Cotswold Archaeology

Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS), Priors Farm, Whaddon Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Excavation

for
Gloucestershire
County Council

CA Project: 9287
CA Report: 9287_1

October 2019

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

WHADDON FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME (FAS), PRIORS FARM, WHADDON, CHELTENHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
1	26 November 2019	Tom Brindle	Alistair Barclay	External Issue	Response to curator's comments	Alistair Barclay

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS), Priors Farm, Whaddon
Location:	Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
NGR:	397391 222804 (centre)
Type:	Excavation
Date:	June – September 2017
Planning Reference:	CBC ref: 17/00135/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with The Wilson: Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum
Accession Number:	To be issued following completion of post-excavation work
Site Code:	WHAD17

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2017 at the request of CH2M (now Jacobs), acting on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council, at the site of Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS), Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, prior to its construction. An area of 1.11ha was excavated across the development area, in compliance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (CA 2017a).

The work produced residual finds suggestive of temporary Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity, although no features of this date were identified, with the principal archaeological remains dated to the Roman period. The site was occupied from the 1st to 4th centuries AD, with several distinct phases of activity focussed in an area occupied by a group of palaeochannels, of which some were active during the Roman period. Late Iron Age or Early Roman ditches of uncertain function were replaced in the 2nd to 3rd century AD by a small curvilinear enclosure and a possible large rectilinear domestic enclosure, containing at least two potential rectangular structures represented by possible drainage gullies. The site was remodelled during the mid 3rd to early 4th century AD, when one of the palaeochannels was canalised and a large enclosure was built; a possible trackway lead to it. Several unusual finds recovered from the canalised paleochannel and other features hint that the site was a focus for religious activity of some sort. The site saw further transformation in the latter half of the 4th century, with the construction of further enclosures and associated drainage ditches. Several possible structured deposits may suggest a continued ritual element to the activity. An unusually rich-finds assemblage was recovered and animal bone and charred botanical remains provided limited insights into the economy and local environment at the site. Following the

abandonment of the site at, or shortly after, the end of the 4th century, the site was used for agriculture.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) between June and September 2017 at the site of Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS), on the eastern outskirts of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. The work was carried out at the request of CH2M (now Jacobs), acting on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), in response to a condition placed on planning permission for the creation of new Flood Storage Areas (FSAs) and associated ditches and culverts at Priors Farm, Cheltenham and Noverton Farm, Prestbury. The planning condition was placed on the development by Cheltenham Borough Council (CBC; ref. 17/00135/FUL, Condition 3), acting on the advice of Charles Parry, Archaeologist, GCC, the archaeological advisor to CBC.

1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with an overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Excavation (CA 2017), approved by Charles Parry, Archaeologist, GCC. The fieldwork also followed the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014); the Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire issued by GCC (1996), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide and accompanying PPN3: Archaeological Excavation issued by Historic England (2015). It was monitored on behalf of GCC by Charles Parry, including site visits on 12 July 2017 and 09 August 2017.

The site

1.3 The site (centred on 397391 222804; Fig. 1) is located to the east of Whaddon, on the eastern side of Cheltenham. The development area was bounded to the north by Cheltenham Cemetery and Crematorium, to the east by agricultural land, to the south by Wyman's Brook and to the west by a recreation ground. The area measured 3.2ha in size and at the time of excavation comprised rough pasture and scrub (Fig. 2). It lay at a height of 95m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) at the eastern boundary, with the ground sloping down to 86m aOD at the western boundary of the site (Fig. 3).

1.4 The natural geology of the site is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation – Mudstone of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2018). The natural geological substrate identified across the site consisted of clays, clay-silts and gravels, with

palaeochannels identified as pre-dating, or being contemporary with, the recorded archaeological features.

1.5 The overlying soils of the area are recorded as being lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The excavation followed earlier stages of desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and trial-trench evaluation (CH2M 2016; Stratascan 2016; CA 2017b). Geophysical surveys were undertaken at both proposed FSAs; the survey at Priors Farm, Whaddon (Stratascan 2016a) identified anomalies (curved ditches, pits and enclosures), thought to be indicative of an area of Iron Age and/or Roman settlement activity (Fig. 2). The survey at Noverton Farm, Prestbury (Stratascan 2016b) identified a possible archaeological feature and areas of magnetic disturbance. Both surveys also identified anomalies representing the remains of ridge and furrow earthworks.

2.2 Subsequent archaeological evaluation was undertaken at both proposed FSAs to provide information on the features identified during the geophysical surveys (CA 2017). Ditches, pits and other features representing an area of Roman settlement were identified in the southern part of the Priors Farm evaluation area. The remaining areas were devoid of significant archaeological features.

2.3 The desk-based assessment indicated that Priors Farm is situated in an area with relatively few known archaeological records. Evidence for activity included a small group of prehistoric flints, found between Darke's Farm Cottage and Noverton Farmhouse, 1km to the north-east of the excavation area, along with a small group of Roman finds (including pottery and vessel glass), which were found at the southern end of The Burgage, in Prestbury, 1200m to the north-west of the site (CH2M 2016) (Fig. 1). Further afield, Roman rural settlements have been excavated at Cheltenham, at West Drive (CA 2012; Catchpole 2002), and the Former St James's Railway Station (Coleman and Watts 2008), both around 3km to the west of Priors Farm. At Shurdington, 5km to the south-west of Whaddon, distinct domestic settlements occupied between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods have been identified at Brizen Farm and Farm Lane (Meara 2008; Brady 2019). Located 4km to the north, a Roman rural settlement with an associated shrine was excavated at Haymes (Rawes 1986), while at Bishop's Cleeve, 5km to the north, an extensive settlement, possibly

part of a Romano-British nucleated villa estate, has been partially investigated through a series of excavations by different organisations (Holbrook 2006, 109).

2.4 The village of Prestbury is located 1km to the north of the site and was a small market town during the medieval period. It is thought probable that both proposed FSAs were located within the agricultural hinterland of the medieval and later settlement; extensive areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation have been identified (CH2M 2016).

2.5 During the 17th century the Battle of Prestbury took place during the English Civil War, in 1643, approximately 1.5km to the north-west of the site. The Royalist army occupied Cleeve Hill and marched down through Prestbury to attack the Parliamentarian stronghold in Cheltenham. Prestbury was the scene of a Parliamentary counter-attack and it is believed that street fighting between the two forces took place in the village (CH2M 2016).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. Initial excavation was focussed on the main, central, area of the site, with the later removal of a central service buffer and areas of vegetation to the north, south and west. Following the machine excavation of the initial area, three contingency areas were investigated, to the north, west and south-east of the main area of excavation. In agreement with Charles Parry, the contingency areas allowed for excavation to stop once a 10m wide buffer zone had been established between the last archaeological feature and the edge of the stripped area; archaeological features were only identified in the south-eastern contingency area. The total area excavated measured 1.1ha.

3.2 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017a) and the location of the excavation area was agreed with Charles Parry (GCC), informed by the results of the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016a) and the archaeological evaluation (CA 2017b). The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation areas were scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services.*

3.3 Exposed archaeological features were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy, and environmental samples were recovered from 26 deposits, where it was believed there was a good chance of the survival of organic material. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Features were sampled by hand excavation to a maximum of 10% for linear features and bulk horizontal deposits, 50% for postholes and pits and 100% for likely funerary/ritual and domestic or industrial deposits. Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and, where appropriate, were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

3.4 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were treated in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation.*

3.5 Following the fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation assessment (PXA) was undertaken, which quantified and assessed the stratigraphic evidence from area of excavation. All the artefacts and biological material recovered was fully assessed and fully recorded during the assessment process and full details can be found within the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (CA 2018). The evidence was considered in its local, regional and national context, and a series of updated aims and objectives were compiled. The PXA report (CA 2018) also presents an updated project design and programme for a second phase of post-excavation analysis to include stratigraphic analysis and further work on those artefacts and ecofacts (biological evidence) of intrinsic interest. The results of that analysis are to be contained within an excavation report (the current document), with a summary account to be published in Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. The aims and objectives of the work were presented in the Post-Excavation Assessment report (CA 2018).

4. RESULTS

4.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; reports on the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–P.

4.2 Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated activity within the following periods of activity:

- Period 1: Natural features and deposits
- Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st century BC to 1st century AD)
- Period 3: Middle Roman (2nd to 3rd century AD)
- Period 4: Middle to Late Roman (mid 3rd to early 4th century AD)
- Period 5: Late Roman (mid to late 4th century AD)
- Period 6: Medieval to post-medieval (11th to 18th century)

Period 1: Natural features and deposits (Fig. 4)

4.3 The geological substrate identified within the excavated area comprised mid-brown/grey silty clay. Prior to human activity, the area had been subjected to water erosion by three distinct palaeochannels, each running sinuously and amorphously on a broadly south-east/north-west alignment, following the natural topography and the slope of the hill (Figs 3 and 4). It is likely that some of these palaeochannels remained active during the initial phases of occupation.

4.4 The largest of the palaeochannels (1198) bisected the site through its centre and was on a south-east to north-west alignment, draining down the slope to the north-west. It was canalised during Period 4 (Ditch Alignment 5; Fig. 6), discussed below, suggesting that it remained extant in some form into the Roman period.

4.5 The southernmost palaeochannel, Palaeochannel 1415, was cut by a number of features dating to Periods 3–5, suggesting it was inactive during the Roman period. The channel measured between 13m and 2.5m wide and contained a single fill of mid yellow/orange brown silty clay. It yielded a small assemblage of intrusive artefactual material comprising eight sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery (fill 1486).

4.6 Palaeochannel 2515 occupied a slight depression at the north-east of the site, in an area that later became the focus for intensive ditch-digging during the Roman period, probably associated with water management; this suggests the channel remained at least partially extant into the Roman period. The feature measured up to 15m wide and contained a single yellow-grey silty clay fill, which yielded several finds, including a worked flint, a small amount of burnt animal bone, pottery sherds of 1st and 2nd to

4th-century AD date and a copper-alloy bracelet fragment and bow brooch, the latter dating from the 1st to early 2nd century AD. These finds may represent later material incorporated into the palaeochannel during the later activity.

Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st century BC to 1st century AD) (Fig. 5)

4.7 While a small group of residual worked flints may indicate prehistoric activity at the site during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, and residual pottery suggests possible activity in the Late Bronze Age, the earliest cut features identified at the site were of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date, concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the site. The earliest features in this area comprised a series of short, narrow, slightly curved ditches (ditches 1, 2 and 3), which were of uncertain function.

Ditch 1

4.8 Ditch 1 was on a north-south alignment, measuring 9.6m long, 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep. It had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a single silty clay fill. A small quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from the northern terminus (2413) of the ditch, while seven broadly-dated Roman pottery sherds and fragments of fired clay were recovered from other ditch sections.

Ditch 2

4.9 Ditch 2 was oriented on a broadly north-west/south-east-alignment and measured 3m long, 0.34m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single clayey silt fill which yielded twelve small sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

Ditch 3

4.10 Slightly curved Ditch 3 was on a broadly north-south alignment. The ditch was truncated at the south, meaning that its length is unknown, but it measured 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep, with gradually-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single silty fill containing three sherds of broadly-dated Roman pottery. Ditch 3 was truncated at its southern extent by the earliest in a series of re-cut north-west/south-east-aligned ditches (Ditch Alignment 1), suggesting contemporaneity with Ditches 1 and 2.

Ditch Alignment 1

4.11 Ditch Alignment 1 comprised a series of three re-cut north-west/south-east-aligned linear ditches, curving slightly towards the north-west, extending outside the excavated area. All the recuts exhibited steeply-sloping sides and concave bases; the largest ditch measured 35m long, 2.5m wide and 0.7m deep. The ditch alignment is likely to be associated with activity that extended beyond the site limits to the south and west. The recuts imply maintenance over a relatively long period of time, while its orientation, along the same south-east/north-west alignment as earlier Period 1 Palaeochannel 1415 (Fig. 4), which was to the north-west, may suggest a drainage function for the feature. The fills of the ditches contained several sherds of pottery of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date, along with a small quantity of animal bone.

Ditch 2459

4.12 To the north of Ditch Alignment 1, an undated short ditch or pit, Ditch 2459, was truncated by the latest of the ditches associated with Period 3 Enclosure 1, suggesting it may have been contemporaneous with the ditch alignment. It had moderately-sloped sides and a concave base. The function of the feature is unclear.

Period 3: Middle Roman (2nd to 3rd century AD) (Fig. 5)

4.13 The southern part of the site continued to be the focus of activity during the transition from Period 2 into Period 3, during the 2nd century AD. At the south-east of the site, Period 2 Ditch Alignment 1 was cut by a curvilinear enclosure, Enclosure 1, which extended outside the excavated area to the south-west.

Enclosure 1

4.14 Enclosure 1 was represented by a curving ditch, recut at least twice following a gradual silting up of the ditches. The enclosure appears to have been curvilinear, although its full shape in plan is uncertain as it extended outside the limit of excavation; it had a maximum diameter of 20m as visible. The earliest ditch contained pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD and pottery of broadly Roman date was recovered from the fills of both re-cuts. The presence of a moderate quantity of mid 1st to 2nd-century AD material from the final phase of the enclosure (fills 2420 and 2442) suggests a 2nd-century AD date for its establishment. A small quantity of burnt daub recovered from ditch fill 2506 is suggestive of a structure or structures in the

vicinity , perhaps associated with potential buildings identified to the north-west in Enclosure 10 (discussed below).

4.15 The ditches typically had steeply-sloped sides and concave bases although the original ditch had been heavily truncated, so its profile is unknown. The earliest ditch contained a single fill of light-grey/brown silty clay, containing eleven pottery sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD date (2510). The initial re-cut was 1.7m wide, 0.56m deep and contained two fills of silty clay (2423 and 2422). Two sherds of presumed intrusive 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery were recovered from the second fill (2422). The latest re-cut measured up to 1.8m wide and 0.75m deep and contained three fills of silt. Most pottery from the fills of this recut was of broadly Roman date, although a moderately-sized group of pottery of 1st to 2nd-century AD date was recovered, along with a glass bead of broadly Roman date and a group of animal bone fragments. Charred plant remains were recovered from a sample from the enclosure ditch and were dominated by spelt grains, with some possible free-threshing wheat, suggestive of domestic settlement.

Ditch 5

4.16 Ditch 5 was situated immediately to the north-east of Enclosure 1, partially extending outside the excavated area. It appeared to be broadly curvilinear and measured 1m wide and 0.12m deep. The ditch contained a primary fill of silt, with an upper silt fill in the north-western stretch of the ditch. Pottery from the fills was of broad Roman date, although a single sherd of probably residual Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery was also recovered. The ditch is tentatively considered to be contemporaneous with Enclosure 1, based on their proximity, but this dating is not certain.

Enclosure 10

4.17 Together, a group of linear ditches occupying the south of the site, to the north-west of Enclosure 1, potentially formed either part of a large rectangular enclosure or multiple small enclosures – Enclosure 10. Of these ditches, Ditch Alignment 2 and Ditch 15 appear likely to have been contemporary, and their shared north-east/south-west alignment suggests a relationship; they were perhaps opposing ends of a rectilinear enclosure that measured around 50m across.

Ditch Alignment 2

4.18 Ditch Alignment 2 was formed of at least two ditches, suggesting it had been re-cut at least once. The earliest phase of the alignment was an 18.5m length of ditch on a north-east/south-west-orientation, extending outside the excavated area to the south. The ditch had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep; it contained a single yellow-grey fill of silt. Sherds of mid 1st to 2nd-century AD pottery, along with others of broadly Roman date, were recovered from fill 1209, indicating activity in the early Roman period. A large quantity of 2nd-century AD material in the fill of the re-cut ditch, along with the truncation of both ditches by the Period 4 Ditch Alignment 5, suggests that Ditch Alignment 2 was in use during the 2nd century AD.

4.19 During excavation a north-east/south-west ditch (ditch 2168), completely truncated in plan, was exposed in section between the two cuts for the later Period 4 Ditch Alignment 5 (Fig. 6), at its south-eastern end, approximately 5m north of the southern site boundary. This ditch, along with a stretch of north-west/south-east-orientated ditch (ditch 1922), partially visible in a gap between the two cuts of the later Ditch Alignment 5, is thought likely to be a continuation of the earliest phase of Ditch Alignment 2, curving around from the south-west to the south-east. While Ditches 1922 and 2168 are considered most likely to be associated with the ditch alignment than the canalised palaeochannel (which comprised a cut ditch and a further re-cut along its length) there is no evidence in plan to indicate that they were a direct continuation; they may instead represent a separate, heavily truncated ditch that potentially formed an enclosure, boundary or drainage ditch to the north and east of Ditch Alignment 2.

4.20 Ditch 15 was located 51m to the north-west of Ditch Alignment 2 and probably formed an early north-east/south-west boundary ditch, broadly contemporaneous and perhaps associated with this ditch to the south-east. The ditch was truncated at its southern extent but measured at least 36m long, with an average width of 0.4m. It measured 0.24m deep and had moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single mottled orange-grey clayey silt, with an area of additional silting at the centre of the feature where it truncated the course of Palaeochannel 1415, where it was presumably more susceptible to waterlogging. A small quantity of pottery of broad Roman date was recovered from the northern and southern ends of

the ditch. Where it truncated the palaeochannel, a moderately-sized assemblage of pottery sherds and a small number of animal bone fragments were recovered; pottery from the basal fill was mid to late 2nd century AD in date and that from the upper fill dated from the mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD. The ditch was truncated by later Period 4 Ditch Alignments 3 and 6 (Fig. 6) (which formed a possible trackway, discussed below).

4.21 A small segment of ditch (1200) was located to the north west of Ditch 15; it was potentially related to Ditch 15 in some way, based on their shared alignment. The ditch segment contained broadly dated 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery and a small group of animal bone; it truncated a small pit with a posthole at the base (1253 and 1257 respectively) and it was itself truncated by the canalisation of Palaeochannel 1198 in Period 4 (Fig. 6), suggesting a likely Period 3 date.

4.22 Palaeochannel 1198 may have remained extant into the Roman period (possibly suggested by the gap between Ditches 15 and 1200) and possibly formed a northern boundary for Enclosure 10. The fill of the palaeochannel contained twenty sherds of broadly dated 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery, including a small number of sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD date. A lead-alloy weight and a small quantity of animal bone were also recovered. The pottery evidence suggests that the palaeochannel was extant during Period 3 and possibly extended into Period 4.

4.23 Within the posited enclosure formed by Ditch Alignment 2 and Ditch 15 there were a number of cut linear features, likely to represent ditches associated with sub-divisions and/or structures.

4.24 To the immediate west of the earliest phase of Ditch Alignment 2 was a series of ditches (Ditches 6, 7 and 8), some recut over time. The ditches were relatively shallow and narrow, varying between 0.25m and 0.9m wide and 0.1 and 0.2m deep. Their alignment, broadly parallel and perpendicular to the ditch alignment, suggests a relationship, and they may have been contemporaneous with it. The arrangement of the ditches is suggestive of a rectangular enclosure or structure, measuring 10m wide; the length of the feature is uncertain as Ditches 6 and 8 extended outside the excavated area to the south. The size of the enclosure created by the shallow ditches suggests that they may have been external drainage gullies associated with a rectangular building (Structure 2), constructed alongside the edge of an enclosure represented by Ditch Alignment 2. The absence of postholes or other clear structural

features makes this somewhat speculative, however, and they may equally have been part of a sub-division within a larger enclosure. Ditch 6 was truncated by a small pit (1196) of uncertain function, which contained a sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of ceramic tile. While the tile fragment hints that there may have been a building with a tiled roof in the vicinity, it is insufficient evidence to suggest that a tiled building was located here. Dating evidence for the feature was provided by 2nd-century AD pottery recovered from Ditch 7. Other finds included a fragment of quernstone from fill 1159 of Ditch 8, potentially suggesting domestic activity nearby.

4.25 Several discrete features located in close proximity to the possible enclosure boundary represented by Ditch Alignment 2 were potentially related. These included Pit 1458, situated 1.5m to the east of Ditch Alignment 2; the pit measured 2m long, 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill with a small quantity of broadly-dated Roman pottery and animal bone. Its function is uncertain.

4.26 Several ditches and gullies on the same orientation as Ditch Alignment 2 were also potentially related, perhaps forming elements of sub-divisions within a larger enclosure. Possible posthole 1317 was located approximately 8m to the west of Ditch 6, while a possible pit or short section of ditch (2005) was located 12m north-east of the terminus of Ditch 7. This feature contained a small assemblage of finds including 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery, fragments of animal bone, a fragment of CBM and an iron hobnail. Its truncation by Period 4 Ditch Alignment 5 (Fig. 6) suggests it was contemporaneous with the other Period 3 features.

4.27 To the east of Ditch Alignment 2, Ditches 10 and 11, which were in the same area and were also truncated by Period 4 Ditch Alignment 5 may have been related. Their function is uncertain, but they possibly served as drainage ditches. These ditches were not well dated by artefacts, containing pottery dating only broadly to the Roman period but their stratigraphic position, beneath Ditch Alignment 5, suggests that they belong in Period 3.

4.28 To the south-east of Ditch 15, and on a perpendicular alignment to it, Ditch 14 potentially formed part of a southern enclosure boundary. The ditch was only partially visible and it had been truncated by several linear ditch segments, which probably dated to Periods 4 and 5. As a result of its truncation by later Period 5 Ditch 38 (Fig. 8), it is unclear whether Ditch 14 continued outside the excavated area to meet Ditch

Alignment 2; a short segment of ditch, perpendicular to Ditch 14 and also truncated by Ditch 38, was possibly a terminus of Ditch 14, curved around to the south. If Ditch 14 did form part of the south-west corner of an enclosure, its west terminus, short of the connecting point with Ditch 15 to the west, suggests that there may have been a small gap present between the two ditches; it is possible that this was a corner entrance, although it was also possibly filled with archaeologically invisible features such as hedging.

4.29 Located 10m to the north-east of Ditch 14, Ditch 13 was parallel with it and likely related. The ditch had been truncated at its east end by a post-medieval plough furrow, but its surviving length was 15m. Dating evidence included 28 sherds of pottery including 17 sherds of 1st to 2nd century AD in a handmade Malvernian ware, indicating a 2nd-century AD date for the feature. The comparable size of the gaps, of around 10m, between Ditches 13 and 14 here, and between Ditches 6 and 8 at the east of the putative enclosure, may be indicative of a shared purpose. It is possible, as is speculated for Ditches 6 and 8 to the east, that they represented drainage ditches for a timber building (Structure 2). Few structural features survived to support this interpretation, although a single posthole (1017) situated to the west of Ditch 13 was potentially associated. A width of 10m is within the typical range of rectangular buildings at Roman rural sites, while the length of the putative structure, perhaps around 20m in length if Ditches 13 and 14 and posthole 1017 were all associated, is also acceptable for a simple timber-framed building (e.g. Smith 2016a).

4.30 Pit 1411 was located to the immediate north of Ditch 14, measuring 2.5m by 1m and 0.26m deep, with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill containing 18 sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery.

4.31 A further cluster of small pits were located to the north of Ditch 13, containing pottery dating to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD, and sherds more broadly dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The earliest pit was probably 1107, which measured 1.8m by 0.4m and averaged 0.05m deep, with gently-sloping sides and a concave base. This pit contained a single fill and was undated but was truncated by pit 1105, which had similar dimensions and contained an assemblage of 34 sherds of pottery dating to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD, along with a small quantity of animal bone. To the north-west, pit 1239 measured at least 0.9m by 0.8m and 0.1m deep, with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base; its single fill contained no artefacts. All of these pits were potentially associated with the possible building.

4.32 At the south-west of the site, colluvial deposit 1501/1788 was identified near palaeochannel 1415. This deposit was truncated by the Period 4 features in this area, indicating that it had formed prior to this phase of activity. Artefacts recovered from the deposit included sherds of 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery, a fragment of worked stone and a small quantity of animal bone, suggesting it had formed during Period 3. The deposit was possibly the result of soil redeposited from a bank associated with Ditch 15, which accumulated following soil creep and or hillwash down the slope.

Period 4: Middle to Late Roman (mid 3rd to early 4th century AD) (Fig. 6)

4.33 The mid–late Roman period saw an intensification in the level of activity at the site, both in terms of cut features and material culture, and several of the earlier features were replaced. The Period 1 palaeochannel 1198 (Fig. 4) appears to have been canalised with the establishment of Ditch Alignment 5, formed by a ditch following the broad course of the palaeochannel, recut at least once, which bisected the site on a north-west/south-east-alignment. The area to the north of the ditch alignment was dominated by a large enclosure (Enclosure 2), which was shown in the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching to continue to the east, beyond the limit of excavation (Figs 2 and 6). Contained within this enclosure were a series of intercutting drainage ditches that appear to have been replaced in quick succession, presumably owing to the waterlogged nature of the alluvial fills of palaeochannel 2515, which they truncated, and their siting within a small depression within the landscape.

4.34 At the south-west of the site, to the south of the canalised Ditch Alignment 5, two parallel series of north-east/south-west ditches (Ditch Alignments 3 and 6) truncated earlier Period 3 Ditch 15 and probably formed part of a trackway opening up onto the course of the canalised palaeochannel, opposite the entrance to Enclosure 2. The ditch alignments had multiple recuts, suggesting longevity.

Canalised Palaeochannel/Ditch Alignment 5

4.35 Ditch Alignment 5 bisected the centre of the site, truncating a number of earlier Period 3 features, including Ditch Alignment 2 (Fig. 5). This major feature appears to represent the canalisation of the existing Palaeochannel 1198 as a large ditch, possibly to aid drainage of the area, as well, perhaps, to renew the channel as a prominent feature within the landscape. The dark-grey silty fills of the feature imply that it was waterlogged, and the high water-table at the site meant that slots through

the feature were often waterlogged during excavation. No clear evidence for waterlogging was found in the environmental samples, however. The ditch had been recut at least once in some areas, suggesting the feature was maintained as it silted up.

4.36 The feature was slightly sinuous in plan, running for 115m across the site and extending outside the excavated area at the north-west and the south. In general, it had steep sides and a concave base, varying from between around 3m to 6m wide and between 0.7 and 1.3m deep (Fig. 7, Sections AA and BB); it followed a broadly north-west/south-east alignment, turning to the south at its south-eastern end. Both the palaeochannel and the subsequent ditch alignment would seem to have been major landscape features and a focus for the activity occurring on the site throughout its occupation. Ditch Alignment 5 bisected the centre of the site, truncating a number of earlier Period 3 features, including Ditch Alignment 2 (Fig. 5). This major feature appears to represent the canalisation of the existing Palaeochannel 1198 as a large ditch, possibly to aid drainage of the area, as well, perhaps, to renew the channel as a prominent feature within the landscape. The dark-grey silty fills of the feature imply that it was waterlogged, and the high water-table at the site meant that slots through the feature were often waterlogged during excavation. No clear evidence for waterlogging was found in the environmental samples, however. The ditch had been recut at least once in some areas, suggesting the feature was maintained as it silted up.

4.37 Dating evidence for Ditch Alignment 5 comprised broadly dating pottery of 2nd to 4th century AD in date from several of the fills of the earliest ditch, including two sherds dating from the 2nd to 3rd century AD. Dating evidence recovered from the main recut included late 3rd and 4th-century AD coins and pottery of mid to late 4th-century AD date, providing a terminus ante quem of the mid 4th century AD for continued use of the feature. A small number of sherds of presumably residual 1st to 2nd-century AD pottery were also recovered, along with brooches of probable Early Roman date; these may also be residual finds, although as brooches could potentially have very long use-lives (Cool and Baxter 2016, 87), it is possible that these remained in use into the Late Roman period, and/or that they were curated and deliberately deposited in the feature. Indeed, some of the unusual finds recovered from the ditch alignment, including a finely made (but bent and deliberately broken?) copper-alloy ‘Celtic’ variant of a trumpet brooch (Registered artefact (Ra.) 1116), a sherd from the neck of a Roman face flagon (Ra. 1131) and a fragment from a glass probable unguent bottle,

raise the possibility that the channel was a focus for structured deposition as part of ritual practices (see discussion). Fragments of cattle skulls and teeth from the channel also potentially relate to such practices. A small quantity of charred plant remains were recovered from the ditch, including grains and chaff of barley and emmer wheat, a hazelnut shell and a sloe thorn, potentially relating to dumped domestic waste. The channel seems to have at least partially silted up by the later 4th century as it was cut in places by a small number of Period 5 features (Enclosure 8 and Ditch 27; Fig. 8). It may, however, have remained a substantial feature within the landscape.

Trackway represented by ditch alignments 3 and 65

4.38 At the south-west of the site, two parallel north-east/south-west alignments of recut ditches, ditch alignments 3 and 6, were separated by a gap of around 8.5m, suggestive of ditches either side of a trackway, which may have led up to the channel formed by Ditch Alignment 5. Ditch Alignment 6 truncated Period 3 Ditch 15 (Fig. 5) and extended outside the excavated area to the south. Ditch Alignment 3 measured 33m long and terminated 18m north of the limit of excavation. It is possible that any boundary to the trackway in this area was formed by a hedge-line or other feature, which has left no archaeological trace.

4.39 Dating evidence from the two ditch alignments comprised pottery of broad 2nd to 4th-century AD date (along with residual Late Prehistoric sherds in Ditch Alignment 6), including sherds with more refined dating of mid 3rd to 4th-century date; a higher concentration of 3rd to 4th century material was recovered from Ditch Alignment 6. The pottery from both ditch alignments was amongst the most heavily-abraded material recovered from the site, which is perhaps consistent with an area of concentrated activity over a prolonged period and may support the favoured interpretation of the ditch alignments as a trackway, serving as the main approach to the site from the south-west. Ditch 16, to the west of Ditch Alignment 3, was possibly related to the trackway, perhaps part of another drainage ditch, with a hedge in between, as, potentially, was Ditch 39, immediately to the east of Ditch Alignment 6.

4.40 At the south of the site, Ditches 12 and 40 were on shared north-east/south-west alignments and were possibly contemporaneous, although their function is uncertain. Ditch 40 truncated the southern drainage ditch (Ditch 14) associated with Period 3 probable Structure 2 (Fig. 5), while Ditch 12 truncated a short ditch segment (ditch

1627) containing 3rd to 4th century pottery. Ditch 40 was subsequently truncated by a further ditch of possible Period 5 date (Ditch 41).

4.41 Ditch 9 was located towards the north-east of Ditches 12 and 40, and while it contained no dating evidence and its phasing is not certain, its shared north-east/south-west orientation with these ditches may suggest contemporaneity.

Ditch 33

4.42 Located at the west of the site, around 12m to the north-west of the trackway represented by ditch alignments 3 and 6, Ditch 33 was a relatively short linear feature measuring 8.3m long, 1.25m wide and 0.6m deep. The fills of the feature contained an assemblage of finds, including animal bone, pottery of 3rd to 4th-century AD date, fragments of fired clay and, most notably, a silver *denarius* of Septimius Severus, along with a second *denarius* of Gordian III, which had been set within a silver polygonal fitting for a finger ring. Other finds included a group of iron hobnails, nails and other fittings, probably structural fittings. The re-used coin of Gordian provides a terminus post quem of AD 238 for the deposit, although as the coin was incorporated into an item of jewellery it may have been deposited long after it was issued.

4.43 A small posthole, 1653 was located to the south of Ditch 33 and was potentially of the same date. The posthole measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. Its single silt fill contained pottery broadly dateable to the Roman period.

Enclosure 2

4.44 At the north of the site, to the north of the canalised palaeochannel, the site in Period 4 was dominated by a series of ditches which appear to have been part of a large enclosure, measuring at least 115m across and extending outside the excavated area to the north and east; to the east, the continuation of the enclosure appears to be represented by features plotted in the geophysical survey, suggesting that the enclosure may have measured up to 140m across. At the west, the enclosure was represented by Ditches 30, 31 and 32, which may either have been successive recuts for the enclosure ditch or multiple ditches dug to provide enough material to make a bank for the enclosure the desired height. Ditches 30 and 31 had both been recut. Ditch 30 had been truncated at its northern terminus but it is possible that it originally extended outside the excavated area to the north. At the east, the enclosure was formed by Ditches 22 and 23, the latter seemingly a recut for Ditch 22. A gap between

Ditches 30 and 23 may have been an entrance into the enclosure, measuring 17m wide. The position of this entrance, opposite the trackway represented by ditch alignments 3 and 6 on the other side of the canalised palaeochannel, suggests that the trackway led to the enclosure. If so, it is likely that a bridge provided a crossing point over the canal, which measured 5m across and 0.9m deep at this point; no traces of any such bridge were identified, however.

4.45 Dating evidence for the ditches that formed the south-west side of Enclosure 2 was provided by pottery of broadly Roman date, including some sherds with more refined dating to the mid 3rd to 4th century AD from the fills of Ditches 30 and 31. Finds from the first of the south-eastern ditches of the enclosure, Ditch 22, included broadly dated pottery of mid 2nd–4th century date and a copper-alloy brooch of second century type, which was possibly residual (or old when deposited), along with a copper-alloy coin of Allectus; the latter provides a terminus post quem of AD 296 for the recut. Finds from Ditch 23 included 2nd-4th-century AD pottery, two 2nd to 3rd-century AD brooches and a late 3rd-century AD coin, which provides a further terminus post quem of the late 3rd century AD. The coins in particular are suggestive of the enclosure having been constructed during the late-3rd to early-4th century.

4.46 The area to the east of the entrance into the enclosure was subject to an intensive programme of activity, comprising the digging of a confused series of irregular, sinuous ditches and a small number of smaller gullies and pits. The amorphous network of intercutting features is difficult to make sense of in plan. The activity was focused on the area occupied by former Palaeochannel 2515, where there was a slight depression and where, possibly, water may have pooled. The precise function of the ditches is uncertain. The orientation of the ditches, which do not typically follow the down-slope south-east/north-west alignment of the palaeochannel suggests that they were not intended to drain the feature; it is possible that they were instead associated with repeated dredging associated with the maintenance of a pool, perhaps along with the provision of material for reconsolidation of a bank around it.

4.47 Pottery dating from the 1st to 4th centuries AD was recovered from throughout these Period 4 ditches, including Early Roman material of 1st and 2nd century AD date; this, however, is likely to include a considerable amount of residual material, perhaps originally deposited or washed into the palaeochannel and redeposited during the digging of the ditches. One of the earliest ditches stratigraphically (2186) contained pottery dating from the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD, suggesting that the ditch digging

was broadly contemporaneous with the construction of the enclosure and occurred within it. A copper-alloy coin of the House of Constantine, recovered from Ditch 21, provides a terminus post-quem of AD 335. Other finds distributed throughout the ditches included many fragments of fired clay, a quernstone fragment, unidentified objects of lead and iron, and a number of fragments of animal bone. Located to the north of the intercutting ditches, Ditch 18 was a north-west/south-east-aligned ditch bounding the northern edge of palaeochannel 2515 (Fig. 4) and is likely to be associated with the other ditches; its function is unclear.

4.48 The preceding evaluation (CA 2017b) identified a spread of limestone rubble in the area of the intercutting ditches, located approximately 15m to the north of enclosure ditch 22. This spread was partially sealed by a buried soil horizon that likely equates to deposit 1031 (not illustrated, which sealed the majority of the intercutting ditches and Palaeochannel 2515, discussed below). While these stones were not *in situ,* they are possibly indicative of a stone structure in the vicinity; a fragment of tegula recovered from the spread potentially indicates a building with a tiled roof. Of the CBM assemblage from the excavation, just under half by count and approximately 40% by weight was recovered from the concentration of Period 4 (and Period 5) intercutting ditches in this area, along with the south-eastern extents of Enclosure 2 (and Period 5 Enclosure 9; Fig. 8), including the only identifiable fragments of tegula and imbrex (the remainder was recovered from Ditch Alignment 5, Ditch 6, Ditch 31 (all Fig. 6), the backfill of domestic material in Pit 1109 and the heavily abraded box flue tile in Enclosure 3 (both Fig. 8). The concentration of CBM within this area may suggest that a structure was located nearby, and it was perhaps associated with one of the possible earlier buildings located in Enclosure 10, although it may have been dumped in this particular area at some point to consolidate the area of wet ground or to aid drainage.

4.49 Aside from the ditches, a number of other discrete features were also associated with the area of intensive activity in Enclosure 2. These included Pit 1444, located to the south of the intercutting ditches. This pit was thought potentially to be a grave during excavation and measured 2.7m long and 1m wide. It contained an assemblage of animal bone (all unidentifiable aside from a single sheep tooth) and hobnails; no human bone was recovered. The pit may have been a waste pit, but the inclusion of hobnails may suggest the deliberate deposition of footwear, the organic component of which have since decayed.

4.50 Pit 1634 was also of note in this regard. This circular pit, which measured around 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m deep, cut some of the ditches and was found to contain a small mixed group of pottery and a fossilised vertebra from an ichthyosaur, suggestive of structured deposition. This object may have been considered to be of spiritual significance as a result of its unusual appearance and may have had religious or mythological associations for the person or people responsible for its deposition.

4.51 A number of further pits were present within this area, all of which are of uncertain function. Given the continued use of this area during the later 4th century AD it is possible that some of these features were cut in Period 5.

Period 5: Late Roman (mid to late 4th century AD) (Fig. 8)

Ditch 24 and Ditch Alignment 4

4.52 At some stage during the mid-to-late 4th century, the site appears to have undergone radical redevelopment. Palaeochannel 2515 continued to be a focus for ditch digging, as it had been during Period 4, although the orientation of the ditches changed, and a series of sinuous ditches, Ditch 24 and Ditch Alignment 4, were cut on a broad north-south-alignment. The ditches had silt fills and were typically 0.3–0.5m deep. Ditch 24 contained a range of pottery, including residual sherds of late 1st to 2nd-century AD date along with late 3rd–4th-century material. Ditch Alignment 4 also included presumably residual Early Roman pottery and fragments of two 2nd-century brooches, along with 3rd–4th-century pottery; a coin of Constans dating from AD 348–350 was recovered from the fill (1550) of cut (1549) within Ditch Alignment 4, providing a *terminus post quem* of AD 350 for the activity. Other finds from the fills of Ditch Alignment 4 included a worked bone handle, a whetstone, a shale bracelet, iron nails and fragments of burnt clay and animal bone.

Enclosure 9

4.53 Ditches associated with what may have been a new enclosure, Enclosure 9, were then cut. This enclosure was represented by Ditches 26 and 27, which cut the ditches associated with the earlier Period 4 Enclosure 2 (Ditches 22 and 23) (Fig. 6), forming a south-west/north-east-orientated entrance measuring 20m across. Ditch 27 may have continued to the east and appears to be represented by a south-west/north-east-orientated feature revealed during the geophysical survey. Ditch 26 stopped 6.7m short of, while Ditch 27 just cut into the silted-up edge of the Period 4 canalised

palaeochannel (Ditch Alignment 5; Fig. 6); as the enclosure ditches did not continue through the channel this suggests that it remained at least partially extant as a feature during Period 5, and perhaps continued to be filled with water (access into the enclosure was perhaps again facilitated by a simple timber bridge). The continuation of the feature into Period 5 is further supported by the recovery of pottery of mid-to-late Roman date from within its fills.

4.54 Dating evidence from the ditches associated with Enclosure 9 comprises pottery of mixed dates, but which included sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD date, of which one sherd from Ditch 26 (cut 2092, fill 2093) could be dated to the mid to late 4th century AD (a sherd from a bowl, OXF RS C46). Finds from Ditch 27 include pottery of 3rd to 4th-century date and a late 3rd-century AD radiate coin. Other finds from the ditch included worked stone objects, animal bone, fired clay and 25 hobnails recovered from the fill of cut 1751, suggesting the deposition of a shoe (or shoes) in the ditch. An object of uncertain function just possibly represented a miniature votive tool such as a chisel, although no close parallels are known.

4.55 Following the construction of Enclosure 9, a further series of ditches (Ditches 28 and 29) were cut on a south-east/north-west-alignment, broadly parallel with the western ditch of Enclosure 9, running along the line of former palaeochannel 2515 (Fig. 4). Short, curvilinear Ditch 19 may have been part of this same sequence. Together, these features were possibly drainage ditches intended to drain water away from the entrance into Enclosure 9 down to the north-west, perhaps draining the area where water had previously pooled in Period 4. Alternatively, they may have been re-cuts for the outer ditch for Enclosure 9, located slightly further to the north-east. Recuts to Ditch 27, at the south-east of Enclosure 9, certainly suggests ongoing maintenance of the enclosure ditches. Dating evidence from Ditches 28 and 29 was provided by relatively large quantities of pottery, predominantly of 3rd to 4th-century AD date. A notable concentration of pottery occurred in the south-east terminus of Ditch 29 (cut 2386), where a sherd of decorated OXF RS provided a date in the second half of the 4th century AD. Also notable amongst the finds assemblage from this context was a fragment from an unusual worked stone mortar or bowl with carved decoration – a likely high-status object. Given the rarity of this type of find, especially on rural sites, its position within a ditch terminus may be more than coincidence, and it may have been deliberately deposited.

Enclosure 8

4.56 On the opposite side of Ditch Alignment 5, the canalised palaeochannel (Fig. 6), a further possible enclosure was constructed, Enclosure 8, which measured 23m wide. This enclosure was broadly in line with the entrance to Enclosure 9, although slightly offset to the west. It was open at its north-east side, where it just cut into the southern edge of the canalised palaeochannel, and an entrance was possibly represented by a 12m-wide gap at its south-west side. Again, as the ditches associated with Enclosure 9 did not cut right across the canalised palaeochannel, continuation of the feature is implied. Enclosure 8 was potentially part of an entrance route into Enclosure 9, and it is possible that a wooden bridge linked the two features, although no traces of such a feature were identified. Dating evidence for the enclosure ditches was provided by pottery, including a rim sherd from a dish of Midlands Shelly Ware, dating from the later 4th century AD, recovered from the fill (1212) of the eastern enclosure ditch (cut 1211).

Enclosure 3

4.57 To the west of Enclosure 8, Enclosure 3 was constructed. The enclosure was sub-rectangular in plan and was approximately 18m by 18m across with an entrance at the north-east corner. The ditch had been re-cut once, and possibly at the same time as this recut a short curvilinear ditch was added to the north-east of the enclosure, enclosing an area of around 9.5m by 7.6m; this appears to represent an effort to provide a narrowed and reoriented entrance into the enclosure. Enclosure 3 cut the earlier Period 3 Ditch 15 (Fig. 5) and Period 4 Ditch Alignment 6 (Fig. 6); pottery of broad 2nd to 4th-century date was recovered from the fills of its ditches, along with sherds of presumably residual 1st to 2nd and 2nd to 3rd-century dates. A large assemblage of charred cereal remains was recovered from a sample taken from the northernmost terminus of the new entrance ditch, comprised predominantly of grains of spelt, free-threshing wheat and barley. This may represent waste material associated witch crop processing, providing a possible function for the enclosure. A group of hazel charcoal from the same context may have been a dump of spent firewood, possibly connected with the crop-processing activity.

Possible tree-throw hollow 1109

4.58 Located 7m to the south-east of Enclosure 3, large ‘pit’ 1109 may have been either a tree-throw hollow or a natural depression; the feature measured 6.7m long, 1.7m wide

and 0.4m deep, with moderately-sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a series of sterile, redeposited natural fills and an upper deposit of dumped domestic material, including a substantial assemblage of mid to late 4th-century AD pottery, a relatively large quantity of animal bone, fuel ash slags, an iron nail and two coins, dating to the 1st to 3rd century AD and AD 272–274 respectively. The upper deposit may have been a product of deliberate backfilling in order to consolidate the ground in the area. If the feature was a tree-throw pit, the Period 5 date for the backfilling of the feature may suggest that the tree(s) was present in this location during one or more of the preceding periods; it may have occupied Enclosure 10 during Period 3 (Fig. 5). The only other likely tree-throw hollows identified on the site were a group of four smaller features at the south-eastern corner of the site (to the north of the Period 2 activity).

Ditches 41 and 38

4.59 At the south of the site, Period 3 Ditch 14 (Fig. 5) and Period 4 Ditch 40 (Fig. 6) were cut by north-east/south-west aligned Ditch 41. This ditch was not dated by artefacts, but its stratigraphic relationship with the earlier ditches suggests a Late Roman date.

4.60 Period 4 Ditch 40 (Fig. 6) was cut by north-west/south-east-aligned linear Ditch 38 (Fig. 8) , which was cut along the same alignment as Period 3 Ditch 14 (Fig. 5) and extended outside the excavated area to the south-east. While it appeared to be a recut of the earlier Ditch 14, its stratigraphic relationship with the earlier features implies that it was perhaps considerably later; it possibly represented a recut along a boundary that was maintained into Period 5, perhaps against a feature such as a hedge line. Pottery recovered from the fills of Ditch 38 was of broad 2nd to 4th-century date.

Buried Soil Horizons 1031, 1944 and 1957

4.61 Three patches of buried soil were identified at the north, west and centre of the site, which appear to have gradually filled in the depressions left by earlier cut features. Buried soil 1031 to the north potentially formed during colluvial or alluvial activity and contained a large and mixed assemblage of finds, including pottery of 2nd to 4th-century date, a second 2nd-century brooch and coins dating from the 2nd, late 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The 4th-century AD coin, and its stratigraphic position, suggest that this buried soil horizon formed towards the very end of the Roman period, or

perhaps later. A small number of charred plant remains were recovered from a sample taken from buried soil 1031, including barley, spelt, emmer and free-threshing wheat, with chaff outnumbering grains. A fragment from a sloe stone was also present. The group may represent a dump of crop-processing waste.

Period 6: Medieval to post-medieval (11th to 18th century)

4.62 Following the abandonment of the site at the end of the Roman period, activity appears to have principally been agricultural, and regularly-spaced linear plough furrows were recorded on a broad north-east/south-west-alignment across the excavated area. The plough furrows measured 1.2m–2m wide and were typically spaced at intervals of 3m. These plough furrows correspond with earthworks and geophysical anomalies in the wider area, consistent with the site having been used for agriculture during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

4.63 A group of eight lead shot were included amongst the finds recovered during the metal-detecting survey of the site, of a type in use from the 17th to early 19th century; the presence of casting sprues on four of the pieces may indicate that they were never used. The shot may relate to civilian hunting, or to military activity.

5. THE FINDS

5.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices B to L.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	30	211
	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	562	4857
	Roman	4537	66450
	Total	*5129*	*71518*
Flint	Worked	9	23
Metals	Iron	97	803
	Cu alloy	26	198
	Lead	28	1057
Coins	Roman	67	110
	Modern	3	6
Fired Clay	All	396	2256
Ceramic Building Material	Roman	41	1993
Stone	Objects	17	8086
	Burnt	1	39

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Shale	Object	1	6
Bone	Worked	2	14
Glass	Objects	4	13

Lithics

5.2 Only nine worked flints (23g) were recovered, with most redeposited in later deposits. A relatively high proportion of blades among the small group suggests that at least some of the material dates to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The other worked flints, including flakes, chips and a spurred piece on a heavily recorticated broken flake. cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

Pottery

5.3 A small group of broadly dated Late Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) pottery totalled 30 sherds (211g), all of handmade fabrics with primary quartzite, quartz and limestone, limestone or shell inclusions. Few sherds were decorated or were of narrowly dateable forms, although the presence of quartzite tempering in one sherd from Period 4 (Middle to Late Roman) Ditch 37 is suggestive of Late Bronze Age dating. A finger-ornamented sherd from buried soil deposit 1031 may be of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. A possible Iron Age briquetáge sherd, from a vessel used for the extraction and transport of salt, was retrieved from Period 5 (Late Roman) buried soil deposit 1031. Almost all the late prehistoric pottery was redeposited in features belonging to Periods 3 (Middle Roman) to 5 (Late Roman).

5.4 The Roman pottery assemblage is one of few sizeable assemblages excavated in or near to Cheltenham from the period, totalling 5099 sherds (71307g). This includes 562 sherds (4857g) from handmade vessels dating from any point between the Middle to Late Iron Age and early Roman periods; most of the latter are from forms of jars in use during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. In its composition the pottery assemblage is consistent with what is typical for a rural site.

5.5 Well over half is of local Severn Valley ware or Severn Valley ware variants. Imports are dominated by Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware, although Oxford ware, Harold Shelly ware, Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware, Savernake Grog-tempered ware and New Forest Colour-coated ware are also included. A small group of east and central Gaulish samian sherds were present (including three with stamped

bases); the small size of the samian group is consistent with other Roman rural pottery assemblages. Jars are the most common form of vessel amongst the overall Roman pottery assemblage, although dishes, bowls, tankards and mortaria are also well represented. A small number of flagons are present, including a notable sherd from a face flagon from Period 3 Ditch Alignment 5, depicting a female with an elaborate hairstyle.

5.6 The chronological range of the pottery demonstrates increased abundance in periods 2–5, suggesting intensified activity, especially in Period 5. The range of forms and fabrics increases over time, as does the presence of regional imports (and local wares).

Fired Clay

5.7 A total of 396 fragments (2,256g) of fired/burnt clay was recovered, with most being amorphous fragments with no features that might suggest an original form or function. Four fragments feature one flat surface and three fragments display wattle impressions, allowing them to be identified as daub. The burnt daub fragments were retrieved from Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch 26, Period 4 ditch 34 and from one of the ditches associated with Period 3 Enclosure 1. The fired clay cannot be dated and adds little to the understanding or interpretation of the site. The small number of burnt daub fragments provide some evidence of structures.

Ceramic Building Material

5.8 A total of 41 fragments (1993g) of Roman ceramic building material was recovered. Where it could be classified, this included two joining fragments of brick from Period 4 Ditch 31 and ten heavily abraded fragments of box flue tile from Period 5 Enclosure 3. Fragments of roofing tile included a tegula from Period 5 Ditch 19 and imbrex from Period 5 Ditch 27. The small assemblage provides probable evidence of at least one structure roofed with ceramic tile in the vicinity of the site.

Metalwork

5.9 A substantial assemblage of metal finds was recorded, predominantly of Roman date, and primarily dating to the 2nd/earlier 3rd centuries AD. Most metal artefacts were recovered with the use of a metal detector. The assemblage is dominated by ironwork,

predominantly iron carpentry nails and hobnails. Non-ferrous objects include an unusually large group of brooches and other dress accessories, mostly of 2nd and 3rd-century date, although a buckle (Fig. 10, no. 19) spans the later 4th and 5th centuries. Of additional note is a *denarius* of Gordian III housed within a silver setting.

Coins

5.10 The excavations produced 70 coins, 69 of copper-alloy and one of silver. All but three date to the Roman period (the remainder being two 19th century coins, comprising a silver sixpence of George III and a half penny of Victoria, and a probable post-medieval coin or jetton). The chronological range of the coins fits with the expected pattern for most British sites, with relatively few coins from the period before the late third century AD, and a proliferation of bronze radiates and *nummi* of the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD. The earliest coins in the group are *dupondii*, dateable to the period AD 138-161 and a *denarius* of Septimius Severus dating to AD 207.

Worked Stone

5.11 Seventeen stone objects/fragments (8086g) were recovered. These included five rotary quern fragments, an unusual decorated mortar and four whetstones. The querns are of Old Red Sandstone, Millstone Grit, and Mayen lava. Querns of Millstone Grit and Mayen lava are unusual at sites in the region and the lava quern, in particular, may have been an item of status. XRF and cluster analysis of the geochemical components of the stone used for the lava quern have revealed that it is constructed from basaltic lava from the Mayener Grubenfeld lava of the Bellerberg volcano in the Eastern Eifel (Germany).

Shale

5.12 A single fragment from an undecorated shale bracelet of a type in use during the Iron Age and Roman period was recovered from Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch Alignment 4.

Worked Bone

5.13 Two worked bone items (totalling 14g) were recorded from Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch Alignment 4. One is a handle for a knife or other small implement. The other is

an undecorated, fragmentary toggle of a type in use from the Iron Age to the medieval period.

Glass

5.14 A small assemblage of four glass objects (13g) was recovered, including a pale green bead of Iron Age to Roman date and two fragments from Roman glass vessels. These comprised a fragment from a glass jug or flask from Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch 29 and a fragment from a bottle from Period 4 Ditch Alignment.5. Both were probably of 1st–3rd century date.

6. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices M to P.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	3250
Samples	Environmental	15 (4)
Fossil	Vertebra	1

Animal Bone

6.2 A moderately sized assemblage of 3250 animal bones was recovered, although much was poorly preserved. The assemblage from Roman contexts is dominated by the major domesticates – cattle, sheep/goat and pig, while bones of horse or donkey and dog or fox were also present. Evidence for butchery, the prevalence of major domesticates, fragmentation of bones and the presence of whole carcasses suggests that the assemblage largely represents the processing of animals for food. Sheep/goat gradually became more common over time, although beef would have remained the most abundant source of meat in all phases. The bone group is remarkable for the absence of birds and wild animals.

Charred Plant Remains

6.3 A series of 15 environmental samples from a range of feature types from Periods 3, 4 and 5 were processed during the assessment stage (CA 2018) and four samples were selected for further analysis to provide information on the range of crops, local crop-

processing activities and the surrounding environment. Cereal grains included spelt wheat, free-threshing wheat, emmer and barley. The remains appear to indicate small scale crop-processing at the site during the Roman period. The presence of hazelnut shells and sloe stones may indicate exploitation and use of a local woodland edge/hedgerow environment.

Charcoal

6.4 Charcoal was generally not well-preserved, although identified species included oak, hazel, alder/hazel, blackthorn/cherry, hawthorn and ash. The composition of the charcoal assemblage is generally consistent with domestic waste and reflects the exploitation of mixed deciduous woodland for firewood.

Fossil

6.5 A fossilised vertebra of an ichthyosaur was recovered from Period 3 Pit 1634. Given the evidence from the site for 'structured' deposition, this object may have been deposited as part of a religious practice. The Roman Rural Settlement Project has recorded several other examples of fossils from Roman period sites, which appear in many cases to have been deliberately deposited as structured deposits (Allen et al. 2018).

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The site at Priors Farm occupies a gradually-sloping position towards the very base of Cleeve Hill, with the hill rising up prominently to the east. To the west, the site continues to slope down towards what is now Cheltenham, providing views over the Severn Vale and across towards the Malvern Hills to the north-west and May Hill to the west; the site may have occupied a prominent position within the landscape.

7.2 The earliest evidence for activity comprised a very small group of worked flints including three blades, suggestive of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The blades are likely to have been blanks used during the manufacture of microliths, designed for use in specialist composite tools used for hunting or fishing, such as barbed spears or harpoons (Darvill 2011, 58). The flints were residual, so it is not clear precisely where they were originally deposited, although their presence implies Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity in close proximity to the site. Such a small assemblage is unlikely to reflect evidence for long-lived occupation and is more consistent with the remains of a temporary hunting camp used by small groups of people, perhaps for as little as one or two nights (Darvill 2011; Mellars 1976; Jacobi 1978). Contemporary sites in the near vicinity include a similar scatter recently excavated by Cotswold Archaeology at Cleevelands, to the north of Cheltenham (Hart *et al* forthcoming), while an alignment of three large postholes discovered at Roman Way, Bourton-on-the-Water, were interpreted as marker posts, possibly analogous to Native American totem poles (Brett and Hart 2017).

7.3 The earliest cut features at the site represented evidence for activity during the Roman period, perhaps with origins in the Late Iron Age or 1st century AD, when several ditches of uncertain function were dug in an area occupied by three palaeochannels, perhaps relating to seasonally wet riverlets that drained down the hillside, and of which at least two may still have been open during the period of archaeological activity.

7.4 Activity at the site intensified from the 2nd century AD onwards, when what may have been a large enclosure was constructed, bordering the extant palaeochannel 1198. This enclosure possibly contained two rectangular buildings, Structures 1 and 2, which appear to have been constructed against the south-west and south-east sides of the enclosure, on perpendicular alignments to one another. Structural evidence was scarce and the buildings are postulated based upon the arrangement of linear drainage gullies, which are suggestive of buildings measuring approximately 10m

wide and perhaps around 15m–20m long. A small number of burnt daub fragments recovered from Period 3 Enclosure 1 and perhaps as residual finds in Period 4 and 5 features were possibly related. The postulated buildings are broadly comparable in form and scale to those recorded from the pre-villa Early Roman phase at Frocester, Gloucestershire, 27km to the south-west (Price 2000, 72-77). Indeed, timber-framed rectangular buildings of this scale are well-known from this region during the Roman period (Smith 2016a), and rectangular buildings are now recognised as having replaced buildings of circular form at a relatively early date in the Cotswolds, becoming more dominant by the end of the 1st century AD (Smith 2016b, 168). If the suggested size of Structure 2 is accepted, at around 10m wide and 20m long, this would give an internal area of approximately 200 m^2 – close to the average size of rectangular aisled buildings identified for the Roman Rural Settlement project's Central Belt region (Smith 2016b, 171), within which the site at Whaddon is located. There is, however, no evidence that either of the postulated buildings at Priors Farm were aisled structures. No clear evidence for roofing was identified for either structure, although residual ceramic building material in later features elsewhere at the site, including fragments of tegula, imbrices and abraded box flue tile, may indicate that a tiled building existed somewhere nearby. The function of the site during Period 3, during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, is not certain, but it has the appearance of being an enclosed rural settlement. Enclosure 1, located to the south-east of Enclosure 10, potentially served as something such as a livestock enclosure.

7.5 During the middle 3rd century AD the site underwent a radical transformation. The extant palaeochannel was canalised by the digging of a wide, deep ditch, which was recut at least once, and a large enclosure was constructed at the north of the site. The precise purpose of Ditch Alignment 5 is not certain, although it is likely to have been a water channel. It may simply have been a drain, which channelled water down the slope to the north-west, or it may have been intended to reinforce the feature within the local landscape. The unusual finds assemblage from the site raises questions as to whether the palaeochannel may have had perceived spiritual significance, requiring it to be re-established when it began to silt up (discussed in more detail below).

7.6 The location of the channel, running across the site between the trackway represented by Ditch Alignments 3 and 6 and Enclosure 2, suggests that the feature formed a vital aspect of the route into Enclosure 2, and a bridge over the ditch possibly provided access into the enclosure. The channel may have been an important element of the

design of the route into the enclosure and perhaps served a defensive and/or aesthetic function.

7.7 The purpose of Enclosure 2 is not certain. Its size and form are compatible with use as a domestic enclosure, and farmsteads of enclosed form were dominant within the Cotswolds area during the Roman period (Smith 2016b, 151). No clear domestic structures were identified within it, although as the enclosure extended outside the excavated area to the north, buildings may have been situated elsewhere. The recovery of a small quantity of tegula, imbrex and boxflue tiles, along with limestone rubble, possibly indicate a substantial structure in the vicinity, although such material could also have been imported to the site from elsewhere for use as hardcore, as was demonstrably the case for instance at the villa at Dings in South Gloucestershire (Warry 2019). Evidence from the environmental samples suggests that domestic activity including crop processing was carried out in the near vicinity, which may suggest a domestic focus. While it is unclear whether a building was located within Enclosure 2, some elements of the finds assemblage from Whaddon, including the numbers of coins and brooches and the presence of quernstones not typical for rural sites in the region, suggest that it was unusually rich for a rural settlement, indicating that it may have been a site with some significance during the 3rd to 4th century AD.

7.8 Indeed, several excavated features contained finds suggestive of acts of deliberate deposition of selected objects, raising the possibility that the site was a focus for religious expression. These included a finely decorated Birdlip/Trumpet brooch (which was bent and broken in antiquity), a possible unguent bottle fragment, a face flagon sherd and possibly a group of cattle skulls from within the canalised palaeochannel, a fossilised ichthyosaur vertebra from Pit 1634, two *denarii* (one in a silver setting for a finger ring) from Ditch 33, and the large group of hobnails suggestive of shoes recovered from Pit 1444. Amalgamated, the nature of these artefacts is highly suggestive of a form of ritual activity, and several of these objects are of types frequently deposited at religious sites. The deposition of animal remains, shoes, specialist pottery, brooches and coins in Roman ritual contexts is well-recognised (Smith 2018, 189-190).

7.9 Of the individual objects, the face flagon sherd and ichthyosaur fossil are perhaps of most note; face flagons are rare finds at rural settlements, most commonly recovered from roadside settlements and towns (Allen *et al* 2018); while their distribution is certainly not exclusively religious, several examples have been recovered from

temples and shrines, including two examples recovered from the temple at Lydney (Munby 1975, 188). The association that fossils have with religious sites is perhaps clearer; a disproportionate number of sites recorded by the Roman Rural Settlement Project where fossils were found as part of the finds assemblage were from sites interpreted as either temples or shrines, 8 out of 19 sites (42%), while such sites make up just 10% of the sites in the project database (Allen *et al* 2018). Moreover, where such fossils were discovered and the context was clearly recorded, fossils often appear to have been selected as objects appropriate for placement in discrete deposits such as in ditch terminals (e.g. Runfold Farm, Surrey; Lambert 2009), pits (e.g. Ewell, Hatch Furlong; Cotton and Sheldon 2006) or graves, as has been noted by Philpott (1991, 163-4). Unguent bottles are also rare at low-status rural sites, with those recorded by the Roman Rural Settlement project predominantly from major roadside settlements, villas, temples and funerary sites (Allen *et al* 2018).

7.10 The rich finds assemblage, with a striking number of both coins and brooches, is itself a potential indicator that the site was of religious significance, as Roman religious sites are often characterised by their large and sometimes unusual finds assemblages (Smith 2018; 2001; Woodward 1992; Bird 2011; Ferris 2012). It is also noteworthy that the date of the likely structured deposits at Whaddon, during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, coincides with a more widespread increase in the phenomenon in Britain at this time, especially in the Central Belt region (Smith 2018, 185).

7.11 While the evidence from the finds potentially suggests religious activity at the site, it is difficult to determine whether the site's primary function was a ritual one. It is possible that a formalised shrine building was located within the enclosure to the north, outside the excavated area, but structured deposits could equally be made in the domestic sphere; there are many examples of carefully deposited items in pits and ditches from domestic farmsteads, villas and non-settlement contexts (Smith 2018, 186), although the quantity of artefacts, especially brooches and coins, recovered from Priors Farm is perhaps more suggestive of a religious focus (Smith 2018, 181-2). Even if the site's primary function was religious, it need not necessarily have been furnished with a built shrine. The enclosure itself may have been the focus for religious observance, which included the digging of pits and ditches and the placement of objects as ex votos.

7.12 As discussed above, it is even possible that the canalisation of the former palaeochannel was itself undertaken for religious purposes. Romano-British shrines often have a clear association with water (Smith 2018, 152), and the palaeochannel may have been the reason for the location of a rural sanctuary here. If this channel was associated with a local deity, its silting may have been recognised as a portent of misfortune; it may have been considered critical for metaphysical reasons that the brook continued to flow. Perhaps the digging of multiple, irregular ditches within Enclosure 2 was related, associated with beliefs connected to healing, renewal and rebirth (e.g. Varner 2009, 1), as water was released upon the cutting of new ditches following the silting of earlier ones. If the original palaeochannels emerged from the side of Cleeve Hill at this location, this might represent an additional reason for the location of the site here, in what may have been a liminal zone between the upper slopes of Cleeve Hill and the Cotswolds to the east and the Severn Vale to the west.

7.13 Aspects of the animal bone assemblage also potentially hint at religious activity, with the apparent increase in sheep/goats over time differing from the typical national trend, which is for an increase in cattle. It may be comparable in this respect with the Roman temple at Uley, where sheep dominated the assemblage (see Allen 2018, 197). At Uley, too, the sheep/goat assemblage increased over time into the mid 4th century AD (see Woodward and Leech 1993). This may, however, be a regional rather than an exclusively religious phenomenon, as higher proportions of sheep/goat than cattle have been recognised across Romano-British rural sites in the Cotswolds generally, especially from the Late Roman period, presumably largely as a result of the suitability of the uplands for sheep farming and increasing pastoral specialisation (Smith 2016, 188-9).

7.14 The site appears to have undergone a further dramatic change during the mid 4th century AD, which saw the replacement of Enclosure 2 with a new enclosure, Enclosure 9. While its sides may have silted, the lack of features cutting the centre of the canalised palaeochannel suggests it remained a major feature, as does the recovery of mid-to-late Roman material from its fills. Enclosure 9 was the focus for further ditch digging during the later 4th century AD, possibly for drainage purposes, or possibly to re-establish palaeochannel 2515 as a feature. As with the earlier ditch digging, it is unclear whether this was to serve a practical drainage purpose or whether it was a practice associated with religious observance. The continuation of ritual activity at the site may be signified by the presence of a relatively large group of pottery, along with an unusual stone mortar with carved decoration, deposited within

the terminus of one of the ditches within Enclosure 9, and, potentially, by the inclusion of a possible votive miniature tool such as a chisel within Ditch 27 of this enclosure; the identification of this object as such is by no means certain however. Some domestic activity appears to have taken place at the site at the end of the Roman period as a large assemblage of cereal remains were recovered from the fill of one of the ditches associated with Enclosure 3, raising the possibility that this enclosure was associated with crop processing. The evidence from the finds suggests the site was occupied until at least the end of the 4th century AD, when deposits of colluvium or alluvium formed over the latest features of Roman date.

7.15 The site at Priors Farm bears comparison with a site at Haymes, near Southam, located 4km to the north (Rawes 1986). That site, interpreted as a rural settlement with a potential associated shrine, was similarly located on the slopes of Cleeve Hill. The site produced evidence for occupation throughout the Roman period, with timber buildings of daub with thatched roofs, possibly on cobbled and paved surfaces, suggested (ibid. 74). Similarly, the site at Haymes produced a relatively large number of brooches, which was suggested as evidence for possible ritual activity, while a miniature altar of limestone was also discovered (ibid).

7.16 Other sites in the vicinity of Priors Farm include West Drive, Cheltenham, 3km to the west, where a settlement occupied between the later 1st and early 4th century AD included a rectilinear enclosure system and a trackway (Catchpole 2002). Also in Cheltenham, the Former St James's Railway Station comprised a co-axial field system in use between the 1st and 4th centuries AD, with evidence for possible structured deposits in the form of cattle skulls deposited within ditches (Coleman and Watts 2001). A recently excavated site at Farm Lane, Shurdington, 5km to the south-west, revealed evidence for an enclosed farmstead (and accompanying burials), which saw considerable transformation over time, occupied between the Late Iron Age and mid Roman period (Brady 2019). These sites are probably fairly typical examples of the sort of low-status Romano-British settlements that occupied the Severn Vale.

7.17 At Bishop's Cleeve, 5km to the north-west of Priors Farm, more extensive settlement has been identified through a series of excavations, which revealed a complex pattern of disparate elements, including small garden plots or paddocks, areas of industrial activity, inhumation burials and domestic activity, including what may have been a 3rd to 4th century AD villa (Holbrook 2006, 109). Amalgamated, the sites have recently been re-evaluated and considered as separate elements of an extensive nucleated

settlement, possibly part of a villa estate, which, as at nearby Frocester, may have developed from an earlier farmstead (Allen *et al* 2018). It is probable that the Cheltenham area was relatively densely settled during the Roman period, sitting as it does in an area of well-drained sand and gravel, as opposed to the heavy lias clays that dominate much of the vale. This is not to suggest that the clays were empty, as many farmsteads have been recorded from them (Holbrook 2006, 109).

7.18 Following its abandonment at the end of, or after, the Roman period, the site at Priors Farm was subsequently used for agriculture. The modern field boundaries to the east and west of the excavated area are on similar north-east/south-west alignments as the plough furrows and survive from at least 1882–3, when they were surveyed for the first edition 1:10,560 County Series map for Gloucestershire (Ordnance Survey 1884); the shared alignment with the ridge and furrow suggests that at least some aspects of the modern pattern of fields has its origins in the agricultural landscape of the medieval or early post-medieval period.

7.19 While it is unclear whether they are of civilian or military origin, it is at least possible that the group of lead shot of post-medieval date relate in some way to the Battle of Prestbury, which took place during the English Civil War in 1643, approximately 1.5km to the north-west of the site (CH2M 2016).

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 The archaeological work was secured by condition 3 of the planning permission (17/00135/FUL) granted by Cheltenham Borough Council to the developer, Gloucestershire County Council, who funded the archaeological programme. The work was undertaken at the request of CH2M (now Jacobs) and the archaeological consultant was James Goad of Arcadis. The fieldwork was led by Alex Thomson, assisted by CA staff and managed throughout by Laurie Coleman. The illustrations are by Aleksandra Osinska and Rosanna Price, and Jon Bennett and Tom Weavill provided geomatics assistance. Andrzej Wolniewicz of the University of Oxford examined and provided additional information about the fossil. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The post-excavation work has been managed by Tom Brindle. Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council monitored the archaeological fieldwork and provided comment on the post-excavation assessment report.

9. STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with The Wilson: Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix Q, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1000	layer		Topsoil		
1001	layer		Subsoil		RB+
1002	layer		Natural		
1003	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 18	
1004	fill	1003	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 18	RB
1005	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 18	
1006	fill	1005	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 18	
1007	cut		Arbitrary cut		
1008	fill	1007	Single fill of arbitrary feature		RB
1009	cut		Arbitrary cut		
1010	fill	1009	Single fill of pit		RB
1011	cut		Possible posthole cut		C2-C4
1012	fill	1011	Single fill of posthole		MC1-C2
1013	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 19	
1014	fill	1013	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 19	RB
1015	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 19	
1016	fill	1015	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 19	RB
1017	cut		Posthole cut		
1018	fill	1017	Single fill of posthole		
1019	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1020	fill	1019	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2+
1021	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 39	
1022	fill	1021	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 39	RB
1023	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 40	
1024	fill	1023	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 40	RB
1025	cut		Gully cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1026	fill	1025	Single fill of gully	Ditch Al. 6	
1027	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 39	
1028	fill	1027	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 39	MC1-C2
1029	fill	1030	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	RB
1030	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
1031	layer		Alluvial/colluvial deposit	Buried Soil 1031	C2;C4
1032	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 15	
1033	fill	1032	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 15	MC2-eC3

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1034	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1035	fill	1034	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2+
1036	fill	1037	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	
1037	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 3	
1038	fill	1032	First fill of ditch	Ditch 15	MLC2
1039	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1040	fill	1039	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2-C4
1041	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1042	fill	1041	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	C3-C4
1043	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1044	fill	1043	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1045	fill	1043	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1046	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1047	fill	1046	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1048	fill	1046	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1049	fill	1043	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1050	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1051	fill	1050	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2-C3
1052	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 15	
1053	fill	1052	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 15	RB
1054	fill	1055	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	
1055	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
1056	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1057	fill	1056	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	C2-C4
1058	cut		Posthole cut		
1059	fill	1058	Single fill of posthole		
1060	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1061	fill	1060	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	RB
1062	fill	1063	Single fill of gully	Enclosure 3	
1063	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1064	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1065	fill	1064	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	RB
1066	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1067	fill	1066	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	C3-C4
1068	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1069	fill	1068	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1070	fill	1071	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	RB
1071	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1072	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 9	
1073	fill	1072	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 9	RB
1074	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1075	fill	1074	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2-C3
1076	fill	1074	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	MC1-C2
1077	void		void		
1078	fill	1085	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	MC3-C4
1079	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1080	fill	1079	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	RB
1081	fill	1079	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	RB
1082	fill	1083	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	RB
1083	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1084	fill	1085	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	MC2-C4
1085	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1086	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 9	
1087	fill	1086	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 9	RB
1088	cut		Gully cut		
1089	fill	1088	Single fill of gully		C2-C4
1090	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 6	
1091	fill	1090	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 6	
1092	fill	1093	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1093	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1094	fill	1095	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	RB
1095	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1096	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 7	
1097	fill	1096	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 7	
1098	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 7	
1099	fill	1098	Single fill of gully	Ditch 7	
1100	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 9	
1101	fill	1100	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 9	MC3-C4
1102	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1103	fill	1102	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	C2+
1104	fill	1102	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	MC1-eC2
1105	cut		Ditch cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1106	fill	1105	Single fill of ditch		MC1-C2
1107	cut		Possible ditch cut		
1108	fill	1107	Single fill of possible ditch		
1109	cut		Cut of pit	Pit 1109	
1110	fill	1109	Second fill of pit	Pit 1109	
1111	fill	1109	Third fill of probable tree throw	Pit 1109	
1112	fill	1109	Fourth fill of probable tree throw	Pit 1109	RB
1113	fill	1109	Fifth fill of probable tree throw	Pit 1109	MLC4
1114	fill	1115	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1115	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1116	fill	1117	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1117	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1118	fill	1109	First fill of probable tree throw	Pit 1109	
1119	fill	1120	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1120	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1121	fill	1122	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1122	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1123	cut		Gully cut		
1124	fill	1123	Single fill of gully		MC1-C2
1125	cut		Possible tree throw or pit cut		
1126	fill	1125	Single fill of possible tree throw or pit		
1127	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1128	fill	1127	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	MC1-C2
1129	cut		Ditch cut		
1130	fill	1129	Single fill of ditch		
1131	cut		Ditch cut		
1132	fill	1131	Single fill of ditch		
1133	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 6	
1134	fill	1133	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 6	RB
1135	fill	1102	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	MC1-EC2
1136	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 13	
1137	fill	1136	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 13	C2+
1138	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 40	
1139	fill	1138	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 40	RB
1140	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1141	fill	1140	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1142	fill	1140	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1143	fill	1140	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1144	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1145	fill	1144	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1146	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1147	fill	1146	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1148	fill	1146	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1149	cut		Gully cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1150	fill	1149	Single fill of gully	Ditch Al. 6	
1151	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1152	fill	1151	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	C2+
1153	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1154	fill	1153	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1155	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1156	fill	1155	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1157	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1158	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 8	
1159	fill	1158	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 8	
1160	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 9	
1161	fill	1160	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 9	
1162	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 9	
1163	fill	1162	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 9	RB
1164	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1165	fill	1164	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1166	cut		Pit cut - void		
1167	fill	1166	Single fill of pit - Void		
1168	fill	1157	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	C1+
1169	fill	1170	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	C3-C4
1170	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1171	fill	1173	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1172	fill	1173	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1173	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1174	fill	1176	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1175	fill	1176	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1176	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1177	cut		Ditch cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1178	fill	1177	Single fill of ditch		
1179	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1180	fill	1179	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2
1181	cut		Pit cut	Enclosure 3	
1182	fill	1181	Single fill of pit	Enclosure 3	RB
1183	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 8	
1184	fill	1183	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 8	RB
1185	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 7	
1186	fill	1185	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 7	
1187	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 41	
1188	fill	1187	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 41	RB
1189	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
1190	fill	1189	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 23	C2
1191	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 13	
1192	fill	1191	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 13	
1193	fill	1189	First fill of ditch	Ditch 23	C2-C4
1194	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 6	
1195	fill	1194	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 6	
1196	cut		Possible pit cut		
1197	fill	1196	Single fill of possible pit		RB
1198	cut		Palaeochannel area	Pal. Ch. 1198	
1199	fill	1198	Single fill of possible natural waterway	Pal. Ch. 1198	MC3-C4
1200	cut		Ditch cut		
1201	fill	1200	Single fill of ditch		C2-C4
1202	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1203	fill	1202	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	MC1-C2+
1204	fill	1202	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	C2-C4
1205	fill	1202	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	C2+
1206	fill	1202	Fourth fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	C2+
1207	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1208	fill	1207	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	
1209	fill	1207	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	MC1-C2
1210	fill	1207	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	
1211	cut		Gully cut	Enclosure 8	
1212	fill	1211	Single fill of gully	Enclosure 8	C4
1213	cut		Furrow cut	5	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1214	fill	1213	Single fill of furrow	5	
1215	fill	1202	Same as (1205)	Ditch Al. 2	C2
1216	fill	1217	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	RB
1217	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1218	fill	1219	Single fill of gully - void		C2-C4
1219	cut		Gully cut - void		
1220	fill	1217	First fill of ditch - void		
1221	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 6	
1222	fill	1221	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 6	
1223	cut		Ditch cut		
1224	fill	1223	Single fill of ditch		
1225	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1226	fill	1225	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	MLC2
1227	cut		Ditch cut		
1228	fill	1227	Single fill of ditch		
1229	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1230	fill	1229	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1231	cut		Pit cut		
1232	fill	1231	Single fill of pit		
1233	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1234	fill	1233	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1235	fill	1233	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1236	fill	1233	Third fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1237	cut		Pit cut		
1238	fill	1237	Single fill of pit		LC2-C4
1239	cut		Pit cut		
1240	fill	1239	Single fill of pit		
1241	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 22	
1242	fill	1241	First fill of ditch	Ditch 22	C2+
1243	fill	1241	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1244	fill	1241	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 22	RB
1245	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
1246	fill	1245	First fill of ditch	Ditch 23	
1247	fill	1245	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 23	RB
1248	fill	1245	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 23	
1249	cut		Treethrow		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1250	fill	1249	Single fill of treethrow		
1251	cut		Gully cut		
1252	fill	1251	Single fill of gully		LC2-C4
1253	cut		Ditch cut		
1254	fill	1253	Single fill of ditch		C2-C4
1255	cut		Pit cut		
1256	fill	1255	Single fill of pit		
1257	cut		Probable posthole cut		
1258	fill	1257	Single fill of probable posthole		
1259	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 11	
1260	fill	1259	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 11	
1261	cut		Probable treethrow		
1262	fill	1261	Single fill of probable treethrow		RB
1263	cut		Probable treethrow		
1264	fill	1263	Single fill of probable treethrow		RB
1265	cut		Ditch cut		
1266	fill	1265	Single fill of ditch		RB
1267	cut		Pit cut		
1268	fill	1267	Single fill of pit		C2-C4
1269	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 15	
1270	fill	1269	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 15	RB
1271	cut		Furrow cut		
1272	fill	1271	Single fill of furrow		RB
1273	cut		Pit cut		
1274	fill	1273	Single fill of pit		C4
1275	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 22	
1276	fill	1275	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1277	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 22	
1278	fill	1277	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1279	cut		Pit cut		
1280	fill	1279	Single fill of pit		C2-C4
1281	deposit		Taken for RA 1075		
1282	fill	1586	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1283	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 11	
1284	fill	1284	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 11	
1285	deposit		Taken for RA 1077 - fill of Ditch 22	Ditch 22	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1286	deposit		Taken for RA 1078 - Fill of Ditch Al. 5	Ditch Al. 5	
1287	deposit		Taken for RA 1079 - furrow fill		
1288	deposit		Taken for RA 1080 - fill of Ditch 23	Ditch 23	
1289	deposit		Taken for RA 1081		
1290	deposit		Taken for RA 1082		
1291	deposit		Taken for RA 1083		
1292	deposit		Taken for RA 1084		
1293	deposit		Taken for RA 1085		
1294	deposit		Taken for RA 1088		
1295	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
1296	fill	1295	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	RB
1297	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1298	fill	1297	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1299	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1300	fill	1299	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1301	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 15	
1302	fill	1301	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 15	
1303	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1304	fill	1303	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1305	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1306	fill	1305	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1307	fill	1305	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1308	fill	1305	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1309	cut		Ditch cut		
1310	fill	1309	Single fill of ditch		
1311	cut		Gully		
1312	fill	1311	Single fill of possible gully		C2-C4
1313	cut		Ditch cut		
1314	fill	1313	Single fill of ditch		RB
1315	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1316	fill	1315	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2-C4
1317	cut		Possible posthole cut		
1318	fill	1317	Single fill of possible posthole		RB
1319	cut		Ditch cut		
1320	fill	1319	Single fill of ditch		RB
1321	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1322	fill	1321	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	mlC2
1323	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1324	fill	1323	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1325	cut		Furrow cut		
1326	fill	1325	Single fill of furrow		
1327	cut		Gully cut		
1328	fill	1327	Single fill of gully		
1329	cut		Gully cut		
1330	fill	1329	Single fill of gully		
1331	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1332	fill	1331	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	MC3-C4
1333	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1334	fill	1333	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2-C4
1335	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 13	
1336	fill	1335	Single fill of gully	Ditch 13	MC1-C2
1337	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1338	fill	1337	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	
1339	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1340	fill	1339	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1341	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1342	fill	1341	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1343	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1344	fill	1343	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	
1345	cut		Gully cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1346	fill	1345	Single fill of gully	Ditch Al. 2	
1347	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 8	
1348	fill	1347	Single fill of gully	Ditch 8	
1349	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 15	
1350	fill	1349	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 15	
1351	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1352	fill	1351	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1353	fill	1351	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1354	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1355	fill	1354	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1356	fill	1354	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	LC2-C4
1357	void		void		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1358	void		void		C2+
1359	cut		Potential palaeochannel cut	Pal. Ch. 1198	
1360	fill	1359	Single fill of potentail palaeochannel	Pal. Ch. 1198	
1361	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1362	fill	1361	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	C4
1363	fill	1361	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	LC1-C2+
1364	fill	1361	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	LC3-C4
1365	fill	1366	Single fill of ditch - void		C2-C4
1366	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1367	fill	1368	Single fill of possible pit/ tree throw - void		
1368	cut		Possible pit/ tree throw cut - void		
1369	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
1370	void		void		
1371	fill	1369	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 23	
1372	fill	1369	First fill of ditch	Ditch 23	
1373	void		void		
1374	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
1375	fill	1374	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
1376	cut		Pit cut		
1377	fill	1376	Single fill of pit		
1378	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 7	
1379	fill	1378	Single fill of gully	Ditch 7	
1380	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1381	fill	1380	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	C2
1382	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1383	fill	1382	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	
1384	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 12	
1385	fill	1384	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 12	
1386	fill	1374	First fill of ditch	Ditch 26	RB
1387	cut		Possible posthole/ pit cut		
1388	fill	1387	Single fill of possible posthole/ pit		
1389	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 20	
1390	fill	1389	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 20	
1391	cut		Possible ditch cut	Ditch 12	
1392	fill	1391	Single fill of possible ditch	Ditch 12	RB
1393	cut		Furrow cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1394	fill	1393	Single fill of furrow		
1395	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1396	fill	1395	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	MC3-C4
1397	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1398	fill	1397	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1399	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1400	fill	1399	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1401	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 18	
1402	fill	1401	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 18	MC-C4
1403	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1404	fill	1403	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	RB
1405	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1406	fill	1405	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	RB
1407	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1408	fill	1407	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1409	cut		Ditch cut		
1410	fill	1409	Single fill of ditch		
1411	cut		Pit cut		
1412	fill	1411	Single fill of pit		C2-C4
1413	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1414	fill	1413	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1415	cut		Palaeochannel cut	Pal. Ch. 1415	
1416	fill	1415	Single fill of palaeochannel	Pal. Ch. 1415	
1417	fill	1444	Single fill of pit	Pit 1444	C2;C4
1418	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 41	
1419	fill	1418	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 41	
1420	cut		Pit cut	Pit 1420	
1421	fill	1420	Single fill of pit	Pit 1420	RB
1422	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 8	
1423	fill	1422	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 8	RB
1424	cut		Possible natural water channel	Pal. Ch. 1415	
1425	fill	1424	Single fill of possible natural water channel	Pal. Ch. 1415	
1426	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 16	
1427	fill	1426	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 16	MC3-C4
1428	cut		Pit cut		
1429	fill	1428	Single fill of pit		RB

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1430	cut		Gully cut		
1431	fill	1430	Single fill of gully		
1432	deposit		Sediment washed down hill	Pal. Ch. 1198	
1433	deposit		Sediment washed down hill	Pal. Ch. 1198	C2-C4
1434	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 7	
1435	fill	1434	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 7	
1436	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 7	
1437	fill	1436	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 7	C2
1438	cut		Potential posthole		
1439	fill	1438	Single fill of potential posthole		
1440	cut		Pit cut	Pit 1420	
1441	fill	1440	Single fill of pit	Pit 1420	RB
1442	cut		Ditch cut		
1443	fill	1442	Single fill of ditch		RB
1444	cut		Pit	Pit 1444	
1445	fill		S/A 1417		
1446	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 35	
1447	fill	1446	Single fill of gully	Ditch 35	
1448	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
1449	fill	1448	First fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
1450	fill	1448	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
1451	fill	1448	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
1452	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 21	
1453	fill	1452	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 21	C2+
1454	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1455	fill	1454	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	RB
1456	fill	1454	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1457	fill	1454	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1458	cut		Pit cut		
1459	fill	1458	Single fill of pit		RB
1460	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 21	
1461	fill	1460	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 21	RB
1462	cut		Pit cut	Pit 1420	
1463	fill	1462	Single fill of pit	Pit 1420	C1
1464	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1465	fill	1464	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	RB

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1466	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1467	fill	1466	First fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
1468	cut		Potential pit cut		
1469	fill	1468	Single fill of potential pit		RB
1470	fill	1466	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 36	RB
1471	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 21	
1472	fill	1471	Single fill of gully	Ditch 21	C3-C4
1473	cut		Pit cut		
1474	fill	1473	Single fill of pit		
1475	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
1476	fill	1475	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 35	RB
1477	fill	1475	First fill of ditch	Ditch 35	RB
1478	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1479	fill	1480	Second fill of ditch 1480	Ditch 36	RB
1480	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1481	fill	1480	First fill of ditch	Ditch 36	MC1-LC1
1482	cut		Gully cut		
1483	fill	1482	Single fill of gully		
1484	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 16	
1485	fill	1484	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 16	RB
1486	layer		Colluvial deposit	Pal. Ch. 1415	C2-C4
1487	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 21	
1488	fill	1487	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 21	C2-C4
1489	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1490	fill	1489	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	LC2-MC3+
1491	cut		Gully cut		
1492	fill	1491	Single fill of gully		RB
1493	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1494	fill	1493	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
1495	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 22	
1496	fill	1495	First fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1497	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
1498	fill	1497	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 23	RB
1499	fill	1655	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 33	MC3
1500	fill	1495	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 22	C2-C4
1501	layer		Colluvial deposit		C2-C4

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1502	fill	1504	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1503	fill	1504	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	C2+
1504	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1505	fill	1508	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1506	fill	1508	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1507	fill	1508	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	C2-C4
1508	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1509	fill	1510	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	RB
1510	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1511	fill	1513	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1512	fill	1513	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	MC3-C4
1513	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1514	fill	1478	First fill of ditch	Ditch 36	RB
1515	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 19	
1516	fill	1515	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 19	LC2-C4
1517	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1518	fill	1517	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C4
1519	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1520	fill	1519	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
1521	cut		Pit cut		
1522	fill	1521	Single fill of pit		
1523	cut		Ditch cut		
1524	fill	1523	First fill of ditch		C2
1525	cut		Ditch cut		
1526	fill	1525	First fill of ditch		RB
1527	cut		Furrow cut		
1528	fill	1527	Furrow fill		
1529	cut		Furrow		
1530	fill	1529	Furrow fill		
1531	cut		Pit cut		
1532	fill	1531	Single fill of pit		
1533	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1534	fill	1533	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	LC3-C4
1535	deposit		Palaeochannel material	Pal. Ch. 2515	
1536	deposit		S/A 1535	Pal. Ch. 2515	C1
1537	cut		Ditch cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1538	fill	1537	First fill of ditch		
1539	deposit		S/A 1031		RB
1540	cut		Pit cut		
1541	fill	1540	Single fill of pit		
1542	fill	1537	Second fill of ditch		C2+
1543	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 14	
1544	fill	1543	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 14	
1545	cut		Ditch cut		
1546	fill	1545	Single fill of ditch		C3-C4
1547	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1548	fill	1547	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	RB
1549	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1550	fill	1549	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C3-C4
1551	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1552	fill	1551	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	MC3-C4
1553	cut		Possible ditch cut - void		
1554	fill	1553	Single fill of possible ditch - void		
1555	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1556	fill	1555	Single fill of ditch - void		
1557	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 33	
1558	fill	1557	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 33	
1559	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1560	fill	1559	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
1561	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
1562	fill	1561	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
1563	cut		Ditch cut		
1564	fill	1563	Single fill of ditch		C3-C4
1565	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1566	fill	1565	Single fill of ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1567	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1568	fill	1567	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
1569	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 21	
1570	fill	1569	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 21	MC2-LC3
1571	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1572	fill	1571	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	RB
1573	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1574	fill	1573	First fill of ditch	Ditch 24	LC1-C2
1575	fill	1573	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 24	LC1-C2
1576	fill	1553	Same as 1554 VOID		
1577	cut		Gully cut		
1578	fill	1577	Single fill of gully		RB
1579	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
1580	fill	1579	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	LC2-LC3
1581	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1582	fill	1581	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	C2-C4
1583	deposit		Alluvial deposit	Pal. Ch. 2515	
1584	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
1585	fill	1584	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 23	
1586	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 22	
1587	fill	1586	First fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1588	fill	1586	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 22	MC2-C4
1589	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 22	
1590	fill	1589	First fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1591	fill	1589	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 22	C2-C4
1592	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1593	fill	1592	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
1594	cut		Cut for palaeochannel	Pal. Ch. 1415	
1595	fill	1594	Palaeochannel material	Pal. Ch. 1415	
1596	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 33	
1597	fill	1596	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 33	LC3-C4
1598	cut		Pit cut	Ditch 33	
1599	fill	1598	Single fill of pit	Ditch 33	MC3-C4
1600	cut		Cut of ditch	Ditch 38	
1601	fill	1600	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 38	LC2-C4
1602	cut		Ditch cut		
1603	fill	1602	Single fill of ditch		
1604	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1605	fill	1604	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	LC2-C4
1606	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 41	
1607	fill	1606	First fill of ditch	Ditch 41	RB
1608	fill	1606	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 41	
1609	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 14	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1610	fill	1609	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 14	
1611	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
1612	fill	1611	First fill of ditch	Ditch 35	RB
1613	fill	1611	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 35	C1+
1614	deposit		Palaeochannel fill	Pal. Ch. 2515	
1615	fill	1618	Third fill of ditch	Ditch. Al. 5	MLC4
1616	fill	1618	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC3-C4
1617	fill	1618	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC3-C4
1618	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1619	cut		Ditch cut		
1620	fill	1619	Single fill of ditch		
1621	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1622	fill	1621	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
1623	deposit		Palaeochannel deposit	Pal. Ch. 2515	
1624	deposit	1925	ditch fill	Ditch Al. 5	
1625	fill	2013	Taken for RA 1115 - ditch fill	Ditch 23	
1626	fill	1706	Single fill of Ditch	Ditch Al. 4	RB
1627	cut		Ditch cut		
1628	fill	1627	Single fill of ditch		MC3-C4
1629	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1630	fill	1629	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
1631	fill	1629	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
1632	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1633	fill	1632	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	MC3-C4
1634	cut		Pit cut	Pit 1634	
1635	fill	1634	Single fill of possible pit	Pit 1634	C2+
1636	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1637	fill	1636	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	RB
1638	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1639	fill	1638	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	LC2-C4
1640	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
1641	fill	1640	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC3-C4
1642	deposit		Palaeochannel deposit	Pal. Ch. 2515	
1643	cut		Ditch cut		
1644	fill	1643	Single fill of ditch		
1645	cut		Ditch cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1646	fill	1645	Single fill of ditch		RB
1647	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 40	
1648	fill	1647	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 40	RB
1649	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 14	
1650	fill	1649	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 14	
1651	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1652	fill	1651	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C3
1653	cut		Possible pit cut		
1654	fill	1653	Single fill of possible pit		RB
1655	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 33	
1656	fill	1655	First fill of ditch	Ditch 33	C3-C4
1657	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1658	fill	1657	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C4
1659	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 20	
1660	fill	1659	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 20	RB
1661	fill	2514	Fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	MC3-C4
1662	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1663	fill	1662	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	C2-C4
1664	fill	1662	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1665	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1666	fill	1665	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	C2-C4
1667	fill	1665	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC3-C4
1668	fill	1665	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1669	fill	1670	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 16	
1670	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 16	
1671	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 21	
1672	fill	1671	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 21	RB
1673	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1674	fill	1673	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
1675	fill	1662	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1676	fill	1665	Fourth fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	LC2-C4
1677	fill	1665	Fifth fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	C2-C3;MLC4
1678	cut		Ditch cut		
1679	fill	1678	Single fill of ditch		
1680	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1681	fill	1680	Single fill of ditch - void		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1682	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
1683	fill	1682	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
1684	cut		Gully cut - void		
1685	fill	1682	Single fill of gully - void		C3-C4
1686	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 40	
1687	fill	1686	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 40	
1688	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1689	fill	1688	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	C2
1690	cut		Pit cut		
1691	fill	1690	Single fill of pit		C2
1692	cut		Possible gully cut	Ditch 34	
1693	fill	1692	Second fill of possible gully	Ditch 34	RB
1694	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 14	
1695	fill	1694	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 14	
1696	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 40	
1697	fill	1696	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 40	
1698	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 38	
1699	fill	1698	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 38	C2-C4
1700	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1701	fill	1700	Single fill of ditch - void		
1702	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1703	fill	1704	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
1704	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1705	fill	1706	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C4
1706	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1707	cut		Ditch cut		
1708	fill	1707	Single fill of ditch		
1709	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1710	fill	1709	Single fill of ditch - void		RB
1711	fill	1713	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 16	C2
1712	fill	1713	First fill of ditch	Ditch 16	
1713	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 16	
1714	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1715	fill	1714	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C3
1716	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1717	fill	1716	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C4

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1718	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1719	fill	1718	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	RB
1720	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1721	fill	1720	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
1722	cut		Pit cut		
1723	fill	1722	Single fill of pit		
1724	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 38	
1725	fill	1724	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 38	
1726	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 41	
1727	fill	1726	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 41	
1728	fill		Furrow fill		
1729	fill		Furrow fill		
1730	fill		Furrow fill		
1731	fill		Fill of Ditch 21	Ditch 21	
1732	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1733	fill	1732	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	C2-C4
1734	cut		Furrow cut		
1735	fill	1734	Single fill of furrow		C3-C4
1736	fill		furrow fill		
1737	fill		furrow fill		
1738	fill	1739	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 16	
1739	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 16	
1740	fill	1741	Single fill of ditch		RB
1741	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 16	
1742	void		void		
1743	void		VOID		
1744	void		VOID		
1745	void		VOID		
1746	void		VOID		
1747	void		void		
1748	void		void		
1749	void		void		
1750	void		void		
1751	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 27	
1752	fill	1751	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 27	MLC3
1753	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 27	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1754	fill	1753	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 27	C2-C4
1755	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 14	
1756	fill	1755	Single fill of gully	Ditch 14	
1757	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 41	
1758	fill	1757	Single fill of gully	Ditch 41	
1759	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1760	fill	1759	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	MC3-C4
1761	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1762	fill	1761	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1763	fill	1761	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1764	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1765	fill	1764	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1766	fill	1764	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	RB
1767	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1768	fill	1767	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1769	fill	1767	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	C2-C4
1770	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1771	fill	1770	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1772	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1773	fill	1772	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1774	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1775	fill	1774	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	Late pre
1776	fill	1774	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	Late pre
1777	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1778	fill	1777	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	Late pre
1779	fill	1777	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	C2-C4
1780	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 32	
1781	fill	1780	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 32	
1782	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1783	fill	1782	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1784	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1785	fill	1784	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1786	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1787	fill	1786	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	RB
1788	deposit		Colluvium deposit		
1789	fill	1791	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 30	RB

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1790	fill	1791	First fill of ditch	Ditch 30	
1791	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1792	cut		Posthole cut		
1793	fill	1792	Single fill of posthole		
1794	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 19	
1795	fill	1794	Single fill of posthole	Ditch 19	C3-C4
1796	cut		Posthole cut		
1797	fill	1796	Single fill of posthole		C2-C4
1798	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1799	fill	1798	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
1800	fill	1798	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
1801	fill	1798	First fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
1802	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1803	fill	1802	First fill of ditch	Ditch 30	
1804	fill	1802	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 30	
1805	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1806	fill	1805	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	C2-C4
1807	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1808	fill	1807	First fill of ditch	Ditch 30	MC3-C4
1809	fill	1807	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 30	RB
1810	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1811	fill	1810	Single fill of ditch - void		
1812	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 14	
1813	fill	1812	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 14	RB
1814	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1815	fill	1814	First fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1816	fill	1814	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 31	C3-C4
1817	fill	1814	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1818	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1819	fill	1818	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1820	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1821	fill	1820	First fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1822	fill	1820	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 31	RB
1823	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	C2-C4
1824	fill	1823	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	C2-C4
1825	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 15	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1826	fill	1825	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 15	
1827	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 3	
1828	fill	1827	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 3	C2+
1829	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 11	
1830	fill	1829	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 11	
1831	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	
1832	fill	1848	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C4
1833	fill	1851	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C4
1834	fill	1839	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	RB
1835	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1836	fill	1835	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1837	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 10	
1838	fill	1837	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 10	
1839	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1840	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1841	fill	1840	First fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1842	fill	1840	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 31	RB
1843	cut		Ditch cut		
1844	fill	1843	Single fill of ditch		RB
1845	deposit		Shallow deposit		C2-C4
1846	cut		Probable furrow cut		
1847	fill	1846	Single fill of probable furrow		
1848	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1849	fill	1848	First fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2+
1850	fill	1831	First fill of ditch	Ditch 37	C2-C3
1851	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1852	cut		Gully cut	Enclosure 3	
1853	fill	1852	Single fill of gully	Enclosure 3	
1854	void		void		
1855	void		void		C2-C4
1856	cut		Ditch cut - void		
1857	fill	1856	Single fill of ditch - void		
1858	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1859	fill	1858	First fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1860	fill	1858	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 31	LC2-C4
1861	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1862	fill	1861	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 37	C2-C4
1863	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1864	fill	1863	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
1865	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1866	fill	1865	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1867	fill	1865	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1868	fill	1865	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	MC3-C4
1869	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1870	fill	1869	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1871	fill	1869	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1872	fill	1869	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	C2-C4
1873	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1874	fill	1873	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1875	fill	1873	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1876	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1877	fill	1876	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
1878	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1879	fill	1878	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
1880	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1881	fill	1880	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1882	fill	1880	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1883	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 6	
1884	fill	1883	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	
1885	fill	1883	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 6	C1
1886	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1887	fill	1886	First fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1888	fill	1886	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 31	RB
1889	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
1890	fill	1889	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC1-C2+
1891	fill	1861	First fill of ditch	Ditch 37	
1892	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1893	fill	1892	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	RB
1894	fill	1878	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
1895	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
1896	fill	1895	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	MC3-C4
1897	cut		Ditch cut - void		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1898	fill	1897	Single fill of ditch - void		RB
1899	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 21	
1900	fill	1899	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 21	
1901	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1902	fill	1901	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1903	fill	1901	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	RB
1904	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1905	fill	1904	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	RB
1906	fill	1904	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	RB
1907	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1908	fill	1907	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	
1909	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 3	
1910	fill	1909	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	RB
1911	fill	1909	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 3	C2-C4
1912	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
1913	fill	1912	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	
1914	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1915	fill	1914	First fill of ditch	Ditch 30	LC2-C4
1916	fill	1914	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 30	RB
1917	cut		Ditch cut		
1918	fill	1917	Single fill of ditch		LC2-C4
1919	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1920	fill	1919	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	C2-C3
1921	fill	1919	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	RB
1922	cut		Ditch cut		
1923	fill	1922	First fill of ditch		
1924	fill	1922	Second fill of ditch		RB
1925	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1926	fill	1925	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC2-C4
1927	fill	1925	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC3-C4
1928	fill	1925	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1929	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1930	fill	1929	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1931	deposit		Palaeochannel deposit	Pal. Ch. 1198	RB
1932	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1933	fill	1932	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1934	fill	1932	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC2-C4
1935	fill	1932	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1936	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 17	
1937	fill	1936	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 17	RB
1938	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
1939	fill	1938	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1940	fill	1938	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1941	fill	1938	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC1-C2
1942	fill	1938	Fourth fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
1943	fill	1938	Fifth fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	C2-C4
1944	deposit		Alluvial/colluvial deposit	Buried Soil 1944	LC2-C4
1945	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 22	
1946	fill	1945	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 22	
1947	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1948	fill	1947	First fill of ditch	Ditch 30	
1949	fill	1947	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 30	
1950	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 32	
1951	fill	1950	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 32	
1952	fill	2173	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC3-C4
1953	fill	1954	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 17	RB
1954	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 17	
1955	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 9	
1956	fill	1955	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 9	
1957	deposit		Alluvial/colluvial deposit	Buried Soil 1957	LC2-C4
1958	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1959	fill	1958	First fill of ditch	Ditch 30	
1960	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
1961	fill	1960	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C4
1962	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
1963	fill	1962	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	C2-C4
1964	fill	1958	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 30	MC3-C4
1965	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1966	fill	1965	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	C2-C4
1967	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1968	fill	1967	First fill of ditch	Ditch 30	RB
1969	fill	1967	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 30	LC2-C4

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
1970	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 30	
1971	fill	1970	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 30	
1972	deposit	2515	Palaeochannel deposit	Pal. Ch. 2515	
1973	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
1974	fill	1973	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	
1975	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
1976	fill	1975	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
1977	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1978	fill	1977	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
1979	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
1980	fill	1979	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	MC3-C4
1981	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 32	
1982	fill	1981	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 32	RB
1983	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 32	
1984	fill	1983	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 32	
1985	cut		Pit cut		
1986	fill	1985	Single fill of pit		
1987	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 18	
1988	fill	1987	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 18	
1989	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
1990	fill	1990	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	
1991	cut		Ditch cut		
1992	fill	1991	Single fill of ditch		
1993	void		void		
1994	void		void		
1995	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 27	
1996	fill	1995	First fill of ditch	Ditch 27	C2-C4
1997	fill	1995	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 27	
1998	fill	1995	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 27	LC2-C4
1999	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
2000	deposit		Possible fill of ditch	Ditch 29	
2001	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2002	fill	2001	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	MC1-C2
2003	cut		Ditch cut		
2004	fill	2003	Single fill of ditch		C4
2005	cut		Ditch cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2006	fill	2005	Single fill of ditch		MC2-C4
2007	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
2008	fill	2007	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	MC4-LC4
2009	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2010	fill	2009	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2011	cut		Possible posthole cut		
2012	fill	2011	Single fill of possible posthole		
2013	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
2014	fill	2013	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 23	C4
2015	cut		Ditch cut		
2016	fill	2015	Single fill of ditch		RB
2017	void		VOID		
2018	fill		Palaeochannel deposit	Pal. Ch. 2515	C2-C4
2019	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 18	
2020	fill	2019	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 18	
2021	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2022	fill	2021	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
2023	fill	1999	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 23	
2024	fill	2026	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	LC1-C4
2025	fill	2026	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	RB
2026	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
2027	fill	2028	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	RB
2028	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
2029	fill	2030	Single fill of gully	Enclosure 8	RB
2030	cut		Gully cut	Enclosure 8	
2031	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2032	fill	2031	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	C2
2033	cut		Ditch cut		C2
2034	fill	2033	Single fill of ditch		LC2-C4
2035	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 31	
2036	fill	2035	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 31	
2037	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
2038	fill	2037	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
2039	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 27	
2040	fill	2039	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 27	
2041	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 20	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2042	fill	2041	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 20	
2043	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 11	
2044	fill	2043	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 11	
2045	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
2046	fill	2045	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	RB
2047	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2048	fill	2047	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	C2-C4
2049	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2050	fill	2049	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	
2051	fill	2052	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	RB
2052	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
2053	fill	2054	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	RB
2054	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
2055	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2056	fill	2055	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2057	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2058	fill	2057	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2059	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2060	fill	2059	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2061	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2062	fill	2061	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	C2-C4
2063	cut		Ditch cut		
2064	fill	2063	Single fill of ditch		C2-C4
2065	void		void		
2066	void		void		
2067	void		void		
2068	void		void		
2069	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2070	fill	2069	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2071	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2072	fill	2071	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	RB
2073	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 11	
2074	fill	2073	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 11	
2075	cut		Pit cut		
2076	fill	2075	Single fill of pit		
2077	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 10	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2078	fill	2077	First fill of ditch	Ditch 10	
2079	fill	2077	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 10	
2080	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2081	fill	2080	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
2082	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2083	fill	2082	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2084	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2085	fill	2084	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	RB
2086	fill	2084	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	C2-C4
2087	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2088	fill	2087	First fill of ditch	Ditch 24	MC3-C4
2089	fill	2087	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 24	MC3-C4
2090	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2091	fill	2090	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	MC3-C4
2092	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2093	fill	2092	First fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC4-LC4
2094	fill	2092	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC3-C4
2095	fill	2096	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	MC3-C4
2096	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2097	fill	2098	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
2098	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2099	fill	2100	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
2100	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2101	fill	2102	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	MC3-C4
2102	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2103	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2104	fill	2103	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2105	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2106	fill	2105	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
2107	void		void		
2108	void		void		C2-C4
2109	void		void		
2110	void		void		C3-C4
2111	cut		Pit cut		
2112	fill	2111	Single fill of possible pit		
2113	fill	2114	Single fill of furrow		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2114	cut		furrow cut		
2115	fill	2117	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC3-C4
2116	fill	2117	First fill of ditch	Ditch 26	C2-C4
2117	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2118	fill	2120	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 4	RB
2119	fill	2120	First fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
2120	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2121	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2122	fill	2121	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
2123	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2124	fill	2123	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	RB
2125	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2126	fill	2125	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	MC3-C4
2127	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2128	fill	2127	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	MC3-C4
2129	cut		Ditch cut		
2130	fill	2129	Single fill of ditch		C2-C4
2131	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2132	fill	2131	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	LC3-C4
2133	fill	2134	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	RB
2134	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2135	fill	2136	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	Late pre
2136	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2137	fill	2138	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	
2138	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2139	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2140	fill	2139	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
2141	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2142	fill	2141	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	
2143	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
2144	fill	2143	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 23	RB
2145	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2146	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2147	fill	2146	First fill of possible ditch	Ditch 26	
2148	fill	2146	Second fill of possible ditch	Ditch 26	
2149	fill	2146	Third fill of possible ditch	Ditch 26	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2150	fill	2146	Fourth fill of possible ditch	Ditch 26	C2-C4
2151	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2152	fill	2151	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	RB
2153	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2154	fill	2153	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	MC3-C4
2155	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	RB
2156	fill	2155	Single fill of possible ditch	Ditch 25	C2
2157	cut		Ditch cut		
2158	fill	2157	Single fill of ditch		
2159	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2160	fill	2159	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	RB
2161	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2162	fill	2161	First fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2163	fill	2161	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC3-C4
2164	cut		Ditch cut		
2165	fill	2164	Single fill of ditch		RB
2166	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 10	
2167	fill	2166	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 10	RB
2168	cut		Ditch cut		
2169	fill	2168	Single fill of ditch		
2170	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
2171	fill	2170	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
2172	fill	2170	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	RB
2173	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
2174	fill	2173	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
2175	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2176	fill	2175	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	
2177	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2178	fill	2177	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	
2179	cut		Ditch cut		
2180	fill	2179	Single fill of ditch		
2181	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2182	fill	2181	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	
2183	fill	2161	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2184	cut		Gully cut		
2185	fill	2184	Single fill of gully		C2-C4

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2186	cut		Ditch cut		
2187	fill	2186	Single fill of ditch		C2-C4
2188	fill	2173	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	LC3-C4
2189	cut		Ditch cut		
2190	fill	2189	Single fill of ditch		RB
2191	cut		Ditch cut		
2192	fill	2191	Single fill of ditch		
2193	cut		Ditch cut		
2194	fill	2193	Single fill of ditch		
2195	cut		Ditch cut		
2196	fill	2195	Single fill of ditch		RB
2197	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2198	fill	2197	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	
2199	cut		Ditch cut		
2200	fill	2199	Single fill of ditch		
2201	fill	2203	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	MC3-C4
2202	fill	2203	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	RB
2203	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2204	fill	2206	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 24	
2205	fill	2206	First fill of ditch	Ditch 24	MC3-C4
2206	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2207	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2208	fill	2207	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	
2209	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 4	
2210	fill	2209	Single fill of gully	Ditch 4	
2211	cut		Ditch cut		
2212	fill	2211	Single fill of ditch		
2213	fill	2214	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
2214	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2215	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2216	fill	2215	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
2217	cut		Ditch cut - void		
2218	fill	2217	Single fill of ditch - void		RB
2219	cut		Ditch cut		
2220	fill	2219	Single fill of ditch		RB
2221	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 37	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2222	fill	2221	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 37	C2-C4
2223	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
2224	fill	2223	First fill of ditch	Ditch 36	RB
2225	fill	2223	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 36	C2-C3
2226	cut		Ditch cut		
2227	fill	2226	First fill of ditch		C2-C4
2228	fill	2226	Second fill of ditch		C2-C4
2229	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2230	fill	2229	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	RB
2231	cut		Possible ditch cut		
2232	fill	2231	Single fill of possible ditch		
2233	fill		Second fill of possible ditch - void		
2234	fill		Third fill of possible ditch - void		
2235	cut		Ditch cut - void		
2236	fill	2235	Single fill of ditch - void		
2237	cut		Ditch cut - void		
2238	fill	2237	Single fill of ditch - void		
2239	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2240	fill	2239	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	
2241	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 4	
2242	fill	2241	Single fill of gully	Ditch 4	
2243	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 18	
2244	fill	2243	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 18	C2-C4
2245	fill	2386	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	MC4-LC4
2246	void		void		
2247	void		void		
2248	void		void		
2249	void		void		C2-C4
2250	fill	2251	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	
2251	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2252	fill	2253	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	
2253	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2254	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2255	fill	2254	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	RB
2256	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2257	fill	2256	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2258	void		void		
2259	void		void		C2-C4
2260	void		void		C2-C4
2261	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2262	fill	2261	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2263	cut		Pit cut		
2264	fill	2263	Single fill of pit		
2265	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2266	fill	2265	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	
2267	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2268	fill	2267	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2269	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2270	fill	2269	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	RB
2271	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2272	fill	2271	First fill of ditch	Ditch 28	C2-C4
2273	fill	2271	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 28	
2274	fill	2271	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 28	C2-C4
2275	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2276	fill	2275	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	RB
2277	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2278	fill	2277	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	C2-C4
2279	fill	2280	Single fill of pit		
2280	cut		Pit cut		
2281	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2282	fill	2281	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2283	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2284	fill	2283	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 34	
2285	fill	2287	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 26	C2-C4
2286	fill	2287	First fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2287	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2288	fill	2289	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	RB
2289	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2290	fill	2145	First fill of ditch	Ditch 25	
2291	fill	2145	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 25	RB
2292	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2293	fill	2292	First fill of ditch	Ditch 26	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2294	fill	2292	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2295	fill	2292	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 26	C4
2296	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2297	fill	2296	First fill of ditch	Ditch 28	
2298	fill	2296	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 28	
2299	fill	2296	Third fill of ditch	Ditch 28	
2300	fill	2296	Fourth fill of ditch	Ditch 28	RB
2301	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2302	fill	2301	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	RB
2303	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2304	fill	2303	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	C2
2305	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2306	fill	2305	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2307	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2308	fill	2307	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	C2-C4
2309	cut		Possible gully cut	Ditch 18	
2310	fill	2309	Single fill of possible gully	Ditch 18	
2311	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2312	fill	2311	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	C2-C4
2313	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 2	
2314	fill	2313	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 2	
2315	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 5	
2316	fill	2315	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 5	
2317	fill	2318	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	RB
2318	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2319	fill	2320	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	C2-C4
2320	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2321	fill	2323	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC2-C4
2322	fill	2323	First fill of ditch	Ditch 26	MC3-C4
2323	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2324	fill	2325	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	C2-C4
2325	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2326	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2327	fill	2326	First fill of ditch	Ditch 25	RB
2328	fill	2326	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 25	C2+
2329	cut		Ditch cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2330	fill	2329	Single fill of ditch		
2331	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2332	fill	2331	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2333	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2334	fill	2333	First fill of ditch	Ditch 28	
2335	fill	2333	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 28	C2-C4
2336	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2337	fill	2336	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	C2-C4
2338	cut		Ditch cut		
2339	fill	2338	Single fill of ditch		
2340	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2341	fill	2340	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 4	
2342	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2343	fill	2342	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2344	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 23	
2345	fill	2344	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 23	RB
2346	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2347	fill	2346	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2348	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 24	
2349	fill	2348	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 24	
2350	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2351	fill	2350	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2352	cut		Ditch cut - void		
2353	fill	2352	Single fill of ditch - void		
2354	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2355	fill	2354	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	
2356	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2357	fill	2356	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2358	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2359	fill	2358	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 29	RB
2360	void		void		
2361	void		void		
2362	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2363	fill	2362	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	C2-C4
2364	cut		Ditch cut		
2365	fill	2364	Single fill of ditch		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2366	fill	2370	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 34	
2367	fill	2368	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 29	MC3-C4
2368	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2369	fill	2368	First fill of ditch	Ditch 29	RB
2370	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 34	
2371	fill	2370	First fill of ditch	Ditch 34	RB
2372	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 28	
2373	fill	2372	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 28	C4
2374	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2375	fill	2374	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	C2-C4
2376	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 20	
2377	fill	2376	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 20	
2378	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 36	
2379	fill	2378	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 36	
2380	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 25	
2381	fill	2380	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 25	MC3-C4
2382	cut		Ditch cut		
2383.1	fill	2382	Single fill of ditch		
2384	cut		Ditch cut		
2385	fill	2384	Single fill of ditch		
2386	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 29	
2387	cut		Ditch cut		
2388	fill	2387	Single fill of ditch		
2389	cut		Ditch cut		
2390	fill	2389	Single fill of ditch		
2391	cut		Ditch cut		
2392	fill	2391	Single fill of ditch		MC3-C4
2393	fill	1692	First fill of possible gully	Ditch 34	RB
2394	fill	2395	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 26	
2395	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 26	
2396	fill	2397	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2397	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2398	cut		Possible gully cut		
2399	fill	2398	Single fill of possible gully		
2400	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 5	
2401	fill	2400	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 5	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2402	fill	2404	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	RB
2403	fill	2404	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	RB
2404	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2405	fill	2406	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	LC1-C4
2406	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2407	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 35	
2408	fill	2407	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 35	
2409	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 5	
2410	fill	2409	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 5	RB
2411	cut		Pit cut		
2412	fill	2411	Single fill of pit		
2413	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 1	
2414	fill	2413	Single fill of gully	Ditch 1	LIA-C1
2415	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 1	
2416	fill	2415	Single fill of gully	Ditch 1	RB
2417	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 1	
2418	fill	2417	Single fill of gully	Ditch 1	RB
2419	fill	2421	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	C2+
2420	fill	2421	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	MC1-C2
2421	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2422	fill	2424	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	RB
2423	fill	2424	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	
2424	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2425	fill	2426	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 3	RB
2426	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 3	
2427	fill	2428	Single fill of gully	Ditch 3	
2428	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 3	
2429	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 5	
2430	fill	2429	First fill of ditch	Ditch 5	RB
2431	fill	2429	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 5	
2432	deposit	2448	Upper fill of Ditch Alignment 1	Ditch Al. 1	LIA-C1
2433	fill	2434	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 5	RB
2434	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 5	
2435	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 2	
2436	fill	2435	Single fill of gully	Ditch 2	LIA-C1
2437	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 2	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2438	fill	2437	Single fill of gully	Ditch 2	C1
2439	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2440	fill	2439	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2441	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2442	fill	2441	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	LC1-C2
2443	fill	2441	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	C2
2444	fill	2441	Third fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	
2445	fill	2446	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	
2446	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2447	fill	2448	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	LIA-C1
2448	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2449	fill	2451	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2450	fill	2451	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	LIA-C1
2451	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2452	fill	2454	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	MC1-LC1
2453	fill	2454	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	LIA-C1
2454	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2455	fill	2456	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2456	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2457	fill	2458	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2458	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2459	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 2459	
2460	fill	2459	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 2459	
2461	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 5	
2462	fill	2461	First fill of ditch	Ditch 5	
2463	fill	2461	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 5	RB
2464	deposit		Buried subsoil		
2465	deposit		Buried topsoil		
2466	deposit		Made ground deposit		
2467	deposit		Topsoil in northern contingency area		
2468	cut		Ditch cut		
2469	fill	2468	Single fill of ditch		RB
2470	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 33	
2471	fill	2470	First fill of ditch	Ditch 33	C2-C4
2472	fill	2470	Second fill of ditch	Ditch 33	C2-C4
2473	cut		Ditch cut		

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2474	fill	2473	Single fill of ditch		
2475	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2476	fill	2475	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	
2477	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2478	fill	2477	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	MC1-C2
2479	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2480	fill	2479	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	RB
2481	fill	2479	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2482	fill	2479	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2483	cut		Gully cut	Ditch 3	
2484	fill	2483	Single fill of gully	Ditch 3	
2485	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 19	
2486	fill	2485	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 19	
2487	cut		Treethrow pit cut		
2488	fill	2487	Single fill of treethrow pit		RB
2489	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch 4	
2490	fill	2489	Single fill of ditch	Ditch 4	
2491	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2492	fill	2491	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2493	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2494	fill	2493	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2495	fill	2493	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2496	fill	2493	Third fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	RB
2497	fill	2499	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	MC1-LC1
2498	fill	2499	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2499	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2500	fill	2502	Second fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2501	fill	2502	First fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2502	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2503	fill	2504	Single fil of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	LC1-C4
2504	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2505	fill	2507	Second fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	RB
2506	fill	2507	First fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	C2+
2507	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2508	fill	2509	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	MC3-C4
2509	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	

Context	Type	Fill of	Description	Feature label	Pottery spot date
2510	fill	2511	Single fill of ditch	Enclosure 1	C2-C4
2511	cut		Ditch cut	Enclosure 1	
2512	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 1	
2513	fill	2512	Single fill of ditch	Ditch Al. 1	
2514	cut		Ditch cut	Ditch Al. 4	
2515	cut		Palaeochannel cut, filled by 1972, assigned in post-ex	Pal. Ch. 2515	

APPENDIX B: LITHICS

By Jacky Sommerville

A total of nine worked lithics (23g) was recovered from the hand-excavation and bulk soil sampling, described in the Post-Excavation Assessment document (CA 2018). All of the lithics were of flint and most were redeposited. The assemblage comprises one flake, three blades, three chips, a spurred piece and a miscellaneous tool. The relatively high proportion of blades suggests that at least some of the material dates to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The miscellaneous item is a flake which displays flake scars on both faces and features an area of regular, semi-abrupt retouch along one convex edge. The spurred piece has been made on a heavily recorticated broken flake. The retouch which forms the spur has 'bitten' through the recortication, indicating that the retouch occurred much later than the production of the flake. These tools, along with the flake and chips, cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

APPENDIX C: POTTERY

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

A total of 5129 sherds (71,530g) was recovered. The pottery has been sorted by fabric (within context) and quantified according to sherd count/weight and rim EVEs. Where identifiable, vessel form/rim morphology was recorded. Recording also included a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Pottery fabric codings, given in parenthesis in the text, are defined in summary in Table C1.

Table C1: Summary of pottery by fabric

Period	Fabric code (NFRC Code in bold*)	Gloucester type series codes#	Description	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs value
Late prehistoric	BRIQ		Briquetáge	1	22	
	LI		Limestone-tempered	10	45	
	QZLI		Quartz-and-limestone tempered	2	71	
	QZT		Quartzite-tempered	1	5	
	SH		Shell-tempered	14	55	0.09
	VES1		Fine vesicular fabric	1	9	
	VES2		Micaceous vesicular fabric	1	4	
Subtotal				***30***	***211***	***0.09***
Late Iron Age/Early	GR1	TF2A	Grog-tempered (black-firing)	42	379	0.46
Roman	GR2	TF2D	Wheelthrown grog-tempered (Belgic)	2	47	0.10
	GR3	TF2C	Grog-tempered (brown-firing)	59	684	0.10
	MAL REA	TF18	Malvernian rock-tempered	132	1671	1.75
	MAL REB	TF34	Malvernian limestone-tempered ware	159	951	0.32
	MAL REC		Malvernian grog/argillaceous tempered variant	168	1125	0.43
Subtotal				***562***	***4857***	***3.16***
Roman: local	GW1	TF20	Sandy greyware (fine/medium)	339	4603	6.74
	GW2	TF20	Sandy greyware (coarse)	27	360	0.15
	GW3	TF20	Grogged greyware with sparse quartz	57	788	0.74
	GW4	TF20	Fine, micaceous greyware	14	130	0.08
	GW5	TF20	Fine greyware with grog/organic inclusions	24	342	0.17
	GW6	TF20	Severn Valley micaceous greyware	30	467	0.95
	GW7	TF20	North Wiltshire greyware	6	92	
	LOC BS	TF20	Black-firing, sand-tempered	62	672	0.69
	LOC BSf	TF20	Fine black-firing, sand-tempered	4	61	
	LOC CC	TF12R	Local colour-coated ware	20	158	0.59
	MAL GW		Malvernian greyware	39	331	2.52
	MAL SLAB		Slab-built Malvernian (ovens)	4	62	0.40
	OX1	TF20	Sandy oxidised ware (fine)	105	981	1.33
	OX2	TF20	Sandy oxidised ware (coarser)	13	130	0.08

Period	Fabric code (NFRC Code in bold*)	Gloucester type series codes#	Description	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs value
	ROB SH		Roman shelly ware	39	318	0.80
	SVW OX2	TF11B	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	2491	34375	25.57
	SVW OXG	TF11D	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware grogged	208	7838	2.06
	SVW OXO	TF17	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware with charcoal	114	2496	2.18
	SVW RE	TF11B	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	31	300	0.52
	SVW REG	TF11D	Severn Valley (reduced) ware grogged	1	7	
	SVW REO	TF17	Severn Valley (reduced) ware with charcoal	4	420	0.25
	WH	TF20	Whiteware	8	80	0.03
	WHC	TF20	Coarse whiteware	1	17	
	WHF	TF20	Fine whiteware	14	155	
	WS		Sandy oxidised with cream/white slip	1	39	
Regional	**DOR BB1**	TF4	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	649	5772	7.84
	HAR SH	TF22	Harrold Shelly ware	3	10	0.14
	LNV CC	TF12B	Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware	4	14	0.04
	NFO CC	TF12C	New Forest colour-coated ware	2	32	
	PNK GT		Pink grog-tempered ware	21	1836	0.18
	OXF OX	TF20	Oxford oxidised	1	51	0.08
	OXF PA	TF1A	Oxford parchment ware	1	11	0.07
	OXF RS	TF12A	Oxford red-slipped ware	103	1208	4.89
	OXF WH	TF9A	Oxford white ware	23	836	1.14
	SAV GT	TF6	Savernake grog-tempered ware	17	842	0.15
Continental	**BAT AM**	TF10A	Baetican amphora	1	28	
	EG SA	TF8C	East Gaulish samian	5	58	0.13
	LEZ SA	TF8B	Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	50	534	0.71
	LMV SA	TB8B	Central Gaulish samian (Les Martres-de-Veyre)	1	6	
Subtotal				***4537***	***66450***	***61.22***
Total				**5129**	**71518**	**64.47**

Codes for prehistoric fabrics have been devised for the purpose of this report. Where possible, Roman fabrics are matched with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). The total EVEs value is 64.47.

Provenance and condition

The majority of the assemblage (75% by sherd count) was recovered from ditches including Enclosures 1–8. The small Late Prehistoric component of the assemblage was quite well broken up, as indicated by the rather low average sherd weight of 7g. The majority of this was recovered as redeposited (Table C1). The Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman material was slightly less fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 8.6g. The average sherd weight for the Roman pottery is 14.7g, a proportion of which is residual (see below). Most of the pottery displays slight to moderate degrees of abrasion. Residues were observed on a number of Roman sherds. Internal 'limey' residue was recorded on 67 sherds (37 of which are from a single vessel from Period 3–4 [Middle to Late Roman] Ditch Alignment 3), suggesting use for the heating or storage of water. Use for cooking is indicated by the presence of external sooty residues on seven sherds and carbonised (burnt food) residues on 53 sherds.

Assemblage composition

Late Prehistoric

Fabrics

Pottery belonging to this date range (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) totals 30 sherds (211g). All presents in handmade fabrics with primary inclusions of quartzite (QZT), quartz and limestone (QZLI), limestone (LI) or shell (SH). The burial environment has resulted in the leaching of calcaraeous or other inclusions (fabrics VES1, VES2).

Fabric descriptions

BRIQ Common angular voids, 0.5–5 mm. Soft fired. Uneven fracture. 1 sherd.

LI Sparse to common angular voids, 1–7mm. Soft to medium fired. Hackly fracture. 9 sherds.

QZLI Sparse quartz, 1–2 mm; sparse angular voids 1–2 mm. Soft fired. Even fracture. 2 sherds.

QZT Abundant quartz, 0.5–1mm; sparse quartzite 1mm. Medium fired. Even fracture. 1 sherd.

SH Common shell or 'plate-like' voids, 1–4mm. Soft fired. Hackly fracture. 14 sherds.

VES1 Sparse elongated voids, 1-3mm. Soft fired. Hackly fracture. 1 sherd.

VES2 Sparse angular voids, 1–2mm; sparse red iron oxides, 1–2mm; common mica. Soft fired. Hackly fracture. 1 sherd.

Forms

The only rimsherd is from a vessel with a simple upright rim, and a rim diameter of 140mm, in fabric SH from Period 4 (Later Roman) Ditch 33. The sherd was insufficient to identify the form more closely. Two joining bodysherds in fabric VES1 from Period 5 (Late Roman) buried soil deposit 1031 feature a row of fingertip impressed decoration on the shoulder (Fig. 9a.1).

Illustration catalogue

Fig. 9a.1 Period 5 buried soil deposit 1031, vessel with fingertip-impressed decoration, fabric VES1

Table C2: Roman forms by period

	Period 2, C1 BC-AD 51			Period 3, C2-C3			Period 4, MC3-EC4			Period 5, C4			Total	
Type	**No of vessels**	**% of vessels**	**EVE**	**No of vessels**	**% of vessels**	**EVE**	**No of vessels**	**% of vessels**	**EVE**	**No of vessels**	**% of vessels**	**EVE**	**No of vessels**	**EVE**
Flagon							1	1	-	4	1.6	1.04	5	1.04
Face flagon							1	1	0.70				1	0.70
Beaker				1	2	0.51	2	1	0.26	6	2.4	0.25	9	1.02
Cup													2	0.08
Tankard				11	18	1.58	27	14	2.82	39	15.7	27.7	86	7.37
Jar	3	100	0.23	36	60	5.52	90	47	9.99	110	44.4	11.6	294	31.3
Bowl				6	10	0.33	25	13	1.75	36	14.5	2.79	78	5.47
Strainer										1	0.4		1	
Dish				4	7	0.23	31	16	4.59	37	14.9	4.61	86	10.6
Platter							1	1	0.05				1	0.05
Lid				2	3	0.77	1	1	0.5	1	0.4	0.21	4	1.03
Mortarium							11	6	0.51	14	5.6	0.89	26	1.53
Total	**3**			**60**			**190**			**248**			**584**	

Chronology

Only broad late prehistoric dating can be assigned to the majority of this pottery, in the absence of decoration or narrowly dateable forms. However, the presence of quartzite tempering in one sherd from Period 4 (Middle to Late Roman) Ditch 37 is suggestive of Late Bronze Age dating. Quartzite tempering has been noted in Late Bronze Age pottery at sites including Eynsham, Oxon (Barclay 2001, 127–30) and Milton Hill North, Oxon (McSloy 2012, 231). The finger-ornamented sherd described above, from buried soil deposit 1031, may be of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. Briquetáge vessels were used for the extraction and transport of salt throughout the Iron Age – a possible briquetáge sherd was retrieved from Period 5 (Late Roman) buried soil deposit 1031. Almost all of the late prehistoric pottery was redeposited in features belonging to Periods 3 (Middle Roman) to 5 (Late Roman). The exception is three sherds in fabric LI from Period 3 Ditch 1.

Roman (including Late Iron Age/Early Roman)

The bulk of the assemblage is of Roman date, totalling 5099 sherds (71307g). Of this, 562 sherds (4857g) are handmade types, the use of which spans the Middle to Late Iron Age/early Roman periods. This material consists of Malvernian igneous/metamorphic rock-tempered ware (MAL REA, Peacock's Group A), Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (MAL REB, Peacock's Group B) (Peacock 1968, 415–21), a coarse grog/argillaceous fabric possibly of Malvernian origin (MAL REC) and grog-tempered fabrics (GR1, GR2, GR3) (Table C1). Most identifiable forms in these fabrics are jars, including globular and barrel types (in fabric MAL REC, e.g. Fig. 9a.2), jars with everted rims (in fabrics MAL REA and MAL REB) and large storage jars with hammerhead rims (in fabric MAL REB). Also present in fabric MAL REA are several jars of the 'tubby' cooking pot type (Peacock 1965–67, 16–8, Figs 9a.3–4). The forms in fabrics MAL REA and MAL REB are all types in use during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. An additional two sherds present in a wheelthrown fabric tempered with fine grog (GR2), which is typical of the 'Belgic' tradition in this area during the 1st century AD (e.g. Fig. 9a.5). The Roman pottery has been moderately broken-up, as indicated by the average sherd weight of 14g.

Illustration catalogue

Figure

9a.2 Period 3 Enclosure 1, fill 2443, globular jar with simple upright rim, fabric MAL REA

9a.3 Period 4 Ditch 34, fill 2101, tubby cooking pot, fabric MAL REA

9a.4 Period 4 Ditch 35, fill 2032, tubby cooking pot, fabric MAL REA

9a.5 Period 3 Ditch alignment 2, fill 1209, necked jar/bowl with proto bead rim, fabric GR2

Fabrics

Just over half (52% by weight) of the Roman pottery presents as Severn Valley (oxidised) ware (SVW OX2) (Table C1). Severn Valley ware variants (SVW OXG, SVW OXO, SVW RE, SVW REG, SVW REO) make up a further 17%. Other oxidised (OX1, OX2) and reduced (GW1–7, LOCBS, LOCBSF) coarseware fabrics are also common, totalling a further 12%. The most abundant regional import is Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1, 9%). Products of the Oxford potteries (OXF OX, OXF PA, OXF RS, OXF WH) are also represented (3%), along with small amounts of Harrold Shelly ware (HAR SH) from Bedfordshire, Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC) manufactured in Cambridgeshire, Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) produced in north Wiltshire and New Forest Colour-coated ware (NFO CC).

Forms

Jars are the most common form, with dishes, bowls and tankards also well represented (Table C2). A small number of flagons was recorded in fabrics GW1 (Fig. 9b.29) and OX1, and beakers are represented in several fabrics – globular (Fig. 9b.30), bag-shaped (Fig. 9a.6) and folded types (Fig. 9b.31). Identifiable forms in the Severn Valley wares are mostly necked jars (in particular those according with Webster's Groups A and C, e.g. Figs 9a.13–17, 9b.32) or tankards (mostly with straight [e.g. Figs 9a.8–9] or slightly flared sides, although 13% are significantly flared, e.g. Fig. 9a.18). Carinated bowls (Webster Group H) and flanged bowls (Webster Group F), e.g. Fig. 9a.19, are also present in these fabrics (Webster 1976, 22–37).

Mortaria are either in Oxford Red-slipped ware (OXF RS) – both Type 97 (wall-sided, Fig. 9a.21) and Type 100 (flanged) – or Oxford White ware (OXF WH). The latter includes Types M10 (Fig. 9b.34), M12, M18 and M22 (e.g. Fig. 9a.20) (Young 1977, 70–7, 173–5). Bowls in fabric OXF RS are also represented, including carinated Type C86 (Fig. 9b.35) and hemispherical flanged Type C51 (Fig. 9b.36), plus a Type W34 tall, necked jar in fabric OXF WH (Fig. 33). Of note is a sherd from the neck of a face flagon (Type C11) in fabric OXF RS from Period 3 Ditch Alignment 5 (Fig. 9a.22, Ra. 1131). The image is of a female with an elaborate hairstyle. Similar vessels are known from a number of sites including Toot Baldon, Oxfordshire (Munby 1975, 182–3; Young 1977, 149–50, Fig. 53, C11.1, 288; Henig and Booth 2000, 144, Fig. 5.26); Richborough Fort, Kent, where three examples were recovered (Munby 1975, 185–6; Young 1977, 149–50, Fig. 53, C.11.3, 288); Dorchester on Thames, Oxfordshire (Munby 1975, 186–7; Young 1977, 149–50, Fig. 53, C.11.4, 288); and the temple site at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, where two examples were found (Munby 1975, 184–185). This form seems likely to date to the second half of the fourth century (Young 1977, 150).

Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) includes several common forms – jars with everted rims (Seager Smith and Davies Types 1, 2 and 3, e.g. Figs 9b.28–23), dishes with plain rims (Type 20, e.g. Fig. 9b.38) and flat rims (Type 22, e.g. Fig. 9b.39), and conical flanged bowls (Type 25, e.g. Fig. 9b.24). There is also one Type 21 'fish dish', Fig. 9b.25 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230–4). Included in several fabrics (GW1, GW2, GW6, LOC BS, MAL GW, MAL REA, OX1) are vessels derived from DOR BB1 forms, such as jars with everted rims (e.g. Figs 9a.10, 9.b.40, 9b.41), dishes with plain and flat rims (e.g. Figs 9b.26, 27, 42) and conical flanged bowls (e.g. Fig. 9b.37). Also present are three lids (e.g. Figs 9a.11-12).

Samian

By weight the samian makes up 0.9% of the Roman pottery assemblage. According to Willis' study of 39 rural sites the average is 1.5% (Willis 2005), so the proportion from Priors Farm is consistent with this type of site. Samian forms include an east Gaulish (EGSA) Dr. 45 wall-sided mortarium and, in central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2), six Drag. 31 and 31R dishes, two Drag. 38 bowls, two cups (Drag. 27 and 33) and a probable Drag. 37 decorated bowl (Fig. C1). Three stamped bases are present, all in central Gaulish samian. From Period 5 buried soil 1031 is one stamped "CALETI.M". This most likely represents Caletus 2, who was manufacturing from AD 180-220 in Lezoux (https://www1.rgzm.de/samian). Joining sherds, Ra. 1137, from Period 5 Ditch 25, is stamped "MERCATO. The die closely matches that used by Mercator who worked in Lezoux from *c*. AD 160 to 200 (*ibid.*). A partial stamp on a sherd from Period 3 Enclosure 1 reads "…ACII", which could not be identified to maker.

Illustration catalogue

Fig.

9a.6 Period 3 Ditch 15, fill 1033, bag-shaped beaker with a cornice rim, fabric LOC CC

9a.7 Period 3 Ditch alignment 2, fill 1215, medium-mouthed necked jar with distorted rim, fabric SVW OX2

9a.8 Period 3 Enclosure 1, fill 2420, straight-sided tankard, fabric SVW OX2

9a.9 Period 3 Enclosure 1, fill 2443, straight-sided tankard, fabric SVW OX2

9a.10 Period 3 Enclosure 1, fill 2443, jar with everted rim, fabric GW1

9a.11 Period 3 Enclosure 1, fill 2442, lid, fabric OX1

9a.12 Period 3 Enclosure 1, fill 2403, lid, fabric GW1

9a.13 Period 4 Ditch 1917, fill 1918, necked jar with cordon at base of neck, fabric SVW OX2

9a.14 Period 4 Ditch 21, fill 1570, wide-mouthed, necked jar, fabric SVW OX2

9a.15 Period 4 Ditch 33, fill 1499, wide-mouthed jar with short neck, fabric SVW OX2

9a.16 Period 4 Ditch 33, fill 1499, wide-mouthed jar with everted rim, fabric SVW OX2

9a.17 Period 4 Ditch 33, fill 1599, wide-mouthed, necked jar, fabric SVW OX2

9a.18 Period 4 Ditch alignment 4, fill 1705, flaring tankard, fabric SVW OX2

9a.19 Period 4 Ditch 1917, fill 1918, flanged bowl with internal lip, fabric SVW OX2

9a.20 Period 4 Ditch alignment 5, fill 1362, flanged mortarium, fabric OXF WH

9a.21 Period 4 Ditch alignment 4, fill 1705, tall, necked jar with grooved rim, fabric OXF WH

9a.22 Period 4 Ditch alignment 5, fill 1952, face flagon, Ra. 1131, fabric OXF RS

9b.23 Period 4 Ditch alignment 5, fill 1667, jar with everted rim, fabric DOR BB1

9b.24 Period 4 Ditch 34, fill 2101, conical flanged bowl, fabric DOR BB1

9b.25 Period 4 Ditch alignment 5, fill 1364, fish dish, fabric DOR BB1

9b.26 Period 4 Ditch 34, fill 2101, plain rim dish, fabric GW3

9b.27 Period 4 Ditch 31, fill 1860, flat rim dish, fabric MAL GW

9b.28 Period 4 Ditch alignment 3, fill 1868, conical flanged bowl, fabric GW6

9b.29 Period 5 Ditch alignment 4, fill 1896, flagon with out-turned rim and double-grooved handle, fabric GW1

9b.30 Period 5 Ditch 29, fill 2245, globular beaker with a cornice rim, fabric OX1

9b.31 Period 5 Ditch alignment 4, fill 1534, folded beaker, fabric NFO CC

9b.32 Period 5 Ditch 24, fill 1580, wide-mouthed, necked jar, fabric SVW OX2

9b.33 Period 5 Ditch 26, fill 2115, wall-sided mortarium, fabric OXF RS

9b.34 Period 5 Ditch alignment 4, fill 1490, mortarium, fabric OXF WH

9b.35 Period 5 Pit 1273, fill 1274, carinated bowl with double bead rim, fabric OXF RS

9b.36 Period 5 Ditch 26, fill 2295, hemispherical flanged bowl, fabric OXF RS

9b.37 Period 5 Ditch 28, fill 2272, jar with everted rim, fabric DOR BB1

9b.38 Period 5 Ditch alignment 4, fill 1550, plain rim dish, fabric DOR BB1

9b.39 Period 5 Ditch 28, fill 2272, flat rim dish, fabric DOR BB1

9b.40 Period 5 Ditch 28, fill 2272, jar with everted rim, fabric MAL REA

9b.41 Period 5 Ditch alignment 4, fill 1550, plain rim dish, fabric GW1

9b.42 Period 5 Ditch 24, fill 1580, flat rim dish with groove, fabric GW3

Chronology

Table C3 demonstrates increased abundance of pottery across Periods 2 to 5, suggestive of intensified activity, particularly in Period 5. The range of both fabrics and forms also increases over time (Tables C2 and C3) - for example, mortaria and flagons do not appear until Period 4. Residuality may be a factor in the increased quantities of pottery across the periods, although this is difficult to demonstrate due to the abundance of long-lived types. High levels of redeposition might, however, be inferred from the quantities of central Gaulish samian, all of which can be expected to date to the 2nd century, in Periods 4-5 (89% of the samian from the site).

Apart from increased variability, some other differences in the pottery period defined assemblages were noted. The pottery from Period 2 features is excluded from comparisons, however, due to the small size of the assemblage (Table C3). The proportion of regional imports (based on sherd count) also increases over time – from 9% in Period 3, to 17% in Period 4 and 24% in Period 5. However, the proportion of (local) Severn Valley oxidised and reduced wares (excluding early types SVW OXG, SVW OXO, SVW REG and SVW REO) also increases, from 26% in Period 3 to 56% in Period 4 and then stays steady at 55% in Period 5.

Table C3: Pottery fabrics by period

	1 Natural		2 C1 BC/AD C1		3 C2-C3		4 MC3-EC4		5 C4		6 Post RB		7 Undated	
	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)
BRIQ							1	22						
LI			3	14			5	25	2	6				
QZ LI							2	71						
QZT							1	5						
SH							11	31	3	24				
VES1									1	9				
VES2					1	4								
GR1					32	338	8	24	2	17				
GR2			1	29	1	18								
GR3	1	21	11	71	21	352	15	154	11	86				
MAL REA	2	65			20	122	39	636	66	811			5	37
MAL REB			41	313	46	322	24	242	48	74				
MAL REC					157	1007	11	118						
GW1			2	93	77	1133	144	1704	111	1632			5	41
GW2							7	133	20	227				
GW3					28	349	12	192	12	200			5	47
GW4					1	10	7	64	6	56				
GW5					3	61	4	95	16	184			1	2
GW6							19	242	11	225				
GW7					2	20	3	69	1	3				
LOC BS			1	4	15	141	30	256	13	222			3	49
LOC BSf					3	41	1	20						
LOC CC					13	67	1	5	6	86				
MAL GW					3	30	24	83	12	218				
MAL SLAB					1	41	2	20	1	1				
OX1					12	102	41	381	51	488			1	10
OX2					2	67	2	6	9	57				
ROB SH					4	47	20	115	15	156				

	1 Natural		2 C1 BC/AD C1		3 C2-C3		4 MC3-EC4		5 C4		6 Post RB		7 Undated	
	Ct	**Wt (g)**	**Ct**	**Wt (g)**	**Ct**	**Wt (g)**	**Ct**	**Wt (g)**	**Ct**	**Wt (g)**	**Ct**	**Wt (g)**	**Ct**	**Wt (g)**
SVW OX2	21	188	14	141	229	3261	983	14227	1200	15855	3	32	41	671
SVW OXg			5	52	150	6656	12	313	41	817				
SVW Oxo			4	26	63	1167	21	506	25	777			1	20
SVW RE			3	12	10	135	6	52	11	85			1	16
SVW REg					1	7								
SVW REo					2	411	2	9						
WH					1	14	4	27	3	39				
WHc							1	17						
WHf							14	155						
WS							1	39						
DOR BB1	1	30			34	261	223	2081	362	3255			27	145
HAR SH							2	7	1	3				
LNV CC					1	3	2	9	1	2				
NFO CC									1	26	1	6		
PNK GT							1	225	20	1611				
OXF OX							1	51						
OXF PA									1	11				
OXF RS	1	58			2	8	35	362	65	780				
OXF WH							12	521	11	315				
SAV GT							8	179	9	663				
BAT AM							1	28						
EG SA							4	57	1	1				
LEZ SA2					2	66	19	130	39	342				
LMV SA									1	6				
TOTAL	**28**	**362**	**85**	**755**	**937**	**16261**	**1786**	**23708**	**2200**	**29368**	**4**	**38**	**90**	**1048**

Table C4: Percentage of fineware/specialist and other wares by period (based on sherd count)

	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
Fine/specialist wares				
Amphora		0.1	0.06	
Samian		0.2	1.3	1.5
Finewares		2	2.2	3.4
Mortaria			0.7	0.5
White wares		0.1	1.1	0.1
White-slipped				
Subtotal		***2.4***	***5.36***	***5.5***
Other				
'Belgic' wares	15	6		0.6
Oxidised wares	28	49	60.1	61.3
Reduced wares	7	34	18.9	12.8
Black-burnished		4	12.6	16.5
Calcareous	50	5	2.6	2.9
Miscellaneous			0.04	0.4
Subtotal	***100***	***98***	***94.24***	***94.5***
Total Sherds	**82**	**936**	**1766**	**2194**

Discussion

In its composition the pottery assemblage is consistent with what is typical for a rural site. In Periods 2 and 3 finewares and 'specialist' wares make up 2% of the pottery by sherd count (Table C4) and in Periods 4 and 5 this figure rises to only 5%. Booth's analysis of pottery assemblages from 27 Roman sites in the area of the Upper Thames Valley demonstrated that a figure of 5% or fewer finewares and 'specialist' wares indicates a low status rural site (Booth 2004). The represented samian vessel types (Fig. C1) also accord with a rural site, with few decorated forms (Willis 2005, Chapter 8.2).

Evidence for structured deposition of the kind described for some other finds categories (Appendices F and P) was not obvious for the pottery. Vessels with clear religious associations, similarly, were not recorded, with face flagon (Ra. 1131) a possible exception.

The Roman pottery from Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme is one of few sizeable assemblages excavated in or near to Cheltenham from the period. It compares most closely with that from St. James' Car Park, Cheltenham, *c*. 2km to the east-south-east (Coleman and Watts 2008, 92–3). The 11.8kg of pottery from St. James' dated from the mid 1st to the late 4th centuries, with similar fabrics and forms to those from Whaddon, including the predominance of Severn Valley wares and Southeast Dorset Black-burnished wares. Samian was relatively scarce, at 2% of the assemblage by sherd count, and was all undecorated (McSloy 2008, 94–6). The composition of the large pottery assemblage from West Drive, Cheltenham *c*. 2km to the east-north-east, is also similar to that from Whaddon and indicates activity from the late 1st to 4th centuries AD, although reducing during the 3rd and 4th centuries (Catchpole 2002, 90–2). At this site Severn Valley ware was also the most common ware type, followed by Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware and Malvernian wares; samian accounted for 1% by sherd count (Timby 2002, 92–3).

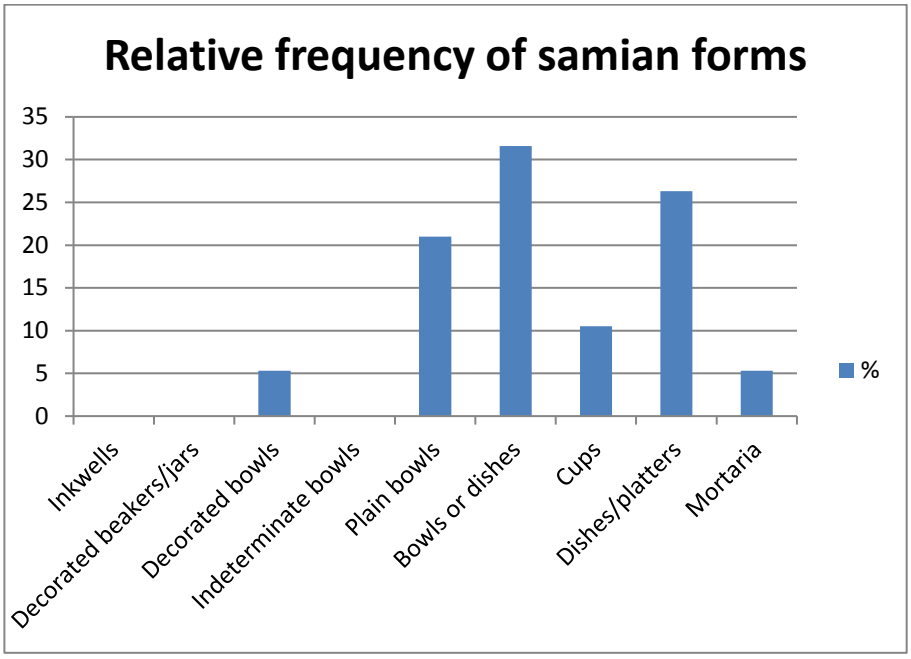

Fig. C1: Relative frequency of samian forms (total 19 vessels)

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APPENDIX D: FIRED CLAY

By Jacky Sommerville

A total of 396 fragments (2,256g) of fired/burnt clay was retrieved from the hand excavation and bulk soil sampling. The majority is buff or orange in colour and many fragments have a dark grey core. Two-thirds are soft-fired, with the other third medium to hard. No inclusions (except for natural iron oxides) are visible in 67% of fragments, 25% are sandy and 8% display voids resulting from the burning out of fine organic material. Most fragments are amorphous and retain no features, which might suggest an original form or function. Four feature one flat surface and three fragments display wattle impressions, allowing them to be identified as daub. The burnt daub fragments were retrieved from fill 1641 of Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch 26, ditch fill 1862 from Period 4 ditch 34 and ditch fill 2506 from Period 3 Enclosure 1. The fired clay cannot be dated and adds little to the understanding or interpretation of the site. The small number of burnt daub fragments provide limited evidence of structures.

APPENDIX E: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Jacky Sommerville

Ceramic building material, all of Roman date, totals 41 fragments (1993g). Many fragments are insufficiently complete for more detailed identification, however, a small number could be classified. Two joining fragments of brick were recorded from Period 4 Ditch 31 and ten heavily abraded fragments of box flue tile from Period 5 Enclosure 3. Fragments of roofing tile were also recovered – tegula from Period 5 Ditch 19 and imbrex from Period 5 Ditch 27. Most of the ceramic building material presented in fine, sandy fabrics which fired to a bright orange. A reduced, overfired fragment of tile was recorded from Period 4 Ditch 31. The majority of fragments were slightly to moderately abraded. This small assemblage of Roman ceramic building material provides probable evidence of at least one structure roofed with ceramic tile in the vicinity of the site.

APPENDIX F: METAL FINDS

By E.R. McSloy

A total of 155 metal artefacts was recorded, comprising 97 objects of iron, 29 of copper alloy, 28 of lead and one of silver. A significant proportion of the metal artefacts, including the majority of the non-ferrous objects, were recovered using a metal-detector. With the exception a small number of objects of post-medieval date (mostly lead shot from the topsoil), individually dateable objects are all attributable to the Roman period, and primarily to the 2nd/earlier 3rd centuries AD.

All objects were recorded directly to a Microsoft Access database, this record detailing object type/classification, 'functional' grouping and object description. This record forms the basis for summary Table F1, which also details incidence of object by stratigraphic period. In addition, selected objects of individual interest are described in greater detail and are listed below. Categories used below to describe 'function' are adapted from those originally defined by Crummy (1983).

The Roman assemblage: objects of iron

The dominance of objects of iron is not reflected in the catalogue, the majority consisting of (carpentry) nails (34) and hobnails (57). Some among the latter occur in clusters of nine (Period 4 Pit 1444) and 24 nails (Period 5 Ditch 27) and probably represent the remains of discarded footwear. Roman dating can be assumed for the majority of the carpentry nails, which come from Roman-phased deposits. The few more complete examples compare to standard Roman forms (Manning's Type 1) – with square-sectioned shafts and flattened heads (Manning 1985). Objects other than nails are mainly very fragmentary sheet, strip or bar-like objects. Exceptions are a hook and a double-spiked loop, objects probably representing buildings fittings, both from Period 4 Ditch 33).

Objects of copper alloy

As is typical for the majority of Romano-British collections, the objects of copper-alloy are dominated by small personal items, mainly objects of dress or personal adornment (19) and with brooches accounting for over half of the group (16). Most items, the brooches included, date to the earlier or middle period, before *c*. AD 250/270, an important exception being buckle no. 19 (Fig. 10), for which dating spans the later 4th and 5th centuries.

The brooches (and evidence for structured deposition)

An untypical abundance or concentration of metal artefacts, principally brooches and coins, remains among the principal criteria for interpretations of sites as having ritual or religious associations (Smith 2018, 122). Although direct comparisons are difficult, particularly in respect of the skewing effect of metal-detector recovery, the numbers of brooches recovered (16) appears high within the local (Gloucestershire) context: of the 130 sites surveyed within the county as part of the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project, only 21 (16%) produced in excess of 10 brooches (Allen *et al*. 2018). Sites producing the largest numbers (over 20 brooches) are primarily the long-running and/or comprehensively-excavated villa or religious sites (Lydney Park, Frocester, Kingscote, Uley) or related to the putative *oppidum* at Bagendon. The number of brooches, and indeed of coins, would seem high and surprising considering the nature of the archaeology encountered, which appears largely related to drainage/water management and suggests the focus for domestic activity was some distance from the site. Consideration must certainly be given to the possibility that the numbers of brooches reflects a structured, votive deposition relating to

ritual or religious practices. In this regard the 'wet' setting may be significant and, despite the apparent absence at this site of earlier activity, be considered evidence for continuation of pre-Roman religious practices. Disproportionately high brooch 'loss' is a feature of sacred sites noted within the wider 'Central Belt' region (Brindle 2018, 26), reflecting use as votives, but also the function of such sites as focus points for gatherings of people (*ibid.*). While no overtly religious themed zoomorphic or skeuomorphic brooches occur in this group, enamelled plate forms are a class disproportionately common from sites in the region with a religious element (ibid.) and are present (Fig. 10 nos 14-15). Also of note as of relevance to possible ritual associations, is the treatment of Birdlip variant brooch no. 6 (Fig. 10.6), itself an exceptionally elegant and well-made brooch. This had been seemingly bent and broken in antiquity, the two portions presumably then deposited in the same location.

Further possible pointers to structured deposition are present within the wider assemblage, most notably the silver setting no. 18 (Fig. 13), found in close proximity to a second *denarius* also of the earlier 3rd century AD, a rare decorated stone mortar Ra. 1136 (Fig. 11.3), pottery face flagon Ra. 1131 (Fig. 9a.22) and fossil Ra. 1117 (Fig. 12).

In their chronological range the brooches are a coherent group, most seemingly dating within a *c*. AD 70-175/200 range. The absence of early brooches (within Brindle's Group A) goes against the overall pattern for rural sites in the 'Central Belt' noted in Brindle's survey (2018, 23) and must surely point to a post-conquest establishment. The primacy of brooches of Brindle's Group C (here including the Trumpet and Trumpet-influenced-shaped Birdlip form no. 6) over Group B (Colchester derivatives) reverses the pattern seen from Brindle's survey of the Central Belt zone, although Group C brooches are proportionally more common within this area compared to others (*ibid*.).

Objects of lead/lead alloy

The majority of the objects of this material were topsoil/subsoil or unstratified finds. Of these only a steelyard weight (no. 23) and five patch repairs for pottery vessels are attributable with some certainty to the Roman period.

Objects of silver

The single silver object, ring setting no. 18 (Fig. 13) was found in close proximity to an 'unset' *denarius* of Septimius Severus of *c*. AD 207 (Ra. 1094). There can be little doubt that the two were deposited together as a 'structured' deposit – representing a votive or a jeweller's hoard.

Post-medieval finds

Lead shot numbering eight examples were recorded from topsoil deposit 1000, for the most part from the north-eastern area of site. All are small in size, measuring close to 14mm in diameter (13-17g), significantly smaller than would be expected for 'military' muskets of the 17th to early 19th centuries, but appropriate for (military) pistols or carbines of this period, and for 'fowling pieces' in civilian use. None exhibits impact damage suggestive of use and they could represent losses at the time of manufacture or prior to use. Significantly, four examples (Ras. 1026, 1029, 1032 and 1053) retain casting 'sprue' marks which would have hampered effective use. A possible context for military action in the area is the action in 1643 as part of the English Civil War which resulted from the Royalist Army in occupation at Cleeve Hill skirmishing with Parliamentarians at Prestbury. A previous metal-detector survey has discovered possible evidence for this in the form of musket shot of 17th century type (CH2M 2016, section 5.3.7)

The Catalogue:

Personal adornment/dress

Brooches (all copper alloy) (Fig. 10)

Colchester derivatives (Polden Hill)

1. Colchester derivative (Polden Hill) brooch. Complete apart from part of pin. Long wings, each with three ribs/grooves. The bow has additional mouldings either side of the head in the manner of some brooches in Mackreth's 'Western group' (*ibid,* 76). The cross moulding below the head and flanking lobate mouldings below this are however unusual features, seen with (Polden Hill) 'Oddments' category (*ibid*., 81-82). The S-shaped dog-leg bar to the catchplate is a feature of typologically earlier forms among the Polden Hill series (Mackreth's 'transitional types 1-3; *ibid*. 70-71) and implies dating for no. 1 in the mid/later 1st to earlier 2nd century. Wt. 27g; L: 61.5 mm; W: 37mm at head. Ra. 1112 (Period 1 Paleochannel 2515, fill 1623). Fig. 10.1.

2. Colchester derivative (Polden Hill) brooch. Traces of white metal plating. Wide, flat bow tapering to foot with central groove and outer ridges. Pierced catchplate (mostly missing) and diagonal grooves to wings. The pin/spring is missing. Matches Mackreth's type *Fluted bow* division: CD PH 7a (Mackreth 2011, 80), the distribution for which is 'Gloucestershire and Warwickshire'. Dating spans the later 1st and 2nd centuries. Wt. 8g, L (surviving): 50mm; W: 22.5mm at head. Ra.1076 (Period 4 Ditch 22, fill 1282). Fig. 10.2.

3. Colchester derivative (Polden Hill) brooch. Pin missing. The remains of the iron spring and chord are likely to represent a repair. Low, central ridge continuing the pseudo hook and low mouldings either side of head and grooves to wings. The catchplate has a triangular piercing. Of Mackreth's Type CD PH 5b, part of his 'Western group' (*ibid,* 76). Wt. 16g, L: 59.5mm; W: 29.5mm at head. Ra. 1049 (subsoil 1001). Fig. 10.3.

4. Colchester derivative (Polden Hill) brooch. Fragment of upper bow; surfaces much degraded. The bow is D-shaped in section and plain, apart from low mouldings either side at head. The short, plain wings and the prominence of the head suggest no. 4 is of Mackreth's Type CD PH 4 (Dolphin) type which common across Roman Britain, but particularly well known in the Severn Valley and midlands (*ibid*. 75). Dating centres on the period *c*. AD 70 – 150/75 (*ibid*.). Wt. 4g; W: 16.5 mm at head. Ra. 1048 (subsoil 1001). *Not illustrated.*

5. Colchester derivative (Polden Hill) brooch. Fragment of upper bow; pin is missing and damage to wings. Plain, apart from single moulding at end of wings and low crest at the head with cross-cut decoration. Probably of Mackreth's Type CD PH 5a; part of his 'Western group' (*ibid.,* 76). This grouping is common in the west country, in particular the Severn Valley, and the dating mainly in the later 1st to mid 2nd century. Wt. 4g; W: 18.5mm at head. (Unstratified). *Not illustrated.*

Birdlip variant *(Birdlip/trumpet overlap)*

6. Birdlip variant. White metal plated. In two fragments, bent and broken probably in antiquity. The looped moulding to the upper bow identifies no. 6 as of part of Mackreth's 'late sequence' of the ancestrally pre-Roman Birdlip series: his Type Birdlip 4.2 (*ibid.* 13). The sinuously 'Celtic' upper and lower mouldings, the cup-like settings on the upper bow and foot and the bifid lobes at the head are features seemingly not seen with other brooches of

this or other classes. The form of the head and catchplate, with lines of knurled decoration on the catchplate are features of the Trumpet series. Similarly, the pin attachment is identical to that seen on 'standard' Trumpet brooches (*ibid.* 114-115). The four-coiled spring is located within a single loop behind the head, the chord held in a rearward-facing hook and with a tubular sleeve passing through the coils – the means by which a wire head loop was attached. The technological similarities with the Trumpet series suggest dating in the later 1st or 2nd centuries and probably no later than the *c*. AD 150. Wt. 14g; L: 55 mm; W: 15mm at head. Ra. 1116 (Period 4 Ditch Alignment 5, cut 1925, fill 1624). Fig. 10.6.

Trumpet

7. Trumpet brooch. Distorted and with damage to the catchplate and significant surface loss. The sprung pin is held in the manner of Mackreth's Type 1 'mainstream' trumpet brooches (*ibid*., 114-115), the axis bar secured within a loop behind the head and the internal chord to a nib below this. The axis bar is also enclosed within a tubular sleeve, the device by which a separate wire head loop was attached, although this is missing in this example. The knop is moulded in the round and petalled (although surface damage obscures the details), and the foot moulding discoid – features of Mackreth's TR 1a grouping (*ibid*. 118). Distribution is markedly northern and eastern and dating spans the later 1st and 2nd centuries. Wt: 17g; L: 62 mm; W: 12.5mm at head. Ra. 1074 (Period 5 buried soil 1031). Fig. 10.7.

8. Trumpet brooch. Pin and foot missing. Triangular form head with cast-on loop above; simple knop of double cross-mouldings to front only and narrowing, faceted lower bow. Pin attachment to rear of head is of double-lugged type. Belongs to Mackreth's 'Double-lugged' Type TR 2.1 (*ibid*. 123). The distribution of this predominantly 2nd century type is centred in the midlands. Wt. 7g; L (surviving): 49 mm; W: 15mm at head. Ra. 1024 (subsoil 1001). Fig. 10.8.

9. Trumpet brooch. Fragments of head and upper bow. The sprung pin is present, held between two lugs in the manner of Mackreth's Type TR 2 (*ibid*., 123). The wide, square head plate supports a cast-on loop and is decorated with transverse grooves, which are probably repeated at the flat lower bow. The most remarkable feature is the splayed moulding to the bow knop. The large size, square head and the highly individual knop, are features identifying no. 9 as of Mackreth's Type TR 7 – his 'very large' brooches with 'extraordinary features' (*ibid*., 128). The knop moulding is seen on an example from Hadrian's Wall and two brooches from Oxfordshire (*ibid*., Plate 87, no. 5509). The similarity of nos 9 and 10 (below) with the Oxfordshire examples hints at manufacture within this region. Mackreth favoured dating in the earlier or mid 2nd centuries (*ibid*., 128). Wt. 25g; W: 39.5 mm. Ra. 1050 (Period 5 curvilinear Ditch Alignment 4, fill 1705). Fig. 10.9.

10. Trumpet brooch. Fragment of head only, with iron pin behind held in two lugs. The wide, plate-like head is markedly similar to no. 9, described above, suggesting they are of the same type. Wt. 10g; W (surviving): 30.5 mm. Ra. 1072 (Period 4 Ditch 23, fill 1190). *Not illustrated.*

11. Trumpet brooch. Fragment of lower bow only (broken above knop). Knop with central petalled moulding with double cross-mouldings above and below (to front only), Convex-fronted lower bow with simple expanded foot. Wt. 8g; L (surviving): 50 mm. Ra. 1022 (subsoil 1001). *Not illustrated.*

Hinged Colchester derivative (T-shaped)

12. Hinged T-shaped brooch. Pin and foot missing. The only embellishment is a low crest at the head with cross-cuts. Probably of Mackreth's Type CD H5 (*ibid*. 87-88), a common and widely distributed type probably of the late 1st or 2nd centuries. Wt: 5g; W: 22mm at head. Ra. 1024 (subsoil 1001). *Not illustrated*.

Knee

13. Knee brooch. Plain, fanned head plate; strip-like bow, narrowing to up-turned foot. The sole embellishment is a single, ridge-like cross moulding to the lower bow. Most of pin and catchplate are missing. The pin was probably hinged, held between two, close-set lugs. No. 13 is probably of Mackreth's British knee series, closest to his Type Br. 4, the distribution of which is south-western British. The Knee series comes towards the end of bow brooch development, probably in use in the later 2nd and earlier 3rd centuries. Wt. 6g; L: 36.5mm; W: (at head) 17mm. Ra. 1023 (subsoil 1001). Fig. 10.13.

Plate

14. Plate brooch. Hollow convex form with polychrome enamelled 'peltalled boss' design, the central boss with four petals inset with yellow enamel against a red ground. One of Mackreth's British plate series and his 'petalled boss' Type 7a (*ibid*., 166), although damage to the edges means that the arrangement and number of projections is unclear. The pin is secured in the typical manner, between two lugs. The type is widely distributed and dating spans the 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD. Wt. 9g; Diam. 28mm. Ra. 1080 (Period 4 Ditch 23, fill 1288). Fig. 10.14.

15. Plate brooch. Small discoid form with two colour enamelling. The reserve design is an open hexagon with small discs at each point and centrally. The inner field is coloured red and the outer 'appearing' green. The pin is missing, but originally held in a single lug. Belongs to Mackreth's British plate series and his Type 2b (*ibid*. 156) division. The type is widely distributed and dating covers the later 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Wt: 9g; Diam: 21mm. Ra. 1000 (subsoil 1001). Fig. 10.15.

Uncertain

16. Lower bow including catchplate. Bow with marginal grooves and simple foot. Catchplate fretted with central dog leg bar. Probably a Polden Hill. Wt. 7g; L (surviving): 52 mm. Ra. 1098 (Period 4 Ditch Alignment 5, fill 1364). *Not illustrated*.

Bracelet/finger ring (Copper alloy)

17. Section of strip-form bracelet. Rolled, so that terminals overlap, probably for re-use as finger ring. There is decoration in the form of a line of (x7) punched dots, approximately central, but seemingly not along its full length. Similar punched decoration can be seen on snake form and other Roman bracelets from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 43, fig. 45). Wt. 4g; Int. Diam. 16-19mm; W: 5 mm. Ra. 1083 (Unstratified). Fig. 10.17

Finger ring setting (Silver)

18. Silver *denarius* [RIC IV: Gordian III (Caesar) 1] within polygonal setting and incorporating copper alloy ring (uppermost) to the obverse side. The latter may have been partially decorative, but primarily to secure the

coin. The obverse of the coin (shows the youthful Gordian made Caesar under Balbinus and Pupenius in AD 238. The coin is unworn, probably suggesting it was not well-used when 'set'. No. 18 is almost certainly the bezel setting for a finger ring. Coin-set finger rings of silver or gold are relatively rare finds from Roman Britain (Johns 1996, 58) and those that are known date mainly to the late 2nd to earlier 3rd centuries. Comparable examples in silver and in polygonal settings include those from Wiltshire (Hinds 2006), Dorset (Hayward Trevarthen 2012) and Lincolnshire (Daubney 2011). They incorporate coins all within the range *c*. AD 202-220/222. Wt. 3g; Diam. 19.5-20mm; Th: 4.5 mm. Ra. 1095 (Period 4 Ditch 33, cut 1655, fill 1499). Fig. 13.

Buckle (copper alloy)

19 Buckle with plate (approx. half of which is absent). The buckle frame is D-shaped and lozenge form in section and decorated with geometric arrangement of multiple lines and saltire crosses. The pin is very finely cast; zoomorphic in form, its terminal in the form of a beast's snout, with eyes, slit-mouth and a head crest with saltire cross and cross-cuts. The long, rectangular plate is of thin, folded sheet with two rivet holes surviving in the back plate, close to the terminal. The remaining portion of the front plate is decorated with a complex geometric scheme within borders of notches and triangle-pattern stamping, and of multiple scribed lines either side of the pin slot. The decoration to the front plate pattern of stamped small rings connected with scribed lines. Though it lacks the opposed animal head to the buckle frame seen with most examples, no. 19 is identifiably of Hawkes and Dunning's Type 1A (1961, 41-43). The dating for such buckles is in the later 4th to 5th centuries AD. Wt. 5g; L: 54mm, W (frame): 20mm; W (plate): 14.5mm; Ra. 1052 (subsoil 1001). Fig. 10.19.

Household

Spoons

20. Spoon. Fragment of round bowl, with small portion of handle. The small round bowl and the casting of the handle level with the bowl are characteristics of Crummy's Type 1 spoons, a type common to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries (Crummy 1983, 69). A ridge to the inside of the bowl of no. 20 is an unusual feature, but is seen on at least one other example (Ashley 2013). Wt. 4g; Diam.: *c.* 25mm. Ra. 1069 (subsoil 1001). Fig. 10.20.

21. Spoon. Fragment of handle, with small portion of bowl. Of a common form probably used throughout the Roman period with the bowl offset below the line of the handle. Crummy's (1983) type divisions are reliant on the form of the bowl, and classification is not possible in this instance. The 'groove and hollow' decoration at the neck of no. 21 compares to that on examples from Lydney, Gloucestershire (Woodward and Leach 1993, 175, fig. 134, no. 10) and Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, 203, fig. 84, no. 12). Wt. 4g; L (surviving): 71 mm. Ra. 1047 (subsoil 1001). Fig. 10.21.

Tools

Modelling tool? (copper alloy)

22. Small implement with flat 'blade' expanding to an oblique-angled, chisel-like edge and terminating in short tang, central to the blade. Fairly crudely-made, the longer edges uneven and possibly adapted (cold worked?) from another object. The function of no. 22 is unclear. Its size and the oblique edge draw comparisons with 'modelling tools' known from the Roman period, used for the shaping of clay, wax or plaster. The known examples

of such tools are however of iron and are double-ended (Manning 1985, 31-32). Alternative use as a miniature 'votive' object, representing a chisel is possible, although parallels are not forthcoming. Wt. 3g; L: 41 mm. W (blade): 6.5-11.5mm. Ra. 1134 (Period 5 Ditch 27, cut 1751, fill 1751). Fig. 10.22.

Weights and measures

Weight (Lead/iron)

23. Large ovoid weight. The exterior is facetted, suggesting it has been made or finished by hammering. Small, round-sectioned perforation through length enabling suspension and suggesting use with a steelyard or other balance. The weight is not far off the *dextrans* unit (274g), equivalent to 10 Roman ounces or 5/6 of the *libra* (Roman pound). Wt 268g, L : 46 mm; diam (max.) 34mm. Ra. 1047 (subsoil 1001). *Not illustrated.*

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APPENDIX G: COINS

By Katie Marsden

A medium-sized group, totalling 70 coins, was recovered from 25 deposits, with just over half (41 coins) recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits. The group comprises 69 copper-alloy coins and one of silver. The majority (67) are of Roman date, with two coins dateable to the 19th century. The remaining item is a coin or jetton of post-medieval or later date. The condition of the coins is variable and specialist cleaning was undertaken to facilitate identification. Corrosion or wear has removed some detail, precluding fullest identification in some instances.

The coin group accords with the expected pattern for most British sites which typically yield relatively few coins from the period before the late third centuries AD, and a proliferation of bronze issues of the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Identifiable coins were subjected to Reece period analysis, showing a peak in Period 17 which matches Reece's (1995) British mean (Table G1) and is the most common for rural settlements.

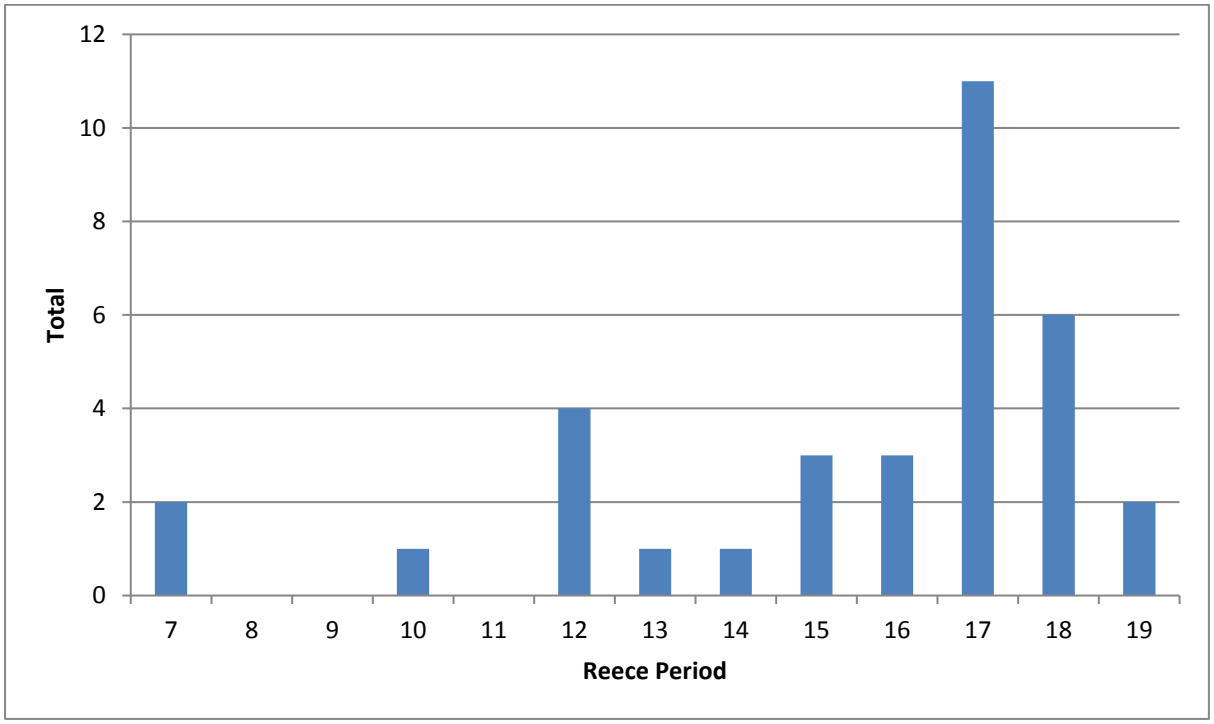

Table G1: Reece (1987) period analysis

The earliest coins in the group are *dupondii,* dateable to the period 138-161 AD (catalogue 1 and 2). With the exception of one silver *denarius* recovered from Period 4 ditch 33 (fill 1499), the remainder of the group accord with Reece (1987) groups B (*radiates*) and C-D (*nummi*).

Catalogue

The catalogue detailed below comprises the identifiable coins from the group. The three modern coins have been omitted from the list and the remainder comprise *radiates* or *nummi* that are too worn to identify further.

1. Copper alloy *dupondius* of Faustina the Younger. 138-161 AD. Concordia reverse, as RIC vol. III, no. 502(a). Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1057.

2. Copper alloy *dupondius* of Antoninus Pius. 138-161 AD. Standing figure reverse, possibly holding cornucopia and standard. Mint of Rome. Period 5 buried soil layer 1031. Registered artefact 1073.
3. Silver *denarius* of Septimus Severus. 207 AD. Africa reverse, as RIC vol. Vb (1933), no. 207. Period 4 ditch 33 (fill 1499). Registered artefact 1094. Found in close proximity to Ra. 1095, a silver *denarius* of Gordian III in a polygonal setting for a finger ring, and likely deposited together as a jeweller's hoard. c.f. metalwork catalogue no. 18.
4. Copper alloy contemporary copy (barbarous) *radiate* of uncertain emperor, dating from 260 to 290 AD. PAX AVG reverse depicting Pax. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1019
5. Copper alloy *radiate* of Claudius II. 268-70 AD. CONSECRATIO reverse, of uncertain mint. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1064
6. Copper alloy *radiate* of Victorinus. 269-71 AD. PIETAS AVG reverse, of uncertain mint. Period 5 buried soil layer 1031. Registered artefact 1055
7. Copper alloy contemporary copy (barbarous) *radiate* of Tetricus I. 272-4 AD. VIRTVS AVG reverse with mis-spelling. Period 6 plough furrow fill 1730. Registered artefact 1124.
8. Copper alloy *radiate* of Tetricus II. 272-4 AD. PIETAS AVGVSTOR reverse depicting sacrificial implements, of uncertain mint. Period 5 pit 1109 (fill 1113). Registered artefact 1086.
9. Copper alloy *radiate* of Allectus. 293-6 AD. LAETITIA AVG reverse, minted at the 'C' mint, specific British location unknown. Period 4 Ditch 22 (fill 1285). Registered artefact 1077.
10. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 307-18 AD. Probable GENIO POPROM reverse, depicting Genius holding cornucopia and corn measure minted at London. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1058.
11. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 307-18 AD. SOL INVICTO reverse, depicting Sol holding a globe and whip, uncertain mint. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1062
12. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 318-24 AD. BEATA TRANQVILITAS reverse depicting an altar inscribed VOTIS XX. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1012
13. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 318-24 AD. BEATA TRANQVILITAS reverse depicting an altar. Mint uncertain. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1037
14. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 324-30 AD. PROVIDENTIA CAESS reverse depicting camp gates. Mint uncertain. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1039.
15. Copper alloy *nummus* of the Constantine II. 330-1 AD. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers and two standards. Mint of Trier, c.f. RIC vol. VII no. 527. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1014.
16. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 330-1 AD. Constantinopolis reverse type depicting Victory on prow. Trier mint, c.f. RIC. Vol. VII, no. 530. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1061.
17. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. 330-5 AD. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers and two standards. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1020.
18. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine II. 335 AD. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers and two standards. Mint of Arles, c.f. RIC vol. VII, no. 389. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1035.
19. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 330-5 AD. Constantinopolis reverse type depicting Victory on prow. Trier mint, c.f. RIC. Vol. VII, no. 532. Period 4 Ditch 21 (fill 1731). Registered artefact 1125.
20. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine, 330-5 AD. Constantinopolis reverse type depicting Victory on prow. Trier mint, c.f. RIC. Vol. VII, no. 532. Period 6 furrow fill 1736. Registered artefact 1127.
21. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 330-5 AD. Constantinopolis reverse type depicting Victory on prow. Mint uncertain. Period 6 furrow fill 1737. Registered artefact 1128.

22. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 330-5 AD. Constantinopolis reverse type depicting Victory on prow. Mint uncertain. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1043.
23. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 330-5 AD. VRBS ROMA type depicting wolf and twins on the reverse. Probable mint of Rome. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1038.
24. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. 333-4 AD. VRBS ROMA type depicting wolf and twins on the reverse. Mint of Trier, c.f. RIC vol. VII, no. 561. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1060.
25. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. 333-4 AD. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers and two standards. Mint of Trier, RIC. Vol. VII, no. 555. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1040.
26. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constans. 348-50 AD. FEL TEMP REPARAIO reverse depicting soldier leading barbarian from hut. Uncertain mint. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1059.
27. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constans. 348-50 AD. FEL TEMP REPARAIO reverse depicting a phoenix on globe. Uncertain mint. Period 5 ditch Al.4 (fill 1550). Registered artefact 1099.
28. Copper alloy *nummus* of Magnentius. 350-3 AD. Reverse depicts a Chi-Ro. Mint uncertain. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1021.
29. Copper alloy *nummus* of Magnentius. 350-3 AD. Reverse depicts a Chi-Ro. Mint uncertain. Period 6 furrow fill 1287. Registered artefact 1079.
30. Copper alloy *nummus* of the Constantine II. 352-5 AD. FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse type depicting emperor spearing fallen horseman. Mint of Aquileia, c.f. RIC vol. VIII, no. 1999. Period 6 furrow 1527 (fill 1528). Registered artefact 1100.
31. Copper alloy *nummus* of Valens. 364-78 AD. GLORIA ROMANORVM reverse type. Mint uncertain. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1010.
32. Copper alloy *nummus* of Valens. 364-78 AD. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE reverse type. Mint uncertain. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1067.
33. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian. 364-78 AD, SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE reverse type. Mint uncertain. Subsoil 1001. Registered artefact 1036.

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APPENDIX H: WORKED STONE

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

A total of 17 fragments of worked stone was examined by eye for signs of use and recorded with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens. The lava quern (2371) was subjected to XRF analysis. Details of all the worked stone has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, filed in the project archive as WHAD17-Whaddon-stone-data.xlsx

Description

A total of five rotary quern fragments, one mortar and four whetstones were recovered during the excavations. These are described by Period and discussed by artefact type below.

Period 3
No quern fragments were recovered from contexts phased as Period 1 or 2 but a single fragment of Old Red Sandstone rotary quern was found in Period 3 Ditch 10, cut 1158 (fill 1159).

Period 4
Two fragments of Millstone Grit rotary querns were recovered from Period 4 contexts, from Ditch Alignment 5 (the recut palaeochannel) (cut 1454, fill 1457) and Ditch 30 (cut 1967, fill 1968). The former appears to have a shallow hopper whilst the latter is of flat disc-type. Period 4 also produced a fragment of Mayen lava upper rotary quern from the first fill of Ditch 34 (cut 2370, deposit 2371); it is of typical size and kerbed form (Fig. 11.1). A large flat wide cobble found in colluvial deposit 1501 within palaeochannel 1415 has been extensively used as a muller and scratch marks suggest it was also used for sharpening (Fig. 11.2). The scratch marks suggest passive use, whereby small blades were sharpened against the hone, but the percussion damage can only have resulted from active use as a pounder.

Period 5
Period 5 contexts produced the largest assemblage of stone objects. The most significant of these is a fragment of mortar or bowl from fill 2245 of Ditch 29 (cut 2386). The shallow bowl is of straight sided profile decorated with a chevron pattern (Fig. 11.3). It is made from a fine-grained micaceous pale-brown sandstone of a type that is not distinctive but is probably from the Drybrook sandstone in the Forest of Dean.

Other Period 5 worked stone includes one whetstone and two hones. Whetstones can be identified as tools specifically manufactured for the purposes of tool sharpening, and an example from fill of Ditch Alignment 4 (cut 1629, deposit 1630) has a typical rectangular cross-section and sharp arrises (Fig. 11.4). It is made from a fine-grained micaceous sandstone, now thought to be from the Wealden sandstone but previously identified as Kentish Rag (Allen and Scott 2014). It seems likely to have been used as an active whetstone, i.e. the whetstone was moved against large blades such as agricultural or wood working tools (Allen 2014, 94). Two further stones are examples of sandstone cobbles that have been used as hones for sharpening. One from Ditch 24 (cut 1573, fill 1575) has well-used sharpening grooves running across it and one from ditch 1225 (fill 1226) (part of Enclosure 3) has smoothed sides that might be natural or possibly result from use. A fragment of sandstone quern fragment was

recovered from Period 5 ditch fill 1069 (ditch 1068; also part of Enclosure 3) but is not large enough to identify it as either a saddle or rotary quern.

Catalogue of stone objects

Upper rotary quern fragment. *Not illustrated*. Old Red Sandstone, Quartz Conglomerate. Small circumference fragment. Edge is straight and vertical and it is neatly pecked all over. Measures >71mm thick x indeterminate diameter. Weighs 367g. Single fill of Ditch 10, [1158], (1159). Period 3, 2nd-3rd century.

Rotary quern fragment, possibly upper stone. *Not illustrated*. Gritty feldspathic sandstone, probably Millstone Grit. The eye is quite wide and biconical, approximately 50mm diameter at narrowest point. No circumference survives and the grinding face is damaged. The upper face appears to curve up and away from the eye to form a very slight hopper. Measures 85mm thick x indeterminate diameter. Weighs 2051g. Third fill of Ditch Alignment 5 [1454], (1457). Period 4, mid 3rd- early 4th century.

Rotary quern fragment, probably from upper stone. Not illustrated. Millstone Grit. Medium - coarse grained poorly-sorted sandstone, gritty in places with frequent white feldspar. Edge fragment of flat disc type with straight vertical edges getting slightly thicker towards the centre (missing). Finely pecked grinding surface with some rotational wear and a very slight lip around the circumference. Spaced pock marks on upper face. Measures 360mm diameter x 42mm thick. Weighs 1005g. First fill of Ditch 30 [1967], (1968). Period 4, mid 3rd- early 4th century.

Upper rotary quern fragment. Fig. 11.1. Mayen Lava, Eastern Eifel (Mayener Grubenfeld). Kerbed upper stone - kerb measures 55mm wide and 5mm high. Some diagonal grooving across top, with a worn grinding surface. Tapered to centre. Measures 62mm thick on kerb x 390mm diameter. Weighs 1685g. First fill of Ditch 34 [2370], (2371). Period 4, mid 3rd- early 4th century

Quern fragment, probably rotary. *Not illustrated*. Pale pinkish-grey quartzitic sandstone. Has one flat pecked surface - the pecking appears slightly worn into a rotational pattern. The sides curve down towards other surface and are only crudely shaped. Measures 67mm thick. Weighs 1010g. Single fill of ditch 1068 (Enclosure 3), (1069). Period 5, later 4th century

Cobble hone and processor. Fig. 11.2. Fine-grained dark-grey highly micaceous sandstone, slightly laminated. Wide flat cobble with now approximately circular shape. Edges have percussion damage all round with this especially evident on one side - opposing side is broken and might have been the 'handle' end. Numerous scratch marks across the edges indicate use as a whetstone but it has clearly also been used as a pounder/hammerstone/muller. Measures 65 x 67mm x 27mm thick. Weighs 219g. Ctx 1501. Colluvial deposit within palaeochannel 1415. Period 4, mid 3rd–early 4th century

Mortar / bowl fragment. Fig. 11.3. Fine-grained well-sorted pale-brown micaceous sandstone, (Drybrook Sandstone). Bowl with almost vertical external sides and curved inside which slopes down from the rim all the way to the base. This is smooth all over but slightly more so on the sides than on the base. The external base is flat and also slightly worn smooth. The external walls are decorated with a steep chevron pattern, which runs from top to bottom. Measures 79mm high externally x 250mm diameter. The base is 20mm thick. Weighs 887g. Deposit 2245, single fill of Ditch 29 [2386]. Period 5, later 4th century

Possible hone. *Not illustrated*. Fine-medium grained well-sorted highly micaceous pink grey sandstone. Naturally flat laminated pebble with rounded smooth sides - these could be natural or smoothed through use. One rounded end, one broken. Measures >60mm long x 24-29mm wide x >20mm thick (broken along laminations). Weighs 61g. Single fill of ditch 1225 (Enclosure 3), (1226). Period 5, later 4th century

Pebble hone. *Not illustrated*. Fine-grained dark-grey highly micaceous sandstone. Second Cobble with well used sharpening grooves across the stone. Measures >90mm long x 35-37mm wide x 25-28mm thick. Weighs 167g. fill of Ditch 24 [1573], (1575). Period 5, later 4th century

Whetstone. Fig. 11.4. Fine-grained micaceous dark grey sandstone with occasional black/opaque mineral. No fossil shell debris obvious in hand specimen. Wealden sandstone type. Rectangular cross section, broken at both ends. All faces show some wear, arrises are squarish and faces are flat/slightly concave. Measures >45mm long x 21-23 x 20mm. Weighs 42g. Second fill of Ditch Alignment 4 [1629], (1630). Period 5, later 4th century

Discussion

The querns are made from Old Red Sandstone, Millstone Grit, and Mayen lava. Old Red Sandstone was widely used for querns in the area around Cheltenham during the Roman period (e.g. Rawes 1986; Shaffrey 2002) and was the most commonly used quern material in the county, appearing on 94 of 121 sites in the county with querns. In contrast, neither lava querns nor Millstone Grit querns were in widespread use in the region. Of the 121 sites with querns, only 26 have produced lava querns and only 17 have produced Millstone Grit querns; both can therefore be considered to be unusual finds here at Whaddon. Lava, in particular, is more likely to have been regarded as an item of status, since in appearance it differs significantly to querns of Old Red Sandstone or Millstone Grit (which are similar to one another).

It is often assumed that lava querns were primarily used in military contexts, but this does not appear to have been the case in Gloucestershire because in addition to their use in Gloucester and Cirencester, lava querns also occur on rural sites. Although many of these fragments are small and not diagnostic (and may therefore represent reuse of lava querns rather than primary use), there are substantial examples from rural sites at Birdlip and Lower Slaughter (Roe 1999, 419; Roe 2006, 101), as well as at the slightly more distant villas of Frocester and Wortley and the settlement at Claydon Pike (Price 2000, 198; Wilson *et al.* 2014, 119-120; Roe 2007). This suggests that the use of lava querns filtered out into the countryside and away from their military origins, and dating evidence suggests that they were still being used in the Roman countryside during the later Roman period.

Lava querns are easily recognisable in hand specimen but little work has been carried out in the UK looking at the specific provenances of the different lava. However, it is now clear that the rocks from the quarries of the Eifel region have distinct geochemical differences from each other (Gluhak and Hofmeister, 2009, 1775), which can be identified using XRF analysis. The lava quern was therefore subjected to XRF analysis and the relationships between the different geochemical components assessed with cluster analysis by Tatjana Gluhak. This analysis reveals that the quern is made of basaltic lava from the Mayener Grubenfeld lava of the Bellerberg volcano in the Eastern Eifel (Gluhak Appendix I). Three lava flows from the Bellerberg volcano were exploited in Roman times for the production of rotary querns: the Mayener Grubenfeld, the Ettringer Lay and the Kottenheimer Winfeld. Although only relatively few studies have been carried out on the continent so far, most provenanced querns are from the Mayener Grubenfield, with slightly fewer querns from Kottenheimer Winfeld and far fewer from Ettringer Lay (Gluhak and Hofmeister 2011; Reniere 2018, 225). It is therefore clear that the known distribution area of querns

from the Mayener Grubenfield area of the Bellerberg volcano lava flow can now be extended across the channel into Roman Britain.

The hones and whetstones are typical of Roman sites, representing a selection of purposeful items and casual use. The wear on them suggests that they were used for a range of sharpening tasks and at least one of them was a multi-functional tool, also being employed as a pounder. Such adaptation of tools to serve more than one purpose is increasingly evident in the archaeological record.

The most unusual stone item is the decorated mortar. Romano-British mortars vary in their depth, diameter and profile, depending, presumably, on what they were required for, as well as current fashion. Mortars with straight external sides like the one from Whaddon are less common than their curved profile counterparts and may be of slightly later date (late 2nd century onwards) (Sunter 1987, 38) but the chronology for mortar development requires further study.

The distinction between bowl and mortar is unclearly defined in the archaeological literature. Bowl is often used to refer to shallower items lacking lugs, ribs, or spout, but since the majority of vessels are recovered in a fragmentary state, it is not usually possible to be certain that an item lacked these diagnostic features. The use of mortar (or mortarium) is therefore preferable as a general term to refer to a circular stone vessel with a smoothed inside. Romano-British mortars vary in the number of lugs present (ribs occur only on post-Roman mortars). There can be 0, 1, 2 or 4 lugs, and one of these can also have functioned as a spout. The Whaddon fragment does not have a lug, but it is too small for the original total absence of lugs to be confirmed.

Romano-British mortars are typically plain. Sometimes they are very simply decorated with a band around the rim and/or base (e.g. Parkhouse 2000, 457; Cunliffe and Poole 2008, 165; Davies 1987, 105,) and mortars from Cornwall often have decorative shallow spouts and handles (e.g. Quinnell 2004). Out of *c.* 200 stone mortars in the author's database, only one other example is decorated with a chevron design. This is from Abon House, Sea Mills, some 30km south of Whaddon, although from an unstratified context (Ellis 1987, 68). Stone mortars are much less frequent finds on Roman sites than rotary querns. Large assemblages of them are found in urban excavations but they are typically only found in ones or twos on rural sites. At the time of writing, the author has catalogued mortars from 75 Romano-British sites, while querns have been recorded from over 900 sites of the same date. Stone mortars therefore cannot be considered a typical piece of household equipment. Mortars were no doubt very useful in a kitchen environment but may have been made of wood or ceramic rather than stone and stone examples are therefore noteworthy whenever they are found. This particular example is unusual because it is made from sandstone (mortars are typically made from limestone) and because of the very rare decoration. It can therefore be considered to be representative of high status.

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Acknowledgements

Ruth Shaffrey is grateful to Tatjana Gluhak who kindly arranged for the XRF analysis of the lava quern and who gave her time for free interpreting the results.

APPENDIX I: PROVENANCE DETERMINATION OF THE ROTARY QUERN

By Tatjana Mirjam Gluhak

Sampling, sample preparation and analysis

Sample 2371 was rinsed in distilled water in an ultrasonic bath, dried, crushed and ground to powder in an agate mortar. For the trace element analyses by X-ray fluorescence (XRF), 6g of sample powder was pressed to a powder pellet. The loss on ignition (LOI) was determined on ca. 0.8 g of sample powder, which was heated in an oven for 2 hours at 1005°C and cooled in a desiccator. The fused glass beads for the major element analysis by XRF were produced by melting a 1:5 mixture of the same sample powder with lithium tetraborate.

The major and trace element analysis was conducted in a 2002-model Philips Magxpro-spectrometer, with a rh-x-ray tube and a maximum excitation of 3.2 kw for the major and 3.6 kw for the trace elements. sample preparation and analyses were performed at the Institute for Geosciences of the Johannes-Gutenberg University Mainz.

Table I1: Geochemical compositions of the rotary querns. The major elements are normalized to 100%. LOI: loss on ignition

	ID2371
SiO_2 (wt%)	48.29
Al_2O_3	16.42
Fe_2O_3(t)	9.04
MnO	0.19
MgO	5.00
CaO	9.59
Na_2O	4.63
K_2O	4.08
TiO_2	2.19
P_2O_5	0.56
LOI	0.06
Sc (µg/g)	16.2
V	231
Cr	49.4
Co	26.8
Ni	37.0
Cu	27.2
Zn	93.5
Ga	20.5
Rb	143
Sr	1261
Y	28.3
Zr	368
Nb	121
Ba	1364
Pb	12.9
Th	12.1

U	2.3

Results

The rotary quern was produced from a grey, fine-grained vesicular lava and the geochemical composition is presented in Table I1. The sample was analysed at the same time as three other samples from Kent (Gluhak and Shaffrey in prep.), and the figures below also include the results of these three samples for comparison.

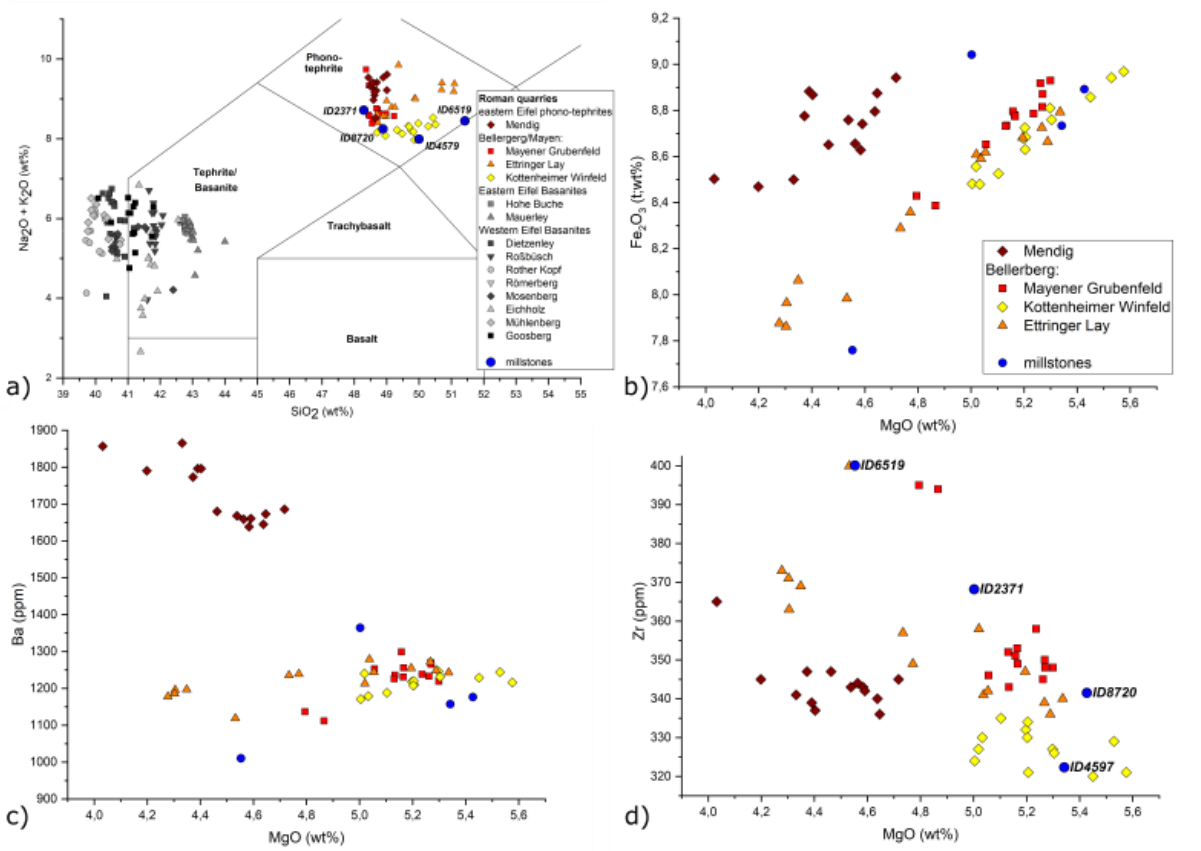

Fig. I1: a) TAS-diagram (Le Bas et al. 1986), b) MgO-Fe_2O_3, c) MgO-Ba and d) MgO-Zr-composition of the rotary querns in comparison with the Roman lava quarries in the Eifel region (Gluhak 2010; Gluhak & Hofmeister 2009)

According to the geochemical classification of fine-grained volcanic rocks in the total-alkali-silica-diagram (TAS-diagram, Le Bas et al. 1986, fig. 1a) the rotary quern can be classified as a phono-tephrite. The TAS-diagram already demonstrates that the rotary quern plots in the same field as the eastern Eifel phono-tephrites from Mending and the Bellerberg-volcano (for Mendig and Bellerberg values see Gluhak 2010 and Gluhak & Hofmeister 2009).

The Bellerberg volcano produced three lava flows, which were all exploited in Roman times for the production of rotary querns: the Mayener Grubenfeld, the Ettringer Lay and the Kottenheimer Winfeld. A cluster analysis was conducted to check a Bellerberg provenance on a multivariate level (for cluster methods see Gluhak 2010, Gluhak and Hofmeister 2009; 2011). The cluster result confirms that the rotary quern was produced from Bellerberg lava (fig. I2). Furthermore, it affiliates the rotary quern sample to a cluster composed of samples from Mayener Grubenfeld and Ettringer Lay.

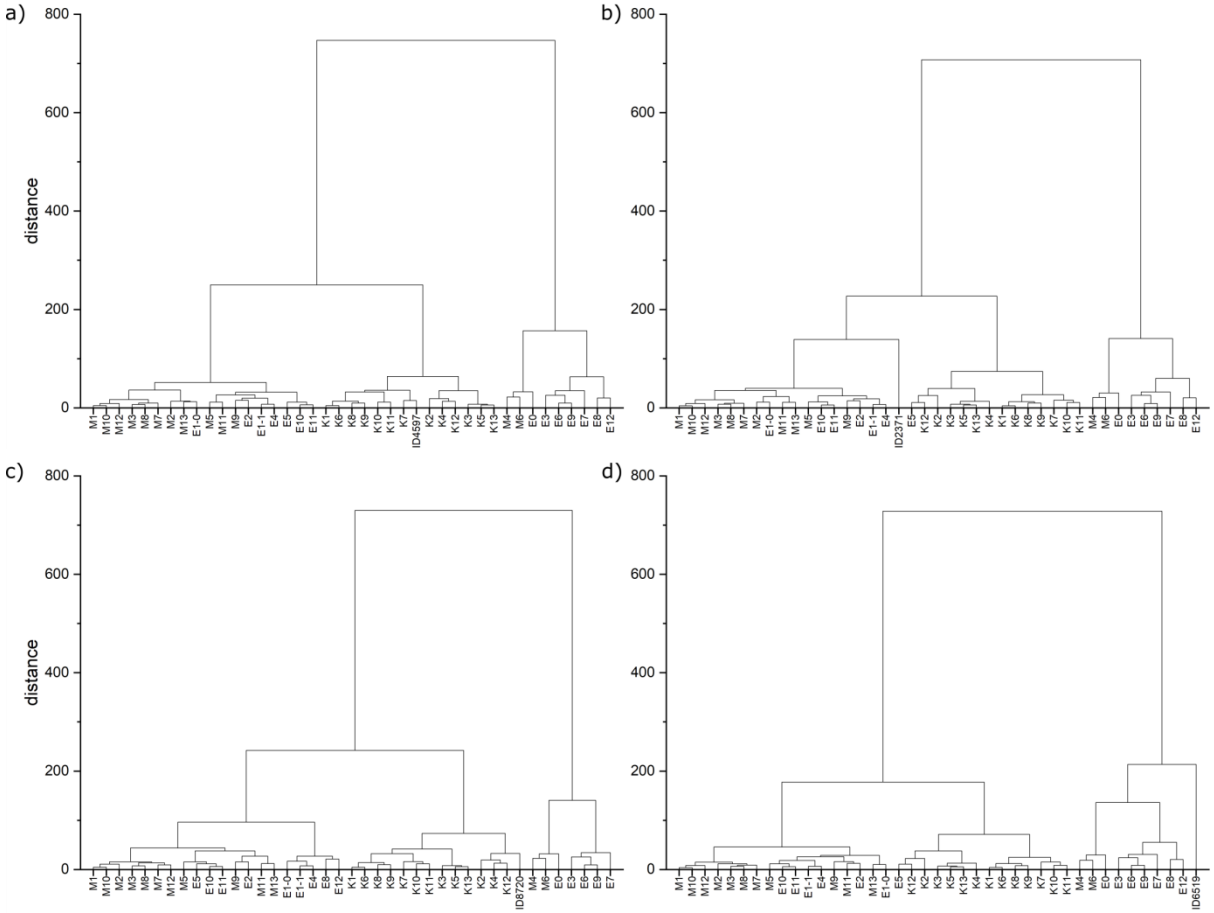

Fig. I2: Cluster analysis results for quern 2371 (b) and three querns from Kent (Ward cluster method, Squared Euclidean Distance, Z-standardization). M: Mayener Grubenfeld; E: Ettringer Lay; K: Kottenheimer Winfeld

While cluster analyses distinguish Kottenheimer Winfeld from Mayener Grubenfeld and Ettringer Lay, due to their geochemical similarity the latter two cannot be separated into distinct clusters. To further determine exactly which lava flow the rotary quern was extracted, a discriminant analysis was calculated, and clustered to one of the Bellerberg-reference clusters (fig. I3; for discriminant analysis methods see Gluhak 2010, Gluhak and Hofmeister 2009, 2011). Here, variables used for the discriminant function are SiO_2, Fe_2O_3, MgO, V, Zn, Zr und Ba. The results of the discriminant analyses confirm the provenance of the rotary quern as the Mayener Grubenfeld with 100% probability.

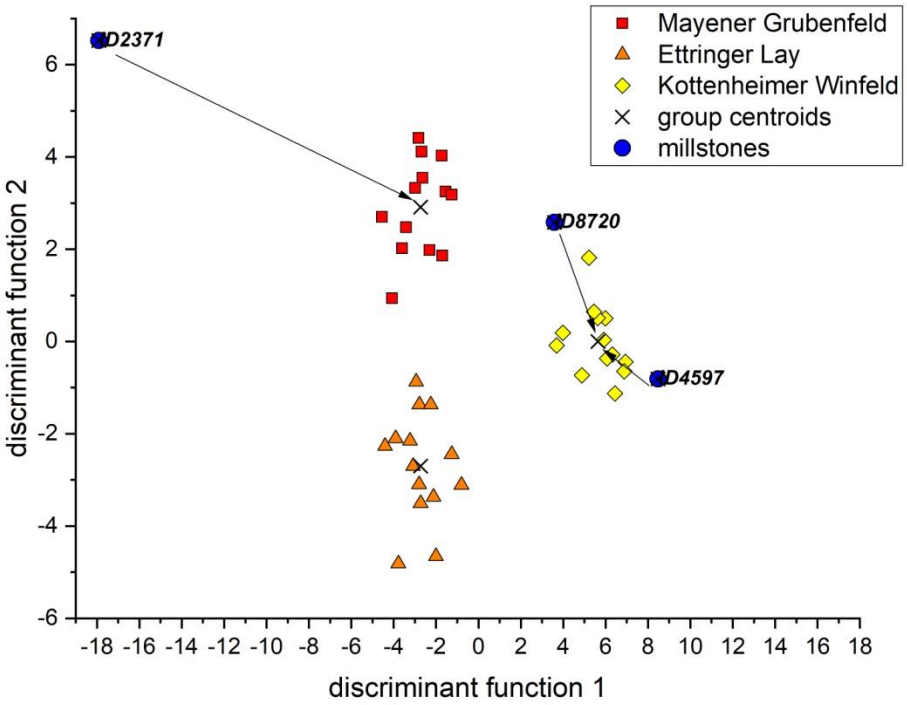

Fig. I3: Allocation of the rotary querns within the three lava flows of the Bellerberg volcano by discriminant analysis. Values for Mayener Grubenfeld, Ettringer Lay und Kottenheimer Winfeld in Gluhak (2010), Gluhak and Hofmeister (2009). The arrow indicates the distance of the rotary querns to the group centroid of the single Bellerberg quarries

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APPENDIX J: SHALE

By Jacky Sommerville

A fragment from an undecorated shale bracelet (Ra. 1111) was recovered from fill 1626 of Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch Alignment 4. No other artefactual material was recorded from this deposit. The bracelet is roughly oval in cross-section and with slightly flattened surfaces at the top and bottom. It has an external diameter of 70mm, and measures 7mm in thickness and 8mm in height. Bracelets of this type were in use during the Iron Age and throughout the Roman period (Johns 1996, 120). Similar examples have been recovered from sites in Gloucestershire such as Uley Shrine (Woodward and Leach 1993, 166–8) and Frocester (Price 2000, 185–6). Plain shale bracelets such as this are not uncommon finds on Roman period sites. *Not illustrated.*

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APPENDIX K: WORKED BONE

By Jacky Sommerville

Two worked bone items (totalling 14g) were recorded from fills of Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch Alignment 4. Fill 1639 contained two non-joining undecorated fragments from a plain handle, approximately circular in section, with a central socket, and suitable for a knife or other small implement. The handle has an external diameter of approx. 25mm and a thickness of 5mm. The plain and fragmentary nature of this artefact makes it difficult to date, although a 2nd to 4th century AD date is suggested on the basis of associated pottery. The item from fill 1721 is an undecorated, fragmentary toggle with a perforation present (from front to back) and both ends missing. It was constructed from the radius of a small mammal (approximately cat-sized). This type of toggle was in use from the Iron Age to the medieval period (MacGregor 1985, 102–3), although Roman dating (2nd to 4th century AD) is indicated for fill 1721 by associated pottery. *Not illustrated.*

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APPENDIX L: GLASS

By Jacky Sommerville

A small assemblage of glass objects was recovered, totalling four items, weighing 13g. A pale green bead was retrieved via bulk soil sampling of fills from the ditch for Period 3 Enclosure 1 (Fig. 12). The bead belongs to Guido's Group 6 iib small, undecorated annular beads (Guido 1978, 66). It is slightly oval in shape, measuring 11 x 10mm across and 2–3mm thick. Small numbers of these types of beads are known to date to the Iron Age, but in general they are Roman in date and were in use throughout the period (*ibid.*).

Period 5 (Late Roman) Ditch 29 produced a fragment from a ribbon handle, derived from a jug or flask in pale blue/green glass. The fragment is insufficient to allow the vessel type to be identified with greater precision. Glass of this colour was most commonly made during the 1st to 3rd centuries (Price and Cottam 1998, 15).

A concave base from a bottle in green glass was recorded from Period 4 Ditch Alignment.5. It is most likely from a tubular unguent bottle – a vessel type which dates from the mid 1st to early 3rd centuries (*ibid.* 169–70). Narrower dating is not possible in the absence of the rim.

A tiny fragment (0.1g) of modern, brown bottle glass was retrieved from Period 4 Ditch 23, where it is assumed to be intrusive.

APPENDIX M: ANIMAL BONE

By Matilda Holmes

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table. Where bones from both sides of the body of a single individual could be identified from an ABG, only one set of bones were measured. A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Bones were only included in analysis if they came from features that could be securely dated. Quantification used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens). Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles and loose 3rd molars (Hambleton 1999) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003).

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were generally in good to fair condition (Table M1), although they were friable as indicated by the number of fresh breaks, refitted fragments and broken and loose teeth. Relatively few gnawed bones were observed, suggesting that bones were buried soon after discard, and there were very few observations of butchery or burning on bones. The majority of butchery marks were recorded on cattle bones, relating to all stages of carcass reduction, from skinning and disarticulation to filleting meat from the bones. Disarticulation of sheep/ goat bones was evident, and a chunk of worked antler offcut was also recovered. This had been sawn through either side of the burr. Of particular note are two cattle scapulae from periods 4 and 5, the blades of which had been removed during filleting. This is a typical Roman butchery method that suggests those living at the site had some contact with Roman culture.

There were no obvious deposits of butchery, skin-processing or craft-working waste, and just two small associated bone groups (ABGs). The first was a cattle astragalus and tibia from Ditch Alignment 3 (context 1872); and the second the humerus and radius of a small dog from Ditch Alignment 6 (context 1307).

Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC to 1st century AD)

Equid (horse or donkey), cattle and sheep/ goat bones were recovered from this period (Table M2). The sample is too small to comment further on.

Middle Roman (2nd to 3rd centuries AD)

A small sample of animal bone was recorded from mid-Roman features, of which cattle were most common (Table M2). Sheep/goat bones were next most frequent, then equid, pig and canid (dog or fox). Cattle, sheep/ goat and equid bones came from all parts of the carcass (Table M3) suggesting they were killed and disposed of on site. Sample sizes for pigs and canids were too small to imply disposal or redistribution patterns.

Cattle were apparently kept into maturity, with mandibles at wear stages G and H (Table M4), and only late- and final-fusing bones unfused (Table M5). A cattle metatarsal had signs of exostosis at the proximal end, consistent with age-related wear and tear that is not unexpected in older animals. Similarly, an equid metatarsal also had signs of spavin, or damage to the hock joint that comes with over-work or old age.

Middle to Late Roman (mid 3rd to early 4th centuries AD)

The largest assemblage came from the mid to late Roman period. Cattle were once again the most common taxon, with a greater proportion of sheep/ goat also present (Table M2). Equid remains were next most frequent, with fewer bones of pig and canid. Bones came from all parts of the carcass, although with an under-representation of vertebrae (Table M3) suggesting that while whole animals were killed, processed and buried on site, primary butchery waste incorporating the vertebrae may have been disposed of elsewhere. Many of the cattle skull fragments and loose teeth came from Ditch Alignment 5. These included a partial skull (context 1617), maxilla (1617), the zygomatic arch from at least three animals, all right sided (contexts 1617, 1676 and 2008) and an occipital fragment from context 1952. Normally these elements would not be noteworthy, as they were found amongst bones from other parts of the body, suggesting the deposition of general refuse. However, the possible religious nature of this area of the site makes it possible that these were deliberately placed. The partial skull, maxilla and zygomaticus from context 1617 could all have been from the same animal.

Cattle were largely mature or elderly when culled, most being at mandible wear stage G to I, although one younger adult animal was represented by a mandible at wear stage F (Table M4). A greater number of younger cattle are reflected in the fusion data (Table M5), though the majority were adult (Table M5). An animal with an arthritic metatarsal is also represented, again indicative of an age-related pathology. A large number of sheep/ goat mandibles were recovered, the majority of animals having died as subadults at wear stages D or E (Table M4), just before they reach maturity. Fusion data were less abundant but present a similar pattern (Table M5). It is likely that cattle were important for secondary products such as milk production or traction, with a few animals culled earlier for meat as surplus or requirement dictated. Sheep/goats were more likely bred purely for meat, with a few older animals used for breeding or wool. There were no perinatal bones to indicate that animals were bred on or around the site. Pigs were all culled before reaching full-size (Table M4), consistent with their prime importance for meat.

All equid and canid bones were fused, suggesting they were used as adults for transport or hauling and guarding or herding respectively. The small dog from Ditch Alignment 6 (context 1307) was approximately 24cm tall, which is similar in size to a Jack Russell terrier.

Late Roman (mid to late 4th century AD)

The final phase of occupation was again well-represented in the animal bone assemblage. Cattle were most commonly recorded, but sheep/ goat increased in proportion to cattle (Table M2), as did pigs, which were present in similar numbers as equids. A single canid mandible was also found, and a red deer antler fragment was the only evidence of wild animals from the whole site. Cattle and sheep/ goat bones again came from all parts of the carcass (Table 3), indicating they were brought to the site 'on the hoof' rather than as joints of meat. Pig and equid bones also come from all parts of the body. Samples were available for this phase, which produced a further three sheep/ goat bones.

Most cattle were again older adult or elderly (Table M4), with a few younger animals evident from a mandible at wear stage D and unfused bones from the intermediate stage (Table M5). As in the previous phase this implies that cattle were important for secondary products, with occasional culls of younger animals for meat. The presence of older animals is the likely reason for a pathological cattle hock joint, where the 2nd and 3rd tarsals had fused together. Mortality data for sheep/ goats is contradictory, with the tooth wear data indicating young animals kept for meat, culled at wear stages D or E, while the fusion data is more consistent with a cull of older, mature animals that were of greater use for wool and/ or breeding. A single porous lamb bone is the only evidence that animals were bred on the site in all phases. Pig fusion data again implies the cull of these animals as juveniles for meat.

Discussion

The butchery evidence, prevalence of the major domesticates, fragmentation of bones and presence of whole carcasses suggests that the assemblage largely represents the processing of animals for food. Some opportune burials were evident in the case of equid and canid remains, and possibly the symbolic use of cattle skulls in Ditch Alignment 5. Despite the agricultural nature of much of the site there is no direct evidence to suggest that the site was self-sufficient given the dearth of perinatal remains, although poor preservation may have meant that the bones of very young animals did not survive. Animals may therefore have been brought in from elsewhere.

The results of analysis suggest that sheep/ goat gradually became more common with time, though beef would have remained the most abundant source of meat in all phases. This is an unusual trend, as most late Roman sites see an increase in cattle. However, the general animal economy of the site just fits within the range of other sites in the region (Figs M1 and M2; Table M6). The site is also remarkable for the absence of birds and wild animals. Domestic fowl are usually recorded even on native rural sites, which make their under-representation on a site with evidence of contact with Roman culture even more unusual.

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Table M1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	**1: Natural**	**2: LIA/ER**	**3: M Roman**	**4: M-L Roman**	**4/5: M-L Roman**	**5: Later Roman**
Fresh						
Very good						
Good		1	40	86		41
Fair		4	23	84	1	75
Poor	1		5	16	1	11
Very poor			1	2		3
Total	1	5	69	188	2	130
Refit		3=1	48=18	94=34		53=19
Fresh break		1	19	37		24
Loose mandibular teeth*			11	48		25
Teeth in mandibles*			7	51		16
Gnawed		2	12	21		16
Butchery			5	7		5
Burning				5		

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table M2: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage.

Taxa	**Late IA/** E Roman	**Mid-** Roman	**Mid-late** Roman	**Mid-later** Roman	**Later** Roman
Cattle	1	56	177*	2	95
sheep/ goat	1	20	82		72
Sheep			8		1
Pig		3	10		12
Equid	5	12	24		12
Canid		3	14*		1
Red deer					1
Total identified	**7**	**94**	**316**	**2**	**194**
Unidentified mammal			13		21
Large mammal	5	176	1156	12	856
Medium mammal		127	199		80
Total	**12**	**397**	**1684**	**14**	**1151**

* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1

Table M3: Species representation by anatomical element (fragment count). Hand collected bones

	Mid Roman					Mid-late Roman					Later Roman			
Element	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Canid	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Canid	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid
ABG						1								
Horn Core	2					3	1				1			
Skull						1								
Occipital	2					3			1					
Zygomatic				1		3								
Maxilla with teeth						1	1	1		1		2		
Mandible with teeth	1	1	1		1	5	12	4		5	2	6	2	
Loose tooth	14	5	2	1	1	49	38	2	14	5	25	25	5	2
1st cervical vertebra	1					1			1					
2nd cervical vertebra		1				1					1	1		
Cervical vertebra				1		4					1	1		
Thoracic vertebra	1					5	1				1	2		
Lumber vertebra	2					3						5		
Sacrum						1					1	1		
Caudal vertebra												1		
Scapula	2			1		13	3	1			6			1
Humerus	1	2				8	4	2		1	4		1	
Radius	3	5		1		11	4		2	3	4	6		2
Radius+ulna	1			1		1			1					
Ulna	2			1		6					4	1		
Carpal						1			1					
Pelvis	5	1			1	7	2				3	6		
Femur	1	1				5	2		2		5	3		2
Tibia	5	2				7	9				8	7	1	
Astragalus				1		4			1		1	1		
Calcaneus	1					7					4	1	1	
Tarsal											1			1

	Mid Roman					Mid-late Roman					Later Roman			
Element	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Canid	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Canid	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid
Navicular	1					1								
Metacarpal	2	1				10	6				1		1	2
Metatarsal	6	1		3		11	4				7	4		
Metapodial	1								1		1			2
1st phalanx	1			1		1					6			
2nd phalanx	1					1	1				5		1	
3rd phalanx						1	1				3			
Total	**56**	**20**	**3**	**12**	**3**	**176**	**89**	**10**	**24**	**15**	**95**	**73**	**12**	**12**

Table M4: Mandible and tooth wear data for the main domesticates

	Cattle				Sheep/ goat			Pig	
Stage	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Stage	Phase 4	Phase 5	Stage	Phase 3	Phase 4
A				A			A		
B				B			B		
C				C			C		1
D			1	D	3	1	D	1	1
E				DE	2	1	E		
F		1		E	5	1	F		1
G	1	4	1	F	1		G		
H	2	1	1	G	2		H		
I		1	1	GH	1		I		
				H					
				I					
Total	**3**	**7**	**3**		**14**	**3**		**1**	**3**

Table M5: Fusion data for the major domesticates

	Phase 3		**Phase 4**		**Phase 5**	
Cattle	*U*	*F*	*U*	*F*	*U*	*F*
Neonatal					1	
Early		5		3	16	14
Intermediate		8		1	9	2 7
Late	1	2		2	5	1 6
Final	2			8	1	2
Total	**3**	**15**	**14**		**32**	**5** **27**

	Phase 3		**Phase 4**		**Phase 5**	
Sheep/ goat	*U*	*F*	*U*	*F*	*U*	*F*
Neonatal						1
Early		3			7	4
Intermediate				3	3	4
Late	1	1			1	3
Final				2		5 10
Total	**1**	**4**	**5**		**11**	**6** **21**

	Phase 5	
Pig	*U*	*F*
Neonatal		
Early		2
Intermediate	2	
Late		
Final		
Total	**2**	**2**

Table M6: Comparative rural sites from Gloucestershire (data from Allen *et al.* 2015). Total= total number cattle, sheep/ goat and pig bones; proportions given as a % of total number

Mid Roman	**Site Type**	**Total**	**Cattle**	**Sheep/ goat**	**Pig**	**Equid**
A46 Ashchurch Railway Bridge	Farm	110	67	28	5	14
Arkell's Land	Farm	331	62	36	2	19
Barnsley Park	Farm	289	34	62	4	5
Birdlip Quarry	Roadside settlement	731	55	37	8	20
Claydon Pike	Farm	3191	47	46	7	4
Cotswold Community	Farm	778	58	34	7	22
Frocester Court	Farm	4984	42	45	13	7
Greet Road, Winchcombe	Farm	57	44	42	14	11
Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes	Farm	777	56	38	6	18
Tewkesbury Hospital	Farm	118	70	28	2	26
Totterdown Lane, Horcott	Farm	253	57	36	7	23
Uley	Shrine	7762	10	88	2	0
Whaddon		**79**	**71**	**25**	**4**	**15**
Mid to Late Roman	**Site Type**	**Total**	**Cattle**	**Sheep/ goat**	**Pig**	**Equid**
Roughground Farm	Villa	210	43	39	19	3
Whaddon		**277**	**64**	**32**	**4**	**9**
Late Roman	**Site Type**	**Total**	**Cattle**	**Sheep/ goat**	**Pig**	**Equid**
Arkell's Land	Farm	399	53	44	3	16
Barnsley Park	Villa	7701	31	59	10	4
Birdlip Quarry	Roadside settlement	3153	57	35	8	16
Claydon Pike	Farm	4671	57	36	7	7
Cotswold Community	Farm	714	70	22	8	21
Farm Lane, Avonmouth Levels	Farm	134	63	37	0	0
Frocester Court	Villa	5149	58	30	11	8
Ironmongers Piece, Marshfield	Villa	1932	31	65	5	2
Tewkesbury Hospital	Farm	241	74	22	4	37
Uley	Shrine	39694	4	94	2	0
Whaddon		**180**	**53**	**40**	**7**	**7**

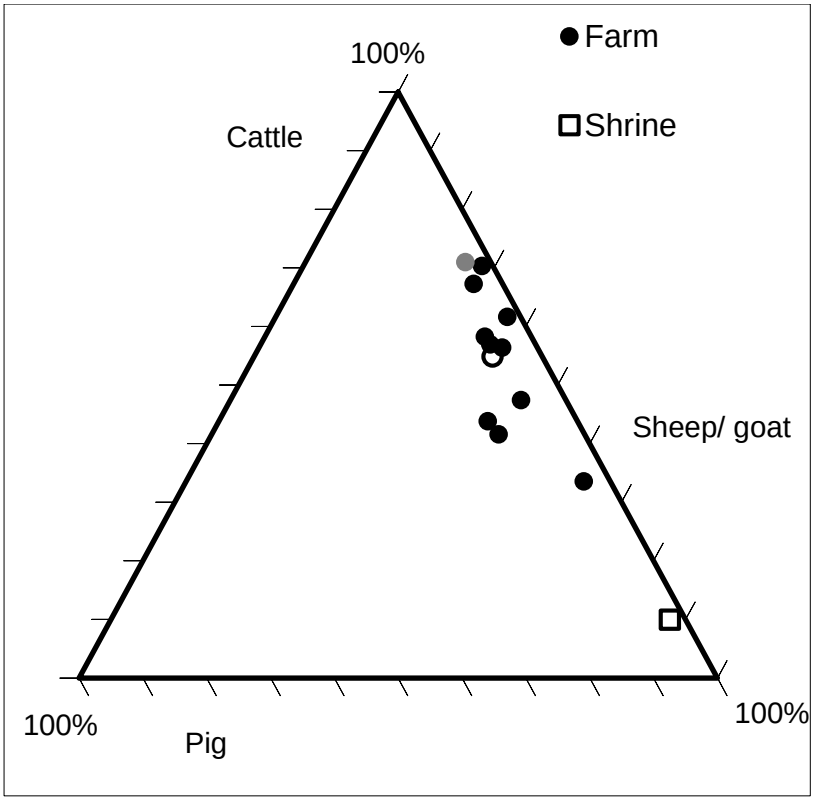

Fig. M1: Mid-Roman comparative sites. For details see Table M6

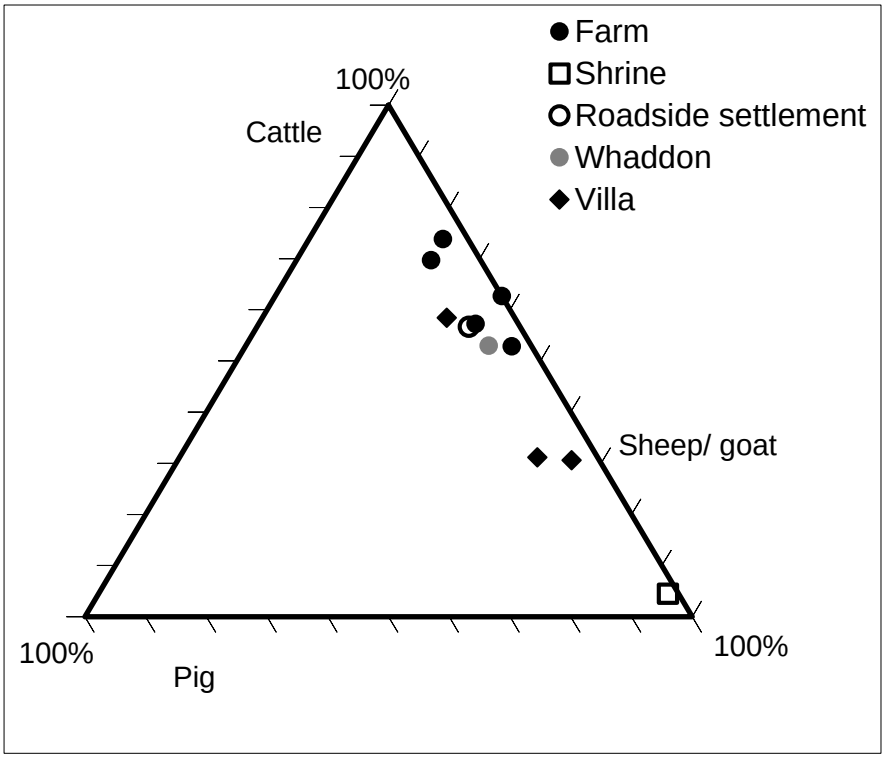

Fig. M2: Late Roman comparative sites. For details see Table M6

APPENDIX N: CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

By Sarah. F. Wyles

A series of 15 environmental samples were processed during the assessment stage of work from a range of feature types from Periods 3, 4 and 5 with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site and examining whether this changed between the Middle Roman (Period 3) and Late Roman (Period 5) phases of the settlement. The bulk samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1mm sieve for the collection of the residue.

These samples produced generally small assemblages, which appeared to be indicative of a rural settlement with domestic activities, including crop processing taking place in the vicinity. There is no indication however from the environmental assemblages of any industrial processes being undertaken in the locality.

As a result of this assessment four samples (a single sample from Enclosure 1 ditch of Middle Roman date (Period 3), one from Ditch Alignment 5 of Middle to Late Roman date (Period 4) and two samples from Enclosure 3 ditch and a buried soil of Late Roman date (Period 5) were selected for further analysis to provide some limited information on the range of crops and local crop-processing activities and the surrounding environment during these phases of activity on the site. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table N1.

Period 3 (Middle Roman – 2nd to 3rd century AD)
The moderate charred plant assemblage recovered from fill 2506 (sample 29) of ditch section 2507 of Enclosure 1 was dominated by cereal remains. The cereal remains included those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), with the grains outnumbering the chaff elements. Spelt wheat is the dominant wheat within the Romano-British periods within this part of the British Isles (Greig 1991).

The weed seeds included those of oat (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and mallow (*Malva* sp.). There was also a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a Rosaceae type thorn within the assemblage. This assemblage is likely to be indicative domestic settlement waste and the weed seed species are species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.

Period 4 (Middle to Late Roman – mid 3rd to early 4th century AD)
A small number of charred plant remains were recorded from fill 2188 (sample 22) of section 2173 of Ditch Alignment 5 and cereal remains were predominant. The cereal remains included those of barley (Hordeum vulgare) and emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), with the grains outnumbering the chaff elements. The weed seeds included those of vetch/wild pea, curled docks (*Rumex crispus*) and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp. There was also a fragment of hazelnut shell, and a sloe/hawthorn (*Prunus spinosa/Crataegus monogyna* type) thorn within the assemblage. This assemblage may be representative of a dump of domestic settlement waste.

Period 5 (Late Roman – later 4th century AD)
Fill 1180 (sample 8) of ditch section 1179 of Enclosure 3 contained a very large quantity of charred plant remains, 98% of which were cereal remains. These included those of spelt wheat, free-threshing wheat and barley, with the grains greatly outnumbering the chaff elements. The grains showing clear traces of germination, together with

coleoptile fragments, represented an eighth of the assemblage. In addition, a number of other grains were hollow in appearance and may also be indicative of germination having taken place. The few weed seeds included those of brome grass, vetch/wild pea and docks (*Rumex* sp.).

Table N1: Charred plant identifications

Phase		RB (2-3)	RB (L3-4)	RB (L4)	
Period		3	4	5	
Group		Enc. 1	Ditch AL 5	Enc. 3	
Feature type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Buried soil
Cut		2507	2173	1179	
Context		2506	2188	1180	1031
Sample		29	22	8	9
Vol (L)		20	20	8	20
Flot size		10	35	100	80
%Roots		50	30	40	60
Cereals	**Common Name**				
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain)	barley	-	3	3	1
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	-	-	-	2
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (spikelet fork)	emmer wheat	-	1	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	spelt wheat	2	-	14	-
Triticum spelta L. (germinated grain)	spelt wheat	-	-	14	-
Triticum spelta L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	9	-	26	5
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	-	-	7	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	5	2	145	1
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (germinated grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	58	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat	1	1	37	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	5	2	39	9
Triticum turgidum/aestivum (grain)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	2	-
Triticum turgidum/aestivum (rachis frags)	free-threshing wheat	cf. 1	-	3	1
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	9	2	170	1
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	3	7	55	3
Cereal frags (rachis frags)	cereal	-	-	-	1
Cereal frags (culm node)	cereal	-	-	3	-
Cereal frags (coleoptile)	cereal	-	-	2	-
Other Species					
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	-	-	-	1
Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	hazelnut	1	1	-	-
Rumex sp. L.	docks	-	2	1	-
Rumex crispus L. Type	curled dock	-	1	-	-
Malva sp. L.	mallow	1	-	-	-
Rosaceae type thorn	rose family	1	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	sloe stone	-	-	-	1
Prunus spinosa L./ *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq (thorns/twigs)	sloe/hawthorn type thorns	-	1	-	-
Vicia L./*Lathyrus* sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	7	3	1	1
Medicago/Trifolium sp. L.	medick/clover	-	1	-	-
Galium sp. L.	bedstraw	-	-	-	1
Schoenoplectus lacustris Palla	club-rush	-	-	-	1
Lolium/Festuca sp. L.	rye-grass/fescue	-	-	-	1
Poa/Phleum sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	-	-	-	1
Avena sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	1	-	-	-
Avena L./*Bromus* L. sp.	oat/brome grass	1	-	2	-
Bromus sp. L.	brome grass	1	-	1	-
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		-	1	-	-
Bud		1	-	-	-
Conglomeration		2	-	7	-

This assemblage may be indicative of waste material from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form (Hillman 1981; 1984). If this was the case, the level of germination within the assemblage would suggest a poor quality or poorly stored crop. Another possibility is that the assemblage is representative of grain allowed to germinate deliberately as part of malting during the brewing process. A higher level of germination would be expected for this to be the most probable likelihood.

A small number of charred plant remains were recorded from buried soil 1031 (sample 9) and again cereal remains were predominant. These included those of barley, spelt wheat, emmer wheat and free-threshing wheat, with the chaff elements outnumbering the grains. The weed seeds included those of vetch/wild pea, club-rush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*) and rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.). There was also a fragment of a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone within the assemblage. This assemblage may be representative of a dump of crop-processing waste.

Summary

Although spelt wheat is the predominant wheat during the Roman period in Southern Britain (Greig 1991), small amounts of emmer, alongside spelt wheat and barley, have been recorded in a number of other assemblages of this date in the wider area such as at Mythe to Mitcheldean mains reinforcement (Wyles 2016). There were no exotic species recorded within these assemblages.

The range of weed seeds and other remains recorded in these assemblages may suggest the exploitation of a number of different soil types and environments, with species such as curled dock, mallow and club-rush favouring damper soils, and vetch/wild peas and clover/medick lighter drier calcareous soils. The possible exploitation of a number of different soil types was also suggested by the composition of some of the assemblages from Mythe to Mitcheldean (Wyles 2016). The presence of low-growing species, such as clover and medick, within the weed assemblage may suggest a low harvesting height by sickle (Hillman 1981) as is typical for the Roman period. The presence of hazelnut shells and sloe stones may be indicative of the exploitation and use of the local woodland edge/hedgerow environment.

The plant remains from Whaddon appear to indicate small scale crop processing on the site during the Roman period and these assemblages add a small amount of information to the picture for the wider area.

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APPENDIX O: CHARCOAL

By Dana Challinor

Charcoal was not well preserved at the site; identifiable material was scarce in the majority of samples and only three samples were received for analysis. The samples came from one Middle to Late Roman (Period 4: mid 3rd to early 4th century AD) Ditch Alignment 5 and two Late Roman (Period 5: mid to late 4th century AD) features; Enclosure 3 and buried soil 1031. The material was extremely sparse, with small to moderate, highly fragmented assemblages. Standard identification procedures were followed, using identification keys (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990) and modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature follow Stace 1997.

Table O1: Charcoal

Period	4	5	
Feature	Ditch AL 5	Enclosure 3: ditch sect 1179	Buried soil
Context	2188	1180	1031
Sample	22	8	9
Quercus sp. oak	5		2
Corylus avellana L. hazel	1r	25r	
Alnus/Corylus alder/hazel	4		2
Populus/Salix poplar/willow			(1)
Prunus sp. blackthorn/cherry	2r		(1)
Maloideae hawthorn group	3r		
Fraxinus excelsior L. ash	1		2
Indeterminate	7d		8

r=roundwood; d=diffuse porous

The condition of the charcoal was generally poor; very soft and crumbly with heavy sediment infusion. The assemblage from Enclosure 3 section 1179 was an exception, with firmer and moderately preserved charcoal; all of which derived from *Corylus avellana* (hazel) roundwood of small diameter (up to 3 years' growth). It is likely that much of this material derived from the same branch. The other assemblages, from Ditch Alignment 5 and buried soil 1031, were more diverse, with additional identifications of *Quercus* sp. (oak), cf. *Populus/Salix* (poplar/willow), *Prunus* sp. (blackthorn/cherry), Maloideae (hawthorn group) and *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash). The *Prunus* fragments in Ditch Alignment 5 exhibited wide rays, characteristic of *P. spinosa* (blackthorn) or the introduced *P. domestica* (plum). There were high levels of indeterminate fragments, especially in the buried soil, owing to poor condition.

All three samples produced assemblages of charred cereal remains; consistent with domestic waste material (Wyles, this report). The buried soil 1031 may have contained more dispersed, rather than dumped, settlement waste material; certainly the charcoal was small and sparse, coincident with wind-blown or accumulated material. The hazel roundwood in ditch section 1179 of Enclosure 3 may represent deliberate dump of spent fuelwood associated with possible crop processing debris. The species diversity of the other samples is generally consistent with domestic waste and reflects the exploitation of mixed deciduous woodland for firewood.

References

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APPENDIX P: FOSSIL

By E.R. McSloy and Tom Brindle

Registered artefact 1117, which was recorded from Period 3 pit fill 1635 (fill of feature 1634), has been identified as a fossil vertebra of an ichthyosaur (Fig. 12). Ichthyosaurs lived throughout the Mesozoic, but were most prolific and diverse in the Triassic and Jurassic eras (*c.* 250-145 million years BP). Although in Britain most commonly associated with exposed cliff deposits on the southern British coastline, specimens have been recorded locally from Jurassic era rocks. More specifically, the fossil has been identified as a proximal caudal centrum from an Ophthalmosaurus icenicus (Andrzej Wolniewicz pers. comm.), a Middle Jurassic species that is currently only known from the Oxford Clay Formation (Andrzej Wolniewicz pers. comm.). The nearest Oxford Clay bedrock is some distance from Cheltenham, which may suggest that the fossil was brought to the site, although a local derivation is possible. The fossil consists of a fine bluish grey rock.

There are no indications for human 'use' of Ra. 1117, although its regular and slightly dished surfaces might have made it suitable for use as a cosmetics palette or similar. It is also feasible that its size and clear resemblance to contemporary animal or fish vertebrae may have made it of interest as an object of curiosity or of 'spiritual' interest. Given the evidence from the site for 'structured' deposition, it cannot be discounted that this item relates to similar activity related to religious practices. The Roman Rural Settlement Project has recorded several other examples of fossils from Roman period sites, which appear in many cases to have been deliberately deposited as structured deposits (Allen *et al.* 2018).

References

Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans, T., Fulford, M., Holbrook, N., Lodwick, L., Richards, J.D., and Smith, A. 2015 (updated 2018) 'The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource', https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/results.cfm [Accessed: 09 Sept 2019]

APPENDIX Q: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme
Short description (250 words maximum)	A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2017 at the request of CH2M (now Jacobs) at the site of Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS), Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, prior to its construction. An area of 1.11ha was excavated across the development area. The work produced residual finds suggestive of temporary Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity, although the principal archaeological features dated to the Roman period. The site was occupied from the first to fourth centuries AD, with several distinct phases of activity focussed in an area occupied by a group of palaeochannels, of which some were active during the Roman period. Late Iron Age or Early Roman ditches of uncertain function were replaced in the 2nd to 3rd century AD by a small curvilinear enclosure and a possible large rectilinear domestic enclosure, containing at least two potential rectangular structures represented by possible drainage gullies. The site was remodelled during the mid 3rd to early 4th century AD, when one of the palaeochannels was canalised and a large enclosure was built; a possible trackway lead to it. Several unusual finds recovered from the canalised paleochannel and other features hint that the site was a focus for religious activity of some sort. The site saw further transformation in the latter half of the 4th century, with the construction of further enclosures and associated drainage ditches. Several possible structured deposits may suggest a continued ritual element to the activity. An unusually rich finds assemblage was recovered and animal bone and charred botanical remains provided limited insights into the economy and local environment at the site. Following the abandonment of the site at, or shortly after, the end of the 4th century, the site was used for agriculture.
Project dates	June–September 2017
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Excavation
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CH2M 2016) Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016) Field Evaluation (CA 2017) Post-Excavation Assessment (CA 2018)
Future work	
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
Study area (M^2/ha)	1.11ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	397391 222804
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman, Cotswold Archaeology
Project Supervisor	Alex Thomson, Cotswold Archaeology
MONUMENT TYPE	Romano-British enclosures, Romano-British trackway, Roman buildings
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Roman pottery, coins, metal artefacts, stone artefacts, fossil, charred plant remains, animal bone

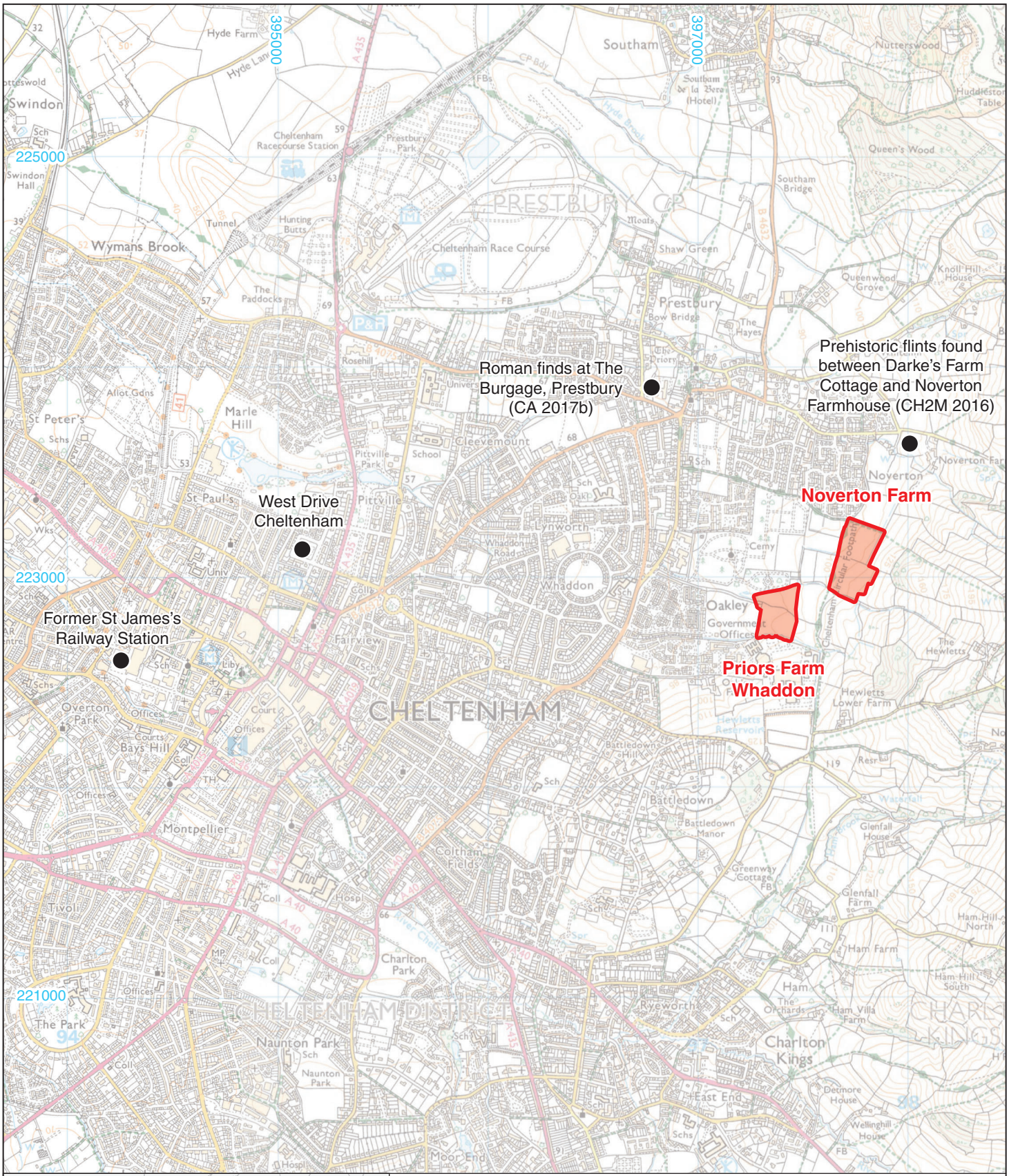
PROJECT ARCHIVES	The Wilson: Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Pottery, metalwork, worked stone, bunt clay/daub, CBM, glass, worked bone, flints, fossil, animal bone, charred botanical remains
Paper		Context sheets, matrices, drawings, report
Digital		Survey, photos, database, matrices, specialist reports and spreadsheets
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CH2M 2016 *Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire: Historic Desk-Based Assessment*

Stratascan 2016 *Whaddon, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire – Phase 2 (November 2016);* Geophysical Survey Report J10318

CA 2017 *Whaddon Flood Alleviation Scheme, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report 17001

CA 2018 *Whaddon FAS, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire: Post-Excavation and Updated Project Design* CA typescript report 18012



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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan and local sites referred to in the text

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/10/2019**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

N

Site boundary
Excavation Area

Archaeological feature
Evaluation trench (CA 2017b)
Archaeological feature in evaluation trench
Palaeochannel
Buried soil
Plough furrow
Tree-throw pit

Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)

Survey boundary
Probable archaeology
Possible archaeology
Ridge and furrow/ agricultural
Ferrous

0 1:1000 50m

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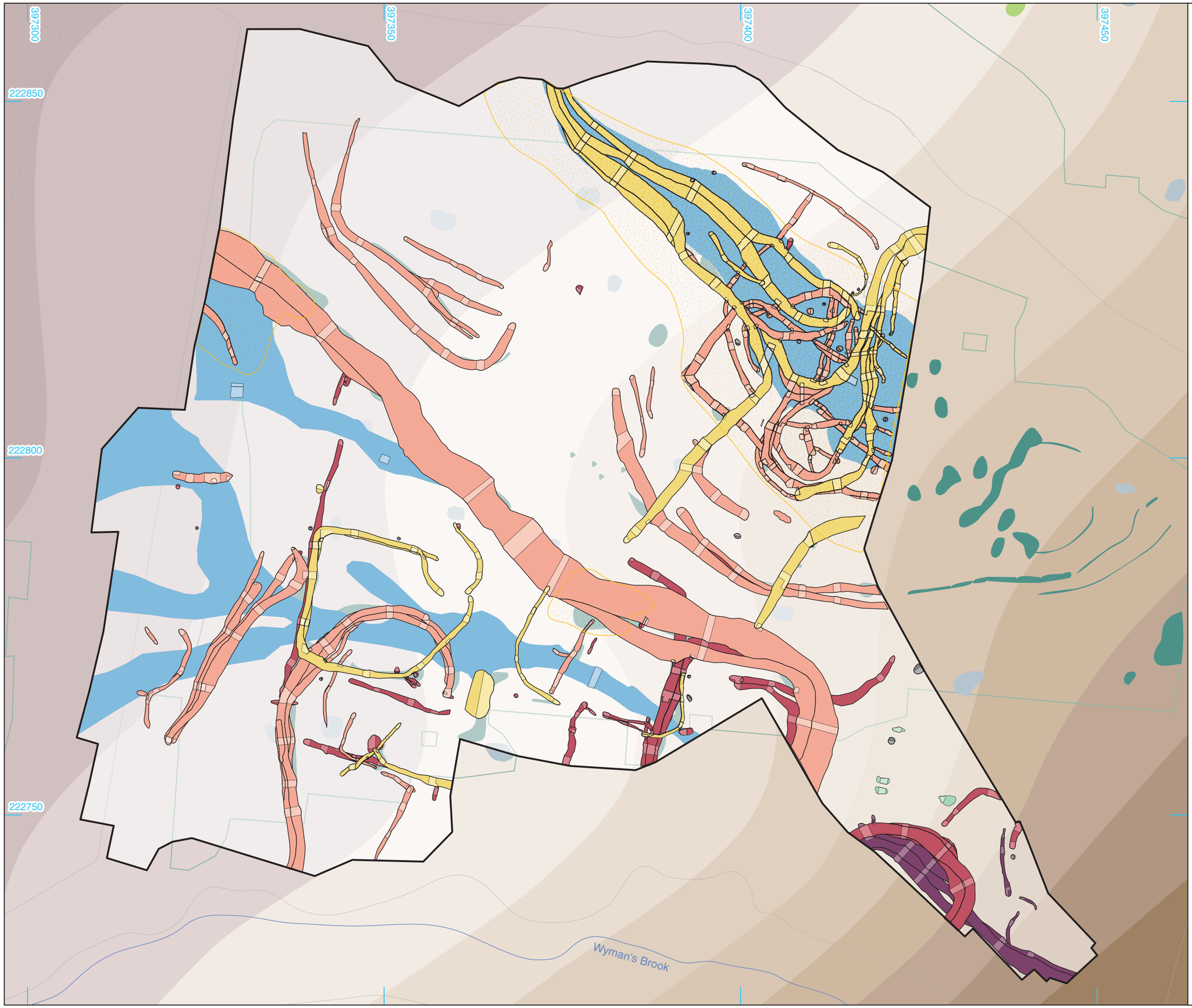
PROJECT TITLE
Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site plan showing area of excavation, locations of evaluation trenches and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/10/2019**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:1000**	



N

Excavation Area

excavated/unexcavated

- Period 1 Natural
- Period 2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman
- Period 3 Middle Roman
- Period 4 Middle – Late Roman
- Period 5 Late Roman
- Period 5 buried soil
- Undated
- Tree-throw pit

Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)

- Survey boundary
- Probable archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous

Heights (m aOD)

- 97-96
- 96-95
- 95-94
- 94-93
- 93-92
- 92-91
- 91-90
- 90-89
- 89-88
- 88-87
- 87-86

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Phased site plan

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/10/2019**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

397300
397350
397400
397450
222850
222800
222750
palaeochannel 2515
palaeochannel 1198
palaeochannel 1415
Wyman's Brook

N

Excavation Area

excavated/unexcavated

Period 1 Natural
Other feature
Buried soil
Tree-throw pit

Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)

Survey boundary
Probable archaeology
Possible archaeology
Ferrous

Heights (m aOD)

97-96
96-95
95-94
94-93
93-92
92-91
91-90
90-89
89-88
88-87
87-86

0 1:500 25m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Natural palaeochannels 2515, 1198 and 1415

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/10/2019**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

397300
397350
397400
397450
222850
222800
222750
posthole 1258
ditch 1200
pit 1253
ditch 15
pit 1239
1107
1105
posthole 1017
Structure 2
ditch 13
posthole 1317
ditch 14
pit 1411
Enclosure 10
pit 1196
ditch 6
ditch 7
Structure 1
ditch 8
ditch alignment 2
ditch 1922
ditch 2005
pit 1458
ditch 10
ditch 11
location of ditch 2168
ditch 2459
Enclosure 1
ditch 5
ditch 1
ditch 2
ditch 3
ditch alignment 1
Wyman's Brook
N
Excavation Area
excavated/unexcavated
Period 1 Natural
Period 2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman
Period 3 Middle Roman
Period 3 colluvial deposit 1501/1788
Other feature
Buried soil
Tree-throw pit
Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)
Survey boundary
Probable archaeology
Possible archaeology
Ferrous
0
1:500
25m

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PROJECT TITLE
Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
FIGURE TITLE
Phased plan showing Period 2 and Period 3 features
DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06/08/2019**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

397300
397350
397400
397450
222850
222800
222750

Enclosure 2
ditch 31
ditch 32
ditch 30
ditch 18
ditch 2186
ditch 21
pit 1634
pit 1444
ditch 22
ditch 23
Enclosure 2
Entrance
ditch alignment 5
ditch 33
posthole 1653
ditch 16
ditch alignment 3
ditch 39
ditch 40
ditch 1627
ditch 12
ditch 9
ditch alignment 6
Wyman's Brook
A
B

N

Excavation Area

excavated/unexcavated

- Period 1 Natural
- Period 4 Middle – Late Roman
- Other feature
- Buried soil
- Tree-throw pit
- Section location

Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)

- Survey boundary
- Probable archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous

0 1:500 25m

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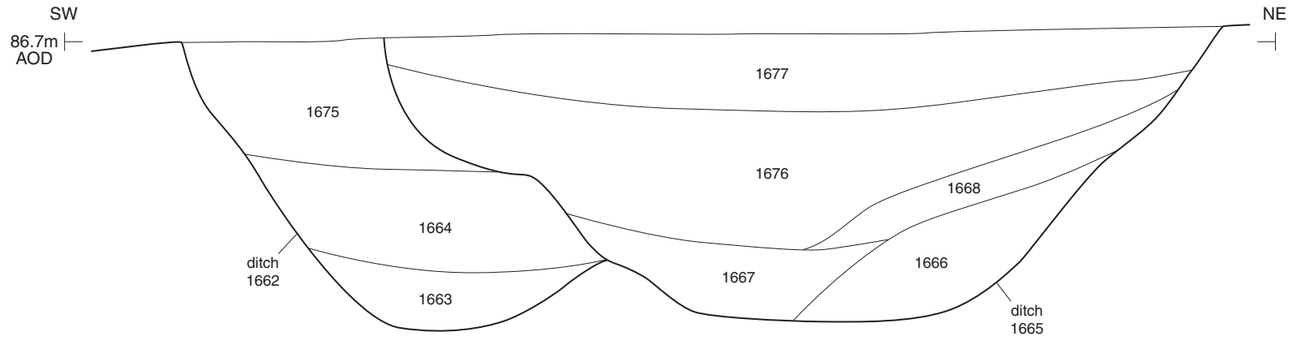
PROJECT TITLE
Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

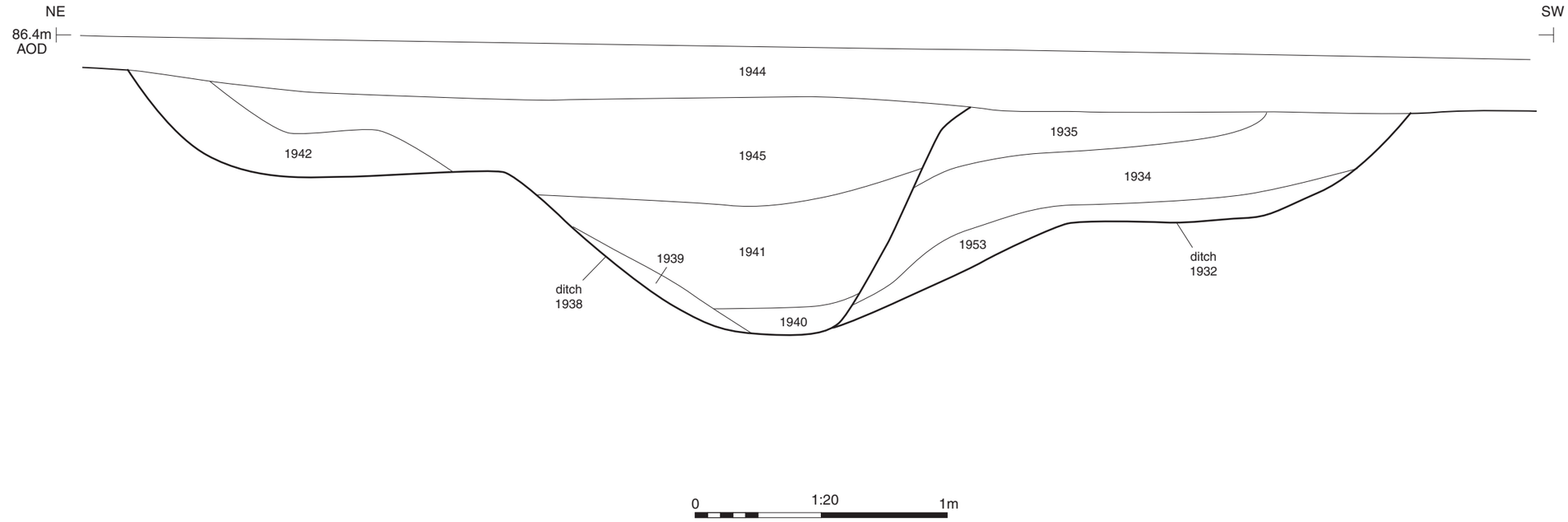
FIGURE TITLE
Phased plan showing Period 4 features

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/10/2019**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

Section AA



Section BB



0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Sections showing Ditch Alignment 5

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/08/2019**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

397300
397350
397400
397450
222850
222800
222750

ditch 28
ditch 29
buried soil 1031
ditch 25
buried soil 1944
ditch 19
ditch 24
ditch alignment 4
Enclosure 9
ditch 26
pit 1273
Entrance
buried soil 1957
Entrance
ditch 27
Enclosure 3
Enclosure 8
pit 1237
tree-throw hollow 1109
Entrance
ditch 41
ditch 38
Wyman's Brook

N

Excavation Area

excavated/unexcavated

- Period 1 Natural
- Period 5 Later Roman
- Period 5 buried soil
- Plough furrow
- Other feature
- Tree-throw pit

Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)

- Survey boundary
- Probable archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow/ agricultural
- Ferrous

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Phased plan showing Period 5 features

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/10/2019**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

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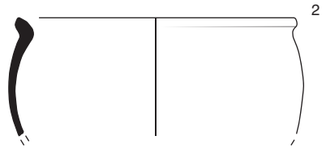

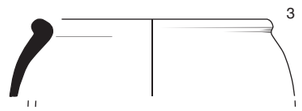

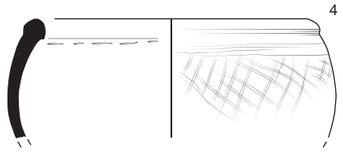

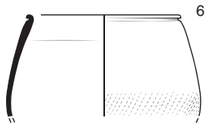

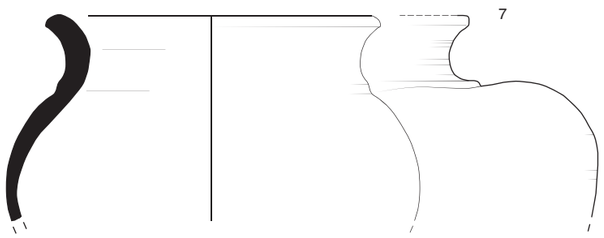

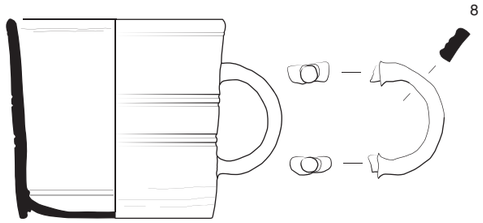

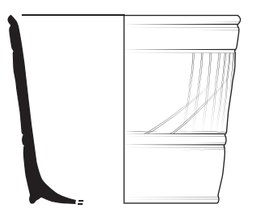

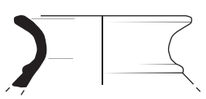

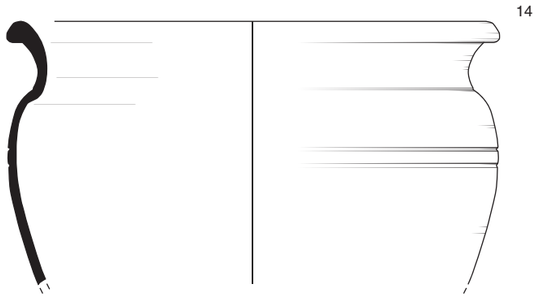

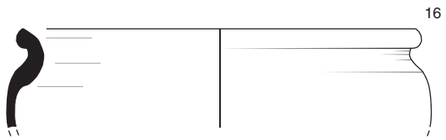

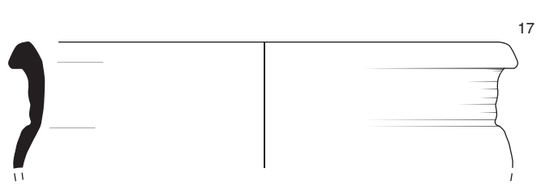

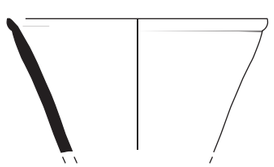

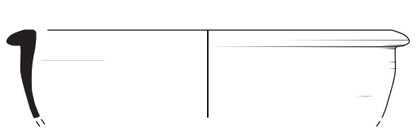

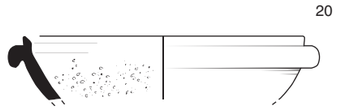

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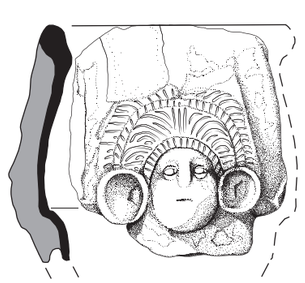

0 1:2 100mm

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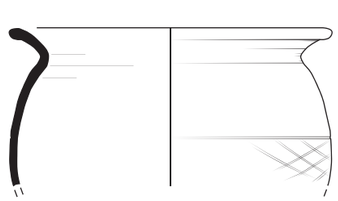
PROJECT TITLE

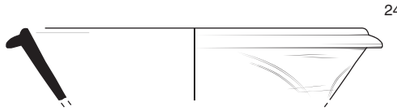
Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

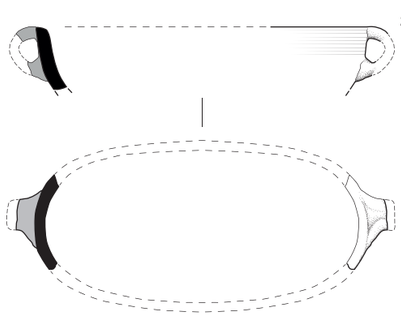
FIGURE TITLE

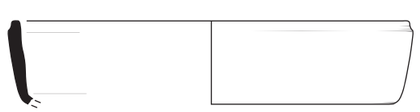
Pottery Nos 1 – 22

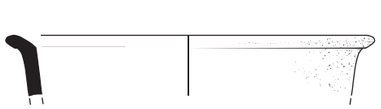
DRAWN BY	**EE/AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/08/2019**	**9a**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2, 1:3, 1:4**	

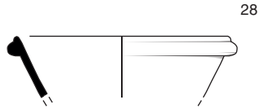


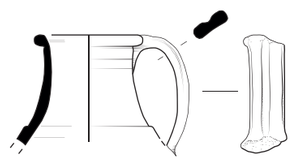


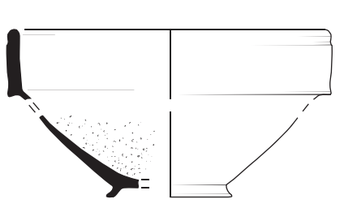


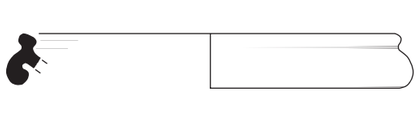


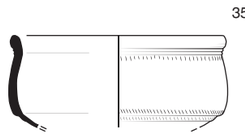


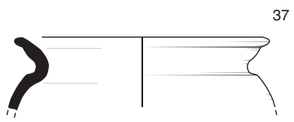


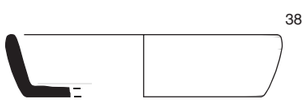


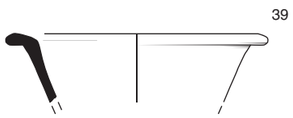


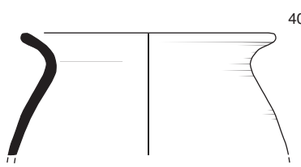


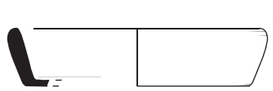












0 1:4 250mm

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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Pottery Nos 23 – 42

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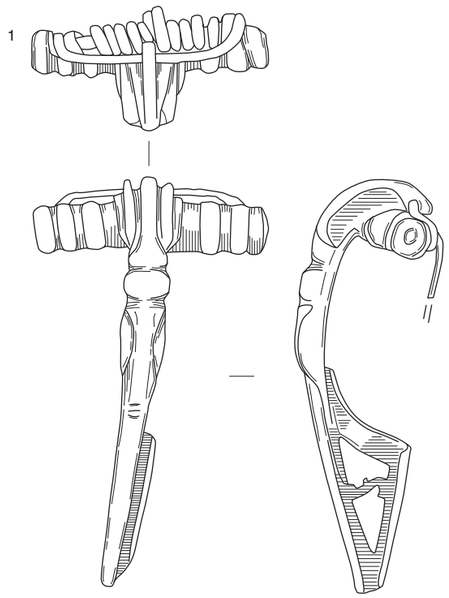
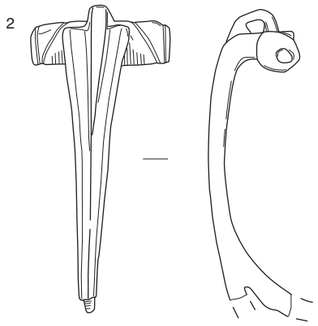
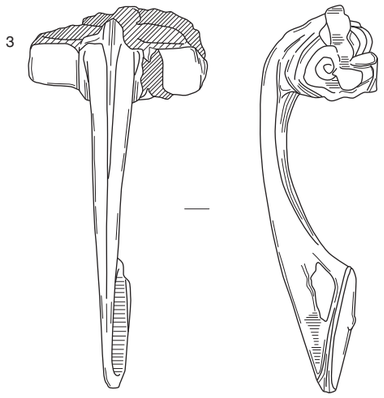
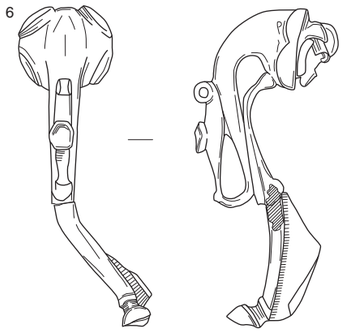
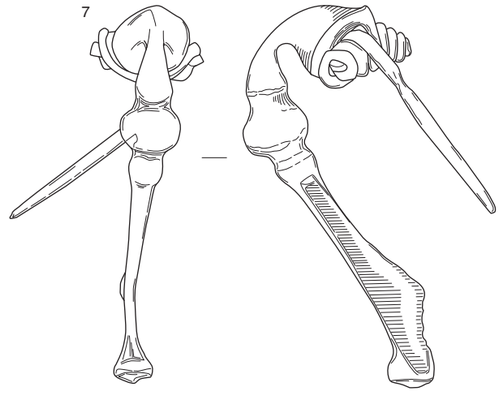
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/08/2019**	**9b**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:4**	

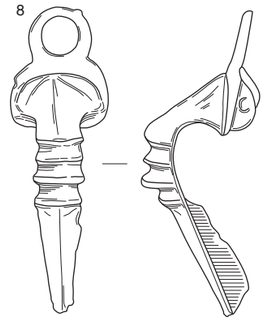


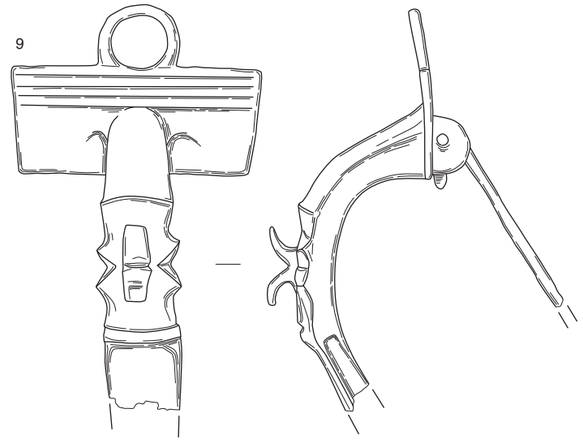


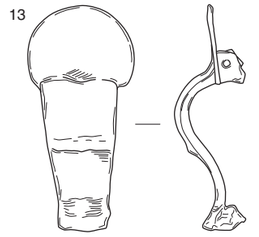


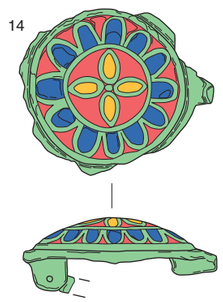


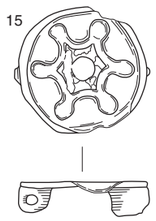


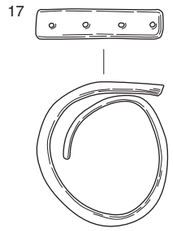


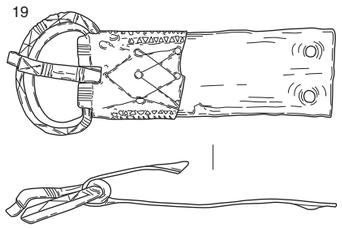


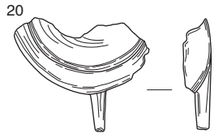


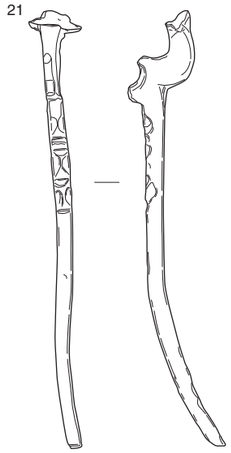












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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Metal finds

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	9287	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/08/2019	10
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:1	

11.1

11.2

11.3

11.4

0 1:3 150mm

0 1:2 100mm

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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Stone finds

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**08/08/2019**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:3, 1:4**	

context 2505

0 2:1 20mm

Ra. 1117

0 1:2 100mm

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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Glass bead from context 2505 and ichthyosaur fossil Ra. 1117

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	9287	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/10/2019	12
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A4	2:1, 1:2	

0 2:1 20mm

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PROJECT TITLE

Whaddon FAS, Priors Farm, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

***Denarius* in silver setting from Ditch 33**

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9287**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**30/10/2019**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A4*	**2:1**	

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