditch as opposed to the culvert that partially remained in the eastern and northern sides. The lower fill (**1637**) was a moderately compact mid greyish and occasionally orange brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles and small stones. Four pieces of slag and ten sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered. The second fill (**1638**) was a compact light to mid purplish grey with patches of orangey brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. Forty-nine sherds of pottery were recovered made up of forty that were late 2nd – 4th century and the rest were Romano-British. Some pieces of burnt bone were also recovered along with one piece of lead and three pieces of slag that were Romano-British. The third fill (**1639**) was a compact mid orangey greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional stones that were frequent in southern

end at its northwest turn. Two pieces of slag were recovered. The upper fill (**1640**) was compact mid yellowy orangey grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone and charcoal flecks. A total of thirty-one sherds of pottery were recovered and were made up of twenty-two that were 2nd – 4th century and nine that were mid 2nd – 3rd century.

- 4.6.16 Ditch [**1646**] was located in the eastern side of the area and was aligned northwest-southeast and was visible in five of six additional trenches that were opened to the east of the area and continued beyond the limit of excavation. At the northwest end, it had a rounded terminus that was to the north of the southern terminus of enclosure [**1005**] within the gap that formed its entrance (Figure 5) (Plate 49). It cut ditch [**1038**] and followed the same alignment and removed it completely in its northwest half. It was cut by gully [**1103**] that was also on the same alignment in the northwest half. It measured 107m by 0.87m – 2.2m by 0.24m – 0.7m. It had steep sloping sides with a wide flat base that was slightly rounded in parts and a U-shaped profile. It was deepest near its centre and got shallower towards its northwest end and southeast extent.



Plate 50: Ditches [1646] & [1038], looking east

- 4.6.17 There were two lower fills within the ditch that were visible only in specific sections opened up. The first of these fills was (**1053**) and it was visible only near the centre of the ditch and consisted of a soft blackish dark grey silty clay that got sandier near its centre and contained occasional stone. The second of these fills (**1347**) was in the northwest half of the ditch and was a compact dark orange sandy clay that contained occasional stone and pieces of animal bone. Fill (**1346**) sealed (**1347**) and

like it, was only visible in section and it consisted of a friable dark brown sandy clay that contained occasional small sandstone fragments. The main fill (1647) was visible throughout and was an occasional darkish mid yellowy orange grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional small stone, charcoal flecks, pieces of animal bone and patches of bluish grey clay at the southeast end. It also contained occasional large sandstone blocks near its centre where it passed structure {1114} that was near its southwest edge and was cut by foundation trench [1642]. A total of six sherds of pottery were recovered of which three were 2nd century, two were 2nd – 4th century and one was 2nd – 3rd century. Several pieces of slag and an iron nail fragment were also recovered. Near the centre of the ditch there were two higher fills that were only visible in one section. The first of these fills was (1051), that sealed (1647) and consisted of a firm brownish grey sandy silt that contained moderate stone. The upper fill (1050) was a firm light yellowish brown sandy silt that contained moderate stone. At the southeast end there was upper fill (1648) that was also visible in a couple of the additional trenches to the east and consisted of a light to mid orangey grey sandy clay that contained occasional small stone and occasional large sandstone slabs. Two sherds of 3rd – 4th century pottery were recovered. There was an upper layer (1044) near the southeast end of the main area and was only visible in one section and it consisted of a firm greyish orange sandy clay that contained occasional brown orange clay flecks. It was a boundary ditch that was part of a later field system and due to the position of its northwest terminus, suggested that it post-dated the enclosures.

- 4.6.18 Gully [1103] was located in ditch [1646] and cut its southwest side on the same northwest-southeast alignment as [1646] (Figure 5). It was straight with steep sloping sides and a wide flat base and a U-shaped profile. It measured approximately 7m by 0.45m by 0.2m. The single fill (1072) was a compact light orangey brown sandy clay that contained occasional small to large sandstone fragments.
- 4.6.19 Ditch [1092]/[1404] was located to the south of ditch [1646] and wall foundation {1102} and was to the west of structure {1114} (Figures 5 & 17) (Plate 51). It was curvilinear shaped that measured 13.2m by 0.41m – 1.29m by 0.34m – 0.47m. It was aligned roughly northeast-southwest with its northeast end turned towards the east for 2m and joined to the southwest end of stone culvert {1630}. Its southwest end faded out and appeared to have been truncated away. It had steep sloping sides that became more moderately steep sloping with a flattish base and a U-shaped profile and got wider going from northeast to southwest. The fills in the northeast end, within the curved section that joined to {1630} differed from the fills in the main part of the ditch. The lower fill (1403) was a firm reddish brown clay that contained moderate stones and occasional charcoal. The upper fill (1402) was a thin layer that consisted of a friable brown clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks. In the main part of the ditch, there were two fills of which the lower fill (1094) was a loose mid bluish grey clay that contained frequent medium to large sized stones. The stones within the fill appeared to thin out going further south along the ditch. The upper fill (1093) was a compact mid yellowy brown silty clay that contained frequent stones. The ditch appeared to be a drain for culvert

{1630} which joined at the northeast end which was the highest point of the feature sloping down towards the southwest.



Plate 51: Ditch [1092]/[1404], looking northeast

- 4.6.20 Pit [1235] was located in the northwest corner of the area to the east of pit [1237] and cut the inner edge of enclosure ditch [1005] (Figure 4). It was sub-circular shaped that measured 1.28m in diameter by 0.05m deep. It had shallow, gradual sloping sides and a flattish base. The fill (1236) was a very compact blackish orangey brown mix of clay and charcoal flecks that contained occasional small stone and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery.
- 4.6.21 Pit [1237] was located in the northwest corner of the area, to the west of pit [1235] and cut enclosure ditch [1005] near its outer edge (Figure 4). It was sub-oval shaped that measured 0.5m in diameter by 0.08m deep. It had gradual sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (1238) was a compact orange brown clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate stone fragments.

4.7 PHASE 6

- 4.7.1 Ditch [1641] was located near the centre of the area, to the southeast of enclosure [1005] (Figures 6 & 17) (Plate 52). It was curvilinear shaped, initially aligned northwest-southeast from its western terminus that ran for 8m, parallel to the northeastern section of ditch [1634]. It turned at a right angle to the southwest and ran for 9.5m that cut the southeast side of [1634]. It turned again at a right angle, to the southeast, for 4.7m and ran parallel to the northeast side of ditch [1541]/[1510]. It turned at a right angle for a final time to the northeast for approximately 9m with its eastern end cut by track-way {1476} and by three stone filled land drains. It measured 29.2m by 0.8m – 1.1m by 0.23m – 0.38m. It had a

rounded western terminus and corners with steep sloping sides, a narrow concave base and a V-shaped profile. Its southern end was cut by pit [1450] near the third turn. The main fill (1635) was visible throughout and consisted of a firm dark greyish brown silty clay that contained moderate small stone and occasional large sandstone slabs and charcoal flecks. A total of thirty sherds of pottery were recovered and were made up of seven that were 2nd century, four that were 2nd – 4th century and nineteen that were Romano-British. There was an upper fill (1470)/(1551) that was visible on its eastern side and consisted of a firm light brownish grey silty clay with yellow clay flecks and occasional small stone and thirty-three sherds of Roman-British pottery were recovered. On the western side, there were two fills that were visible in one section of the ditch. The middle fill (1566) was a moderately compact mixed orangey grey clayey silt that contained occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles. The upper fill (1567) was loose dark grey silty clay that contained occasional stone pieces and charcoal flecks. Twenty-one sherds of 2nd – 4th century pottery were recovered.



Plate 52: Ditches [1641] & [1634], looking northeast

4.7.2 Posthole [1263] was located to the east of enclosure ditch [1005] near its southern terminus on its eastern side (Figure 4). It was sub-square shaped with sharp corners that measured 0.47m by 0.45m by 0.27m. Its sides were unclear as the stone lining collapsed into the hole presumably when the original timber post was removed and probably was vertically sided like the other postholes that were nearby. The base was flat with a red sandstone slab on top that was the post-pad. The fill (1264) was a loose light brown silty sand that contained frequent red sandstone slabs.

4.7.3 Posthole [1193] was located to the east of enclosure ditch [1005] near the southern terminus on its eastern side (Figure 4) (Plate 53). It was sub-circular shaped that measured 0.3m by 0.28m wide by 0.26m. It had vertical sides on the east and west sides while lower parts of the north and south sides undercut into the natural that suggested the post rocked to the north and south before it was removed. The base was flat and sloped down to the north. Some of the stone lining that consisted of sandstone slabs remained on the east and south sides with three smaller slabs on the west side of the base that were part of the post-pad. The fill (1194) was a loose light greyish brown sandy silt that contained moderate sandstone fragments.



Plate 53: Posthole [1193], looking east

4.7.4 Pit [1118] was located in the east side of the area, within and near the centre of structure {1650} and its southern end cut inner foundation trench [1258] of wall {1184} (Figure 4) (Plate 53). It was sub-circular shaped with sharp near vertical sides though the southern and eastern sides were stepped, with a gradual slope down and did not drop as deep as the northern and western sides. It had a flattish base that measured 1.5m in diameter by 0.9m. The lower fill (1195) was a firm mid brown silty clay that contained badly degraded animal bone and several large sandstone slabs that were dumped in and lay flat near the base with the animal bone underneath. It measured 1.4m in diameter by 0.3m. The upper fill (1119) was a firm light yellowy brown silty clay and large sandstone slabs of which some were flat and others were upright though neither appeared to have been placed but rather were dumped in. Seven sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered along with animal teeth fragments from the edges of the pit. It measured 1.5m in diameter by 0.6m. The pits function was unclear but it appeared to be a later addition to the structure as it was sealed by demolition layer (1079) which covered most of the inner part of {1650}.



Plate 53: Post-ex of pit [1118], looking north

4.8 PHASE 7

4.8.1 Layer (1656) consisted of loose light yellowy-red brown silty clay that contained occasional sandstone slabs and animal bone. A total of thirty-nine sherds of pottery were recovered that were made up of nine sherds of 2nd century and thirty sherds of 2nd – 3rd century. It measured approximately 6m by 1.2m by 0.15m and sealed trench [1260]. It was sealed by layer (1145) and it consisted of a loose light yellow brown silty clay that contained frequent stone fragments. Twenty sherds of 2nd – 3rd century pottery were recovered along with three iron nail fragments and three pieces of Romano-British slag. It measured 1.8m by 1.8m by 0.1m. The upper layer (1095) was a loose orangey yellow silty clay and sandstone slabs and fragments that measured 2.8m by 1.6m by 0.2m and contained occasional animal bone. Seven sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered. Layer (1200) was visible only in the southern half of trench [1201] and was a firm dark greyish brown mix of mostly sandstone slabs and clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and measured 1.1m by 0.57m by 0.13m. The northern half was sealed by layer (1287) and it was a firm yellow brown sandy clay that contained moderate charcoal flecks and nine sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered. It measured 5.4m by 2.5m by 0.27m. It was cut by pit [1105] in its northern half. Layer (1126) that was a loose mid brown silty clay that contained moderate small to medium sized stone fragments. It measured 2m by 1.25m by 0.11m – 0.23m. It sealed trench [1258] was cut by pit [1118] on its northeast side. It was sealed over by layer (1115) at its southeast end at the junction with [1260]. It was a mix of sandstone fragments and loose mid yellowish brown silty clay. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and

three sherds of mid 1st – 2nd century pottery. It measure 1.55m by 1.3m by 0.08m. These were demolitions layers that covered the structure after it was demolished.

- 4.8.2 There were several layers within the centre of the structure that appeared to be the result of collapse. The lowest layer (**1133**) was a compact mid brown to yellowy brown silty clay and stone fragment mix that contained three sherds of mid 1st – 2nd century pottery. It measured 3m by 1.5m by 0.25m. It was cut by a modern land drain that ran northwest-southeast across it. Above it was layer (**1079**) and it was a firm greyish black silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and sandstone fragments. An iron nail fragment was recovered. It measured 2.5m long by 2.5m wide and sealed pit [**1118**]. Layer (**1078**) was upper spread that covered most of the structure and it consisted of a firm orangey greyish mid brown silty clay and sandstone fragment mix that contained occasional charcoal flecks. Eight-four sherds of mid 3rd – 4th pottery and a single piece of a post-medieval clay pipe were recovered. It measured approximately 8m by 7.6m by 0.05m – 0.1m.
- 4.8.3 There were also several rubble layers to the west of the structure that were sealed by top layer (**1078**). The lowest layer (**1113**)/(**1332**) was a loose light to mid reddish brown silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments and seven sherds of mid to late 2nd century pottery. It measured 5.67m by 1.2m by 0.1m. It sealed pit [**1105**] at the northern end. The remaining layers were on visible in the southern end of the structure and the second layer (**1335**) consisted of a compact mid brown silty clay that contained moderate stone fragments and measured 1.8m by 1.27m by 0.23m. The third layer (**1331**) was a thin narrow loose charcoal and clay mix that contained moderate stone and measured 1.37m by 0.23m by 0.08m. The fourth layer (**1330**) was below (**1078**) and it consisted of a compact mid brown black silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and moderate stone. It measured 0.51m by 0.23m by 0.08m.
- 4.8.4 Pit [**1450**] was located near the centre of the area, in the southern part of ditch [**1641**] and cut its southwestern side (Figure 6). It measured roughly 2.1m by 1.15m by 0.24m. It was sub-oval shaped with gradual sloping sides and a flattish base. The fill (**1449**) was a firm dark greyish silty clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate stone. Thirty-three sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered along with pieces of animal bone.
- 4.8.5 Pit [**1414**] was located to the southeast of enclosure [**1005**] at the junction between culverts {**1512**} and {**1613**} and it cut the western side of {**1613**} (Figure 6) (Plate 47). It was circular shaped with shallow gradual sloping sides and a concave base that measured 0.66m by 0.59m by 0.06m. The single fill (**1415**) was a loose mid greyish black sandy silt that contained occasional small stones and single sherd of 2nd – 4th century pottery was recovered.

4.9 PHASE 8

- 4.9.1 Track-way {**1476**} was located in the southeastern side of the area (Figure 6) (Plate 54). It was aligned roughly north-south and measured 49m by 6.3m by 0.42m. Its overall extent was unclear as the northern end was truncated away and the southern end continued beyond the limit of excavation. There was not datable

evidence recovered but it appeared to postdate the Roman features and sealed ditches [1626] and [1435] and was cut by several modern land drains and two post-medieval culverts at its southern end. The lower fill (1478) was a loose light grey hardcore layer of small stone that was 0.2m thick. The upper fill (1455)/(1477) was loose reddish purple brown coarse sandy silt that contained frequent small stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Iron blade fragments, SF9 were recovered from the southern end of the track-way and were dated from Romano-British to medieval.



Plate 54: Track-way {1479}, looking south



Plate 55: Pit [1105], looking west

4.9.2 Pit [1105] was located on the east side of the area, to the west of structure {1650} near its northwest corner (Figure 5) (Plate 55). It was oval shaped with moderately steep to gradual sloping sides and a rounded base that measured 1.06m in diameter by 0.17m. The lower fill (1107) was a firm dark grey brown clay and charcoal mix that contained occasional stone and measured 0.05m – 0.1m thick. The upper fill (1106) was a loose black charcoal, ash and slightly clayey deposit that contained occasional stones. The pit appeared to be a dump as the surrounding natural clay it was cut into was not heat affected.

4.10 PHASE 9

4.10.1 Posthole [1603] was located in the southern end of the area and was between ditches [1467]/[1518] and [1465] to the west and medieval/post-medieval track-way {1476} (Figure 6). It was cut into layer (1478) which was one of the lower layers of the track-way. It was square shaped with rounded corners, near vertical sloping sides and a flat square base that measured 0.48m by 0.48m by 0.33m. The base and sides were lined with roughly hewn, thin sandstone slabs {1603}. Within the posthole, it was filled by (1602) that was a compact light grey clay.



Plate 56: Culvert {1495}, looking north

4.10.2 There were a series of six culverts that were spread across the area and cut through many of the earlier features (Figures 4 – 6) (Plates 56 & 57). The culverts all ranged in various states of preservation with some in better condition than others that were badly truncated due to ploughing. The four of the six culverts, {1386}, {1512}, {1446}, {1495} were located on the western side of the area with {1357}/{1375} and {1651} on the east and across the southeast sides respectively.

On the western side culvert {1446} joined to {1495} and appeared to have a continuation of {1386}. On the eastern side {1357}/{1375} joined to {1651}. They measured from between 1.5m to 78m long by 0.42m to 0.5m wide by 0.23m to 0.57m deep. The culverts were drystone constructed and consisted of roughly hewn sandstone slabs that were laid in two rows of between three to four random courses that formed a narrow channel with large slabs laid flat on top. The stones were laid in a vertically sided and flat based construction cuts and channels within the culverts had silted up over time with mostly mid brown silty clays and some contained occasional small stone fragments, charcoal flecks and some sherds of 2nd century Roman pottery were recovered.



Plate 57: Culvert {1651} within ditch [1626], looking northeast

5 STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT – AREA E

5.1 INTERPRETIVE SUMMARY

- 5.1.1 Following top-soil stripping in the field to the south of Area D (Figures 2, 19 & 20) the remains of a Bronze Age cremation burial was observed on the western side of the area. On the eastern side, a series of pits and postholes were scattered throughout along with some ditches that were part of the early field system and of which one appeared to be part of a rectangular enclosure. The area had been badly truncated and most of the features were in a poor state of preservation.
- 5.1.2 The phasing has been primarily based on the stratigraphy but where sufficient finds information to suggest features with no stratigraphic relationship belong to the same phase, these features have been included in that phase.
- 5.1.3 Features that have no stratigraphic relationships or dateable finds have not been included in the report but are the context table below (Appendix 1).

5.2 PHASE 1

- 5.2.1 Cremation pit [2120] was located on the central part of the western side of the area (Figures 19 & 23). It was sub-oval shaped that measured 0.58m by 0.28m by 0.16m. It had sharp very steep sloping to vertical sides that got narrower on its northern side and it had a flat base. There were the remains of a stone lining {2135} that consisted of rough, undressed sandstone slabs that were placed flat on the base and upright on the sides that was best preserved on the northwest and northeast sides (Plate 58). In the southern end the stones were badly degraded and had been disturbed. The lowest fill (2134) was a moderately compact light orange brown clay that contained moderate flecks and small pieces of charcoal. Some burnt pieces of pottery were recovered along with two pieces of slag and it measured 0.38m by 0.24m by 0.04m. It appeared to be a lining that the remains of the cremation urn SF1, sat on top of. The middle fill (2127) was mostly on the eastern side of the pit and consisted of moderately compact mix of mid orange brown fine sandy clay and charcoal flecks/burnt material and was under the cremation urn. It measured 0.12m by 0.1m by 0.02m. The upper fill (2126) was a friable mid orange brown sandy clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and moderate medium sized stones and pieces of burnt orange clay that measured 0.48m by 0.28m by 0.1m. Within the fill the fragmented remains of a cremation urn were recovered and dated to the Bronze Age. The pit had been badly truncated by ploughing and no bone remained.
- 5.2.2 The cremation pit was the second of two pits that were observed within the area. During a trail trench evaluation in 2013 (Bailey 2013), a single pit was excavated in a trench, to the southeast of [2120], a Bronze Age cremation urn that contained calcinated juvenile human bone was recovered. These two pits are the only evidence of Bronze Age activity within the study area.



Plate 58: Cremation pit [2120], looking north

5.3 PHASE 2

5.3.1 Ditch [2177] was located in the northeast corner of the area (Figures 19, 20 & 21) (Plates 59, 60 & 62) and was L-shaped that measured 60m by 0.52m – 1.3m by 0.11m – 0.43m. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flat base and a U-shaped profile. It was aligned roughly east-west for 27.05m and turned to the north at its west end for 7.12m. Its overall extent was unclear as it continued beyond the limit of excavation at both ends. The main fill (2175) was visible throughout and was a firm darkish mid orangey grey brown silty clay. It varied in width, between 0.5m – 0.9m and in depth from between 0.11m – 0.43m. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. At the turn of the ditch, there was upper layer (2056) that was a compact charcoal layer that measured 1.3m by 1.3m by 0.09m. It appeared to be a dump of material rather than burning in situ. There was another upper layer (2153) at the northern extent and it was a friable mid greyish brown sandy clay that had frequent orange clay mottling throughout. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and degraded stone fragments. It had been cut by ditch [2085] in the southern end of its north-south section and was also cut through the centre of the east-west section by a modern ceramic land drain. The ditch appeared to have formed a rectangular or square enclosure. Trenches were opened to the north and east of the area to track the line of it as it extended to the north and east. It was visible in three trenches to the east. In the first trench, it had an upper fill (2170) that consisted of a firm light yellow clay that contained moderate manganese fragments. It was cut also by ditch [2171] on the same alignment that removed most of the fill and the base. There were few features within the enclosure and

suggested that it may have been for animals or a field boundary for agricultural activity.



Plate 59: Ditch [2177], looking west



Plate 60: Ditch [2177], looking west

5.3.2 Ditch [2019] was located in the northeast corner of the area (Figures 19 & 21) (Plate 61) and was aligned east-west that ran parallel to enclosure ditch [2177] 4.2m to the north. It measured 32m by 0.41m – 0.6m by 0.07m – 0.22m but its extent was unclear as its eastern end continued beyond the limit of excavation and it got wider going west. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a narrow rounded base and a V-shaped profile. It was cut through its middle by a modern ceramic land drain. The fill (2176) was a firm light greyish reddish brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks, manganese flecks and small sandstone fragments.



Plate 61: Ditch [2019], looking west

5.3.3 Ditch [2051]/[2075] was located on the eastern side of the area and was aligned northeast-southwest (Figures 19 & 21). It measured approximately 58m by 0.4m – 0.68m by 0.08m – 0.23m. It was straight that had moderately sloping sides with a rounded base and U-shaped profile. It also had a rounded northeast terminus and its southwest end faded out after it was cut by a post-medieval culvert near the southern edge of the area. The fill (2179) was a firm mid brownish grey slightly silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and frequent manganese flecks. It was perpendicular to ditch [2019] and appeared to be part of the early Roman field system.

5.4 PHASE 3

5.4.1 Ditch [2085] was located in the northeast corner of the area (Figures 19 & 21) (Plate 71) on an east-west alignment. Its east terminus cut the west side of ditch [2177] near to its turn to the north and its west end faded out before baulk. It

measured roughly 6m by 0.81m – 1m by 0.25m – 0.4m. It had steep sloping sides with a slightly rounded base and U-shaped profile. The fill (2086)/(2087) was a firm light orangey grey-brown sandy clay that contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. It was cut by a modern ceramic land drain. The ditch appeared to be a later western extension of enclosure ditch [2177].

- 5.4.2 Ditch [2171] was located to the east of the area in a trench that was opened to follow the line of ditch [2177] and was cut into and on the same alignment] (Figures 19 & 21) (Plate 62). It was straight and measured 16m by 1.15m by 0.45m. It had steep sloping sides with flat base and a U-shaped profile. The lower fill (2172) was a firm purple orange sandy clay that contained occasional stone fragments and measured 0.8m wide by 0.1m thick. The middle fill (2173) was a firm light bluish grey clay with yellow flecks that became more yellowy with greyish blues flecks near its top and contained occasional stones. It measured 1.5m by 0.23m. The upper fill (2174) was a firm mid grey clay and measured 0.98m by 0.16m.



Plate 62: Ditches [2171] & [2177], looking west

5.5 PHASE 4

- 5.5.1 Pit [2068] was located in the northeast part of the area and cut into the centre of the eastern end of ditch [2085]. Its western side was cut by pit [2083] (Figures 19 & 21) (Plate 63). It was sub-circular shaped that measured 1m in diameter by 0.22m and had gradual concave sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (2069) was a loose orangey red sandy clay that contained frequent charcoal flecks and burnt clay. The fill appeared to be result of a single in situ burning episode.



Plate 63: Pits [2068] & [2083] within ditch [2085], looking west

5.6 PHASE 5

5.6.1 Pit [2083] was located in the northeast part of the area and was cut into eastern end of ditch [2085] and the western side of pit [2068] (Figures 19 & 21) (Plate 63). It was sub-oval shaped that measured 1.2m by 0.99m by 0.2m and had gradual concave sloping sides with a concave base. The fill (2070) was a firm mid grey-brown silty clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks.

5.7 NOT PHASED

5.7.1 The two features below, the ring ditch [2053] and posthole cluster [2180] have not phased as no dateable evidence was recovered from either and there was no stratigraphic relationship with the other features.

5.7.2 Ditch [2053] was located in the northeast corner of the area and was to the south of ditch [2019] (Figures 19 & 22) (Plate 64). It formed a sub-oval shaped ring that measured 4.6m by 3.2m by 0.13m – 0.25m with the ditch itself 0.5m – 0.6m wide. It had steep sloping sides with a narrow rounded base and a V-shaped profile on its eastern side while it had moderately steep sloping sides with a wide flat base that sloped from west to east and a U-shaped profile in the west side. The fill (2178) was a friable light greyish brown sandy silt that contained moderate manganese flecks. It was a ring ditch that was heavily truncated over time and its function was unclear. There was no dateable evidence recovered or features within it.



Plate 64: Ring ditch [2053], looking south

5.7.3 Posthole cluster [2180] was located near the centre of the northern half of the area that consisted of [2110], [2113] (Plate 65) and [2115] and were to the west of pits [2044] and [2048] (Figure 19). They measured 0.22m – 0.28m by 0.19m – 0.23m by 0.11m – 0.21m and were sub-circular shaped with steep to near vertical sloping sides and slightly concave bases. Fills (2114) and (2116) were similar fills and consisted of a firm mid orangey brown silty clay that contained occasional stone. Fill (2111) was a firm mid grey brown silty clay that contained frequent stone.



Plate 65: Posthole [2113], looking west

6 PHASING

6.1 GROUP PHASING – AREA D

- 6.1.1 Phase 1 was mostly concentrated on top of the ridge in the northwest corner of the area that consisted of a C-shaped enclosure ditch that had within it, a cluster of pits and several gullies on the western side with a further scattering of pits and postholes along the eastern side. There was a high level of truncation across the top of the ridge and it was unclear if these gullies were part of something structural or not. To the northwest of the enclosure and to the southeast edge of the area, there several more ditches and some pits that were part of and associated with the early Roman field system (Figure 9). These features were dated to the mid 1st century AD.
- 6.1.2 Phase 2 consisted of mostly additional ditches with a scattering of pits to the east and south of the enclosure. There was an outer ditch for the enclosure that ran parallel to its northern side and the northern side of the enclosure itself was re-cut by ditch that followed the same alignment. There was a U-shaped ditch on the east side of the enclosure that surrounded two pits with another ditch further to the east. Meandering along the southern and eastern sides of the area was a long boundary ditch that cut through some of the earlier ditches. This phase was dated from the early to mid 2nd century AD.
- 6.1.3 Phase 3 saw the enlargement of the enclosure with a larger ditch that surrounded the northern and west sides of the earlier one and removed most of its southern side and all of its eastern side. It also cut the earlier ditches to the northeast and to the east also. The entrance was on the east side and had a posthole next to the southern terminus. There was a boundary ditch to the south of the new enclosure that cut the earlier phase 2 boundary ditch. On the east side of the area, a linear ditch cut into a phase 2 ditch on the same alignment with another ditch parallel to it further east. There were a cluster of pits and a single large pit to the east and south of the enclosure respectively with two large ones on either side of the linear ditch on the east side. This phase was dated to the mid 2nd century AD.
- 6.1.4 By phase 4, the enclosures had been in-filled and were cut by a large pit in the northwest corner and by a narrow ditch cut into the southeast side and on the same alignment. There were postholes and pits next to what was the southern terminus of the enclosure and two were cut into it. There was a ditch and a gully that were cut into the linear ditches that were from phases 2 and 3. To the northwest of the northwest corner of the later enclosure ditch there was a cist grave and it was aligned north-south. This phase was late 2nd to early 3rd century AD.
- 6.1.5 Phase 5 consisted of the remains of a structure, a stone lined drainage ditch and a large boundary ditch. The structure was near the centre of the area and at the base of the ridge. Its overall dimensions were unclear as there were two foundation trenches to the west that were perpendicular to each and on the same alignment

as the structure and may have formed a large rectangular structure. At this western side, there were two shallow stone lined drains. The stone lined drainage ditch started on the top of the ridge in the centre the area surrounded by the earlier enclosures and went down the slope to the south. A large boundary ditch ran parallel to the northeast side of the structure. There were two pits next to it in an extension trench opened to the east of the area. This phase was dated to the mid to late 3rd century AD.

- 6.1.6 Phase 6 was after the structure was abandoned or partially demolished and consisted of a series of stone lined drains that cut through the western most foundation trench and several earlier stone filled pits. It also cut in to the in-filled eastern side of the large enclosure. There were two associated postholes, one that cut the enclosure ditch and the second that cut the foundation trench. To the northeast, between it and the structure, there was a second stone lined drain that joined to a narrow ditch at its southwest end and appeared to flow into the large boundary ditch next to the structure. There was a large pit cut the inner edge of southern foundation trench of the structure. There was a drainage ditch to the south that followed the eastern section of the fifth phase stone lined drainage ditch. It was removed by the sixth phase track-way. This phase was dated to the early 4th century AD.
- 6.1.7 Phase 7 consisted of several demolition layers that sealed the remains of the main part of the structure which was on the east side when it was completely demolished. The layers sealed a later pit that cut the edge of the southern foundation trench and were spread across the west, east and south sides. This phase was from mid to late 4th century AD.
- 6.1.8 Phase 8 was dated to medieval times and consisted of a track-way that was in the southeast corner of the area that cut through several ditches from the previous phases.
- 6.1.9 Phase 9 was dated to post-medieval times and consisted of stone built culverts that were visible meandering across the central, eastern and southern parts of the area and cut through features from almost all the previous phases. There was also a posthole that cut the medieval track-way.

6.2 GROUP PHASING – AREA E

- 6.2.1 The features in Area E were mostly isolated from each other and with very little dating evidence recovered, group phasing for the area was primarily based on dateable finds and in some cases phasing has been suggested in cases of features with no stratigraphic relationship to each other.
- 6.2.2 Phase 1 consisted of a single cremation pit that contained the remains of an urn dated to the Bronze Age.
- 6.2.3 Phase 2 consisted of a series of ditches of which one formed a square/rectangular enclosure with two other ditches, one parallel and one perpendicular, forming a field system and dated to the mid to late 1st century AD. This phase probably a continuation of phases 1 or 2 in Area D to the north.

- 6.2.4 Phase 3 consisted of two ditches that cut and re-cut respectively the enclosure ditch. This phase appeared to be early 2nd century.
- 6.2.5 Phase 4 consisted of a pit that cut the phase 3 ditch that cut the enclosure ditch. There were no finds but probably dated from early to mid 2nd century AD.
- 6.2.6 Phase 5 consisted of a pit the cut the phase 4 pit. There were no finds recovered but probably dated to the mid to late 2nd century.

7 FINDS

7.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 7.1.1 A total of 2,800 artefacts, weighing 27,681g, were recovered during archaeological excavations on land at Emersons Green Gateway, Bristol, South Gloucestershire (Area D, TWG-1).
- 7.1.2 A total of 28 small finds, weighing 8,653g, were recovered from the excavation (Appendix 3).
- 7.1.3 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.
- 7.1.4 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.
- 7.1.5 Finds quantification tables can be viewed in Appendix 2.
- 7.1.6 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions from Dave Jackson and Ed McSloy.

7.2 CERAMICS (POTTERY AND FIRED CLAY) (ED MCSLOY)

- 7.2.1 A total of 2,738 sherds of pottery, weighing 24,923g, were recovered from the archaeological excavation in Area D (TWG-1) at Emerson's Green, Bristol (Appendix 2).
- 7.2.2 The vast majority of the assemblage comprises reduced and oxidised coarseware vessels. Pottery from 31 contexts have been attributed a general Roman date (1st to 4th century AD) while a large proportion (c.70%) dates to the earlier Roman periods (1st to 2nd centuries).
- 7.2.3 Groups dateable to the later 1st to 2nd 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 to late 1st century and probably dating up to the middle decades of the 2nd century was apparent from among some large ditch groups (34–178 sherds) from within Area D (deposits (1443), (1534), (1351), (1466), (1390) and (1240)).

7.2.3 Full analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage from Area D of the excavation at Emersons Green Gateway has been included in a separate report (McElligott 2014).

7.2.4 *Fired Clay.* A single, undiagnostic fragment of fired clay, weighing 7g, was recovered from deposit (**1141**). The artefact is in moderate condition and measures 19.58mm (W) x 22.87mm (L). A general Roman date has been attributed (1st to 4th century).

7.3 CLAY PIPE

7.3.1 Four fragments of clay pipe, weighing 14g, were recovered from three deposits (Appendix 2). All fragments, comprising undecorated stem pipe fragments, are in moderate to good condition.

7.3.2 Using Binford's pipe-stem diameter chronology dating system, a tentative date can be assigned to the fragments. The internal stem diameters from deposits (**1078**), (**1557**) and **U/S**, measure 2.32mm, 3.07mm and 1.93mm respectively. The dates for the stem fragments comprise 1680 – 1720 AD (**1078**), 1620 – 1650 AD (**1557**) and 1720 – 1750 AD (**U/S**).

7.3.3 Fragments from deposits (**1078**) and (**1557**) are most likely intrusive.

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 1: Binford's Pipestem Chronology (from Kipfer 2008, 8)

7.4 FLINT (DAVE JACKSON)

7.4.1 During the investigation, a total of 22 lithic artefacts were recovered. Thirteen of the pieces were recovered from stratified deposits, with the remaining pieces within the assemblage being recovered from the topsoil. The lithic assemblage included a side-scraper, a side and end scraper and a probable micro-scraper, with the remainder of the assemblage being classified as débitage. Small Finds are included in this report.

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

7.4.3 *Modified Pieces.* The modified component comprised 13.6% of the whole assemblage. All modified pieces were classified as scrapers, including a side-

scraper, a side and end scraper and a probable micro-scraper. The side-scraper was produced on a flake of mottled black flint, which measured 45.44mm in length, 21.86mm in width, 4.19mm in thickness and retained a largely cortical distal end and left lateral margin. Direct abrupt retouch has been produced along the entire right lateral margin, which includes the removal of the proximal end, forming the convex scraping edge.

- 7.4.4 The side and end scraper (SF **18**) has been produced on a sub-square flake of mottled black flint, which measured 29.52mm in length, 25.31mm in width and 8.87mm in thickness. The left lateral margin of the piece has been abruptly retouched, which has blunted the edge, whilst the proximal end and the right lateral margin retain inverse abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch forming the scraping edges. The scraper retains three dorsal scars, one of which is roughly 'thumb-sized' which has been initiated from the blunted edge. It is probable that both of these attributes were produced on the scraper to facilitate handling.
- 7.4.5 The final scraper within the assemblage has been produced on a small rounded flake of mottled brown flint (SF **1**), which measured c.20mm in diameter, 7.47mm in thickness and can probably be most accurately described as a micro-scraper. The piece retains a dihedral butt and retains a small section of bi-facial semi-abrupt retouch along the distal end. However, it is unclear whether this retouch extended around one or both lateral margins as these have been badly damaged.
- 7.4.6 In terms of dating, it is probable that the micro-scraper belongs to the Mesolithic period. These types of scrapers, often referred to as thumbnail scrapers, were originally believed to have only been produced during the Early Bronze Age, but these small scrapers are often recovered from well stratified Mesolithic contexts (Butler 2005, 105). The Mesolithic types tend to be less well made and not as rounded as their Bronze Age counterparts, which frequently display retouch around the entire circumference (*ibid*). The other two modified pieces are more difficult to date, as scrapers of this type are often found on sites dating from the Mesolithic period through to the Early Bronze Age. However, the side and end scraper appears to be soft-hammer struck and has been relatively well prepared, both of which are attributes of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods, whilst the side scraper appears to have been produced on a hard-hammer flake with little preparation, a common feature of the Early Bronze Age, although similar 'crude' tools are also commonly found on Mesolithic sites.
- 7.4.7 *Débitage*. The majority of the assemblage was classified as débitage (86.4%). Most of the débitage was comprised of flake fragments and was therefore unsuitable for metrical analysis. The débitage appears to be comprised of both soft and hard-hammer struck flakes of varying shapes, from short and squat to thin and slender. On the whole however, the flakes are diminutive in size, although it is difficult to gage the true aspect of flake size due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage.
- 7.4.8 *Cortex Retention*. A total of 27.2% of the assemblage displayed surface cortex, with most of the cortical pieces probably representing secondary removals.
- 7.4.9 *Raw Material*. The majority of the assemblage (68%) consisted of mottled black/black flint with a lesser number toffee/brown flint and grey flint. A single

flake of burnt flint was also present. No other lithic material type was present. 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. However, the presence of thick chalky unrolled cortex on several pieces within the assemblage indicates that this material was procured from a fresh outcrop. No such 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 (Saville 1982: 25), although derived flint from glacial outwash deposits does occur in north-east Gloucestershire (*ibid*). The predominance of flint from a fresh outcrop within assemblages where derived flint is more readily available is a common feature within many parts of the country during certain periods. Whilst this could reflect greater movement and wider social networks, especially during the Neolithic period, it could also simply reflect raw material availability.

- 7.4.10 *Dating*. While most of the assemblage is un-diagnostic, there was a probable Mesolithic component present, which was represented by the micro-scraper. However, it is possible that all three scrapers belong to the Mesolithic period as simple tools such as these are a common feature of most Mesolithic assemblages, although they also commonly occur during later periods, especially during the Bronze Age.

7.5 GLASS

- 7.5.1 A single fragment of bottle glass, weighing 4g, was recovered from an unstratified deposit. The artefact is in moderate to good condition, although scratches are visible on both surfaces.
- 7.5.2 The fragment is oval in shape and of a light green colour. No trapped air bubbles are visible. Decoration comprising two white lines is evident on the exterior face.
- 7.5.3 The fragment has been attributed a general Roman date (1st to 4th century AD).

7.6 METALWORK

- 7.6.1 *Iron*. Twelve iron artefacts, weighing 466g, were recovered from five deposits (Appendix 2). The artefacts are in poor condition with evidence of rust corrosion visible on all surfaces.
- 7.6.2 Nine of the artefacts comprise masonry nails of likely Roman date. One nail recovered from an unstratified deposit comprises a masonry nail of likely post-medieval to modern date. Three of the artefacts comprise undiagnostic fragments.
- 7.6.3 *Lead*. A single fragment of cast lead alloy, weighing 10g, was recovered from deposit (1585). The fragment, measuring 38.13mm (L) x 11.34mm (W) x 2.82mm (Ø), is in moderate condition.
- 7.6.4 The artefact comprises an undiagnostic waste fragment. Pottery of late 2nd to 4th century date was recovered from the same deposit, providing a possible date.

7.7 EVIDENCE OF METALWORKING (SLAG & CLINKER)

- 7.7.1 A total of 24 fragments of slag, weighing 2,105Kg, were recovered from eight contexts. Five fragments of clinker, weighing 80g, were recovered from four deposits (Appendix 2).
- 7.7.2 The fragments range in size from 18mm to 137mm (diameter) and have a heavy density. Irregular, rare sub-oval and circular vesicles are visible in the fragments, measuring 2mm to 24mm (diameter). When a hand-held magnet is taken to the fragments, a weak magnetic resistance was observed. The fragments have a dark brown to black colour with patches of dark grey streaks. Fragments of charcoal and small, subangular stones are visible in the fragments. Rusty surfaces are evident on slag fragments from (1210), (1460), (1606) and (1609).
- 7.7.3 The slag fragments likely comprise bloomery tap-slag, produced from bloomery hearths for wrought iron production or from iron-smithing (Bachmann 1982, 2). The slag fragments are associated with Roman pottery, particularly from deposits (1078) and (1145) and the slag fragments may be associated with 2nd to 4th century metalworking activities.
- 7.7.4 Major iron smelting centres of Roman date have been discovered in the Forest of Dean, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and Devon (EH 2001, 3). Even though the quantity of slag recovered from Area D is relatively small, a huge quantity of slag (c.59Kg), clinker and iron ore was recovered from Areas A to C to the north of Area D (McElligot 2014). This may suggest that iron-smelting furnaces were in existence either on the Roman settlement site at Emerson's Green or within very close proximity.

7.8 SMALL FINDS

- 7.8.1 *Copper Alloy.* A total of five copper alloy small finds were recovered from excavations in Area D.
- 7.8.2 A small disc brooch (Small Find **3**) was recovered from deposit (1089). The artefact, measuring 21.13mm in diameter, has sustained post-depositional damage. Remnants of a linear mount are visible on the back and the other surface has a six-spoke wheel design with evidence of gilt enamel. It is similar in design to disc brooches of 2nd century date, as illustrated in Collingwood's guide (Collingwood 1930, 259; Figure 64: 102, Group Z).
- 7.8.3 Small Find **6** comprises a ring measuring 22.53mm in diameter. The ring is in good condition and has two incised bands running around the exterior surface. The ring is likely of Roman date and would have been an item of personal adornment for either an adult male or female individual.
- 7.8.4 Small Finds **11** and **23** comprise miscellaneous fragments of likely Roman date.
- 7.8.5 Small Find **24** comprises a tapering bow brooch of late 1st century date (Collingwood 1930, 248). It closely resembles No. 26 Type M bow brooches commonly found in south-west Britain (Collingwood 1930, 248-249; Figure 61).

- 7.8.6 *Iron*. Three iron small finds (Nos. **5**, **8** and **9**) were recovered from deposits (**1219**) (**1403**) and (**1455**). Small Find **5** comprises a nail fragment and was recovered in association with 2nd to 3rd century pottery. Small Find **8** comprises a probable mallet head of likely Roman date.
- 7.8.7 Small Find **9**, weighing 54g, was recovered from deposit (**1455**) and comprises fragments of a blade. The artefact is in poor condition with a lot of corrosion on the exterior surfaces. The fragments may have originated from an agricultural or domestic implement such as scissors or shears. It has been attributed a general date of Roman to medieval; several examples of medieval blades of similar design to Small Find **9** have been recovered in Winchester (Goodall 2011, 114-115: Figure 8.7).
- 7.8.8 *Lead*. Two cast lead alloy small finds (Nos. **20** and **21**) comprise pot mends of possible Roman date.
- 7.8.9 *Stone*. Two circular gaming counters of likely Roman date (Small Finds **4** and **17**) were recovered from deposits (**1148**) and (**1558**) respectively.
- 7.8.10 Three circular pot lids (Small Finds **25**, **26** and **27**) were recovered from deposits (**1490**) (**1443**) and (**1096**). Pottery of late 1st to early 3rd Century was recovered from these deposits and these artefacts could be of contemporary date.
- 7.8.11 Other worked stone artefacts recovered from the excavation in Area D include a whetstone (Small Find **10**, (**1507**)) and a rubbing stone (Small Find **12**, (**1490**)). Pottery of mid 2nd to early 3rd century date was recovered from deposit (**1490**) therefore Small Find **12** may be of a contemporary date.
- 7.8.12 A fragment of a possible quern stone (Small Find **16**), weighing 4,033Kg, was recovered from deposit (**1554**). The sandstone fragment is broken and in relatively poor condition. The artefact is associated with pottery of mid to late 2nd century date.
- 7.8.13 *Glass*. A small, circular, dark blue glass bead (Small Find **28**) of likely Roman date was recovered from <71> (**1276**).
- 7.8.14 *Ceramics*. Four ceramic small finds (Nos. **7**, **13**, **14** and **15**) were recovered from four deposits in Area D (**1284**) (**1560**) (**1490**) (**1540**).
- 7.8.15 Small Find **7** comprises 82 fragments of a 3rd century cremation urn recovered from deposit (**1284**). Small Find **13** comprises a base sherd of Samian ware of 1st to 2nd century date. Small Finds **14** and **15** comprise fragments of near-complete vessels, most likely jars of mid 2nd to 4th century date.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

8.1 ARCHAEOBOTANY INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1 During the course of the excavation soil samples were collected by the excavation team in order to assess the archaeobotanical potential of the site. During the post excavation stage 215 samples were chosen for analysis. This consisted of c. 3,100 litres of sediment. In consultation with the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, Vanessa Straker, it was decided that all of each sample 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 these two areas as the heavy clay soils, such as those found to the east of Bristol, 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, as was found at the excavated areas A, B and C at Emersons Green East (O'Meara 2014). The site was visited by Wardell-Armstrong Archaeology's Environmental Archaeologist Don O'Meara to discuss the preservation with the site supervisors in case evidence of anoxic preservation was present in some areas. However, this was not identified during the course of the excavation.
- 8.1.2 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). However, the nature of the site meant that detailed palaeoecological research could not be undertaken due to the shallow, well drained nature of the archaeological strata. However, it is still felt 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)
- 8.1.3 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).

- 8.1.4 Based on the past experiences dealing with environmental samples from sites in North-East England and in Gloucestershire 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 can be seen where a semi-colon denotes that the value on the left comes from the primary flot, and the value on the right comes from the secondary flot.
- 8.1.5 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).
- 8.1.6 The table which accompanies this document contains the details of the analysis on a sample by sample basis. 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=8-20, D=30-50, E=c.100+; the exception being unidentified seeds, where the numbers of unidentified species is given, rather than their relative abundance.
- 8.1.7 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.

8.2 TYPES OF FEATURES REPRESENTED

- 8.2.1 There are a range of archaeological features represented in the samples. These are: 48 pit features, 112 ditch features, 11 post-holes, 10 gullies, 1 cist feature, 3 layer/spread features and 11 foundation cut features and 19 unassigned deposits.
- 8.2.2 In total, 45 of the samples produced charred cereal remains, either as charred chaff or charred cereal grains. Of note is that none of the 29 samples from TWG-2 produced any charred cereal remains. Of the total number of samples 18 contained two remains or fewer of either a charred grain or charred chaff fragment.

8.3 DISCUSSION OF THE PLANT REMAINS

- 8.3.1 As a whole the remains were in general quite sparse, with many samples producing no botanical remains, or only remains which were clearly modern intrusions (as could be seen by some of the germinating seeds). However, there are notable concentrations in certain contexts. In total 36 separate species were recorded as part of the project, though certain species were noticeably more common than others. Many of the most common seeds, such as the black bindweed, goosefoots and knotweeds appeared to be modern intrusive material. The frequently 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 knotweed 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 a part of what Carruthers and Straker, and other researchers, have described as the 'seed bank' (Carruthers and Straker 1996, Hall 2003, 23).
- 8.3.2 Remains of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) were recovered commonly, but unusually these were all desiccated, rather than charred. The seed pods of this plant are commonly recovered in a charred state in association with charred cereal grains, though in this case all the remains recovered were modern in origin. This contrasts with Emerson's Green where charred wild radish seed pods were a relatively common find. Charred caryopsis of grass species, charred broom grass (*Bromus* species) as well as occasional charred dock seeds (*Rumex* species), were commonly recovered in association with charred cereal grains. These are likely to be representative of plant remains which were growing in cultivated fields during the Roman period.
- 8.3.3 Three of the main cereals were represented (wheat, barley and oats), though wheat dominated the assemblages. Barley was only identified via a small number of occasionally recovered rachis remains, and here it was identified as a hulled variety. It is possible that many of the indeterminate grains recovered were of barley; however, the heavily charred nature of many of these remains does not at this time allow a firm identification to be made.
- 8.3.4 The wheat remains were dominated by charred glume bases, which were identified as being from spelt wheat. Many of the wheat type grains could not be ascribed to a specific species and were noted as being *Triticum spelta* types or *Triticum vulgare*

types (Naked hexaploid bread wheats). This should be seen as an interpretation of the gross morphology, rather than firm species identification. It could be interpreted 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. However, it was often only possible to make these identifications for the larger assemblages, where enough of the grains were present, in sufficiently clear levels of preservation, to allow the identification of spelt type grains.

8.3.5 The largest of the assemblages consisted of samples from ditch fills, particularly ditch fill groups [1646] and [1647]. In these cases grains and chaff remains were recovered in numbers of hundreds, rather than the rather more sparse remains which are typical of the site. Of the total assemblage recorded 7 samples produced over 50 elements, while two samples produced over 500 elements between them. These remains are significant as they may allow us to identify patterns of activity across the site for either crop processing or waste disposal.

8.3.6 The 7 samples are as follows:

1. Ditch (1018) produced large numbers of oat awns, oat grains (the only sample which produced what could be classed as a proper oat assemblage), spelt glumes and indeterminate wheat grains. There were assessed as being present (marked 'P' in the Archaeobotany Table due to the large numbers of elements)
2. Ditch (1009) produced c.70 charred cereal grains and chaff consisting of indeterminate types and spelt glumes.
3. Ditch (1039) produced a small number of indeterminate cereal grains, but over c.150 spelt glumes. The dominance of glumes in this assemblage might suggest a deposit of sorted cereal processing waste.
4. Ditch (1052) produced c.50 spelt glumes and indeterminate cereal grains.
5. Ditch (1053) produced c.50 spelt glumes spelt glumes and indeterminate cereal grains, making it comparable with (1052) above.
6. Two samples from ditch fill [1080] produced perhaps 500 fragments of spelt type glumes, indeterminate cereal grains, wheat type cereal grains, as well as some possible barley rachis fragments. These two samples are by far the biggest from this site.
7. Ditch (1177) produced c.60 fragments of charred spelt glumes and indeterminate cereal grains.

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

8.4 DISCUSSION OF THE HEAVY RESIDUES

8.4.1 A number of different types of material of archaeological interest were recovered from the heavy residues. This included burnt clay, magnetic material, 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.

8.5 CONCLUSIONS

8.5.1 The remains from this site have produced evidence of the cereal remains in this part of the Gloucestershire during the Romano-British period, and are in many ways comparable to the excavated areas A, B and C in the central and northern part of the overall study area. The remains 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.

8.5.2 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. No evidence of exotic plants 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.

9 HUMAN CREMATED REMAINS

- 9.1.1 During the course of the archaeological excavation in area D, an urned cremation burial (Small Find 7) was recovered containing a total 345g of cremated human bone.
- 9.1.2 *Methods of Excavation.* The cremation was block-lifted on-site and returned to the head office of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, Cumwhinton, Carlisle. The vessel was excavated, recorded and photographed by experienced specialist staff. The cremation urn was 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.
- 9.1.3 *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 2) (Brickley & McKinley 2004, 9).
- 9.1.4 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 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.
- 9.1.5 The colour of the cremated bone was recorded as well as any unusual warping caused as a result of dehydration (*ibid*, 11). Skeletal elements, where possible, were identified and recorded using references from Schmidt & Symes (2008). The presence of pyre goods and pyre debris were also observed and recorded.
- 9.1.6 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).
- 9.1.7 *Results.* A summary of the assemblage preservation is presented in table 2 below. Weights and measurements of the cremated bone are presented in table 3.

Area	Cut	Feature Type	Deposit in Pit	Deposit within urn	SF No	SF type	Human/ Animal	Inclusions	Bone State	Pres	MNI	Age (Human)	Sex	Wgt (g)	UW	Dehy	Date
D	1282	Pit	1283	1284	7	Urn	H	Yes: pottery, stones, charcoal (9g)	FOW, light blue	Good	2	Young Adult (20-35 years) Juvenile (younger than 12 years)	U	345	Y	Y	C3

Table 2: Summary of the assemblage preservation

Key:

A: Animal

H: Human

MNI: Minimum No of Individuals

Pres: Preservation

Cxt: Context

UW: Unusual Warping

U: Unknown (Sex – adult)

Dehy: Dehydration

C3: 3rd Century AD (ceramic pottery vessel)

SFS: Smallest Fragment Size

MFS: Maximum Fragment Size

SF No	Cxt	Total Weight (g)	10mm (hand-collected) (Wgt g)	4mm sieve (g)	2mm sieve (g)	1mm sieve (g)	SFS (mm) Spit 1	MFS (mm) Spit 1	SFS (mm) Spit 2	MFS (mm) Spit 2	SFS (mm) Spit 3	MFS (mm) Spit 3	SFS (mm) Spit 4	MFS (mm) Spit 4
7	1284	345	233	61	20	31	3.4	10.94	2.43	21.10	2.53	34.29	1.92	42.59

Table 3: Weights & measurements of cremated bone from sieve

- 9.1.8 *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).
- 9.1.9 Preliminary analysis has revealed that 67.5% of the cremated bone was greater than 10mm in size, indicating a low to moderate degree of bone fragmentation. Many of the identifiable bone fragments, notably the cranial bone fragments, were rounded in appearance and indicate that the degree of bone fragmentation observed may have been present at the time of deposition. Edges on some of the cremated bone were not rounded in appearance, possibly indicating post-depositional damage.
- 9.1.10 *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).
- 9.1.11 Almost all of the cremated bone was fully oxidised white, indicating that the temperature was sufficient for the complete cremation of the bodies (over 600°C). Only one fragment was of a mid to dark blue colour, categorised as incompletely oxidised (up to 600°C).
- 9.1.12 Shrinkage of bone due to dehydration can amount to a 25-30% decrease in cross-section width and accordingly approximately a 5% decrease in length (Lange *et al* 1987). Evidence of dehydration presents itself on the bone fragments in the form of fissuring, transverse, concentric and parabolic cracking, especially on articular surfaces of long bones and cranial vault fragments (McKinley 1994b). These are generally interpreted as occurring due to the result of cremating the bone when soft tissue was still present on the bone. Fissuring and transverse cracking were present on all of the skeletal elements, indicating that soft tissue was present on the bone when it was cremated.
- 7.2.13 *Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI).* Preliminary visual examination of the cremated bone revealed that a minimum number of two individuals are represented within the assemblage, including an adult and a non-adult. Animal bone was not present in the assemblage.
- 7.2.14 *Total Weight.* Analyses conducted by Wahl (1982, 25) revealed that archaeologically recovered remains tended to weigh between 250g and 2500g. It is thought that this is the result of a commonly practiced 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 is fairly low (345g) and would support the idea of a token interment.

- 9.1.15 *Age Determination.* Where identifiable skeletal elements were available, a rough age group could be assigned to individuals. Preliminary examination of the human remains is suggestive of the presence of one younger adult (20-35 years). Analysis of an unfused, left-sided proximal femoral head has revealed that the non-adult individual was less than twelve years old when originally interred.
- 9.1.16 *Sex Determination.* Where identifiable skeletal elements were available, a biological sex could be determined. Sex determination was only possible with adult remains. In this case, a sex could not be assigned.
- 9.1.17 *Pathologies.* No unusual pathologies or abnormalities were recorded.
- 9.1.18 *Metric Analysis.* Bone shrinks at an inconsistent rate (between 5% - 15%) during the cremation process and it was therefore not possible to take any measurements for metric analysis.
- 9.1.19 *Non-metric Traits.* Non-metric traits were not identified in the cremated individuals.
- 9.1.20 *Pyre Goods.* No pyre goods were recovered.
- 9.1.21 *Pyre Debris.* Relatively little pyre debris was recovered from the urn. The pyre debris recovered from the sieve fractions comprises 9g of charcoal and a number of small sherds (<5mm) of pottery.
- 9.1.22 *Discussion.* The cremation burial (Small Find **7**) recovered from pit **[1282]** comprises an isolated burial in the southern area (D) of Emerson's Green, Bristol. To the north of area D, 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** (McElligott 2014, 281). All of the burials are of contemporary date (2nd to 4th century AD) with the exception of an earlier cremation burial located in Area B (SF **26**, Ditch **[3314]**) (McElligott 2014, 285).
- 9.1.23 Pit **[1282]** is situated outside of enclosure ditch **[1005]** in the north-west corner of Area D and is in close proximity to a cist burial (**1026**) **[1027]**. The Area D cremation burial is not located within close proximity to any buildings. In contrast, the cremation burials in Area B are situated within close proximity to structural archaeological remains. With regards to the social and cultural context of this isolated burial, the interred individuals may have been of a lower social status in comparison to the individuals interred in cremation vessels in Area B (Toynbee 1971, 101-102). Its location in close proximity to a cist burial may simply indicate a small, demarcated burial area (Hope 1999, 49).

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 THE EXCAVATIONS

- 10.1.1 During the archaeological excavation at Emersons Green Gateway, Bristol, two open areas were excavated in the fields to the south of Hallen Farm, covering 1.483ha of the proposed development area. The purpose of the excavation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the vicinity that were observed in the trial trenches that were opened during evaluations in 2013 (Bailey 2013 & Moore 2013).
- 10.1.2 The site at Emersons Green Gateway had continuous Roman activity and occupation, from the 1st to the early 4th century. It had a two phase enclosure on top of the ridge that overlooked a series of boundary ditches that made up four phases of field systems, from the mid 1st century to the mid to late 3rd century. The enclosures made way for a structure that was demolished in the late 4th century. It was a continuation of the field systems observed in the previous excavations to the north around Hallen Farm in 2012 and 2013
- 10.1.3 The environmental remains show some clear concentrations of charred archaeobotanical material which should be examined within their regional context to aid in our understanding of Roman agricultural systems in this region of Britain. Of particular interest are the comparisons and differences which can be observed between this site, and the nearby site of Emerson's Green (McElligott 2014)

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

(1000)	Deposit	Topsoil	D
(1001)	Deposit	Subsoil	D
(1002)	Deposit	Natural substrate	D
[1003]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1004)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1003]	D
[1005]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1006)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1007)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1615)	D
(1008)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1009)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1010)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1615)	D
1011	-	VOID	D
1012	-	VOID	D
1013	-	VOID	D
1014	-	VOID	D
[1015]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1016)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1015] = (1620)	D
1017	-	VOID	D
(1018)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1019)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1615)	D
(1020)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
[1021]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1022)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1021]	D
(1023)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1021]	D
(1024)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1025]	D
[1025]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
{1026}	Structure	Stone lined cist burial in [1027]	D
[1027]	Cut	Cut for cist burial {1026}	D
(1028)	Deposit	Fill of cist burial {1026}	D
[1029]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1030)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1029]	D
[1031]	Cut	Cut of wall foundation ditch	D
(1032)	Deposit	Stone foundation deposit	D
(1033)	Deposit	Fill of foundation ditch [1031]	D
(1034)	Deposit	Fill of foundation ditch [1031]	D
(1035)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1036)	Deposit	Demolition layer	D
1037	-	VOID	D
[1038]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1039)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1038] = (1645)	D
(1040)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1038]	D
(1041)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1038] = (1625)	D
(1042)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
(1043)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1648)	D
(1044)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045]	D
[1045]	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [1038] = [1646]	D
[1046]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
[1047]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1048)	Deposit	Primary fill of pit [1047]	D
(1049)	Deposit	Secondary fill of [1047]	D

(1050)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045]	D
(1051)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045]	D
(1052)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
(1053)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045]	D
(1054)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1046]	D
(1055)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1056] = (1625)	D
1056	-	VOID	D
[1057]	Cut	Cut of pit?	D
(1058)	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [1057]	D
1059	-	VOID	D
1060	-	VOID	D
(1061)	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [1057]	D
(1062)	Deposit	Lower fill within cist burial {1026}	D
[1063]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1064)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1063]	D
(1065)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1067]	D
(1066)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1067]	D
[1067]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1068)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1070]	D
(1069)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1070]	D
[1070]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
[1071]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1646]	D
(1072)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1071]	D
(1073)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1071] = (1647)	D
(1074)	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1075)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1074]	D
(1076)	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1077)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1076]	D
(1078)	Deposit	Layer	D
(1079)	Deposit	Spread	D
[1080]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1081)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
(1082)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1038] = (1625)	D
(1083)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1080] = (1629)	D
(1084)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1080] = (1628)	D
[1085]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1626]	D
(1086)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1085] = (1623)	D
[1087]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
[1088]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1089)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1088]	D
(1090)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1088]	D
(1091)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1080] = (1623)	D
[1092]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1404]	D
(1093)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1092]	D
(1094)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1092]	D
(1095)	Deposit	Wall tumble	D
(1096)	Deposit	Upper fill of culvert cut [1098]	D
{1097}	Masonry	Stone culvert = {1651}	D
[1098]	Cut	Construction cut for culvert {1097}	D
(1099)	Deposit	Rubble deposit= (1645)	D
(1100)	Deposit	Upper fill in [1642]	D
(1101)	Deposit	Lower fill in [1642] = (1644)	D
{1102}	Masonry	Wall in [1104]	D

[1103]	Cut	Cut of gully	D
[1104]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {1102} = [1636]	D
[1105]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1106)	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [1105]	D
(1107)	Deposit	Lower fill of pit [1105]	D
(1108)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1080] = (1623)	D
(1109)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1080]	D
(1110)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1080]	D
(1111)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1112] = (1647)	D
[1112]	Cut	Cut of gully = [1646]	D
(1113)	Deposit	Layer in structure {1650} = (1332)	D
{1114}	Masonry	External wall	D
(1115)	Deposit	Deposit to the west of wall {1114}	D
[1116]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1626]	D
(1117)	Deposit	Fill of cut [1116] = (1628)	D
[1118]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1119)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1118]	D
(1120)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1123]	D
(1121)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1123]	D
(1122)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1123]	D
[1123]	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch= [1636]	D
(1124)	Deposit	Lower fill of culvert cut [1098]	D
(1125)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {1197} = (1652)	D
(1126)	Deposit	Wall tumble = (1302)	D
(1127)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1128)	Deposit	Layer = (1656)	D
[1129]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1130)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1129] = (1618)	D
(1131)	Deposit	Fill of pit= (1621)	D
[1132]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1133)	Deposit	Layer	D
(1134)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1116] = (1628)	D
(1135)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1098] = {1651}	D
(1136)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1098] = (1652)	D
(1137)	Deposit	Upper fill of culvert cut [1098] = (1653)	D
(1138)	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1139)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1140)	Deposit	Tertiary fill of ditch [1005]	D
(1141)	Deposit	Fill of possible hearth [1142]	D
[1142]	Cut	Possible hearth	D
(1143)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1144]	D
[1144]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1145)	Deposit	Layer	D
1146	-	VOID	D
(1147)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1015] = (1620)	D
(1148)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1149)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1150)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1070]	D
(1151)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1070]	D
(1152)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1070]	D
(1153)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1070]	D
(1154)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1070]	D
(1155)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1162]	D

(1156)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1162] = (1631)	D
(1157)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1162]	D
(1158)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1162]	D
(1159)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1162]	D
(1160)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1162] = (1631)	D
(1161)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1162]	D
[1162]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
1163	-	VOID	D
(1164)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1129]	D
(1165)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1132]	D
(1166)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1132]	D
(1167)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1132]	D
(1168)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1132] = (1621)	D
1169	-	VOID	D
1170	-	VOID	D
(1171)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1116] = (1628)	D
(1172)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1098]	D
{1173}	Masonry	Culvert in cut [1172] = {1651}	D
(1174)	Deposit	Upper fill of culvert cut [1098] = (1653)	D
[1175]	Cut	Cut for drain	D
(1176)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1175]	D
(1177)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
(1178)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1648)	D
(1179)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
(1180)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1648)	D
(1181)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
(1182)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1204] = (1613)	D
(1183)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1184)	Deposit	Fill of trench [1258] = (1259)	D
[1185]	Cut	Cut of gully= [1636]	D
(1186)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1185] = (1643)	D
{1187}	Masonry	Faced wall	D
[1188]	Cut	Cut of rectangular feature	D
[1189]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1190)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1189]	D
[1191]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1192)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1141]	D
[1193]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1194)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1193]	D
(1195)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1118]	D
1196	-	VOID	D
1197	-	VOID	D
(1198)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1085] = (1629)	D
(1199)	Deposit	Secondary fill of [1085] = (1628)	D
(1200)	Deposit	Fill of [1201]	D
[1201]	Cut	Wall cut – part of {1650}	D
(1202)	Deposit	Fill of [1201] = (1286)	D
(1203)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
[1204]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
1205	-	VOID	D
(1206)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1185] = (1643)	D
[1207]	Cut	Cut of rectangular feature	D
(1208)	Deposit	Fill of [1207]	D

[1209]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1210)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1209]	D
(1211)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1209]	D
[1212]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1213)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1212]	D
(1214)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1212]	D
[1215]	Cut	Cut of gully= [1636]	D
(1216)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1215]	D
[1217]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1218)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1217] = (1643)	D
(1219)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1132]	D
(1220)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1648)	D
(1221)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1045] = (1647)	D
[1222]	Cut	Cut of stake-hole	D
(1223)	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [1222]	D
1224	-	VOID	D
(1225)	Deposit	Fill of rectangular feature [1188]	D
(1226)	Deposit	Fill of rectangular feature [1188]	D
(1227)	Deposit	Fill of rectangular feature [1188]	D
(1228)	Deposit	Fill of rectangular feature [1188]	D
(1229)	Deposit	Fill of rectangular feature [1188]	D
1230	-	VOID	D
[1231]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1232)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1231]	D
[1233]	Cut	Cut of ditch= [1636]	D
(1234)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1233] = (1643)	D
[1235]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1236)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1235]	D
[1237]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1238)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1235]	D
(1239)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1394]	D
(1240)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1305] = (1620)	D
[1241]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1242)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1241]	D
(1243)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1305]	D
[1244]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1245)	Deposit	Fill of posthole	D
(1246)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1129] = (1617)	D
(1247)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1132] = (1621)	D
(1248)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1249]	D
[1249]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1250)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
[1251]	Cut	Cut of drain	D
(1252)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1251]	D
(1253)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1251]	D
(1254)	Deposit	Fill of wall foundation ditch [1031]	D
{1255}	Masonry	Foundation stones in [1031]	D
1256	-	VOID	D
(1257)	Masonry	Foundation of wall {1114} = (1655)	D
[1258]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {1184}– part of {1650}	D
(1259)	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [1258] = (1184)	D
[1260]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {1114}– part of {1650}	D
[1261]	Cut	Cut of stone filled gully	D

1262	-	VOID	D
[1263]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1264)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1263]	D
(1265)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1261]	D
[1266]	Cut	Cut of ring gully	D
(1267)	Deposit	Fill of ring gully [1266]	D
(1268)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1123]	D
[1269]	Cut	Cut of linear feature = [1634]	D
(1270)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [1269]	D
(1271)	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [1269]	D
(1272)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005]	D
(1273)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1615)	D
[1274]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1275)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274]	D
(1276)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274] = (1617)	D
(1277)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274]	D
(1278)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274]	D
(1279)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1129]	D
(1280)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1129] = (1618)	D
(1281)	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [1260] = (1655)	D
[1282]	Cut	Cut of pit containing cremation urn	D
(1283)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1282]	D
(1284)	Deposit	Fill within cremation urn in pit [1282]	D
(1285)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1123]	D
(1286)	Deposit	Fill of wall construction cut [1201] = (1202)	D
(1287)	Deposit	Colluvial deposit	D
(1288)	Deposit	Wall foundations in [1260] = (1655)	D
(1289)	Deposit	Wall tumble= (1656)	D
(1290)	Deposit	Fill of ring gully [1266]	D
[1291]	Cut	Cut of culvert/field drain	D
(1292)	Deposit	Fill of ring gully [1291]	D
(1293)	Deposit	Fill of ring gully [1291]	D
[1294]	Cut	Cut of small pit	D
(1295)	Deposit	Fill of small pit [1294]	D
[1296]	Cut	Cut of ring gully	D
(1297)	Deposit	Fill of ring gully [1296] = (1622)	D
(1298)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1299)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1300)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1301)	Deposit	Wall tumble= (1656)	D
(1302)	Deposit	Wall rubble = (1126)	D
[1303]	Cut	Cut of pit/posthole	D
(1304)	Deposit	Fill of pit/posthole [1303]	D
[1305]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1306)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005]	D
(1307)	Deposit	Fill of pit/ditch [1315]	D
(1308)	Deposit	Fill of pit/ditch [1315]	D
(1309)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1310)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1615)	D
(1311)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1312)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1129] = (1618)	D
[1313]	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	D
(1314)	Deposit	Fill of possible posthole [1313]	D

[1315]	Cut	Cut of pit/ditch	D
[1316]	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	D
(1317)	Deposit	Fill of culvert/field drain [1291]	D
(1318)	Deposit	Fill of culvert/field drain [1291]	D
[1319]	Cut	Cut of culvert = [1634]	D
(1320)	Deposit	Fill of field drain [1319]	D
(1321)	Deposit	Fill of field drain [1319]	D
(1322)	Deposit	Fill of field drain [1319]	D
[1323]	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	D
(1324)	Deposit	Fill of possible posthole	D
[1325]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1636]	D
(1326)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1325] = (1644)	D
(1327)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1325] = (1645)	D
(1328)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1204] = (1613)	D
1329	-	VOID	D
(1330)	Deposit	Fill of possible flue [1329]	D
(1331)	Deposit	Fill of possible flue [1329]	D
(1332)	Deposit	Layer in structure {1650} = (1113)	D
(1333)	Deposit	Hill wash	D
1334	-	VOID	D
(1335)	Deposit	Fill of possible flue [1329]	D
(1336)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1341]	D
(1337)	Deposit	Fill of ring gully [1296] = (1622)	D
[1338]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1339)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1338]	D
(1340)	Deposit	Fill of wall {1187}	D
[1341]	Cut	Cut of culvert	D
{1342}	Masonry	Culvert in [1341]	D
[1343]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1344)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1343]	D
(1345)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1071]	D
(1346)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1071] = (1647)	D
(1347)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1071]	D
(1348)	Deposit	Fill of ring gully [1296] = (1622)	D
(1349)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274] = (1617)	D
(1350)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1351)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1005] = (1619)	D
(1352)	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
[1353]	Cut	Cut of culvert	D
(1354)	Deposit	Fill of wall {1187}	D
(1355)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
[1356]	Cut	Construction cut for culvert {1357}	D
{1357}	Masonry	Culvert in [1356]	D
(1358)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {1357}	D
[1359]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1360)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1359]	D
(1361)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1359]	D
[1362]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1363)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1362]	D
(1364)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1204] = (1613)	D
1365	-	VOID	D
(1366)	Deposit	Fill of construction cut [1260] = (1655)	D
1367	-	VOID	D

[1368]	Cut	Cut of linear feature = [1384]	D
(1369)	Deposit	Fill of [1368] = (1385)	D
1370	-	VOID	D
1371	-	VOID	D
[1372]	Cut	Cut of culvert	D
(1373)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1372]	D
[1374]	Cut	Cut for culvert {1375}	D
{1375}	Masonry	Culvert in [1374]	D
(1376)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1374]	D
[1377]	Cut	Cut of drain	D
(1378)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1377]	D
(1379)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1380]	D
[1380]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1381)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1380]	D
(1382)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1353]	D
(1383)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1353]	D
[1384]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1368]	D
(1385)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1384] = (1369)	D
{1386}	Masonry	Culvert in [1387]	D
[1387]	Cut	Cut for culvert {1386}	D
1388	-	VOID	D
(1389)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1388]	D
(1390)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1388]	D
1391	-	VOID	D
1392	-	VOID	D
1393	-	VOID	D
[1394]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1395)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1394]	D
(1396)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1394]	D
(1397)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1394]	D
[1398]	Cut	Cut of culvert	D
(1399)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1398]	D
[1400]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1401)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1400]	D
(1402)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1404]	D
(1403)	Deposit	Fill of drain [1404]	D
[1404]	Cut	Cut of drain = [1092]	D
(1405)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274]	D
[1406]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1407)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1406]	D
[1408]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1409)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1408]	D
[1410]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1411)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1410]	D
[1412]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1413)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1412]	D
[1414]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1415)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1414]	D
1416	-	VOID	D
[1417]	Cut	Cut of culvert = [1634]	D
(1418)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1417]	D
(1419)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1420] = (1635)	D
[1420]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1641]	D

[1421]	Cut	Cut of gully	D
(1422)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1421]	D
[1423]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1424)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1423]	D
[1425]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1426)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1425]	D
[1427]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1428)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1427]	D
(1429)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1421]	D
[1430]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1431)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1430]	D
(1432)	Deposit	Secondary fill of posthole [1430]	D
[1433]	Cut	Cut for wall foundation	D
(1434)	Deposit	Fill of wall foundation cut [1433]	D
[1435]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1436)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1435] = (1624)	D
(1437)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1435] = (1624)	D
(1438)	Deposit	Upper fill of drain [1440]	D
(1439)	Deposit	Lower fill of drain [1440]	D
[1440]	Cut	Cut of drain	D
(1441)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1442)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1619)	D
(1443)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
[1444]	Cut	Cut for culvert [1446]	D
(1445)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1444]	D
{1446}	Masonry	Stone culvert in [1444]	D
[1447]	Cut	Cut of possible culvert	D
(1448)	Deposit	Fill of possible culvert [1447]	D
(1449)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1450]	D
[1450]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1451)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1420] = (1635)	D
(1452)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1435] = (1624)	D
(1453)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1435]	D
(1454)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1435] = (1624)	D
(1455)	Deposit	Layer	D
(1456)	Deposit	Fill within culvert [1417]	D
(1457)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1417]	D
(1458)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1435] = (1624)	D
(1459)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1417]	D
(1460)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1071]	D
(1461)	Deposit	Upper fill of foundation trench [1104] = (1645)	D
(1462)	Deposit	Middle fill of foundation trench [1104] = (1644)	D
(1463)	Deposit	Lower fill of foundation trench [1104]	D
1464	-	VOID	D
[1465]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1466)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1465]	D
[1467]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1468)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1467] = (1633)	D
1469	-	VOID	D
(1470)	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1420]	D
(1471)	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [1420] = (1635)	D
(1472)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274] = (1617)	D
(1473)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1467] = (1633)	D

[1474]	Cut	Cut of gully	D
(1475)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1474]	D
(1476)	Deposit	Road	D
(1477)	Deposit	Upper layer of road {1476}	D
(1478)	Deposit	Lower layer of road {1476}	D
[1479]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
1480	-	VOID	D
(1481)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1482] = (1635)	D
[1482]	Cut	Cut of gully = [1641]	D
[1483]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1484)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1483]	D
[1485]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1486)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1485]	D
(1487)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1493] = (1516)	D
(1488)	Deposit	Spread	D
[1489]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1490)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1489]	D
[1491]	Cut	Cut of culvert	D
(1492)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1491]	D
[1493]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1626]	D
(1494)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1493]	D
{1495}	Masonry	Culvert	D
(1496)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1465]	D
(1497)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1467] = (1633)	D
(1498)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1467]	D
(1499)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1467]	D
(1500)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1467]	D
(1501)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1502]	D
[1502]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1503)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {1495} = (1654)	D
{1504}	Masonry	Culvert = {1651}	D
(1505)	Deposit	Fill of culvert {1504} = (1652)	D
(1506)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
(1507)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1619)	D
(1508)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1509)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005]	D
(1510)	Deposit	Cut of ditch	D
{1511}	Masonry	Culvert in [1417]	D
{1512}	Masonry	Culvert in [1491]	D
[1513]	Cut	Cut for culvert {1495}	D
(1514)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1513] = (1654)	D
(1515)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1274] = (1617)	D
(1516)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1493] = (1487)	D
(1517)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1493] = (1627)	D
[1518]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1519)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1518] = (1633)	D
1520	-	VOID	D
(1521)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1474]	D
(1522)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1493] = (1627)	D
(1523)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1527]	D
(1524)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1527]	D
(1525)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1479]	D
(1526)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1493] = (1627)	D

[1527]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
[1528]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
(1529)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1493] = (1627)	D
(1530)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1528]	D
[1531]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1532)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1531]	D
(1533)	Deposit	Fill of [1493]	D
(1534)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1005] = (1614)	D
(1535)	Deposit	Stone layer in ditch [1005]	D
(1536)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1005] = (1616)	D
[1537]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1538)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1537]	D
(1539)	Deposit	Fill of culvert [1513] = (1654)	D
(1540)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
[1541]	Cut	Cut of ditch	D
[1542]	Cut	Cut of pit	D
(1543)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1542]	D
[1544]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1634]	D
(1545)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1637)	D
(1546)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1638)	D
[1547]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1641]	D
(1548)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1547] = (1635)	D
(1549)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1513] = (1654)	D
1550	-	VOID	D
(1551)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
1552	-	VOID	D
1553	-	VOID	D
(1554)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1489]	D
(1555)	Deposit	Fill of pit [1489]	D
(1556)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541] = (1632)	D
(1557)	Deposit	Fill of culvert cut [1513] = (1654)	D
(1558)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1559)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1162] = (1631)	D
(1560)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1162]	D
(1561)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1435] = (1624)	D
(1562)	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1541] = (1632)	D
(1563)	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1541] = (1640)	D
(1564)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1639)	D
(1565)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544]	D
(1566)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1547]	D
(1567)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1547]	D
(1568)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541] = (1632)	D
(1569)	Deposit	Fill of gully [1570]	D
[1570]	Cut	Cut of gully	D
(1571)	Deposit	Subsoil?	D
(1572)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1640)	D
(1573)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1639)	D
(1574)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1638)	D
(1575)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1637)	D
[1576]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1634]	D
(1577)	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [1578]	D
[1578]	Cut	Cut of stake-hole	D
(1579)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1583]	D

(1580)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1583] = (1629)	D
(1581)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1583] = (1628)	D
(1582)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1583] = (1627)	D
[1583]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1626]	D
(1584)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1637)	D
(1585)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1638)	D
(1586)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1639)	D
(1587)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1588)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1589)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541] = (1632)	D
(1590)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1591)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1592)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1593)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1594)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541] = (1632)	D
(1595)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1596)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1541]	D
(1597)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1637)	D
(1598)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1638)	D
(1599)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1639)	D
(1600)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1544] = (1640)	D
(1601)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1547] = (1635)	D
(1602)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [1603]	D
[1603]	Cut	Cut of posthole	D
(1604)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1637)	D
(1605)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1638)	D
(1606)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1639)	D
(1607)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1576] = (1640)	D
(1608)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1467] = (1633)	D
(1609)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1116] = (1628)	D
(1610)	Deposit	Stone lining of posthole [1603]	D
1611	-	VOID	D
1612	-	VOID	D
(1613)	Group#	Fill of ditch [1204] – consists of (1182), (1328), (1364)	D
(1614)	Group#	Lower fill of enclosure [1005] – consists (1006), (1009), (1018), (1139), (1148), (1250), (1299), (1311), (1350), (1443), (1508), (1534)	D
(1615)	Group#	2 nd fill of enclosure [1005] – consists of (1007), (1010), (1019), (1273), (1310)	D
(1616)	Group#	Upper fill of enclosure [1005] – consists of (1008), (1020), (1035), (1127), (1138), (1149), (1183), (1298), (1300), (1309), (1352), (1355), (1441), (1506), (1536)	D
(1617)	Group#	2 nd fill of ditch [1274] – consists of (1246), (1276), (1349), (1472), (1515)	D
(1618)	Group#	Lower fill of ditch [1129] – consists of (1130), (1280), (1312)	D
(1619)	Group#	Middle fill on west side of [1005] – consists of (1351), (1442), (1507)	D
(1620)	Group#	Main fill of ditch [1015]/[1305] – consists of (1016), (1147), (1240)	D
(1621)	Group#	Primary fill of pit [1132] – consists of (1131), (1168), (1247)	D
(1622)	Group#	Fill of gully [1296] – consists of (1297), (1337), (1348)	D
(1623)	Group#	Lower fill of ditch [1080] – consists of (1086), (1091), (1108)	D
(1624)	Group#	Main fill of ditch [1435] – consists of (1436), (1437), (1452), (1454), (1458), (1561)	D
(1625)	Group#	Upper fill of ditch [1038] – consists of (1041), (1055), (1082)	D
[1626]	Group#	Cut of boundary ditch – consists of [1085], [1116], [1493], [1583]	D
(1627)	Group#	Lowest fill of ditch [1626] – consists of (1517), (1522), (1526), (1529),	D

		(1582)	
(1628)	Group#	Lower fill of ditch [1626] – consists of (1084), (1117), (1134), (1171), (1199), (1581), (1609)	D
(1629)	Group#	Upper fill of ditch [1626] – consists of (1083), (1198), (1580)	D
{1630}	Structure	Stone drain in [1353]	D
(1631)	Group#	Main fill of ditch [1162] – consists of (1156), (1160), (1559)	D
(1632)	Group#	Main fill of ditch [1541] – consists of (1556), (1562), (1568), (1589), (1594)	D
(1633)	Group#	Main fill of ditch [1467]/[1518] – consists of (1468), (1473), (1497), (1519), (1608)	D
[1634]	Group#	Cut of culvert {1320}/{1511} – consists of [1269], [1319], [1417], [1544], [1576]	D
(1635)	Group#	Main fill of ditch [1420]/[1547] – consists of (1419), (1451), (1471), (1481), (1548), (1601)	D
[1636]	Group#	Cut of enclosure ditch – consists of [1104], [1123], [1185], [1215], [1233], [1325]	D
(1637)	Group#	Lower fill of trench [1634] – consists of (1545), (1575), (1584), (1597), (1604)	D
(1638)	Group#	2 nd fill of trench [1634] – consists of (1546), (1574), (1585), (1598), (1605)	D
(1639)	Group#	3 rd fill of trench [1634] – consists of (1564), (1573), (1586), (1599), (1606)	D
(1640)	Group#	Upper fill of trench [1634] – consists of (1563), (1572), (1600), (1607)	D
[1641]	Group	Cut of ditch – consists of [1420], [1482], [1547]	D
[1642]	Cut	Cut of wall foundation {1102}	D
(1643)	Group#	Fill of ditch [1636] (southern part) – consists of (1186), (1206), (1218), (1234)	D
(1644)	Group#	Fill of ditch [1636] (northern part) – consists of (1101), (1326), (1462)	D
(1645)	Group#	Fill of foundation trench [1642] – consists of (1039)/(1099), (1327), (1461)	D
[1646]	Group	Cut of boundary ditch – consists of [1045], [1071], [1112]	D
(1647)	Group#	Main fill of ditch [1646] – consists of (1042), (1052), (1073), (1081), (1111), (1177), (1179), (1181), (1203), (1221), (1346)	D
(1648)	Group#	Upper fill of ditch [1646] – consists of (1043), (1178), (1180), (1220)	D
{1649}	Structural	Stone lined drain in [1398]	D
{1650}	Structure	Rectangular building – consists of foundation trenches [1201], [1258], [1260], [1657]	D
{1651}	Group#	Culvert – consists of {1097}, {1135}, {1173}, {1504}	D
(1652)	Group#	Inner fill of culvert {1651} – consists of (1125), (1136), (1505)	D
(1653)	Group#	Upper fill of culvert {1651} – consists of (1137), (1174)	D
(1654)	Group#	Fill of culvert (1495) – consists of (1503), (1514), (1539), (1549), (1557)	D
(1655)	Group#	Fill of foundation trench [1260] – consists of (1257), (1281), (1288), (1366)	D
(1656)	Group#	Layer over [1260] – consists of (1128), (1289), (1301)	D
[1657]	Cut	Cut of foundation trench – part of {1650}	D
(1658)	Deposit	Fill of [1657]	D
(2000)	Deposit	Topsoil	E
(2001)	Deposit	Subsoil	E
(2002)	Deposit	Natural substrate	E
2003	-	VOID	E
2004	-	VOID	E
2005	-	VOID	E
2006	-	VOID	E

2007	-	VOID	E
2008	-	VOID	E
2009	-	VOID	E
2010	-	VOID	E
2011	-	VOID	E
2012	-	VOID	E
2013	-	VOID	E
2014	-	VOID	E
2015	-	VOID	E
2016	-	VOID	E
2017	-	VOID	E
2018	-	VOID	E
[2019]	Cut	Cut of ditch	E
(2020)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2019] = (2176)	E
[2021]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2177]	E
(2022)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021] = (2175)	E
2023	-	VOID	E
2024	-	VOID	E
[2025]	Cut	Cut of gully	E
(2026)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2025]	E
(2027)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2025]	E
[2028]	Cut	Cut of gully	E
(2029)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2028]	E
[2030]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2031)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2030]	E
(2032)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021] = (2175)	E
(2033)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021] = (2175)	E
[2034]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2035)	Deposit	Fill of [2034]	E
[2036]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2037)	Deposit	Fill of [2036]	E
2038	-	VOID	E
2039	-	VOID	E
2040	-	VOID	E
2041	-	VOID	E
2042	-	VOID	E
2043	-	VOID	E
[2044]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2045)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2044]	E
2046	-	VOID	E
2047	-	VOID	E
[2048]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2049)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2048]	E
(2050)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2019] = (2176)	E
[2051]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2075]	E
(2052)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2051] = (2179)	E
[2053]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2054)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2053] = (2178)	E
(2055)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021] = (2175)	E
(2056)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021]	E
[2057]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2058)	Deposit	Fill of [2057]	E
[2059]	Cut	Cut of pit	E

(2060)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2059]	E
[2061]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2062)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2061]	E
(2063)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2053] = (2178)	E
(2064)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2053] = (2178)	E
(2065)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2019] = (2176)	E
[2066]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2067)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2066]	E
[2068]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2069)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2068]	E
(2070)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2083]	E
[2071]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2072)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2071]	E
(2073)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2071]	E
(2074)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2071]	E
[2075]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2051]	E
(2076)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2075] = (2179)	E
(2077)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2078]	E
[2078]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2079)	Deposit	Fill of gully [2025]	E
(2080)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2051] = (2179)	E
[2081]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2082)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2081]	E
[2083]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2084)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021] = (2175)	E
[2085]	Cut	Cut of ditch	E
(2086)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2085]	E
(2087)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2085]	E
2088	-	VOID	E
2089	-	VOID	E
2090	-	VOID	E
2091	-	VOID	E
2092	-	VOID	E
2093	-	VOID	E
2094	-	VOID	E
2095	-	VOID	E
(2096)	Deposit	Fill of [2025]	E
[2097]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2098)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2097]	E
(2099)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2097]	E
2100	-	VOID	E
2101	-	VOID	E
2102	-	VOID	E
2103	-	VOID	E
[2104]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2105)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2104]	E
[2106]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2107)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2106]	E
2108	-	VOID	E
2109	-	VOID	E
[2110]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2111)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2110]	E
2112	-	VOID	E

[2113]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2114)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2113]	E
[2115]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2116)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2115]	E
2117	-	VOID	E
2118	-	VOID	E
2119	-	VOID	E
[2120]	Cut	Cut of cremation pit	E
[2121]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2122)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2121]	E
[2123]	Cut	Cut of posthole	E
(2124)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [2123]	E
(2125)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2051] = (2179)	E
(2126)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2120]	E
(2127)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2120]	E
(2128)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2051] = (2179)	E
2129	-	VOID	E
2130	-	VOID	E
2131	-	VOID	E
2132	-	VOID	E
(2133)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2019] = (2176)	E
(2134)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2120]	E
{2135}	Masonry	Stone lining of pit [2120]	E
2136	-	VOID	E
2137	-	VOID	E
2138	-	VOID	E
2139	-	VOID	E
2140	-	VOID	E
2141	-	VOID	E
2142	-	VOID	E
2143	-	VOID	E
2144	-	VOID	E
2145	-	VOID	E
(2146)	Deposit	Fill of [2147]	E
[2147]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
2148	-	VOID	E
2149	-	VOID	E
[2150]	Cut	Cut of ditch	E
(2151)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2150]	E
(2152)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2150]	E
(2153)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021]	E
(2154)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2021] = (2175)	E
[2155]	Cut	Cut of ditch	E
(2156)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2155]	E
2157	-	VOID	E
2158	-	VOID	E
2159	-	VOID	E
2160	-	VOID	E
2161	-	VOID	E
[2162]	Cut	Cut of pit	E
(2163)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2162]	E
(2164)	Deposit	Fill of pit [2162]	E
[2165]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2177]	E

(2166)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2165] = (2175)	E
(2167)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2168] = (2175)	E
[2168]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2177]	E
[2169]	Cut	Cut of ditch = [2177]	E
(2170)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2169]	E
[2171]	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [2169]	E
(2172)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2171]	E
(2173)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2171]	E
(2174)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2171]	E
(2175)	Group#	Main fill of [2177] – consists of (2022), (2032), (2033), (2055), (2084), (2154), (2166), (2167)	E
(2176)	Group#	Fill of ditch [2019] – consists of (2020), (2050), (2065), (2133)	E
[2177]	Group#	Cut of enclosure ditch – consists of [2021], [2165], [2168], [2169]	E
(2178)	Group#	Fill of ditch [2053] – consists of (2054), (2063), (2064)	E
(2179)	Group#	Fill of ditch [2051]/[2075] – consists of (2052), (2080), (2125), (2128), (2076)	E
[2180]	Group#	Posthole cluster that consisted of [2110], [2113], [2115]	E

Table 4: List of Contexts issued during Excavation

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATABASE

Cxt	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Spot-dates	Comments
1534	Bone	1	2	-	
1142	Burnt Bone	1	2	-	
1078	Clay Pipe	1	2	PM	
1567	Clay Pipe	1	6	PM	
U/S	Clay Pipe	1	2	PM	
U/S	Clay Pipe	1	4	PM	
1304	Clinker	1	3	-	
1324	Clinker	1	2	-	
1351	Clinker	2	64	-	
1522	Clinker	1	11	-	
1141	Fired Clay	1	7		
1143	Flint	1	8		
1460	Flint	1	3		
1461	Flint	1	5		
1533	Flint	1	3		
1556	Flint	2	10		
1579	Flint	2	7		
U/S	Flint	4	32		
U/S	Glass	1	4		
1028	Iron	1	2		
1078	Iron	2	138		
1079	Iron	1	6		Nail frag
1145	Iron	3	10		Nail frags
U/S	Iron	5	310		
1585	Lead	1	10		Waste frag
1009	Pottery	3	33		
1010	Pottery	8	72	MC1-EC2	
1016	Pottery	4	49	C2-C3	
1018	Pottery	17	114	C2	
1019	Pottery	23	142	MLC2	
1020	Pottery	48	262	MC1-EC2	
1052	Pottery	5	84		
1053	Pottery	2	12		
1068	Pottery	1	2	RB	
1069	Pottery	1	3	C2-C4	
1078	Pottery	84	491	mC3-C4	
1082	Pottery	12	117	LC2-C4	
1083	Pottery	1	17	MC1-C2	
1087	Pottery	1	28	RB	
1095	Pottery	7	33	C2	
1108	Pottery	5	33	C2-C4	
1109	Pottery	2	5	MC1-C2	
1111	Pottery	3	18	C2+	
1115	Pottery	2	5	MC1-C2	
1119	Pottery	7	39	RB	

1127	Pottery	22	230	MLC1	
1128	Pottery	30	123	C2-C3	
1130	Pottery	6	67	MLC1	
1131	Pottery	22	98	C2-C3	
1133	Pottery	3	7	MC1-C2	
1138	Pottery	42	480	MC1-EC2	
1139	Pottery	13	47	LC2-C4	
1143	Pottery	1	4	RB	
1145	Pottery	20	73	C2-C3	
1147	Pottery	9	319	MC1-C2	
1148	Pottery	30	425	MLC1	
1149	Pottery	4	89	MLC1	
1150	Pottery	3	78	MLC2	
1166	Pottery	7	95	C2-C3	
1167	Pottery	10	28	C2-C4	
1177	Pottery	1	30	LC2-C3	
1178	Pottery	2	114	LC3-C4	
1183	Pottery	4	49	MLC1	
1206	Pottery	18	50	MC1-C2	
1209	Pottery	3	30	RB	
1219	Pottery	11	100	C2-C3	
1227	Pottery	26	551	MLC1	
1228	Pottery	38	320	RB	
1236	Pottery	1	4	RB	
1239	Pottery	12	104	C2-C3	
1240	Pottery	30	381	C2	
1243	Pottery	5	25	C2-C3	
1245	Pottery	1	7	MLC1+	
1247	Pottery	6	31	C2+	
1248	Pottery	3	2	RB	Spit 1
1248	Pottery	12	7	RB	Spit 4
1250	Pottery	4	224	MC1-C3	
1252	Pottery	2	25	C2-C3	
1259	Pottery	3	8	RB	
1262	Pottery	8	75	MC1-C2	
1272	Pottery	98	1326	mLC1	
1273	Pottery	61	650	RB	
1275	Pottery	1	6	RB	
1278	Pottery	1	10	MC1-C2	
1286	Pottery	12	7	RB	
1287	Pottery	9	105	RB	
1289	Pottery	9	32	C2	
1298	Pottery	7	28	RB	
1308	Pottery	7	48	C2	
1310	Pottery	7	13	RB	
1326	Pottery	13	90	C2-C4	
1332	Pottery	7	62	MLC2	
1336	Pottery	1	6	RB	
1345	Pottery	5	19	RB	

1348	Pottery	96	825	MC2-EC3	
1349	Pottery	41	97	RB	
1350	Pottery	20	342	C2-C3	
1351	Pottery	64	369	LC1-C2	
1355	Pottery	3	9	RB	
1360	Pottery	2	12	RB	
1363	Pottery	14	129	MC1-EC2	
1367	Pottery	5	18	C2	
1389	Pottery	7	39	C2	
1390	Pottery	31	798	LC1-C2	
1392	Pottery	2	11	LC1-C2	
1393	Pottery	4	78	LC1-C2	
1395	Pottery	16	121	C2	
1397	Pottery	10	89	C2-C3	
1409	Pottery	19	64	RB	
1413	Pottery	1	13	LC1-C2	
1415	Pottery	1	8	C2-C4	
1418	Pottery	12	52	C2-C4	
1419	Pottery	7	44	C2+	
1429	Pottery	2	33	C2+	
1434	Pottery	4	26	C2-C4	
1438	Pottery	1	4	MLC1	
1441	Pottery	34	145	LC1-C2	
1442	Pottery	21	177	C2-C3	
1443	Pottery	182	1507	LC1-EC2	
1448	Pottery	4	67	C2+	
1449	Pottery	33	183	C2+	
1456	Pottery	2	6	C2-C4	
1460	Pottery	2	11	C2-C4	
1461	Pottery	7	29	C2+	
1463	Pottery	1	2	RB	
1466	Pottery	3	40	RB	
1468	Pottery	1	5	RB	
1470	Pottery	21	99	RB	
1471	Pottery	19	152	RB	
1487	Pottery	9	84	RB	
1490	Pottery	293	2871	MC2-EC3	
1493	Pottery	1	2	RB	
1496	Pottery	58	192	C2+	
1497	Pottery	4	17	C2	
1499	Pottery	3	38	RB	
1507	Pottery	1	7	RB	
1514	Pottery	2	5	C2+	
1522	Pottery	2	25	RB	
1523	Pottery	2	3	RB	
1533	Pottery	27	314	C2-C4	
1534	Pottery	76	638	EMC2	
1536	Pottery	188	1354	MLC1	
1540	Pottery	11	201	LC2-C4	

1546	Pottery	3	20	RB	
1548	Pottery	4	25	C2-C4	
1551	Pottery	11	87	RB	
1554	Pottery	79	2164	MLC2	
1556	Pottery	12	16	RB	
1558	Pottery	50	195	LC2-EC3	
1559	Pottery	17	111	C2-C4	
1561	Pottery	15	50	C2-C4	
1563	Pottery	17	261	LC2-C4	
1567	Pottery	21	55	C2-C4	
1568	Pottery	24	215	MLC2+	
1571	Pottery	6	25	C2-C3	
1572	Pottery	22	72	C2-C4	
1575	Pottery	10	88	C2-C3	
1579	Pottery	2	11	RB	
1585	Pottery	40	137	LC2-C4	
1589	Pottery	7	34	C2-C4	
1598	Pottery	4	13	RB	
1602	Pottery	8	15	RB	
1605	Pottery	2	6	RB	
1607	Pottery	9	68	MC2-C3	
U/S	Pottery	120	1639	RB	
1078	Slag	2	10	MC3-C4	Bloomery tap-slag
1145	Slag	3	23	C2-C3	Bloomery tap-slag
1210	Slag	1	24	RB?	Bloomery tap-slag
1460	Slag	8	198	RB?	Bloomery tap-slag
1545	Slag	4	45	RB?	Bloomery tap-slag
1605	Slag	3	24	RB	Bloomery tap-slag
1606	Slag	2	50	RB?	Bloomery tap-slag
1609	Slag	1	1731	RB?	Bloomery tap-slag
Total		2738	24923		

Table 5: List of Finds – TWG-1

Cxt	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period
u/s	Burnt Bone	1	4	
u/s	Burnt Bone	1	4	
u/s	Flint	1	6	
u/s	Flint	1	2	
2033	Pottery	1	2	Roman
u/s	Pottery	1	7	Roman
u/s	Pottery	1	4	Roman
u/s	Pottery	3	8	Post-medieval
2134	Slag	2	4	
u/s	Glass	1	41	

Table 6: List of Finds – TWG-2

APPENDIX 3: SMALL FINDS DATABASE

SF No	Cxt	Material	Qty	Wgt(g)	Period	Notes
1	u/s	Flint	1	4	Prehistoric	EBA thumb scraper
2	1038	Flint	1	3	Prehistoric	Flake
3	1089	CuA	1	7	2nd C	brooch
4	1148	Stone	1	15	Roman	Pot counter
5	1219	Iron	1	5	RB?	Misc frag
6	1345	CuA	1	3	RB	Ring
7	1284	Pottery	82	425	RB	Cremation urn
8	1403	Iron	1	1312	RB	Mallet head
9	1455	Iron	7	54	RB	Knife fragments
10	1507	Stone	1	171		Whetstone
11	1490	CuA	1	1	RB	fragment
12	1490	Stone	1	509	?	Potential hammerstone/rubbing stone
13	1560	Pottery	1	127	RB	
14	1490	Pottery	62	1442	RB	
15	1540	Pottery	13	198	RB	
16	1554	Stone	1	4033	RB	Rotary quern frag? Grinding mill
17	1558	Pottery	1	13	RB	Pot counter
18	1428	Flint	1	10		
19	u/s	Flint	1	1	RB	Flake
20	u/s	Lead	1	22	RB	Pot mend
21	u/s	Lead	1	31	RB	Pot mend
22	u/s	Flint	1	1	RB	Flake
23	u/s	CuA	1	1	RB	Fragment
24	u/s	CuA	1	12	RB	Brooch (1 st - 2 nd C)
25	1490	Stone	1	131	RB	Pot lid
26	1443	Stone	1	53	RB	Pot lid
27	1096	Stone	1	68	RB	Pot lid
28	1276	Glass	1	1	RB	Blue bead <71>

Table 7: List of Small Finds – TWG-1

SF No	Cxt	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Notes
1	2126	Pottery	247	613	Prehistoric	Bronze Age

Table 8: List of Small Finds – TWG-2

APPENDIX 4: ARCHAEOBOTANY

Table of Archaeobotanical Remains for TWG-1

Sample	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Context	1006	1008	1018	1030	1024	1009	1039	1048	1022	1058	1062	1064	1052	1053	1069	1077	1079	1075	1081	1082	1106
Cut	1005	1005	1005	1029	1025	1005	1038	1047	1021	1057	1026	1063	1045	1045	1070	1076		1074	1045	1038	1105
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Cist	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Spread	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit
Group	1614	1616	1614			1614	1645						1647	1646					1647	1626	
Volume processed (litres)	30	30	30	20	20	20	30	10	5	20	20	3	20	20	20	10	10	10	20	20	
Flot matrix (relative abundance)																					
Charcoal	1;2	1;3	3;3	3;3	;3	2;3	2;3	3;3	3;3	3;3	1;2	2;3	1;3	2;3	2;2	1;2	;3	3;3	2;2	2;2	2;3
Modern roots	3;2	3;1		2;1		2;	2;		2;	3;2	2;	2;1	2;1	2;2	2;2				2;2	2;2	2;
Modern plant material							2;						2;			2;			2;	2;	
Snail																					
Bone fragments																					
Ashy material																					
Woody material																					
Charred plant remains (total counts)																					
Avena species (Oat; awn fragments)			P			;5															
Avena species (Oat; grain)			P			1;															
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)															1;						
Indeterminate cereal grains					;1	1;54	2;9						3;17	1;16	1;2				1;9	;1	
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; glume)			P			;20	20+;100+						1;29	;34	1;				;15	;3	
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; spikelets)																					
Triticum species (Wheat; awn fragments)																					
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)			P										3;								
Other plant remains (relative abundance)																					
Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Onion Couch grass; tuber)																					
Betula pendula (Birch)	A;	A;	A;	B;		B;B		B;	;A				B;	B;	B;	A;		A;B	B;	A;	
Bromus species (Broom grass)						;B*	;B*												;A*		
Cardus/Cirsium species (Thistles)									A;								C;				A;
Carex (Sedges) lenticular type																A;					
Carex (Sedges) (trigonus type)						;A*							;A*								
Chenopodioideae (goosefoots) cf. Atriplex sp.?						B;A				B;C		A;	A;	A;A	A;	A;					
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn; seed)																					
Corylus avellana (Hazel nut; shell)																					
Falopia convolvulus (Black Bindweed)										B;			A;								B;B
Galium species (Bedstraw)																					
Galeopsis species (Hemp-nettles)																					
Glebionis segetum (Corn-marigold)																					
Senecio cf. vulgaris (Ragwort)																					
Lamium spp. (deadnettle)																					
Montia fontana (Blinks)																					
Medicago species (Medick)																A;	A;				
Persicaria lapathifolia (Pale persicaria)																					
Persicaria species (Knotweeds)				A*;						B;B						A;	D;		A;A	;B	B;
Plantago species (Plantains; fruit)																					
Poa species (Grasses)	A*;		C*;			;D*	D+;						A*;C*	;B*						;B*	
Polygonum aviculare (Knotgrass)														A;A							A;
Polygonum species (Knotgrasses)	B;	A;						;B		B;											B;
Potentilla species (Cinquefoils)													;A								
Ranunculus subsp ranulculus (Buttercups)													B;B		A;	A;			;A		
Raphanus raphanistrum (Wild Radish)	B;A	;A	B;			;A		;B						B;B							
Rosaceaea family (Rose family)																					
Rubus species (brambleberry family)	B;		B;						;A												

Rumex species (Docks)																					A;
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (elder)												A;							A;		
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> (Corn Spurrey)			B*;											:A	A:A						
<i>Stellaria species</i> (Stichworts)																					
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Common Dandelion)																					
<i>Trifolium species</i> (Clover)																					
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)																					
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																					
Unidentified sp.																					

Sample	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Context	1110	1109	1095	1113	1073	1127	1130	1139	1145	1177	1148	1179	1180	1141	1143	1117	1171	1182	1195	1192	1198
Cut	1080	1080			1071	1005	1129	1005		1045	1005	1045	1045	1142	1144	1116	1116	1204	1118	1141	1085
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Wall	Layer	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Layer	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Heart h	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	P-hle	Ditch
Group				1650	1647	1616	1618	1614		1647	1614	1647	1648			1628	1628	1613			1629
Volume processed (litres)	30	10	20	20	30	20	20	20	20	20	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20
Flot matrix (relative abundance)																					
Charcoal	2;3	2;3		1;2	1;3	1;1	1;1	1;	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	2;	3;3	1;	1;3	1;	1;3	1;2	2;3	2;3
Modern roots	2;	2;1		3;2	3;1	2;2	3;3	3;	3;1	3;1	3;1	3;1	2;	1;	3;	3;	3;	3;1	3;2	2;1	2;1
Modern plant material						2;2															
Snail																					
Bone fragments																					
Ashy material																					
Woody material																					
Charred plant remains (total counts)																					
Avena species (Oat; awn fragments)																					
Avena species (Oat; grain)																					
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																					
Indeterminate cereal grains	20;50+	9;50+	2;2	:1	5;					11;17		2;2						1;	7;1		
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; glume)	13;100+	1;100+	:4							:34		3;4								14;1	
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; spikelets)																					
Triticum species (Wheat; awn fragments)																				1;	
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)	:50+	:100+																		6;1	
Other plant remains (relative abundance)																					
Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Onion Couch grass; tuber)																					
<i>Betula pendula</i> (Birch)	B;	A;	A;A							B;	A;					B;	B;		B;	A;A	
<i>Bromus species</i> (Broom grass)	A*;C*	A*;C*								A*;C*		A*;			A*;					A*;	
<i>Cardus/Cirsium species</i> (Thistles)																					
<i>Carex</i> (Sedges) lenticular type)																					
<i>Carex</i> (Sedges) (trigonus type)		A*;								B*;A*											
<i>Chenopodioidae</i> (goosefoots) cf. <i>Atriplex</i> sp.?	B;		:A	:B			:A			A;A		A;							:A		A;
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn; seed)																					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut; shell)																					
<i>Falopia convolvulus</i> (Black Bindweed)	A;		B;A	B;B	B;					A;						A;					
<i>Galium species</i> (Bedstraw)																					
<i>Galeopsis species</i> (Hemp-nettles)																					
<i>Glebionis segetum</i> (Corn-marigold)																					
<i>Senecio</i> cf. <i>vulgaris</i> (Ragwort)																					
<i>Lamium</i> spp. (deadnettle)																					
<i>Montia fontana</i> (Blinks)	A;																				
<i>Medicago species</i> (Medick)																					
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Pale persicaria)														C;							
<i>Persicaria species</i> (Knotweeds)	B;		:A		B;					A;				B;B	A;	A;					A;
<i>Plantago species</i> (Plantains; fruit)																					
<i>Poa species</i> (Grasses)	B;100+ *	B*;D*	:A*							B*;B*		B*;								C*;	

<i>Montia fontana</i> (Blinks)																					
<i>Medicago species</i> (Medick)																					
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Pale persicaria)																					
<i>Persicaria species</i> (Knotweeds)											A;										
<i>Plantago species</i> (Plantains; fruit)																					
<i>Poa species</i> (Grasses)																					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Knotgrass)	A;																				
<i>Polygonum species</i> (Knotgrasses)																					
<i>Potentilla species</i> (Cinquefoils)																					
<i>Ranunculus subsp ranulculus</i> (Buttercups)																					
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)																					
<i>Rosaceaea family</i> (Rose family)																					
<i>Rubus species</i> (brambleberry family)																					
<i>Rumex species</i> (Docks)																					
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (elder)																					
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> (Corn Spurrey)																					
<i>Stellaria species</i> (Stichworts)																					
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Common Dandelion)																					
<i>Trifolium species</i> (Clover)																					
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)																					
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																					
Unidentified sp.																					

Sample	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	84	85	86	87	89	90	91	92
Context	1295	1276	1277	1279	1297	1273	1301	1272	1283	1300	1284	1328	1337	1345	1347	1331	1298	1340	1358	1355	1335
Cut	1294	1274	1274	1129	1296	1005		1005	1282	1005	1282	1204	1296	1071	1071	1329	1005	1187	1357	1005	1329
Feature Type	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	R-glly	Ditch	Wall	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Cremat.	Ditch	R-glly	Ditch	Ditch	Flue	Ditch	Wall	Culvert	Ditch	Flue
Group		1617			1622	1615	1656			1616		1613	1622	1646			1616		1616		
Volume processed (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	20	40	10	10	20	30	7	20	20

Flot matrix (relative abundance)

Charcoal		1;3	1;1	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;2	2;3	1;	1;2	;2	1;3	1;2	2;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;2	1;2	1;3
Modern roots	3;	3;1	3;2	3;1	3;1	3;1	3;2	2;1	3;	3;2	;2	2;1	3;2	2;1	3;1	3;	3;1	3;1	3;2	3;2	3;
Modern plant material	1;		;2																		
Snail																					
Bone fragments																					
Ashy material																					
Woody material																					

Charred plant remains (total counts)

<i>Avena species</i> (Oat; awn fragments)																					
<i>Avena species</i> (Oat; grain)																					
<i>Hordeum sp rachis</i> (Hulled barley species rachis)																					
Indeterminate cereal grains																					
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat; glume)																					
<i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt wheat; spikelets)																					
<i>Triticum species</i> (Wheat; awn fragments)																					
<i>Triticum species</i> indeterminate (Wheat)																					

Other plant remains (relative abundance)

<i>Arrhenatherum bulbosum</i> (Onion Couch grass; tuber)																					
<i>Betula pendula</i> (Birch)	A;																				
<i>Bromus species</i> (Broom grass)																					
<i>Cardus/Cirsium species</i> (Thistles)																					
<i>Carex (Sedges) lenticular type</i>																					
<i>Carex (Sedges) (trigonous type)</i>																					
<i>Chenopodioidae</i> (goosefoots) cf. <i>Atriplex sp.?</i>																					
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn; seed)																					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut; shell)																					

<i>Triticum</i> species indeterminate (Wheat)																					
Other plant remains (relative abundance)																					
<i>Arrhenatherum bulbosum</i> (Onion Couch grass; tuber)																					
<i>Betula pendula</i> (Birch)			;A				A;					A;		B;				;A	A;	A;	B;
<i>Bromus</i> species (Broom grass)																					
<i>Cardus/Cirsium</i> species (Thistles)						;A													A;		
<i>Carex</i> (Sedges) lenticular type)																					
<i>Carex</i> (Sedges) (trigonus type)																					
<i>Chenopodioidae</i> (goosefoots) cf. <i>Atriplex</i> sp.?	B;						A;B	C;				A;		;B							;A
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn; seed)																					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazelnut; shell)																					
<i>Falopia convolvulus</i> (Black Bindweed)																					;A
<i>Galium</i> species (Bedstraw)																					
<i>Galeopsis</i> species (Hemp-nettles)																					
<i>Glebionis segetum</i> (Corn-marigold)																					
<i>Senecio</i> cf. <i>vulgaris</i> (Ragwort)																				;C	;B
<i>Lamium</i> spp.(deadnettle)																					
<i>Montia fontana</i> (Blinks)																					
<i>Medicago</i> species (Medick)																					
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Pale persicaria)																					C;D
<i>Persicaria</i> species (Knotweeds)			A;		C;C	A;						B;A		;B		A;					
<i>Plantago</i> species (Plantains; fruit)																					
<i>Poa</i> species (Grasses)																					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (Knotgrass)	C;B			A;		C;C	B;A					B;		B;B	B;					A;	
<i>Polygonum</i> species (Knotgrasses)																					
<i>Potentilla</i> species (Cinquefoils)																					;A
<i>Ranunculus subsp ranulculus</i> (Buttercups)	A;																				;A
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)				;A								A;			A;	C;		;A			
Rosaceaea family (Rose family)																					
<i>Rubus</i> species (brambleberry family)																					
<i>Rumex</i> species (Docks)							A;B														
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (elder)																					
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> (Corn Spurrey)																					;A
<i>Stellaria</i> species (Stichworts)																					;B
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Common Dandelion)																					;A
<i>Trifolium</i> species (Clover)																					A;
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (Stinging nettle)																					
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																					
Unidentified sp.																					

Sample	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
Context	1471	1472	1473	1442	1445	1484	1486	1487	1492	1503	1505	1494	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1514	1515	1518	1677
Cut	1420	1274	1467	1005	1444	1483	1485	1493	1491	1495	1504	1493	1465	1467			1467	1513	1274	1519	
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Culvert	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Culvert	Culvert	Culvert	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch			Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	
Group	1635	1617	1633	1619				1516		1654	1652						1633				
Volume processed (litres)	20	10	20	20	20	10	10	20	20	20	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	20	10	20	20
Flot matrix (relative abundance)																					
Charcoal	1;1	1;1	1;1	1;3	1;2	1;2	1;3	1;3	1;	2;2	1;2	2;2	1;2	1;2	1;	1;	2;	2;2	1;3	1;1	1;1
Modern roots	3;3	3;3	3;3	3;1	3;2	3;2	3;1	3;1	3;	2;2	3;2	2;2	3;2	3;2	3;	3;	2;	2;2	3;1	3;3	3;3
Modern plant material																					
Snail																					
Bone fragments																					
Ashy material																					
Woody material																					1;
Charred plant remains (total counts)																					
<i>Avena</i> species (Oat; awn fragments)																					
<i>Avena</i> species (Oat; grain)																					

Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																					
Indeterminate cereal grains													1;				1;				5;
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; glume)												1;									
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; spikelets)																					
Triticum species (Wheat; awn fragments)																					
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																					
Other plant remains (relative abundance)																					
Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Onion Couch grass; tuber)																					
Betula pendula (Birch)			B;	B;													A;				;A A;
Bromus species (Broom grass)																					
Cardus/Cirsium species (Thistles)																					
Carex (Sedges) lenticular type)																					
Carex (Sedges) (trigonus type)																					
Chenopodioidae (goosefoots) cf. Atriplex sp.?						B;	A;						A;			A;				A;	
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn; seed)																					
Corylus avellana (Hazelnut; shell)																					
Falopia convolvulus (Black Bindweed)																					
Galium species (Bedstraw)																					
Galeopsis species (Hemp-nettles)																					
Glebionis segetum (Corn-marigold)																					
Senecio cf. vulgaris (Ragwort)																					
Lamium spp.(deadnettle)																					
Montia fontana (Blinks)																					
Medicago species (Medick)																					
Persicaria lapathifolia (Pale persicaria)																					
Persicaria species (Knotweeds)						B;			;B		B;						A;			;A	
Plantago species (Plantains; fruit)																					
Poa species (Grasses)																					
Polygonum aviculare (Knotgrass)						B;			B;											A;A	A;
Polygonum species (Knotgrasses)																					
Potentilla species (Cinquefoils)																					
Ranunculus subsp ranulculus (Buttercups)	A;																			A;	A;
Raphanus raphanistrum (Wild Radish)																				A;	A;A
Rosaceaea family (Rose family)																					
Rubus species (brambleberry family)										A;											;A
Rumex species (Docks)																					
Sambucus nigra (elder)																					
Spergula arvensis (Corn Spurrey)																					B;
Stellaria species (Stichworts)																					
Taraxacum officinale (Common Dandelion)																					
Trifolium species (Clover)																					B;
Urtica dioica (Stinging nettle)																					
Veronica hederifolia (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																					
Unidentified sp.																					

Sample	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186
Context	1507	1501	1519	1522	1525	1529	1530	1532	1523	1524	1533	1526	1538	1543	1549	1556	1557	1536	1534	1490	1554

Cut	1005	1502	1518	1493	1479	1493	1528	1531	1527	1527	1493	1493	1537	1542	1513	1541	1513	1005	1005	1489	1489
Feature Type	Ditch	P-hle	Ditch	Ditch	P-hle	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	P-hle	P-hle	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Culvert	Ditch	Culvert	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit
Group	1619		1633	1627		1627						1627				1632	1654	1616	1614		
Volume processed (litres)	20	10	10	20	2	20	20	5	5	5	20	20	10	10	10	20	10	20	20	10	10
<u>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</u>																					
Charcoal	1;2	1;1	1;2	1;1	1;1	1;2	1;2	1;2	1;1		2;2	1;1	33	1;3	1;3	2;3	1;2	1;2	1;3	2;2	1;
Modern roots	3;2	3;3	3;2	3;3	3;3	3;2	3;2	3;2	3;3		2;2	3;3	1;1	3;	3;	2;	3;2	2;2	3;	2;2	3;
Modern plant material																					
Snail											2;									1;	
Bone fragments																		2;			
Ashy material																					
Woody material																					
<u>Charred plant remains (total counts)</u>																					
Avena species (Oat; awn fragments)																					
Avena species (Oat; grain)																					
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)			;?1																		
Indeterminate cereal grains			;2		;?1													1;1		6;	
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; glume)			;17		1;																5;
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; spikelets)			;5																		
Triticum species (Wheat; awn fragments)																					
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																					
<u>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</u>																					
Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Onion Couch grass; tuber)																					
Betula pendula (Birch)			A;	A;								B;							A;	B;	A;
Bromus species (Broom grass)																					
Cardus/Cirsium species (Thistles)			A;																		
Carex (Sedges) lenticular type)																					
Carex (Sedges) (trigonus type)																					
Chenopodioideae (goosefoots) cf. Atriplex sp.?				A;A			;A		;A			A;									
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn; seed)																					
Corylus avellana (Hazelnut; shell)																					
Falopia convolvulus (Black Bindweed)						A;	A;														
Galium species (Bedstraw)																					
Galeopsis species (Hemp-nettles)																					
Glebionis segetum (Corn-marigold)																					
Senecio cf. vulgaris (Ragwort)																					
Lamium spp.(deadnettle)			;A																		
Montia fontana (Blinks)																					
Medicago species (Medick)																					
Persicaria lapathifolia (Pale persicaria)									;A												
Persicaria species (Knotweeds)						A;							B;			A;				B;	
Plantago species (Plantains; fruit)																					
Poa species (Grasses)			;A*	;B*																	
Polygonum aviculare (Knotgrass)															A;				;A	B;	A;
Polygonum species (Knotgrasses)																					
Potentilla species (Cinquefoils)																					
Ranunculus subsp ranulculus (Buttercups)				A;								A;			;A						
Raphanus raphanistrum (Wild Radish)				B;		A;							A;			;A				A;	
Rosaceaea family (Rose family)											;?1										
Rubus species (brambleberry family)															;A						
Rumex species (Docks)																					
Sambucus nigra (elder)																					
Spergula arvensis (Corn Spurrey)			A;														A;				
Stellaria species (Stichworts)																					
Taraxacum officinale (Common Dandelion)																					
Trifolium species (Clover)			;A																		
Urtica dioica (Stinging nettle)																					

<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)																			
Unidentified sp.																			

Sample	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204
Context	1462	1460	1568	1540	1428	1589	1567	1548	1579	1580	1561	1545	1546	1597	1575	1592	1605	1571
Cut	1104	1071	1541	1541	1427	1541	1547	1547	1583	1583	1435	1544	1544	1544	1576	1541	1576	
Feature Type	Con-C	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	S-soil
Group	1645		1632			1632		1635		1629	1624	1637	1638	1637	1634		1638	
Volume processed (litres)	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20	10	5	10	10	10	10	5	5
<i>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</i>																		
Charcoal	1;2	1;3	2;	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;2	1;3	1;3		1;	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;	1;2	1;2
Modern roots	3;2	3;1	2;	3;1	3;	3;1	3;1	3;2	3;1	3;1	3;	3;	3;	3;	3;	3;	3;2	3;2
Modern plant material								1;										
Snail																		
Bone fragments																		
Ashy material			1;															
Woody material																		
<i>Charred plant remains (total counts)</i>																		
Avena species (Oat; awn fragments)																		
Avena species (Oat; grain)																		
Hordeum sp rachis (Hulled barley species rachis)																		
Indeterminate cereal grains		;1										1;			1;		;1	
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; glume)																		
Triticum spelta (Spelt wheat; spikelets)																		
Triticum species (Wheat; awn fragments)																		
Triticum species indeterminate (Wheat)																		
<i>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</i>																		
Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Onion Couch grass; tuber)																		
Betula pendula (Birch)														C;	A;			
Bromus species (Broom grass)																		
Cardus/Cirsium species (Thistles)																		
Carex (Sedges) lenticular type)																		
Carex (Sedges) (trigonus type)															A*;			
Chenopodioideae (goosefoots) cf. Atriplex sp.?			;B															
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn; seed)																		
Corylus avellana (Hazelnut; shell)																		
Falopia convolvulus (Black Bindweed)																		
Galium species (Bedstraw)																		
Galeopsis species (Hemp-nettles)																		
Glebionis segetum (Corn-marigold)																		
Senecio cf. vulgaris (Ragwort)																		
Lamium spp.(deadnettle)																		
Montia fontana (Blinks)																		
Medicago species (Medick)																		
Persicaria lapathifolia (Pale persicaria)																		
Persicaria species (Knotweeds)	A;	B;	B;B	B;A		B;		A;					A;					
Plantago species (Plantains; fruit)																		
Poa species (Grasses)																		
Polygonum aviculare (Knotgrass)			A;B	B;	A;A	B;B												
Polygonum species (Knotgrasses)																		
Potentilla species (Cinquefoils)																		
Ranunculus subsp ranulculus (Buttercups)				A;														
Raphanus raphanistrum (Wild Radish)		B;		B;	A;		A;											
Rosaceaea family (Rose family)																		

<i>Rubus species (brambleberry family)</i>																				
<i>Rumex species (Docks)</i>																				
<i>Sambucus nigra (elder)</i>													A;							
<i>Spergula arvensis (Corn Spurrey)</i>																				
<i>Stellaria species (Stichworts)</i>																				
<i>Taraxacum officinale (Common Dandelion)</i>															A;					
<i>Trifolium species (Clover)</i>				A;																
<i>Urtica dioica (Stinging nettle)</i>																				
<i>Veronica hederifolia (Ivy-leaved Speedwell)</i>																				
Unidentified sp.																				

TWG-2

Sample	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	20	21	23	25	26	28	29	30	31	32	33	35
Context	2020	2022	2027	2031	2033	2033	2032	2037	2045	2050	2055	2064	2027	2074	2087	2069	2070	2084	2086	2099
Cut	2019	2021	2025	2030	2021	2021	2021	2036	2044	2019	2021	2053	2025	2071	2085	2068	2083	2021	2085	2097
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Gully	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit
Group	2176	2175			2175	2175	2175			2176	2175	2178						2175		
Volume processed (litres)																				
<u>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</u>																				
Charcoal	1;3	1;3	1;2	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;3	1;	1;3	;3	1;2	2;	1;3	3;3	3;3	2;3		1;
Modern roots	3;1	3;1	3;2	3;1	3;1	3;1	3;1	3;1	3;1	3;	3;1		3;2	2;	3;1			2;	3;	3;
Modern plant material			1;																	
<u>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</u>																				
<i>Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Onion Couch grass; tuber)</i>										?A*;										
<i>Betula pendula (Birch)</i>		A;			A;		B;	B;		A;			A;	B;	B;			B;	A;	
<i>Brassica species</i>	;A																			
<i>Cardus/Cirsium species</i>	A;																			
<i>Carex (Sedges) (trigonus type)</i>																				
<i>Chenopodioideae (goosefoots) cf. Atriplex sp.?</i>	A;	B;	;A	A;	A;		;A			B;			A;	A;						
<i>Falopia convolvulus</i>	;A				B;A		A;			A;	A;A		;A							
<i>Galium sp.</i>																				
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia (Pale persicaria)</i>	A;																			
<i>Persicaria sp.</i>	B;	A;			B;										;A					A;
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>																				
<i>Polygonum sp (knotweed)</i>											;A									
<i>Ranunculus subsp ranulculus</i>	B;			A;			A;B			B;			;B		B;			B;A		
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum (Wild Radish)</i>			;B		B;B		A;	;A		B;					B;		B;	B;		
<i>Rubus spp. (brambleberr- famil-)</i>		A;	;A		A;									;A						
<i>Taraxacum officinale (common dandelion)</i>																				
<i>Urtica dioica (Stinging nettle)</i>			;B																	
Unidentified sp.																1*;				

Sample	37	43	44	45	53	56	60	61	62
Context	2029	2125	2122	2124	2126	2152	2164	2166	2167
Cut	2028	2051	2121	2123	2120	2150	2162	2165	2168
Feature Type	Gully	Ditch	P-hle	P-hle	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch
Group		2179						2175	2175
Volume processed (litres)									
<u>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</u>									
Charcoal	1;3	1;1	1;3	1;	1;	1;3	3;3	1;	1;2
Modern roots	3;	3;3	3;1	3;	3;	3;		3;	3;2
Modern plant material									
<u>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</u>									
<i>Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Onion Couch grass; tuber)</i>									

<i>Betula pendula</i> (Birch)	B;		B;						
<i>Brassica</i> species									
<i>Cardus/Cirsium</i> species									
<i>Carex</i> (Sedges) (<i>trigonus</i> type)									
<i>Chenopodioideae</i> (goosefoots) <i>cf. Atriplex</i> sp.?	;A		B;		B;	;B			
<i>Falopia convolvulus</i>		;A				;B		;B	;A
<i>Galium</i> sp.									
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (<i>Pale persicaria</i>)									
<i>Persicaria</i> sp.									
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>					A;				
<i>Polygonum</i> sp (<i>knotweed</i>)									
<i>Ranunculus subsp ranunculus</i>	A;			A;	A;	;B	B;	;B	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (<i>Wild Radish</i>)	;A								
<i>Rubus</i> spp. (<i>brambleberr- famil-</i>)									
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (<i>common dandelion</i>)								;B	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (<i>Stinging nettle</i>)									
Unidentified sp.									

APPENDIX 5: FIGURES






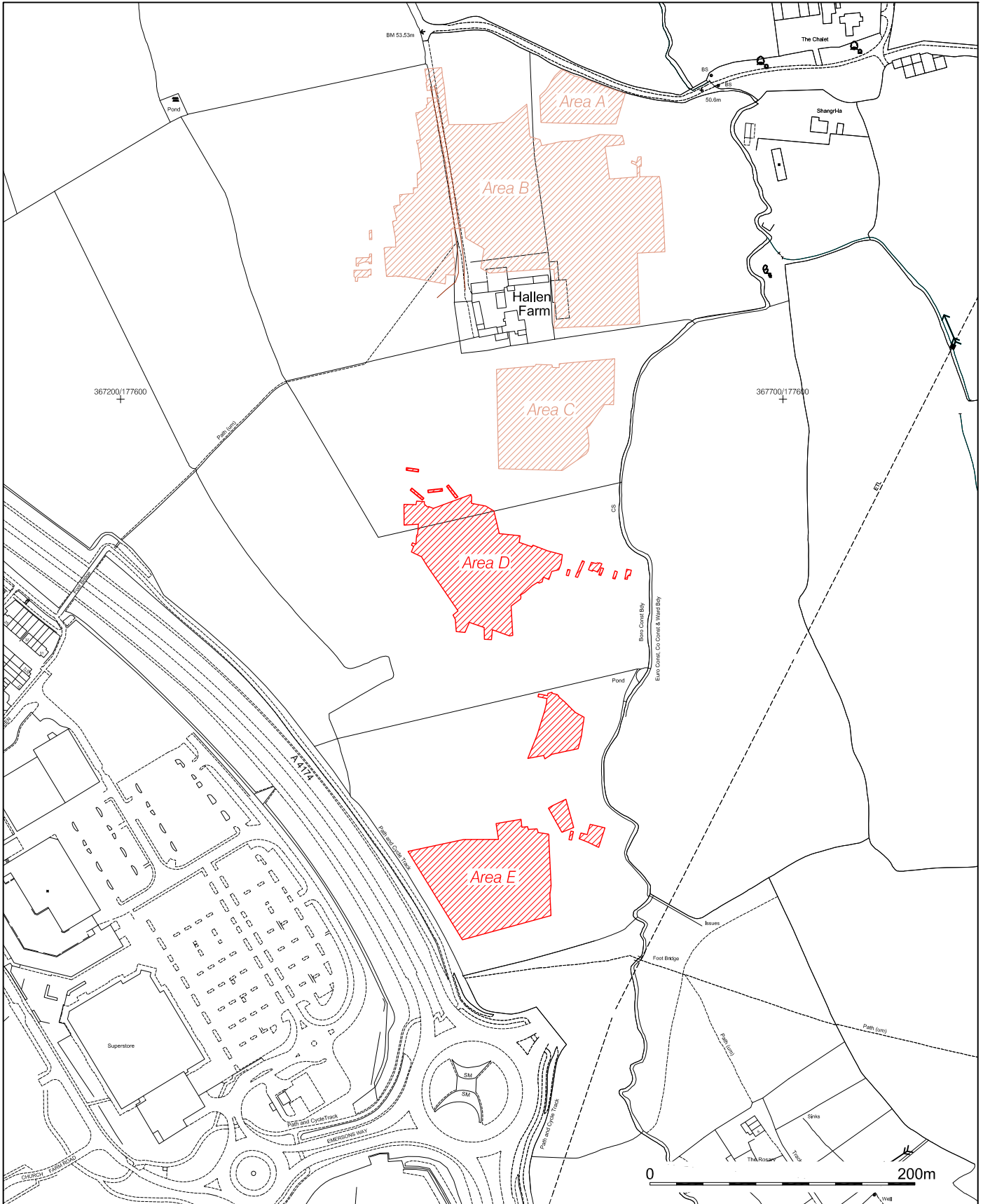
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2014</p>	<p>PROJECT: Emersons Green Gateway, Bristol, South Gloucestershire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10570</p> <p>CLIENT: Taylor Wimpey PLC</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: July 2014</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced 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.



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FIGURE: 2

KEY:

 Areas of excavation



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Figure 2: Detailed location of Areas D & E (showing Areas A, B & C).


PROJECT:
Emersons Green Gateway,
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South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:
Taylor Wimpey PLC

SCALE: 1:500 at A3

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KEY:
 Limit of excavation



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FIGURE:
3

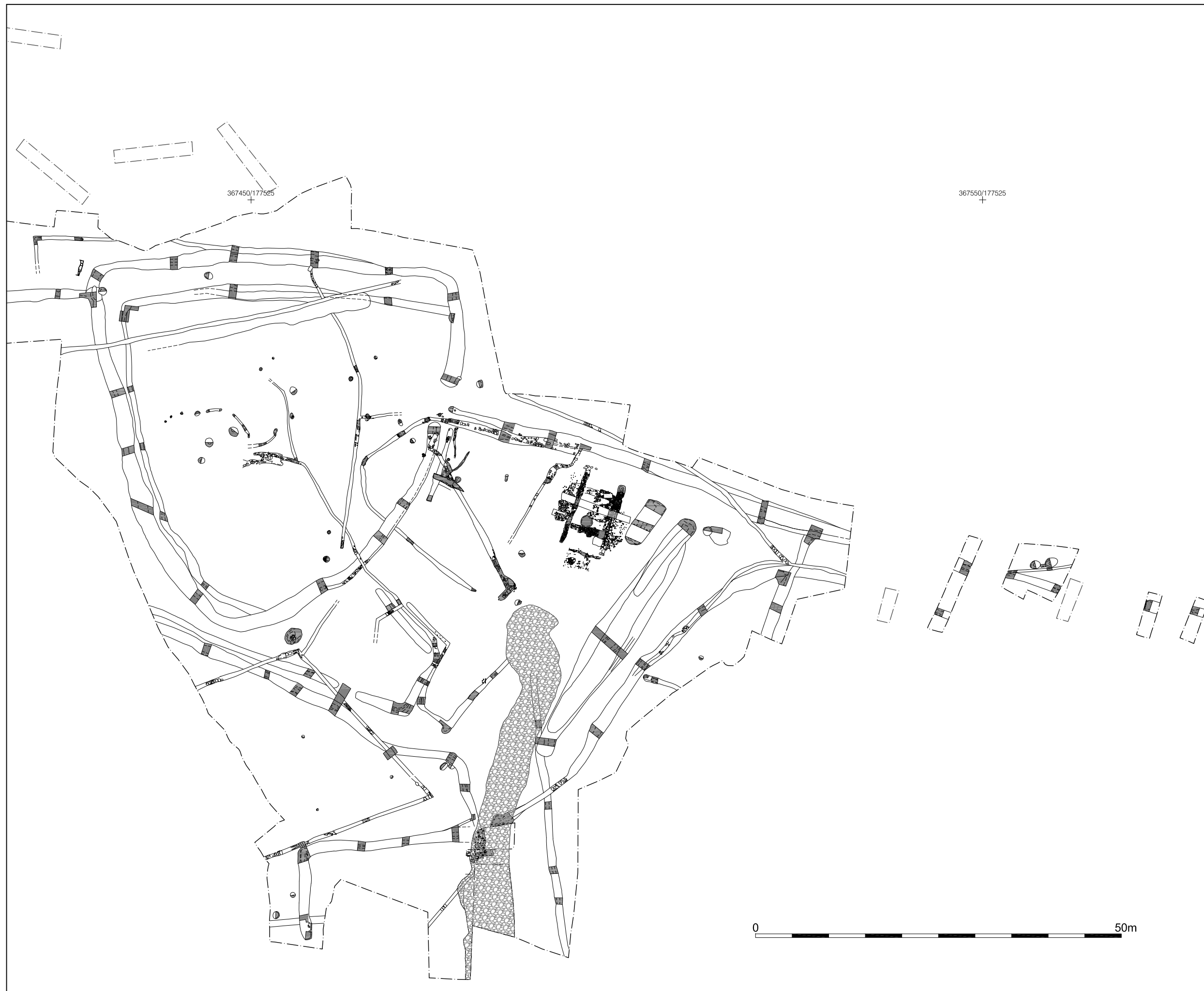


Figure 3: Area D; overall plan.

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KEY:

[1000]	Context number
	Excavated portion
	Section location
	Limit of excavation

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FIGURE:
4

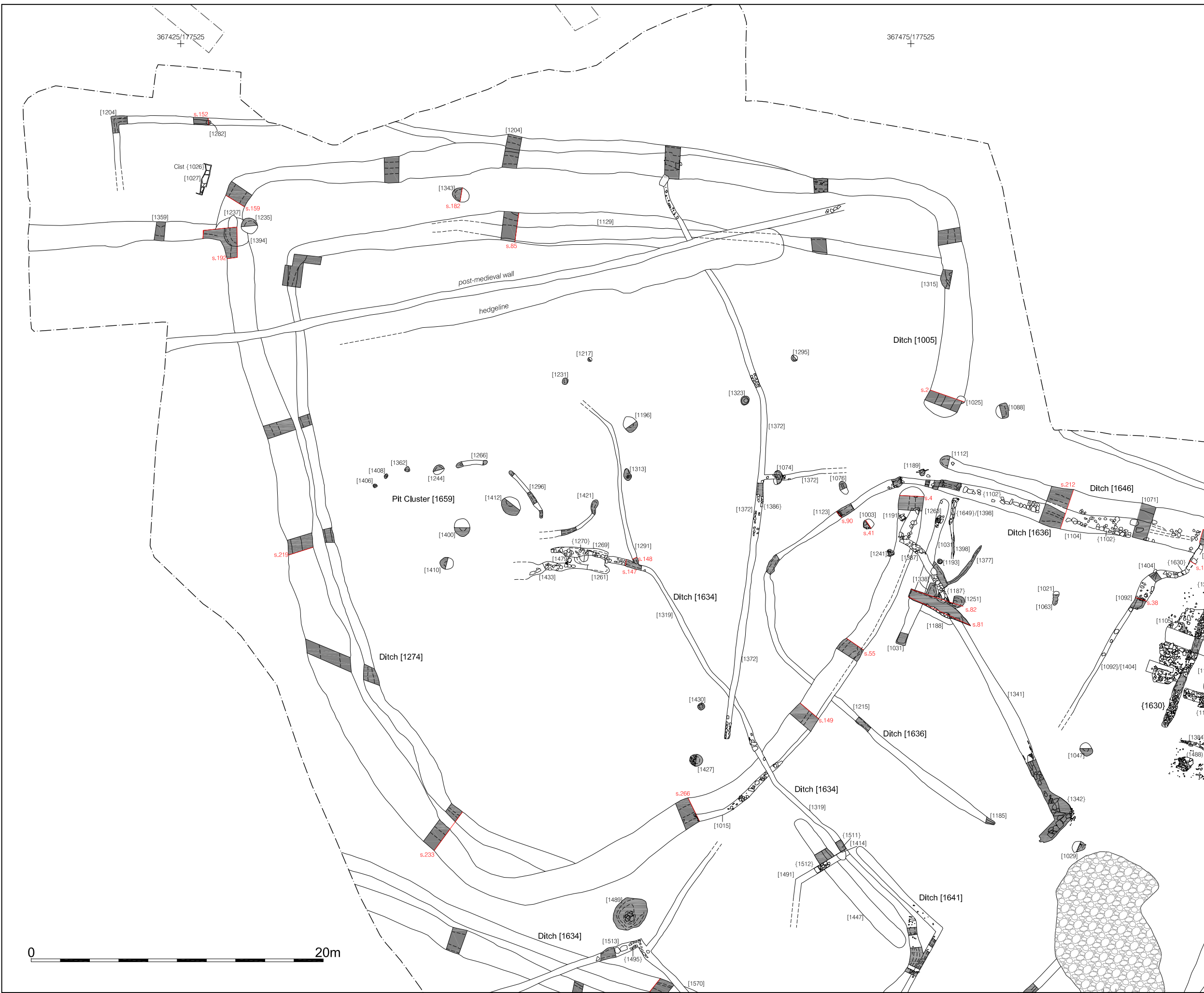


Figure 4: Area D; detail of north-western part.

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KEY:

- [1000] Context number
- Excavated portion
- Section location
- Limit of excavation



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FIGURE:

5



Figure 5: Area D; detail of eastern part.

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

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KEY:

[1000]	Context number
	Excavated portion
	Section location
	Limit of excavation


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FIGURE:
6

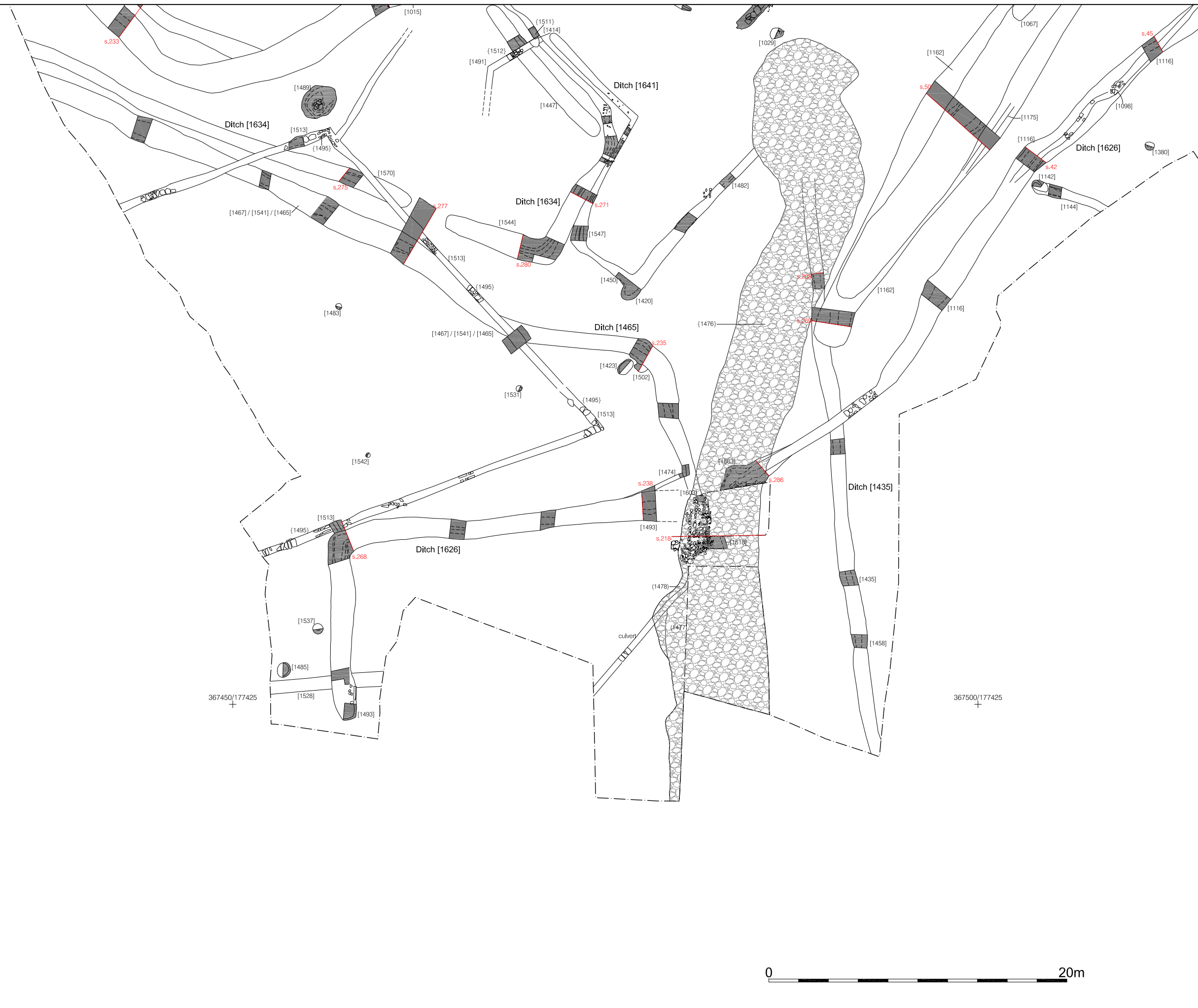


Figure 6: Area D; detail of southern part.

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KEY:

- [1000] Context number
- Excavated portion
- Limit of excavation



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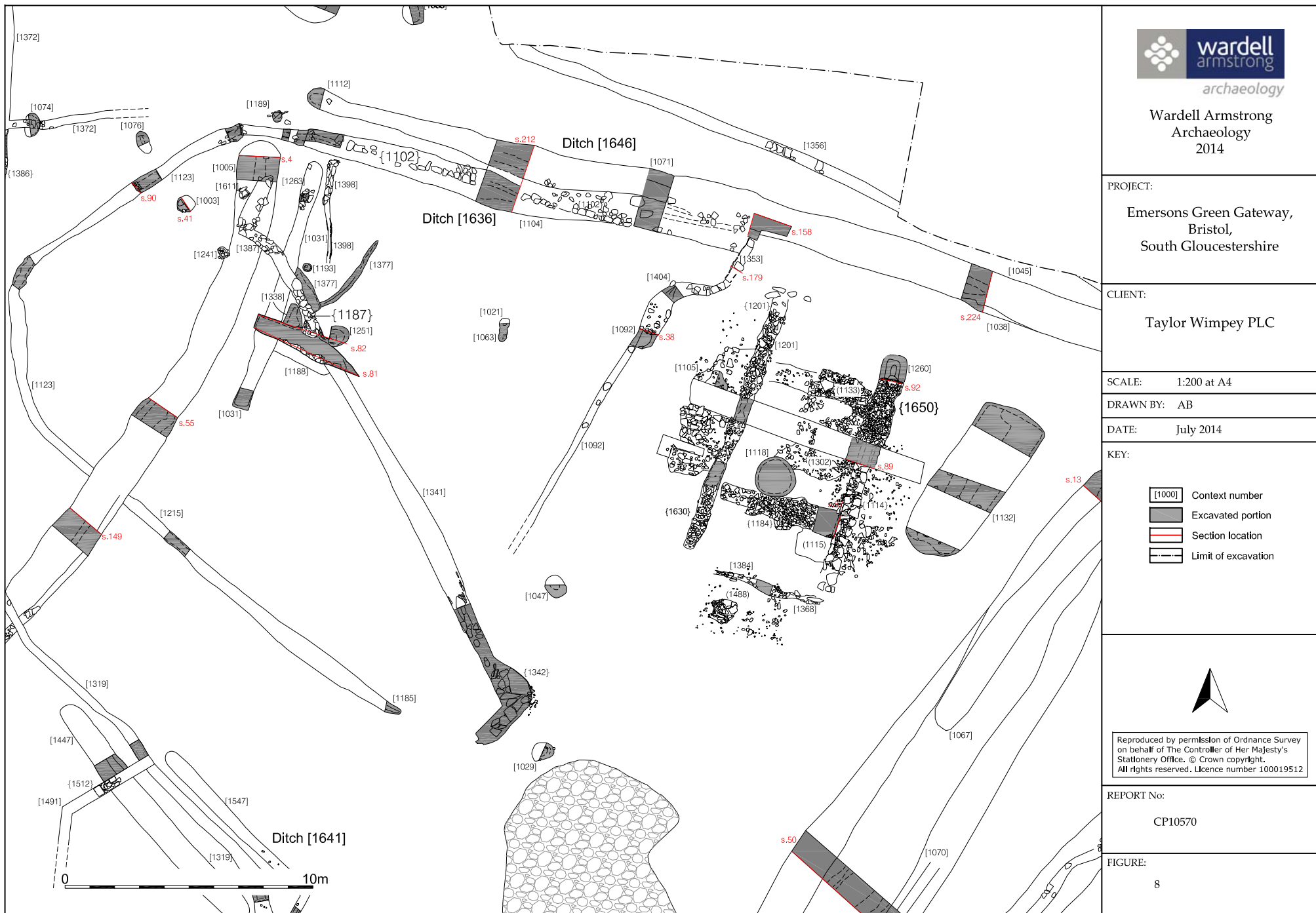
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FIGURE:

7



Figure 7: Area D; detail of east side trenches.



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- KEY:
- [1000] Context number
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 - Section location
 - Limit of excavation



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FIGURE:
8

Figure 8: Plan of structure {1650} and foundations {1187} & {1102}.



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- KEY:
- Phase 1
 - Phase 2
 - Phase 3
 - Phase 4
 - Phase 5
 - Phase 6
 - Phase 7
 - Phase 8
 - Phase 9



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FIGURE:
9

Figure 9: Area D; Phased plan.

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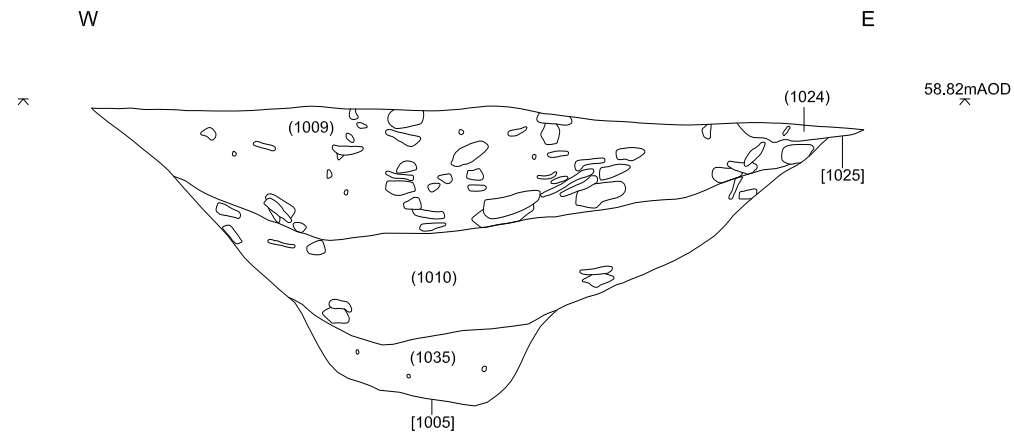
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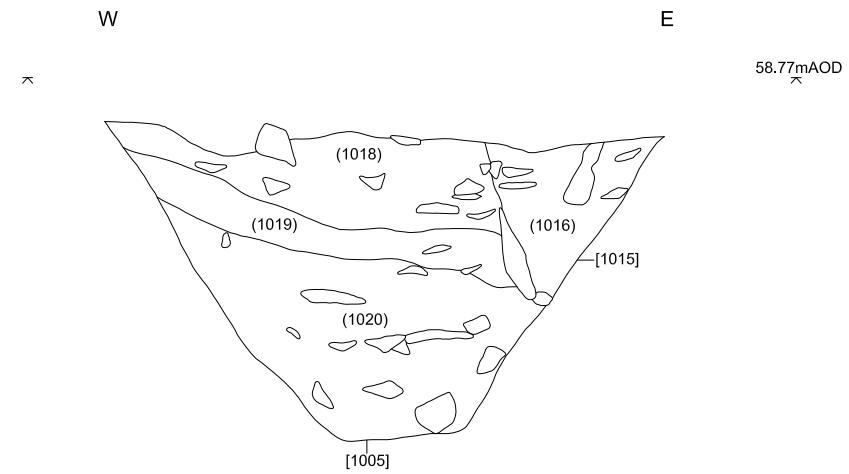
KEY:
(101) Context number
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CP10570

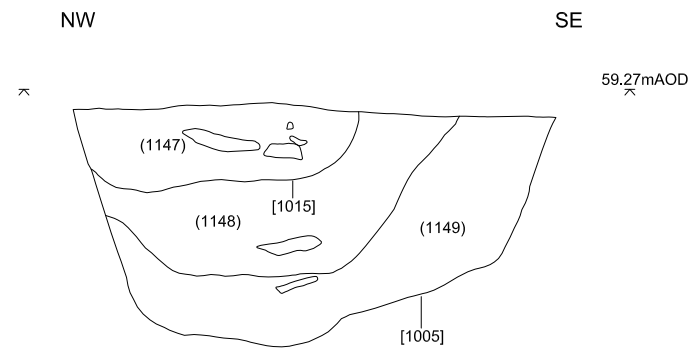
FIGURE:
10



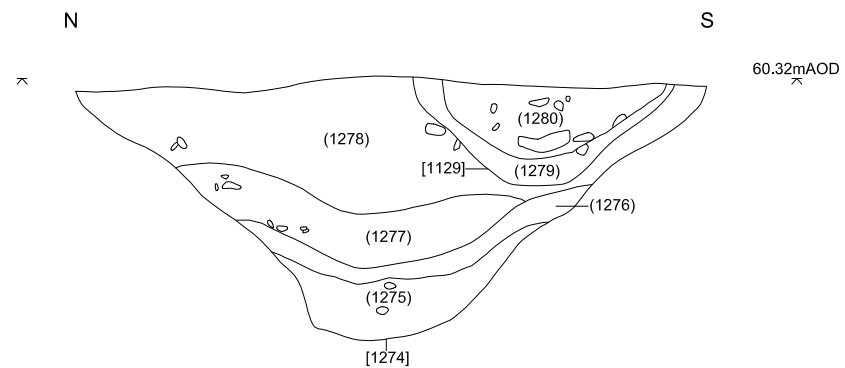
Section 2. South facing section across enclosure ditch [1005] at the northern side of the entranceway.



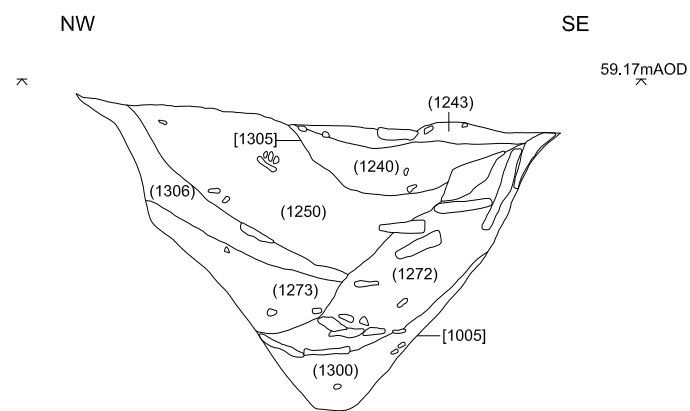
Section 4. South facing section across enclosure ditch [1005] and feature [1015] at the southern side of the entranceway.



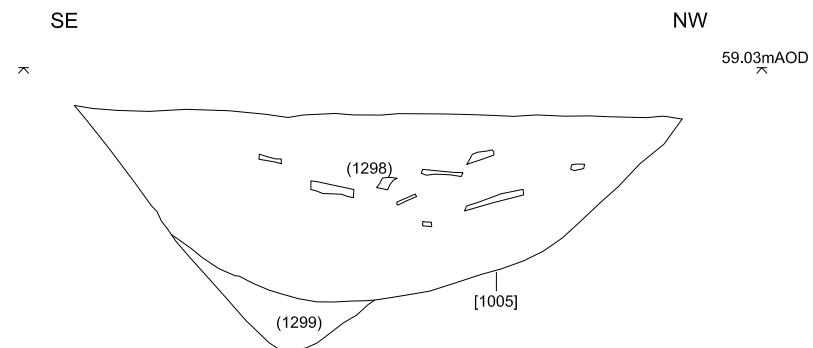
Section 55. South-west facing section of enclosure ditch [1005] along its eastern boundary, and feature [1015].



Section 85. West facing section across earlier enclosure ditch [1274] and re-cut [1129].



Section 149. South-west facing section across enclosure ditch [1005] along its eastern boundary and feature [1305].



Section 159. North-east facing section across enclosure ditch [1005] at its north-west corner.



Figure 10: Area D; sections across enclosure ditches in northwest area (1).

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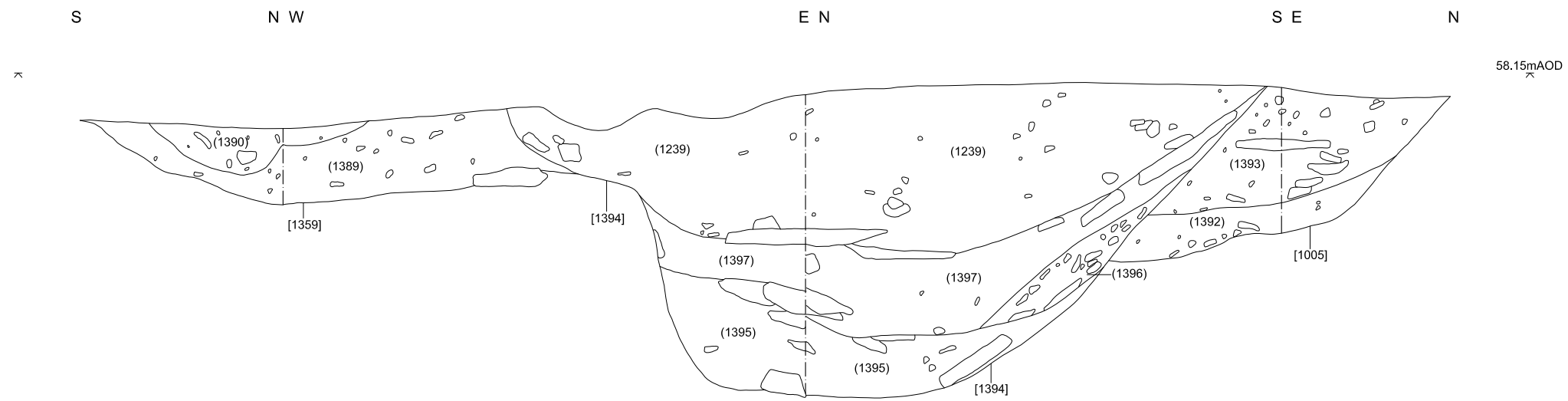
DRAWN BY: AB

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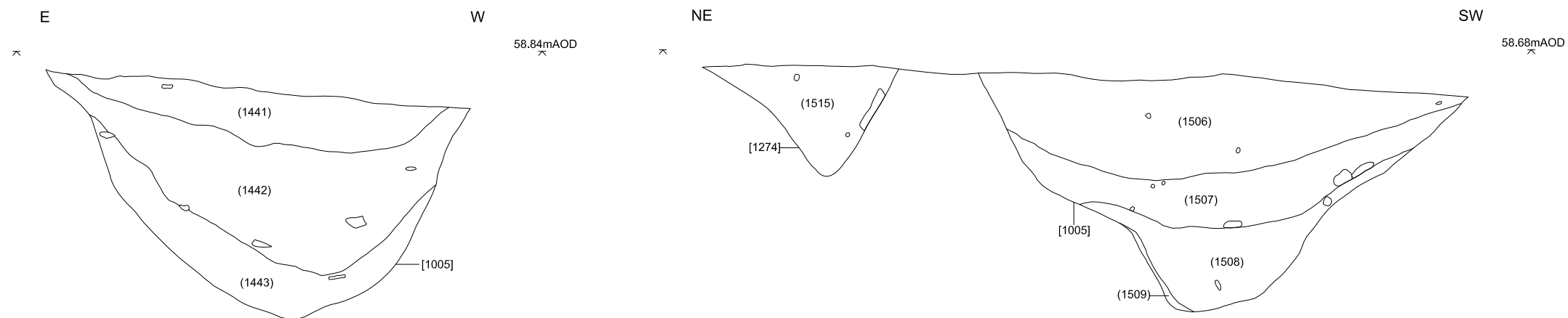
KEY:
(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

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CP10570

FIGURE:
11

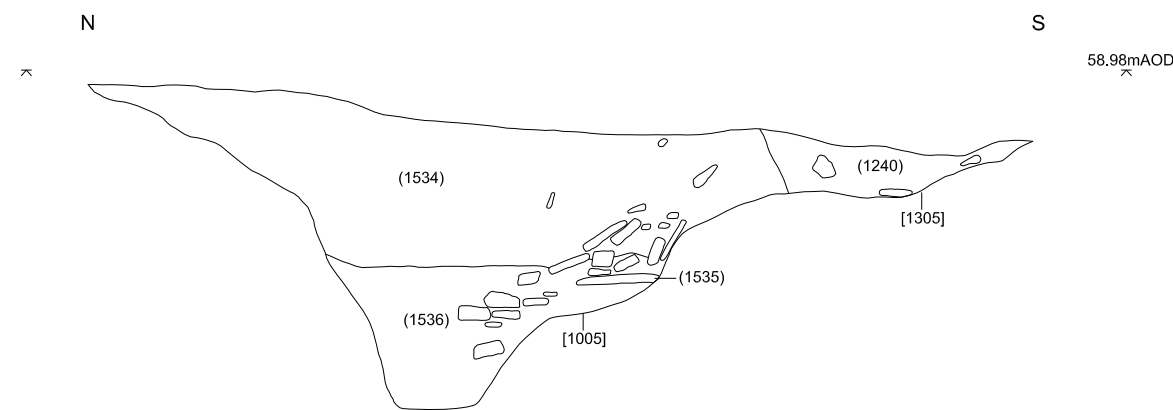


Section 192. East facing, south facing, west facing and north facing section across ditch [1359], enclosure ditch [1005] and pits [1394] and [1237]



Section 219. North facing section of ditch [1005].

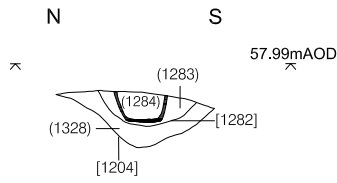
Section 233. North-west facing section across boundary ditches [1005] and [1274] along the south-west boundary.



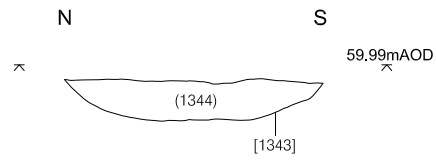
Section 266. West-southwest facing section across enclosure ditch [1005] along its southern boundary.



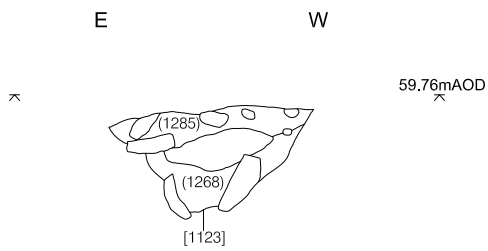
Figure 11: Area D; sections across enclosure ditches in northwest area (2).



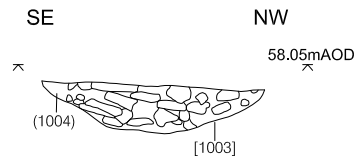
Section 152. West facing section across pit [1282] and gully [1204].



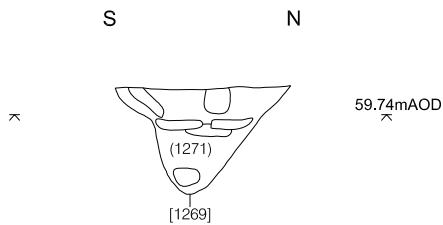
Section 182. West facing section across pit [1343].



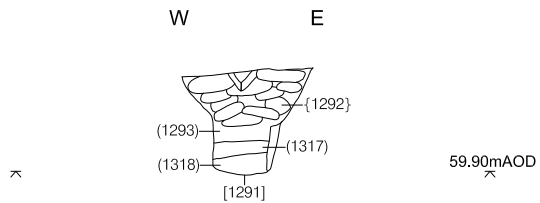
Section 90. North-east facing section across gully [1123].



Section 41. West facing section of pit [1003].



Section 147. East facing section across ditch [1269].



Section 148. South facing section across drain [1291].



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FIGURE: 12

KEY:

(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

Figure 12: Area D; sections across features in northwest part.

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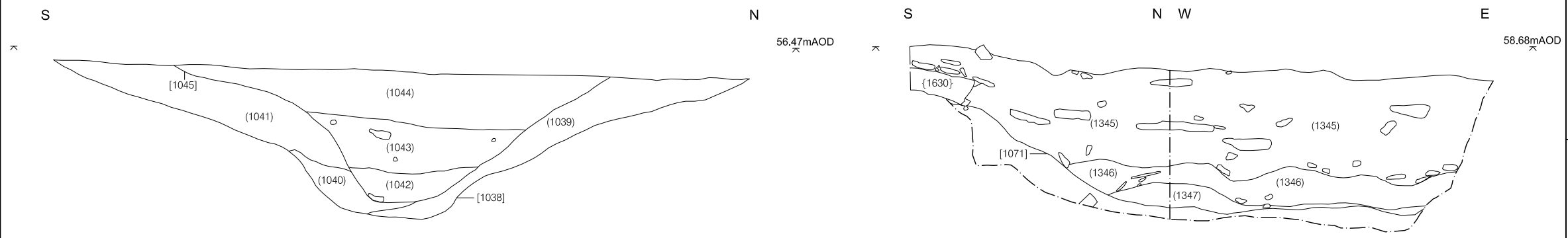
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DATE: July 2014

KEY:
(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

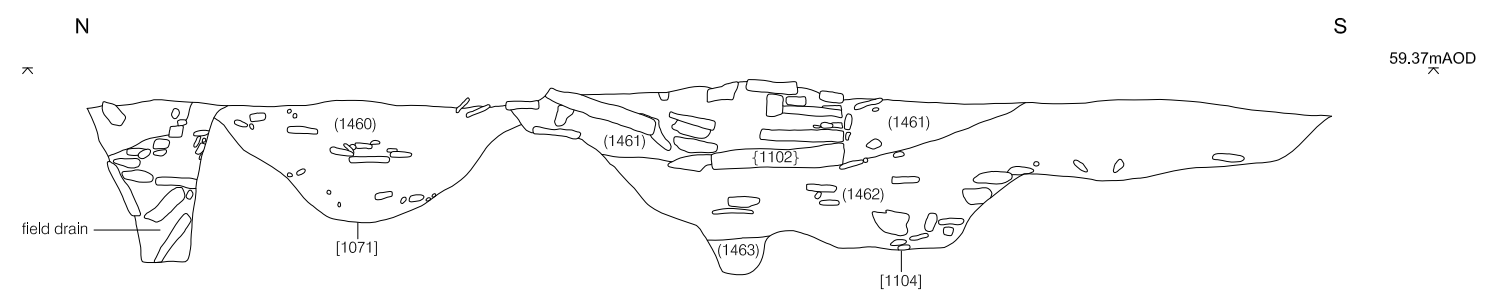
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FIGURE:
13

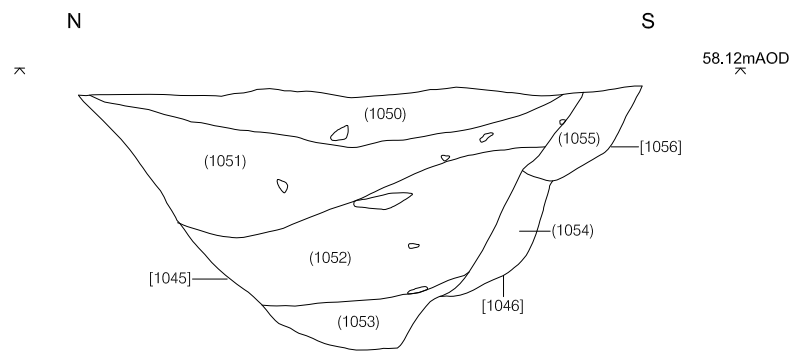


Section 6. East facing section across ditches [1045] and [1038].

Section 158. East facing and south facing section across ditch [1071].



Section 212. West facing section across ditches [1071] and [1104].



Section 224. West facing section across ditches [1045], [1046] and [1056].



Figure 13: Area D; sections across ditches in northeast area.

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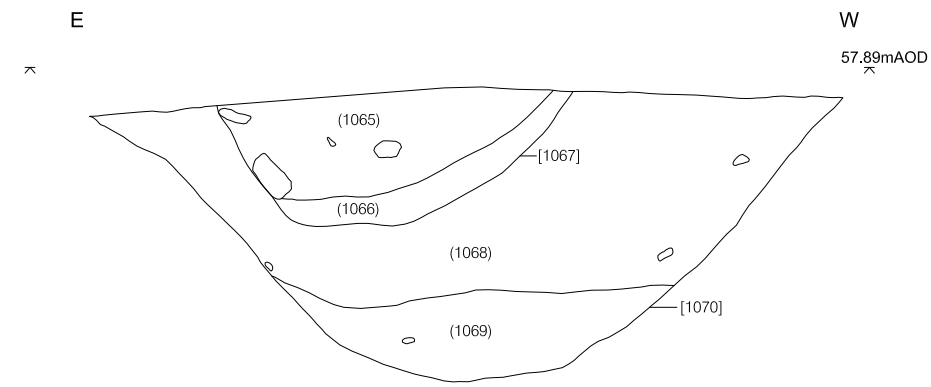
CLIENT:
Taylor Wimpey PLC

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

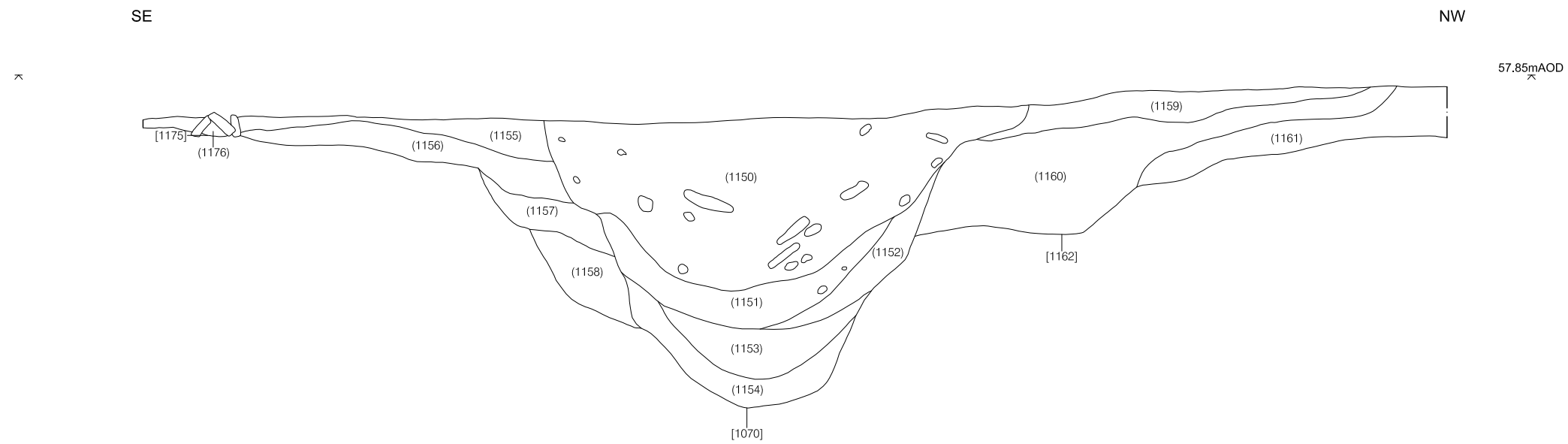
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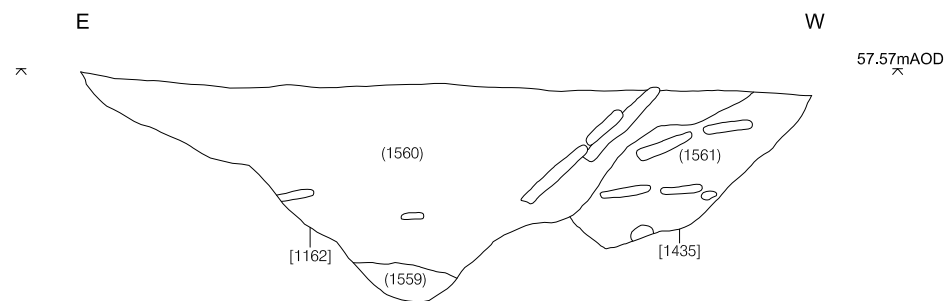
KEY:
 Context number
 Height mAOD



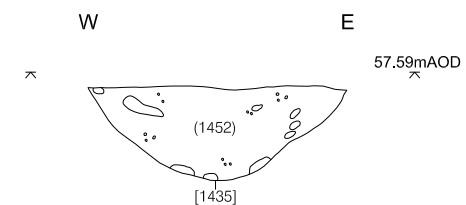
Section 13. North facing section across ditches [1067] and [1070].



Section 50. North-east facing section across ditches [1070] and [1162].



Section 269. North facing section across ditches [1162] and [1435].



Section 208. South facing section across drain [1353].



Figure 14: Area D; sections across ditches in southeast area.

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FIGURE:
14

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SCALE: 1:25 at A3

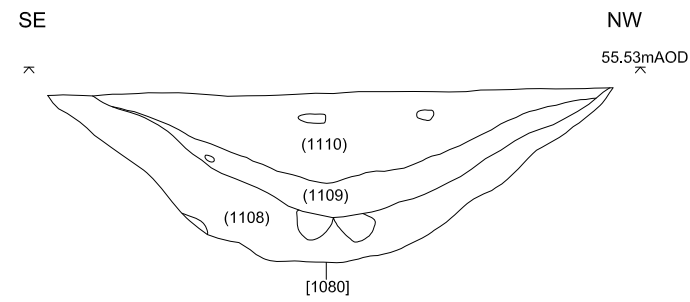
DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

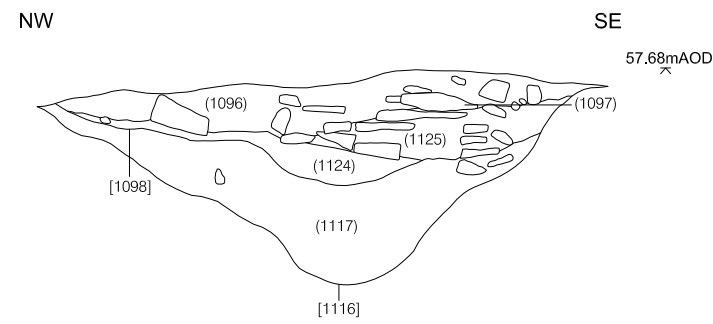
KEY:
(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

REPORT No:
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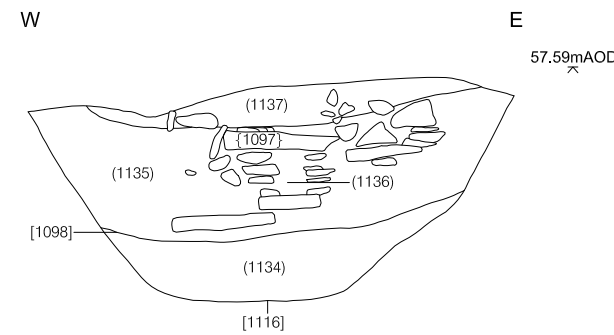
FIGURE:
15



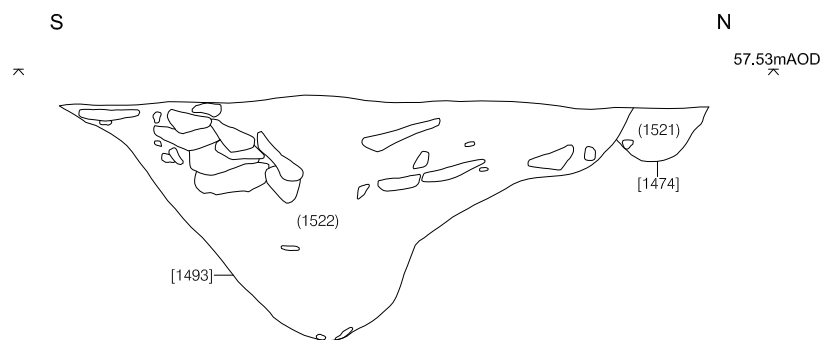
Section 40. North-east facing section across ditch [1080]



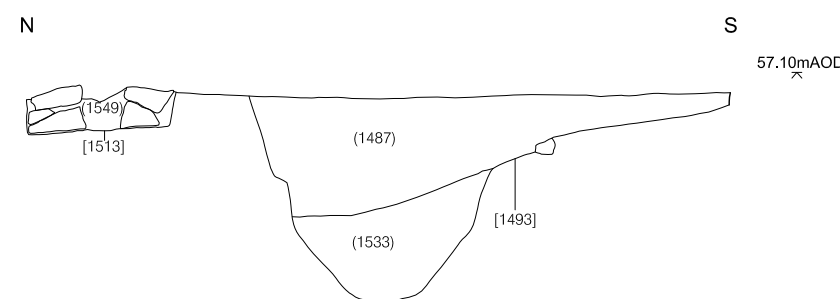
Section 42. South-west facing section across ditch [1116].



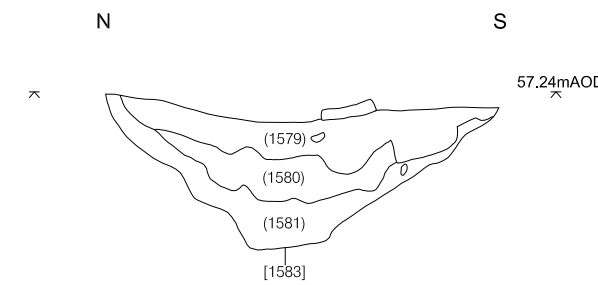
Section 45. SSW facing section across ditches [1098] and [1116].



Section 238. East facing section across ditches [1474] and [1493].



Section 268. West facing section across ditch [1493] and culvert [1513].



Section 286. South-west facing section across ditch [1583].



Figure 15: Area D; sections across ditches in southeast and south areas.

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SCALE: 1:25 at A3

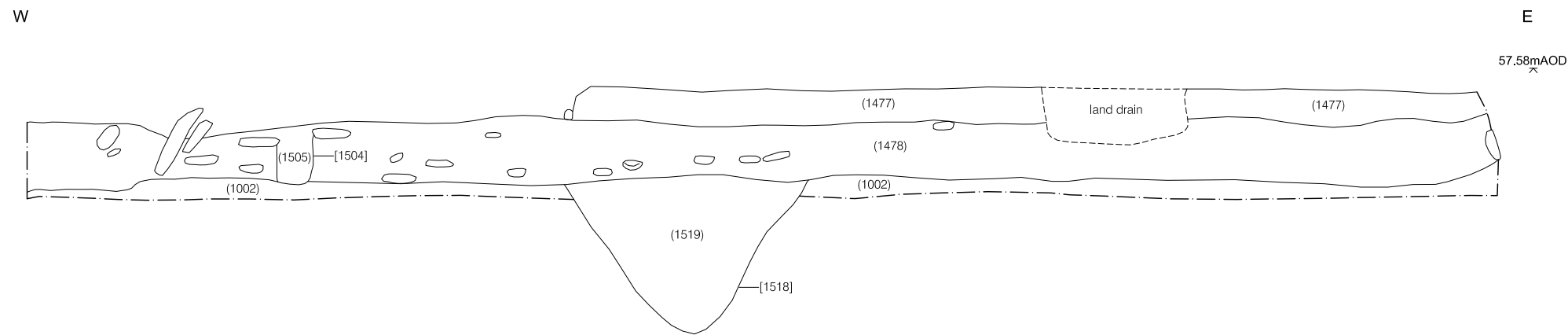
DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

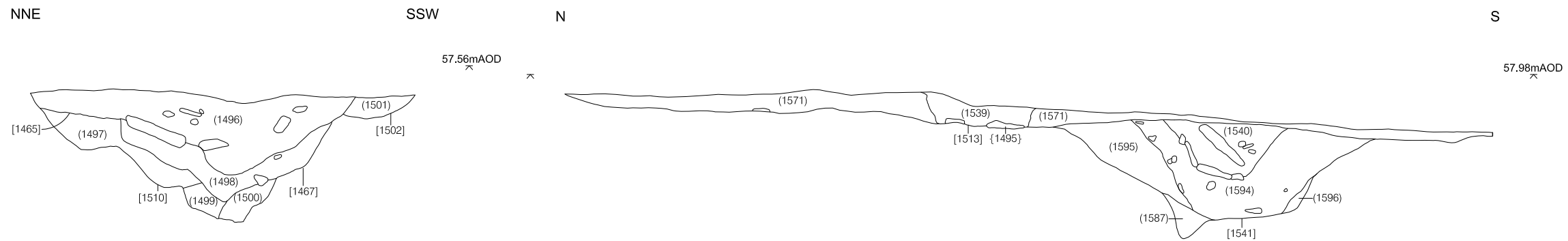
KEY:
(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

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FIGURE:
16



Section 218. South facing section showing road {1476} [(1477)/(1478)] and ditch [1518].



Section 235. West-north west facing section across ditches [1465], [1467], [1502] and [1510].

Section 277. West facing section across ditches [1513] and [1541].



Figure 16: Area D; sections across ditches in south area.

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SCALE: 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

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KEY:

(101) Context number
⋈ Height mAOD

REPORT No:

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FIGURE:

17

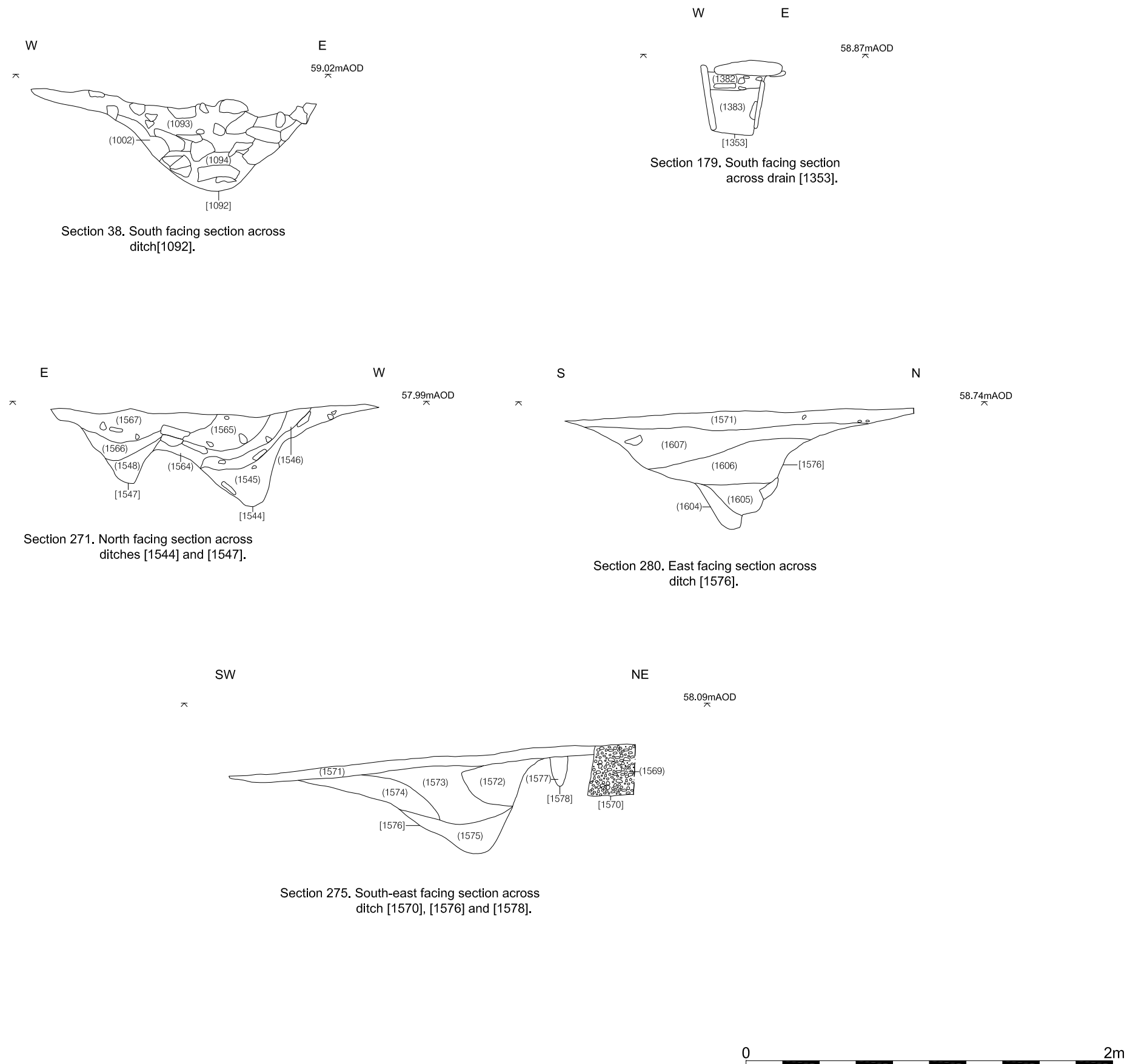


Figure 17: Area D; sections across ditches in central area.

PROJECT:

Emersons Green Gateway,
Bristol,
South Gloucestershire

CLIENT:

Taylor Wimpey PLC

SCALE: 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

KEY:

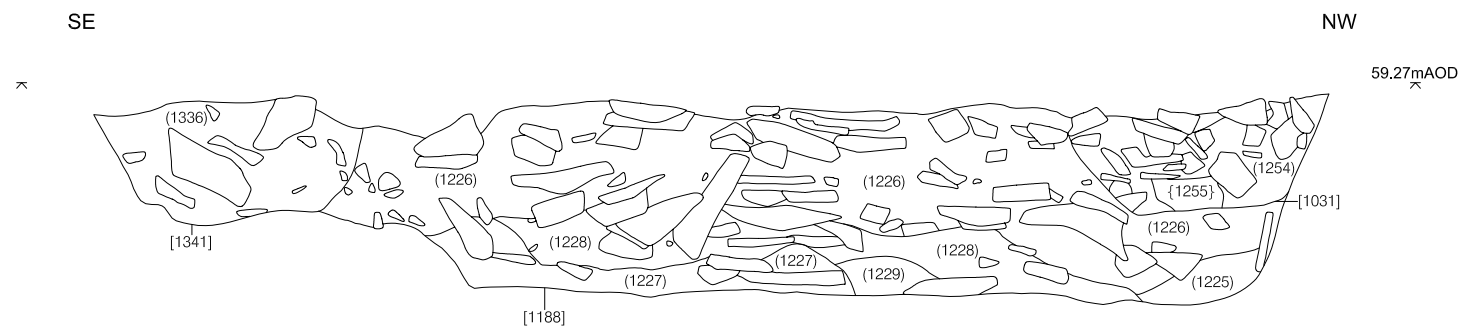
(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

REPORT No:

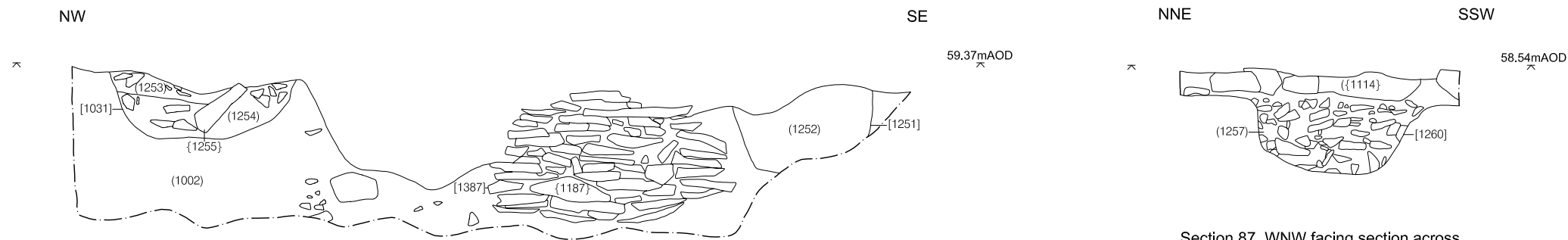
CP10570

FIGURE:

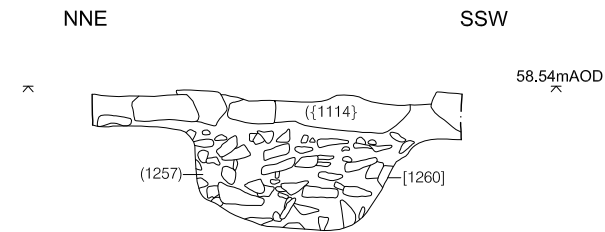
18



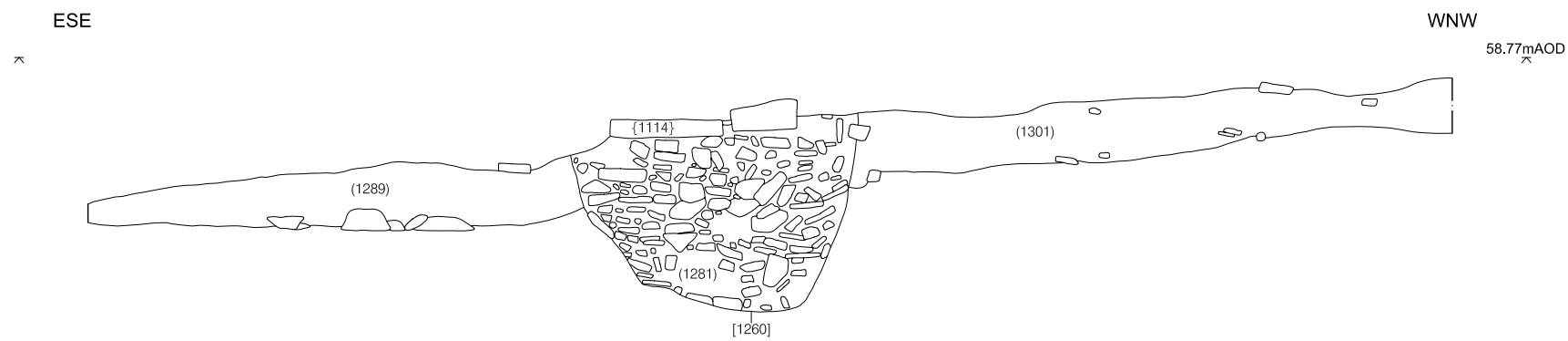
Section 81. North-east facing section across ditches [1031], [1188] and [1341].



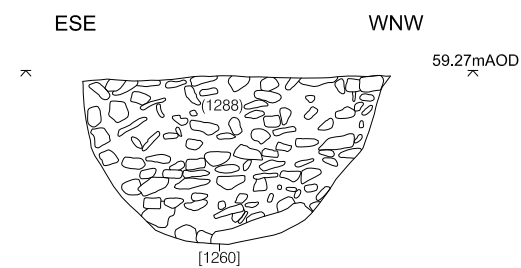
Section 82. South-west facing section across ditches [1031] and [1251].



Section 87. WNW facing section across ditch [1260].

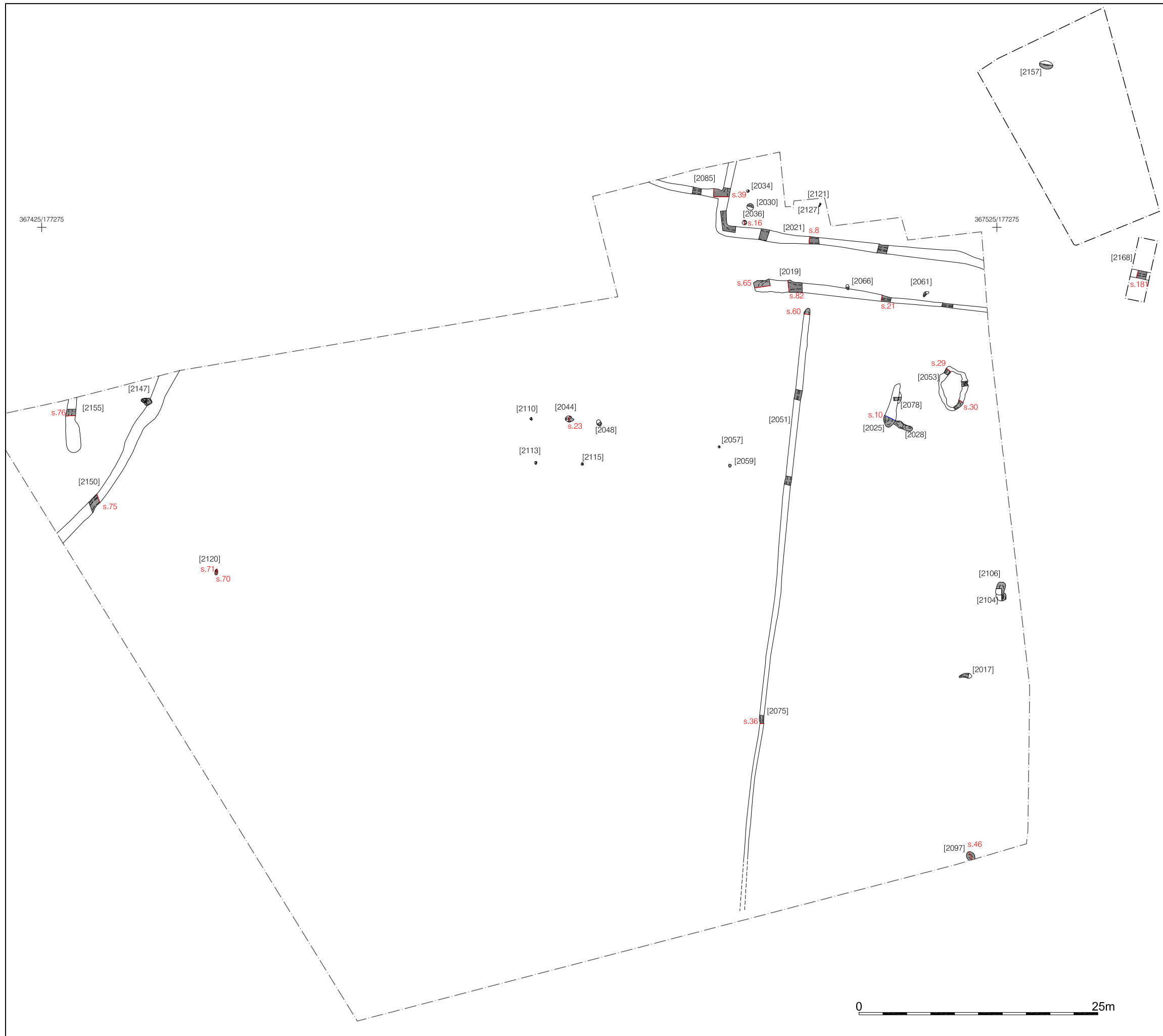


Section 89. NNE facing section across ditch [1260].



Section 92. NNE facing section across ditch [1260].

Figure 18: Area D; sections across structure {1650} and foundations {1187} & {1102}.



PROJECT:
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CLIENT:
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SCALE: 1:400 at A3

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DATE: July 2014

KEY:

- [1000] Context number
- █ Excavated portion
- Section location
- - - Limit of excavation



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FIGURE:
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Figure 19: Area E; overall plan (main area).

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CLIENT:
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KEY:

- [1000] Context number
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- Section location
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FIGURE:
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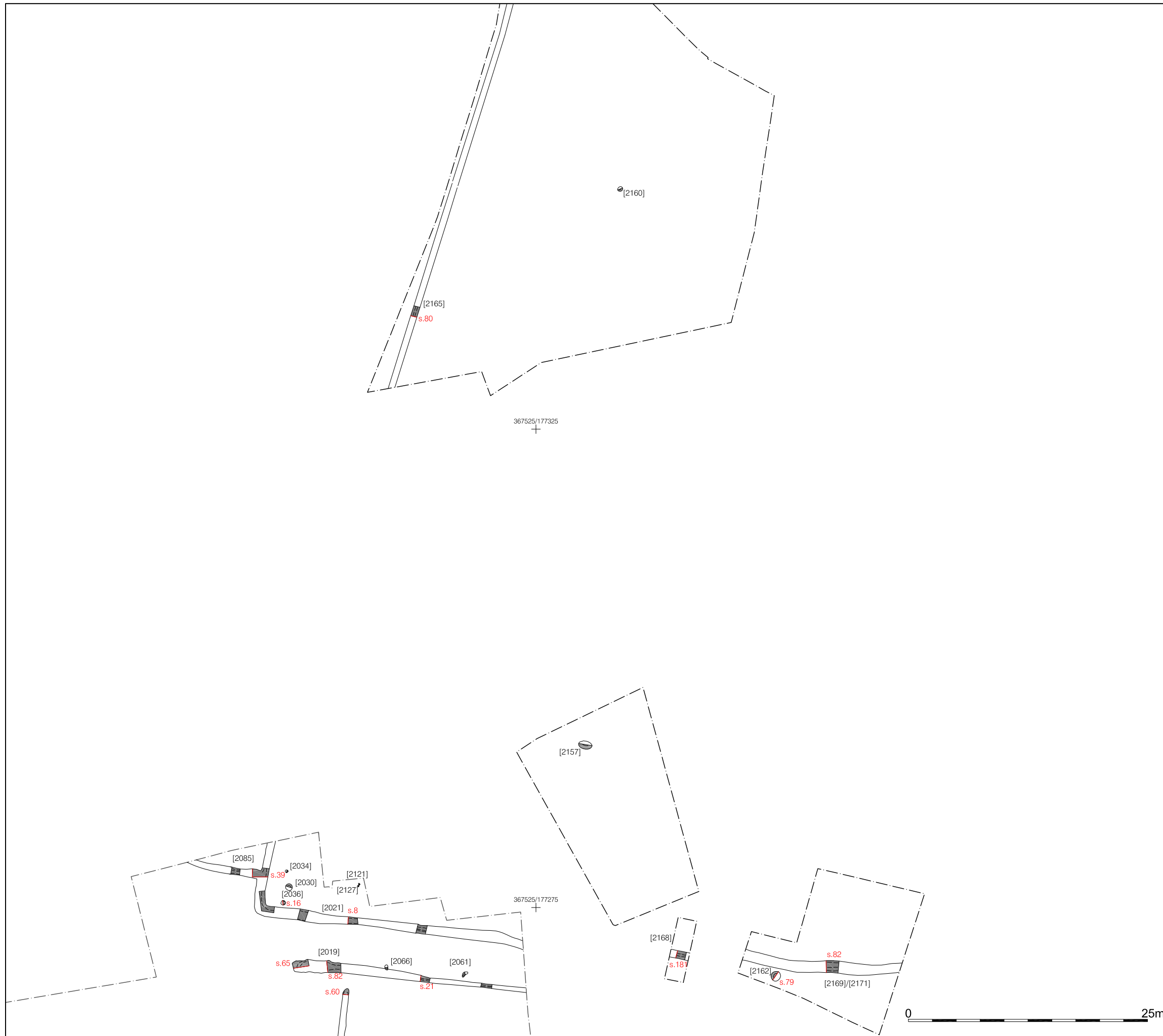


Figure 20: Area E; plan (outlying areas).

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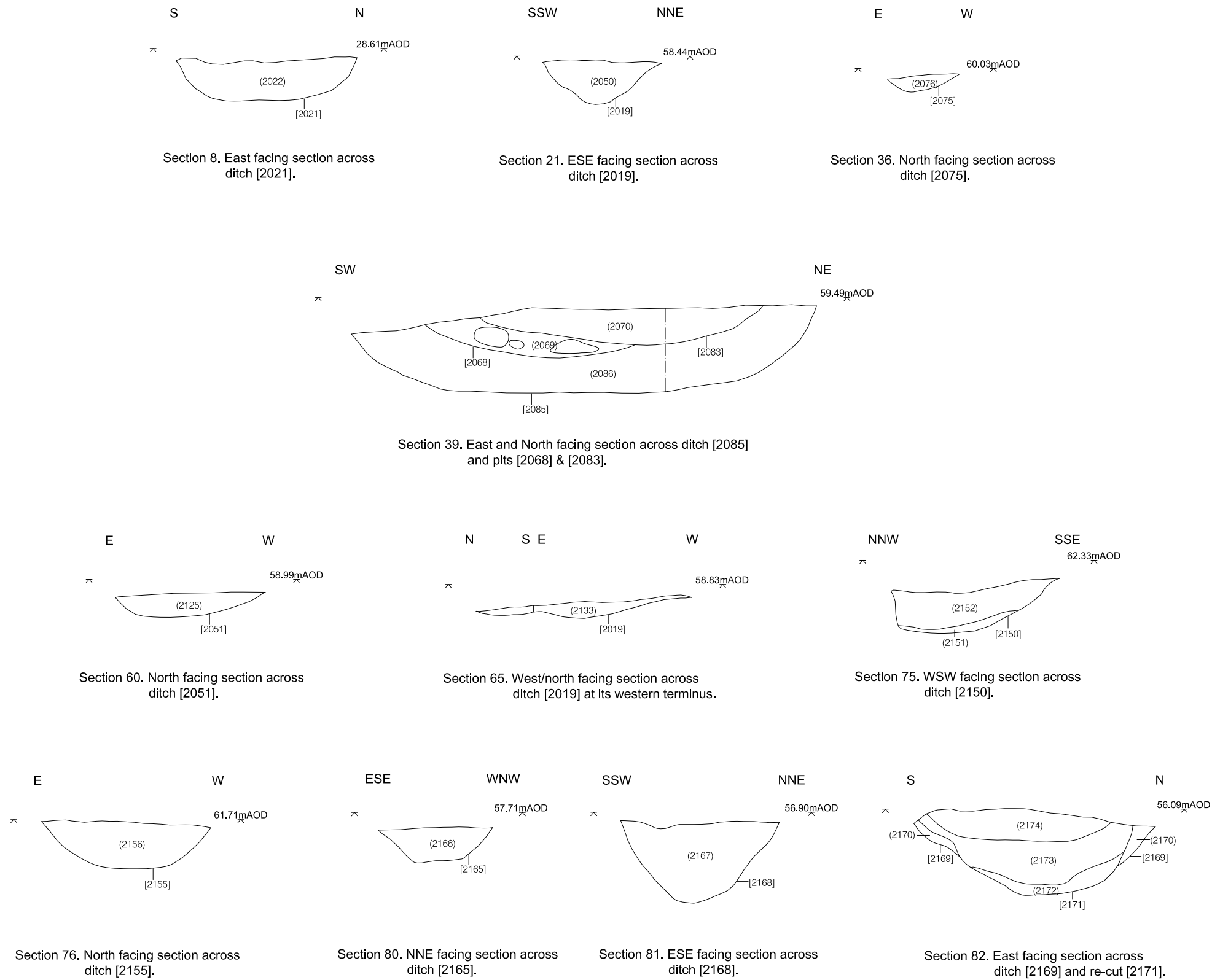
CLIENT:
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(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD



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FIGURE:
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Figure 21: Area E; sections across ditches.

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CLIENT:
Taylor Wimpey PLC

SCALE: 1:25 at A4

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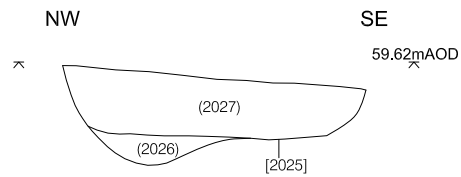
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(101) Context number

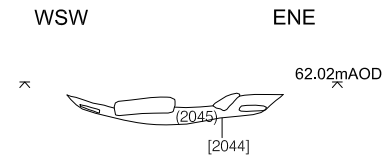
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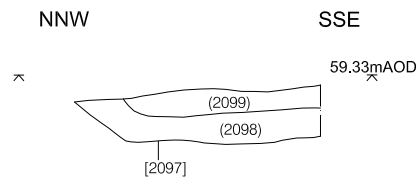
FIGURE:
22



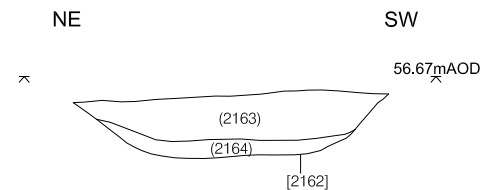
Section 10. South-west facing section across pit [2025].



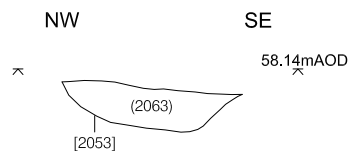
Section 23. ESE facing section across pit [2044].



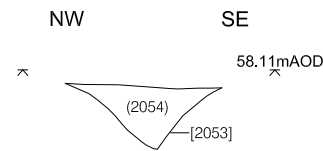
Section 46. WSW facing section across pit [2097].



Section 79. North-west facing section across pit [2162].



Section 29. South-west facing section across possible ring gully [2053].



Section 30. South-west facing section across possible ring gully [2053].

0  1m

Figure 22: Area E; selected sections of pits and ring gully.

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SCALE: Plan 1:10/Sections 1:20at A4

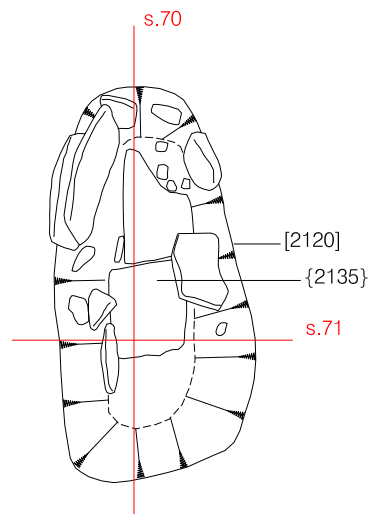
DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: July 2014

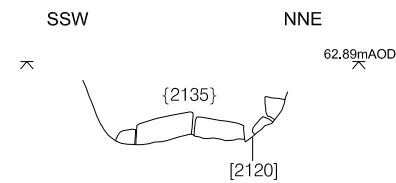
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(101) Context number
/ Height mAOD

REPORT No:
CP10570

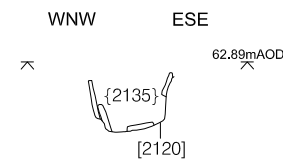
FIGURE:
23



0 50cm



Section 70. Profile of cremation pit [2120].



Section 71. Profile of cremation pit [2120].

0 1m

Figure 23: Area E; cremation pit [2120].