

HHLG/19



HIGHFIELD HILL, LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

PLANNING REF. PO108/17/FULT

commissioned by Edenstone Homes

March 2021

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology undertook an excavation of c3.6ha on land at Highfield Hill north-east of Lydney, Gloucestershire, between April 2018 and January 2019, revealing elements of a multi-period site, with remains dating to the 2nd – late 3rd century AD, the 13th–14th century AD, and activity from the 17th century onwards. Most of the Roman and medieval features were sealed by extensive layers of colluvium. The Roman features comprised the remains of a timber-built structure, a boundary ditch, a retaining wall and associated terracing. These remains are probably related to the Roman 'complex' immediately to the south at Archers Walk. A probable trackway was also recorded and could be of Roman date. Large quantities of iron slag were recovered from the site suggesting that iron smelting took place in the vicinity. The medieval remains comprised a small timber-framed building and drying oven. Alongside these, the remains of an enclosing wall and associated yard or track were recorded. These features probably represent a small agricultural barn associated with the medieval Rodley Manor to the south-west. From the 17th century onwards, the site was the focus of arable cultivation with only a limited number of features associated with this phase.

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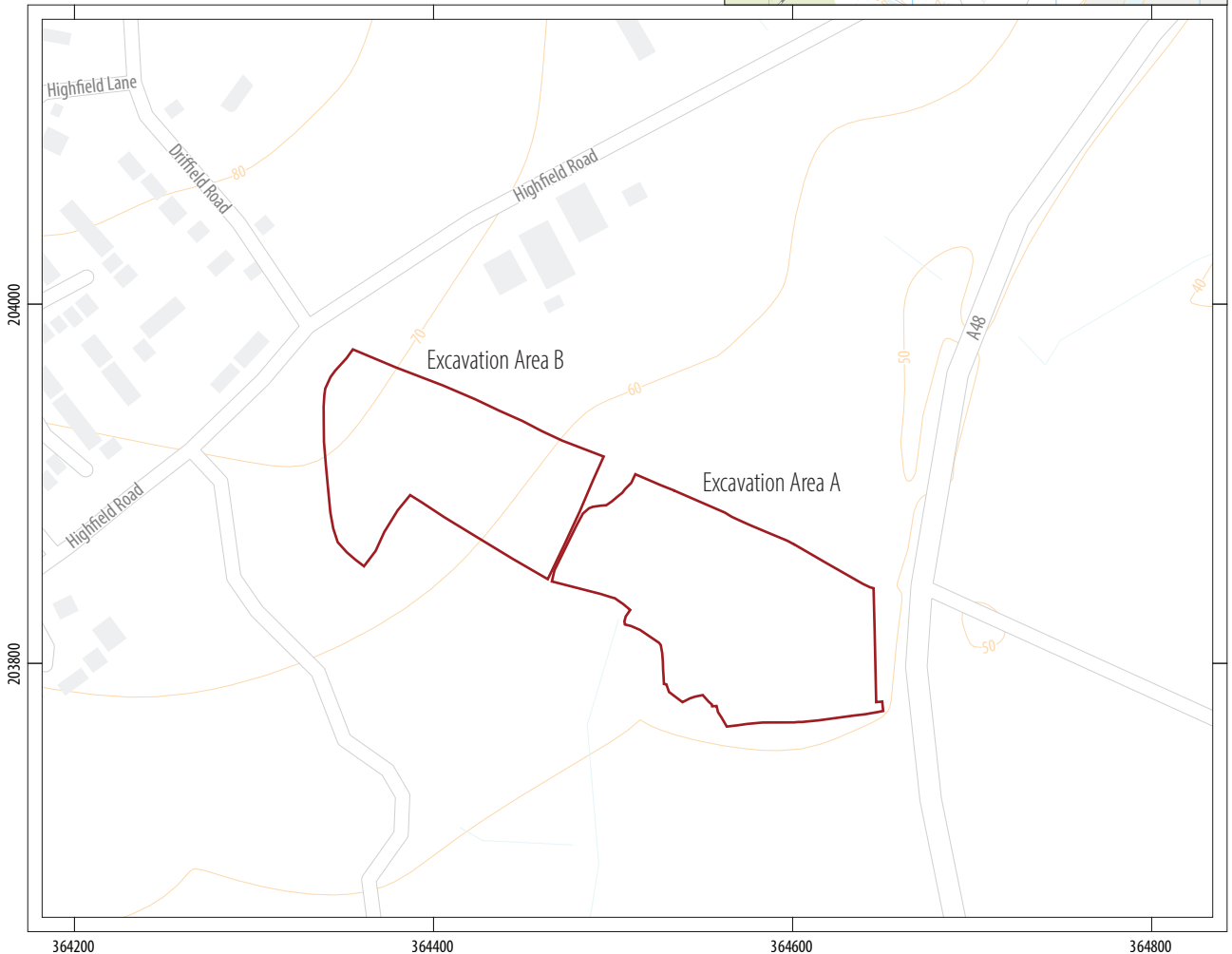
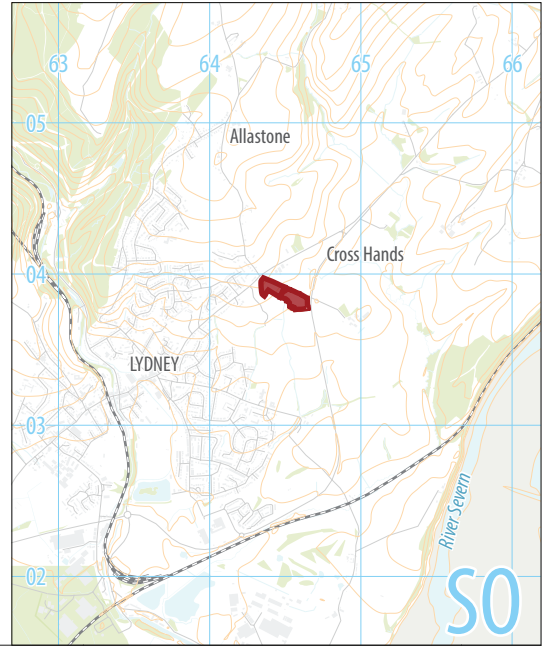
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Land adjacent to Highfield Road
Lydney
Gloucestershire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 80m
1:4,000 @ A4

 development boundary



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HIGHFIELD HILL, LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Edenstone Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation between April 2018 and January 2019 on land at Highfield Hill to the north-east of Lydney, Gloucestershire. The work was commissioned to satisfy planning requirements in advance of the erection of 166 dwellings, including garages, landscaping, public space, and associated drainage (P0108/17/FUL). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock Bennett 2017) and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the Forest of Dean District Council. A Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design was produced in 2019 (James 2019).

This report forms a final archive report for these investigations, with full stratigraphic description, specialist analysis and interpretation of the site within its surrounding landscape. A summary note has also been produced for the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* (Scholma-Mason forthcoming).

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located approximately 0.9km to the north-east of the town of Lydney in Gloucestershire centred around NGR SO 64513

03863 (Illus 1). The excavation area was located towards the southern extent of the 7.8ha proposed development and covered an area of approximately 3.6ha, located in an irregular shaped field on a south-east facing slope, decreasing from 75m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at its north-west end to 50m AOD at its south-east end. The north-west edge of the site is bordered by Highfield Road whilst the south-east end is delimited by the A48 bypass. The site was divided into two excavation areas, Area A covers approximately 2ha and Area B to the west covers c1.6ha.

The underlying geology is composed of Devonian aged Sandstone of the St Maughans Formation. Extensive colluvial deposits were recorded across the site predominantly on the slopes and at the bases of the hillsides.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to the mitigation various archaeological investigations had taken place with the vicinity of the site, identifying evidence for prehistoric to post-medieval activity (James 2019) (Illus 2). Substantive Roman remains are widely known from across the Lydney area, including the well-known late Roman temple complex at Lydney Park, c3km to the south-west (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932). This temple was built over an earlier iron mine and there are many other sites associated with iron production in the local area and elsewhere within the Forest of Dean (Allen et al 2017; Walters 1993) (see discussion below).



ILLUS 2 Highfield Hill excavation area in relation to Cotswold Archaeology Excavation Areas A & B and Wessex Archaeology trial trenching

The development area had been subject to trial trenching by Wessex Archaeology in 2003 which identified a panoply of probable Roman and medieval features (WA 2003). The extent and nature of these was further established by geophysical survey by Headland Archaeology in 2015 and 2016 (Harrison 2015; 2016). The geophysical survey identified the northern extent of a probable enclosure or structure, located at the southern edge of Area A. Several discreet features internal and external to this anomaly were present, which could have been either negative cut features or dumped materials of archaeological origin (Harrison 2016). Two amorphous areas of magnetically enhanced material were identified in the north of Area B and central to Area A. These anomalies were interpreted as potential areas of industrial activity (ibid). Targeted evaluation by Headland Archaeology following the geophysical survey in 2015 revealed the remains of early medieval structures dated to the 14th century and wall foundations of late-medieval/post-medieval buildings to the west of these (Blackburn et al 2016).

TABLE 1 Summary of principal Roman and medieval features at Highfield Hill and Lydney B

SITE NAME	ROMAN	MEDIEVAL
Lydney B North (Cotswold Archaeology)	–	2 x shaft furnaces; Various pits containing waste slag and charcoal; ?T-shaped drying oven? Remains of substantial manorial complex
Lydney B, Phase II, Archers Walk (Cotswold Archaeology)	Ditches and associated pits; Four buildings; Two wells; Revetment/terracing	Medieval structure; Associated ditches and pits
Highfield Hill	Small structure; Boundary ditch; Later trackway; Revetment/ terracing	Medieval structure; Probable surface; Drying oven

Cotswold Archaeology undertook excavations to the south and south-west of the current site in 2016 and 2018 (Table 1, Illus 2 and 3). Excavations at Cotswold Area A (Lydney B North) uncovered a series of remains indicative of 13th–14th century ironworking and a well preserved manorial complex dating to the 14th–16th century (Barber and Alexander 2018). Among the remains was a T-shape drying oven containing a mixed cereal assemblage suggestive of a Roman rather than a medieval date (Wyles 2018, 101), although analysis is still ongoing. At Cotswold Area B (Lydney B, Phase II, Archers Walk), to the immediate south of the current site, two phases of Roman activity dating to the 1st and 3rd centuries AD were recorded during archaeological mitigation works by Cotswold Archaeology in 2018 (Boughton 2020). The earliest Roman phase (1st–2nd century

AD) comprised a few ditches and pits, probably associated with agricultural processing (Illus 3). Large deposits of iron slag, deriving from large-scale smelting operations in the immediate vicinity, were also recorded. It is possible that the slag was imported into the site as building material (ibid). The later phase of Roman activity (late 2nd–3rd century AD) at Archers Walk comprised four stone-built structures (including two relatively substantial multi-roomed buildings) associated with ditches and two wells, representing part of a farmstead (ibid) (Illus 3). During the 13th–14th century AD a small stone structure was constructed at the northern edge of the site and was associated with a series of ditches and pits. Post-excavation analysis of the Archers Walk site is ongoing, but the authors were consulted during the production of this report.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The original objectives outlined in the WSI were to record any archaeological remains encountered and to obtain information concerning their character, date, function, status and level of preservation. In addition to these general aims the data collated from the mitigation were linked to a series of specific research questions associated with local and regional research contexts, as set out in the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2012) and the Research Framework for the Forest of Dean District (Hoyle 2017).

These research questions can be summarised as:

- › Review evidence of Iron Age and Roman rural settlements in the Forest of Dean District
- › Explore Roman origins and possible small-town status
- › Investigate the changes in landscape and population at the end of the Roman period
- › Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement
- › Widen our understanding of the extraction, processing, and transportation of minerals, stone, and aggregates
- › Assess the archaeological potential for studying medieval economy, trade, technology, and production.

The Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (James 2019) defined the following additional aims:

- › Determine the nature of iron working residue from both medieval and Roman contexts
- › Compare evidence from the site with adjacent site and similar sites in the region
- › Situate the medieval evidence within its wider context, including relationship to nearby sites including Rodley Manor.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 RECORDING

Topsoil stripping was carried out by a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Identified archaeological features were dug by hand. All of the identified features were investigated and recorded following the methodology set out in the WSI (Craddock-Bennett 2017). During the archaeological works five sondages were machine dug, under archaeological supervision, to characterise a series of colluvium deposits recorded across the site (Illus 4). All machined areas were scanned with a metal detector to aid the recovery of metalwork finds and spoil was monitored during stripping.

Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets with each identified context assigned a unique reference number. All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). Any finds considered to be typologically distinct or significant were assigned a small find number and the location of the find was recorded three-dimensionally by differential GPS. Selected deposits were sampled for the recovery of environmental materials and finds.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate or digitally surveyed. A full digital photographic record was taken of all features in addition to working and general shots, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan was digitally produced. Digital planning and surveying were undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system. Plans and sections (where appropriate) were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.

2.2 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary has been prepared for the OASIS database (headland3-348268). The project archive was compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (2014b). The documentary and digital archive and all finds will be organised and deposited with the Dean Heritage Centre to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

As part of this analysis report the Gloucestershire Historic and Environment Record (HER) was consulted to identify sites within a 1km radius of Highfield Hill. Where cited in the report these are identified by their record number, prefaced with HER in brackets. The technical data presented in this archive report are summarised in a short article to be published in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* (Scholma-Mason forthcoming).

3 EXCAVATION RESULTS

Across the site a range of colluvial deposits were encountered. These were focussed on the slopes and at the base of the hillsides (Illus 4). These deposits were between 0.2–0.6m deep and contained within the hill gullies/ or rills 1101, 1102 and a large natural hollow in the west and south of Area A (Illus 4). These colluvial deposits comprised episodes of low and higher energy deposition, deriving from a variety of processes over a long period of time. Within these colluvial deposits were quantities of finds and industrial waste, stemming from waste deposits disturbed by hill wash or ploughing. The colluvial layer (2003) sealed the Roman and medieval features in the southern corner of the site. Within the colluvial deposits were quantities of Roman pottery and iron working waste, stemming from nearby occupational activities (Table 2).

The site was characterised by three phases of activity spanning the 2nd to late 3rd century AD, the 13th–14th century AD and the post-medieval to modern period (17th–20th century AD). The Roman and medieval features are probably contemporary with those recorded to the immediate south and south-west of the site (see Illus 3).

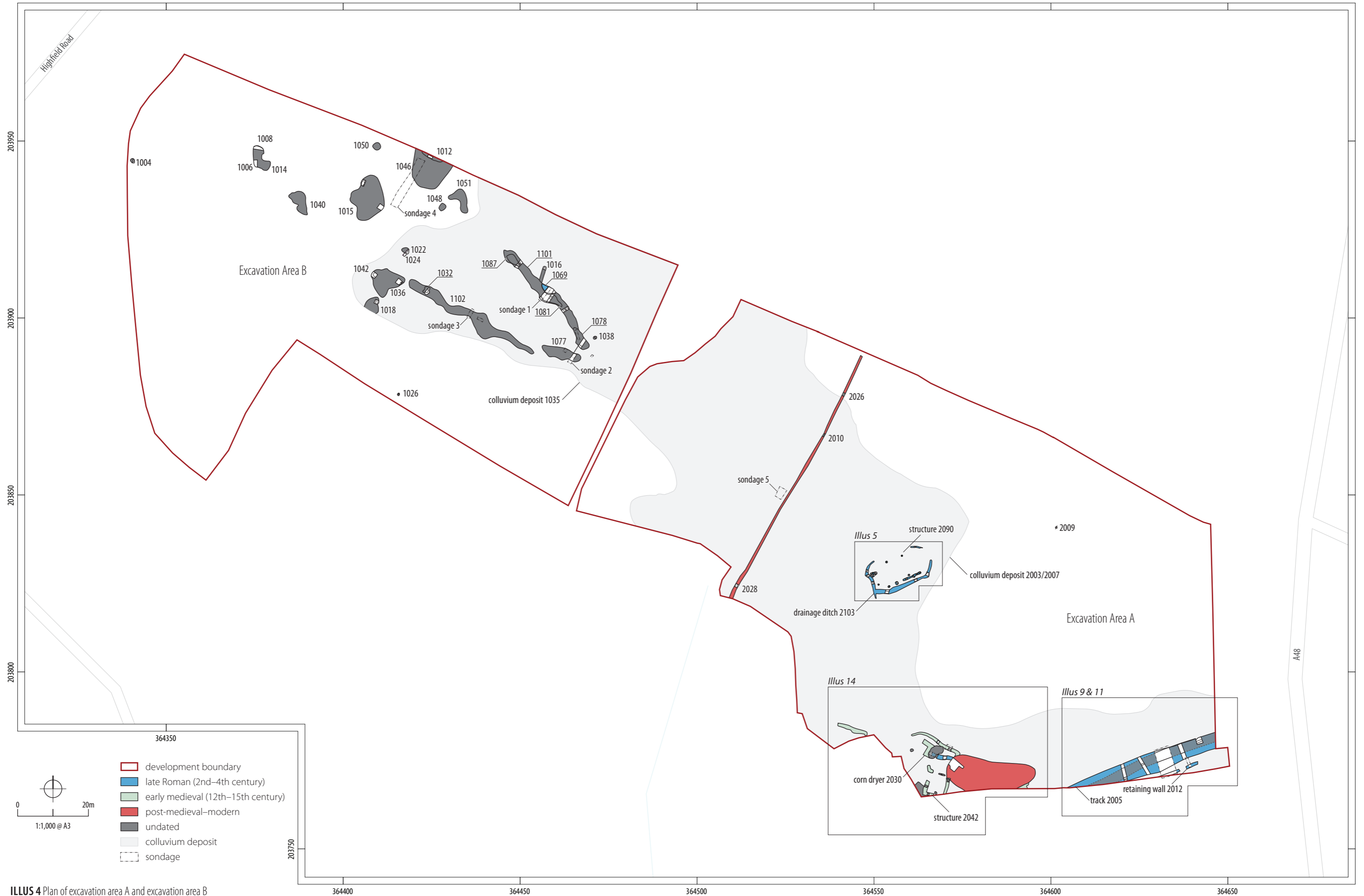
The results of the excavation are presented below and are accompanied by full site registers in Appendix 1. The stratigraphic summary is followed by the environmental and finds reports for all areas. The environmental catalogue is presented in Appendix 2 and the finds catalogue in Appendix 3. Several stone artefacts were subject to detailed examination, the results of this are discussed in the finds report, and a detailed summary is presented in Appendix 4.

TABLE 2 Finds recorded from principal colluvial layers 1101, 1102 & (2003)

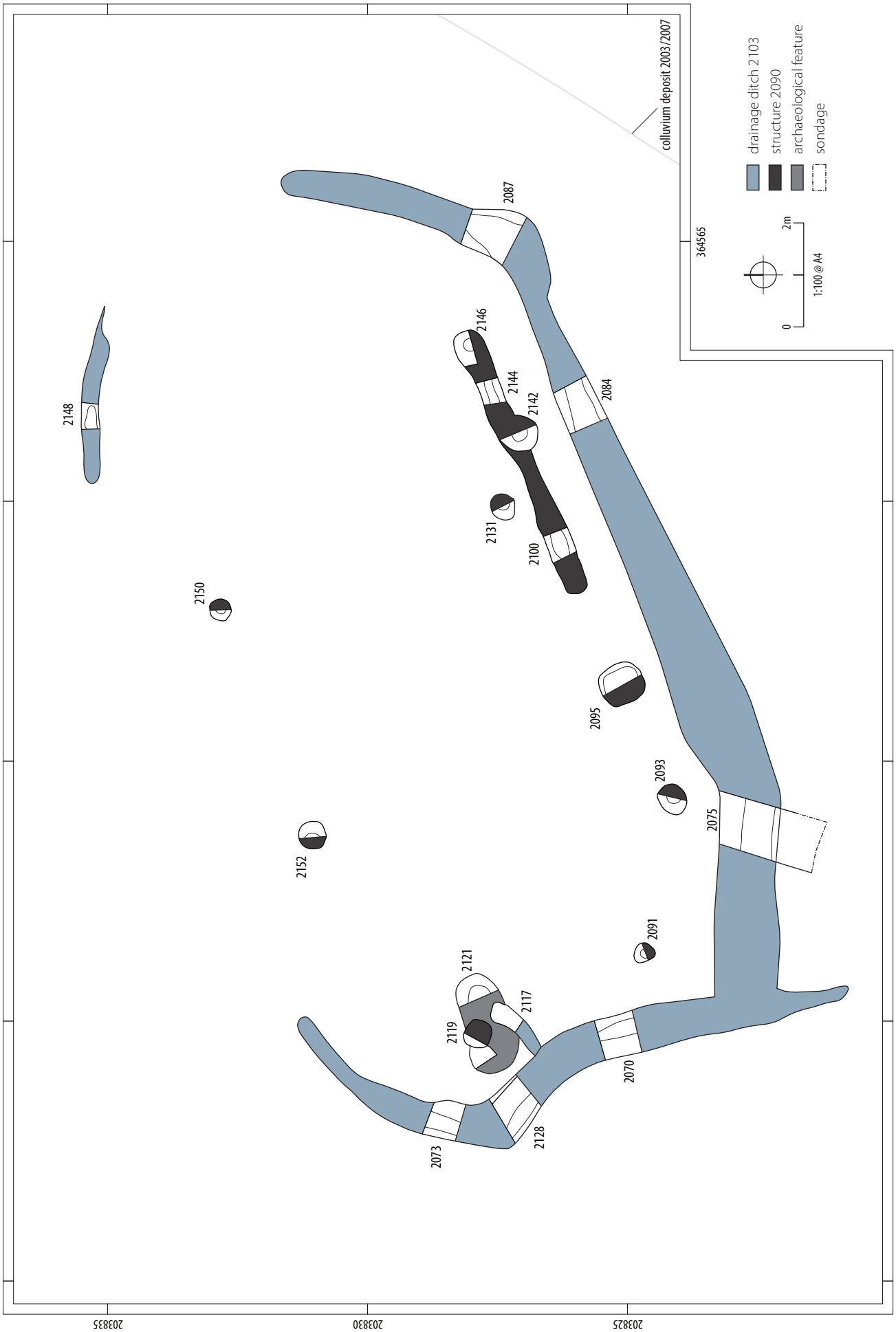
CUT/LAYER		QTY	WEIGHT (G)
1101	CBM	1	7
	Industrial Waste	2	609
	Pottery (Rom)	97	834
	Total	100	1450
1102	CBM	3	182
	Glass	1	18
	Industrial Waste	13	1429
	Pottery (Mod)	1	1
	Pottery (Rom)	48	554
	Stone	1	356
	Total	67	2540
2003	CBM	44	2672
	Lithics	1	3
	Pottery (Medi)	14	217
	Pottery (Rom)	24	279
	Stone	5	5545
	Total	88	8716



ILLUS 3 Plan of principal features recorded at Highfield Hill, Lydney B Phase II, Archers Walk and Lydney B North
 previous excavation data courtesy of Cotswold Archaeology



ILLUS 4 Plan of excavation area A and excavation area B



ILLUS 5 Plan of Structure 2090 and drainage ditch 2103

3.1 THE ROMAN FEATURES

The excavations revealed a series of Roman features representing an extension of the Roman activity recorded at Archers Walk to the south of Area A (Boughton 2020). The principal feature was a timber building with an associated drainage ditch in the centre of Area A, with further Roman features recorded to the south-east (Illus 4). These comprised a boundary ditch, a trackway/ hollow and a retaining wall along with evidence of terracing. In Area B the remains of a probable midden deposit (1069) were recorded, which based on pottery recovered is contemporary with the structure and other Roman features.

Timber structure and drainage ditch

The primary feature of the Roman period was sub-rectangular timber structure 2090, measuring 7m wide and 13m in length, located towards the centre of Area A (Illus 4). Orientated on a north-east to south-west axis, the outline of the structure was defined by nine sub-circular post-holes (Table 3) and a probable beam-slot, [2100, 2144], which marked its southern extent (Illus 5). The beam slot comprised a shallow gully measuring 5m in length, orientated north-east to south-west. The fill of the slot suggests that the feature was deliberately backfilled after the timber frame had been removed. The rest of the southern wall was defined by four post-holes forming part of the superstructure of the building. Post-hole [2142] was located centrally and post-hole [2146] at the north-eastern extent of the beam slot. Both post-holes appear to be contemporary with the beam slot. The base of the large post-hole [2095] was lined with sandstone slabs forming a post-pad (Illus 6). It is possible the other post-holes were dug to hold post pads, but these were later removed.

TABLE 3 Dimensions of post-hole associated with Structure 2090

POST-HOLE	LENGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)
2150	0.5	0.43	0.09
2152	0.5	0.48	0.08
2119	–	0.4	0.1
2091	–	0.24	0.17
2093	0.42	0.6	0.1
2095	0.80	0.81	0.37
2131	0.46	0.46	0.2
2142	0.7	0.7	0.26
2146	–	0.48	0.26

The northern and western extent of the structure had been subject to a degree of truncation, and only four post-holes defined these edges of the structure. Post-hole [2119] cut an earlier pit [2121], although the function of the pit is unclear and could predate the structure. No internal features were recorded within the footprint of the structure.

Enclosing and respecting the outline of the structure were the remains of a drainage system defined by sub-rectangular ditch

2103. Ditch terminals were recorded along the northern and eastern edge indicating probable entrances into the structure (Illus 5). The ditch measured between 0.72–1.02m wide and 0.14–0.42m deep with gradual sides and a concave base and contained two fills. The primary deposit was consistent across the feature and contained a small quantity of pottery sherds, ceramic building material and iron slag. Overlying this deposit was a layer of sandstone blocks laid flat, which could represent a consolidation layer within the drain (Illus 7). Sealing this was a rubble layer formed from sub-rounded limestone fragments, which could stem from the demolition of a dry-stone wall associated with the timber structure (Illus 8). Among the backfill was a quantity of occupation waste, including 125 sherds of pottery, accounting for 18% of the total Roman pottery assemblage from the site (Table 4). Alongside the pottery at least 32 fragments of ceramic building material were recorded, including 2 imbrex fragments and a piece of tegula.

It is possible that this material is derived from nearby midden deposits, as indicated by midden deposit (1069) in Area B. As such, the presence of pottery among the fill need not indicate a 'domestic' function for the building. The absence of internal features such as hearths suggests the building may have functioned as a small barn associated with agricultural activities in the immediate vicinity.

Boundary ditch, retaining wall and terracing

In the south-east corner of Area A boundary ditch 2006 ran from the north-east edge of excavation to the south-west for 35.9m, extending beyond the southern limit of excavation (Illus 9). The ditch was not recorded during excavations at Archers Walk (Boughton 2020), suggesting it may have turned or terminated between the two excavation areas. The ditch was approximately 4m wide and 0.95m deep. It contained a sequence of deposits, deriving from the erosion of the ditch edges and a series of 'slumped' deposits probably from an associated bank which had subsided into the ditch (Illus 10). A total of 46 sherds of Roman pottery, predominantly from the Severn Valley industry, were recovered from the fills of the ditch (Table 4). One sherd had been fashioned into a small spindle whorl. Several fragments of Roman ceramic building material were also recovered. These are probably associated with occupation activities at Archers Walk.

TABLE 4 Summary of Roman pottery from principal groups

GROUP		NOS OF SHERDS	TOTAL WGT
1101	Colluvium	107	1178
1102	Colluvium	48	554
2005	Trackway	3	22
2006	Boundary ditch	46	324
2042	Medieval structure	2	12
2090	Roman structure	3	64



ILLUS 6 Plan shot of post-pad [2095], looking east **ILLUS 7** Plan shot of drainage ditch [2073], looking south

GROUP		NOS OF SHERDS	TOTAL WGT
2103	Drainage ditch associated with Roman structure	125	1043
No group	–	348	3135

Overlying the upper fill of the ditch was trackway 2005 (Illus 10 and 11) measuring between 5.25–6m wide and 0.07–0.10m deep. As was the case with the boundary ditch no trace of the trackway was recorded at Archers Walk (Broughton 2019), although it is probable that it relates to a series of field entrances (Hart pers comm). It was constructed with a rough assortment of limestone blocks and sandstone cobbles to form a metalled surface (Illus 12). Large stones were concentrated towards the centre of the track creating a convex profile in section. Smaller stones were present on either side. The rough construction of the track suggests that the limestone blocks were re-used building material. Three sherds of Roman pottery and three fragments of CBM were recovered from the trackway (Table 4).

Flanking the southern edge of the track was a ditch [2110 and 2140], measuring between 0.72–0.94m wide and 0.11–0.18m deep (Illus 11). This feature respects the side of the track suggesting it is the remnants of a trackside drainage system.

Running parallel to the ditch and trackway were the remains of a wall, 2012, measuring 0.76m wide and 0.5m in length, constructed from sandstone blocks with a rubble infill (Illus 9 and 13). Only the lower coursing of the wall had survived to a height of 0.1m. The wall had been constructed atop a layer of silty clay natural with a sequence of re-deposited clays abutted against the northern face of the wall. These clay deposits were associated with the large linear cut, [2112], just north of the wall, 6.5m wide, 0.65–0.8m deep and over 24m wide, creating an artificial ground surface (Illus 9). The backfill of the cut contained two sherds of Roman pottery and five fragments of ceramic building material, which included two pieces of tegula. This cut represents a phase of terracing, which predates the creation of the boundary ditch 2006 which was cut into the clay deposits infilling the terracing.

A further section of ditch, [2082], was recorded underneath the medieval demolition deposit (2066) to the west. Ditch [2082] was aligned east to west, running for 6.7m and was 0.72–0.94m wide and 0.11–0.18m deep (Illus 14). From the single fill of the ditch, 22 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The ditch had been truncated by the medieval structure 2042 and the large hollow [2035].

Midden deposit (1069)

At the north-east corner of Area B was a deposit of dark grey, brown silty clay containing frequent pottery charcoal and stones (Illus 4). The deposit probably represents the remains of a midden associated with nearby domestic activity. Quantities of Roman pottery (approximately 175 sherds) fired clay and ceramic building material were recovered from the deposit. In contrast to other finds of Roman pottery from the site the sherds were not as heavily abraded and joining sherds from several vessels were noted.

3.2 MEDIEVAL FEATURES

Located at the southern extent of Area A were the remains of sub-rectangular stone-built structure 2042 and drying oven 2030 (Illus 14). A second potential stone-built structure, 2105, was recorded to the west of Structure 2042. To the south-east of Structure 2042 were the remains of a metalled surface (2036) formed from large sandstone blocks and cobbles, defining a probable yard associated with the structure. The surface was truncated by the post-medieval/modern hollow or pond feature [2035]. These features are probably contemporary with the manorial complex at Rodley Manor to the south-west of the site (Barber and Alexander 2018) (Illus 3).

Medieval structure and drying oven

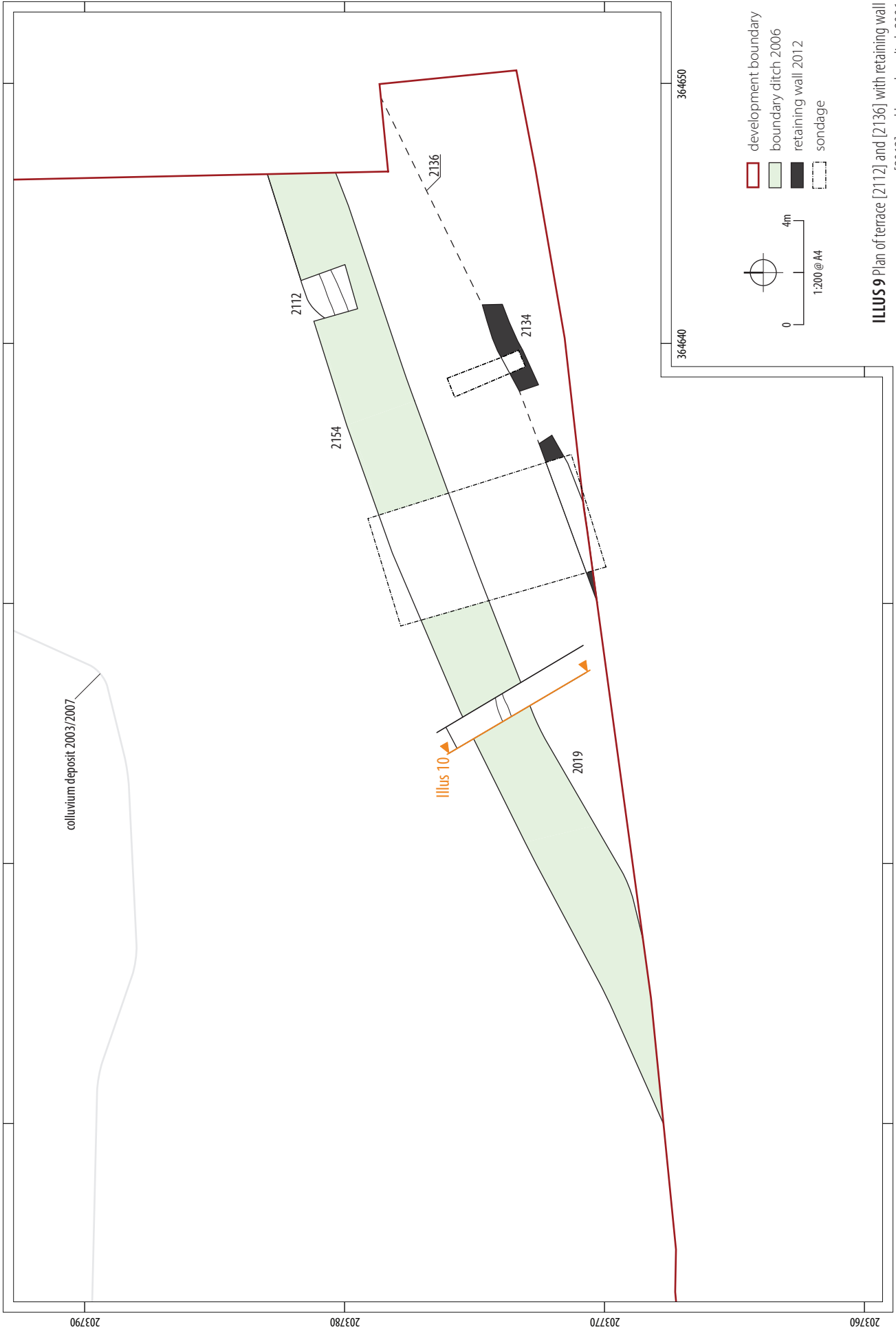
Structure 2042 was 14m long and 6m wide and was orientated north-east to south-west. The walls of the structure were defined by a single course of sandstone wall, set into a series of foundation cuts 0.75m wide and 0.07–0.3m deep. The foundation cuts contained a single fill overlain by the wall courses (Illus 15). Quantities of domestic waste were recovered from the fill, including 0.17kg of pottery. All the pottery except for two residual Roman sherds is dated to the 13th–14th century AD.



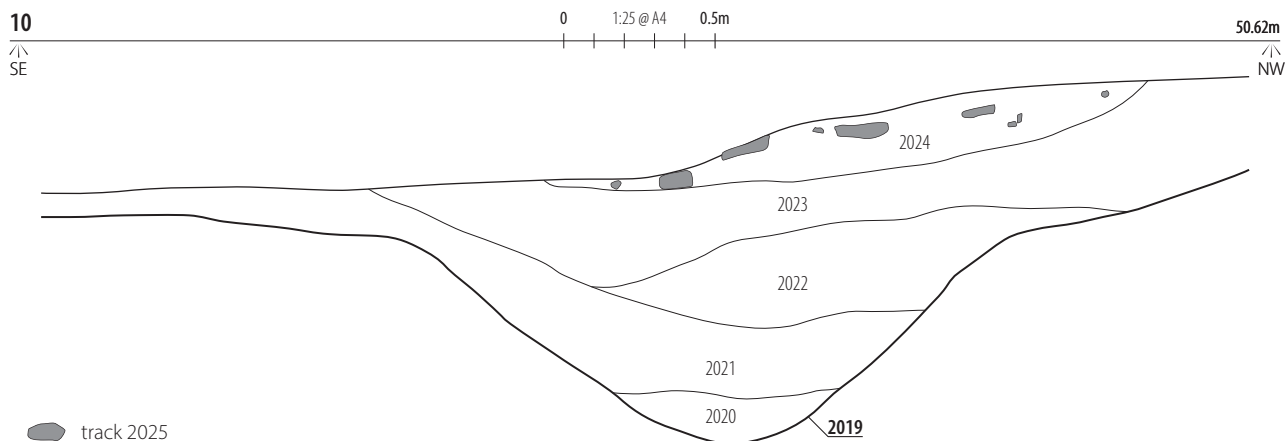
ILLUS 8 Plan shot of Structure 2090 and drainage ditch 2103, looking north-west

It is probable that this stone wall formed the foundation for a timber framed building, with the timber frame placed partially atop the low wall (Grenvill 1997,34-5; Dyer 2000). Further elements of the timber frame were defined by a single post-hole and post-pad within the structure. Post-hole [2067] located in the southern end of the structure was 0.4m wide and 0.58m in length and 0.1m deep. Within the post-hole sub-angular sandstone blocks had been placed as packing. The location of the post-hole, roughly at the centre of the southern edge of the structure, suggests it was positioned to support a roof. Post-pad [2164] located in the north-west extent of Structure 2042 measured 0.8m in diameter and contained a series of small sandstone cobbles laid on the surface. The position of the post-pad suggests it formed part of the external wall of the timber frame. Located internal to the structure was a linear cut feature [2052] orientated east to west measuring 0.4m in width, 2m in length and 0.08m deep. It is probable that this feature represents the base of a cut for a wall or beam, subdividing the space almost equally, 0.5m to the north and 0.6m to the south. The size and orientation of the structure is comparable to the northern barn recorded at Lydney B North, which measured 17m by 6m and may have also been divided into two rooms (Barber and Alexander 2018, 20) (Illus 3).

To the north-west of Structure 2042 were the remains of a drying oven 2030, measuring 2.5m in length, 3.1m wide and 0.2m deep. The south-east edge of the structure had been severely truncated, probably during abandonment and robbing out of Structure 2042, and could have, like other medieval examples, including the excavated example at Lydney B North (Barber and Alexander 2018) (Illus 3), originally been T-shaped (see discussion below). The drying oven comprised a flue with faced sandstone blocks to form an external wall and a laid flagstone surface (Illus 16). The flagstones were heat affected and overlain by a dark grey-brown charcoal rich deposit (2032). This deposit contained hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and bread/ club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) grains and a small number of oat (*Avena sp.*) grains, suggesting rake-out related to the drying process for barley and wheat. A small quantity of Herefordshire Ware pottery, dated to the 13th-14th century AD, and iron slag was recovered from the same fill. The iron slag though appears to be residual, and possibly stems from Roman deposits from ditch [2082]. Two isolated demolition deposits (2066, 2051) were identified. These deposits relate to the demolition and levelling of Structure 2042. They consist of sandstone blocks, silt and a few sherds of pottery dated to both the Roman and medieval periods.



ILLUS 9 Plan of terrace [2112] and [2136] with retaining wall [2012] and boundary ditch 2006



ILLUS 10 North-east facing section of track [2025] and boundary ditch [2019]

Other features

Structure 2105, located to the west of Structure 2042, was defined by a single section of wall aligned east to west, measuring 9.34m in length and 0.5m wide (Illus 14). The wall was formed from sub-angular sandstone blocks pressed into the geological substrate. There was no evidence for a foundation cut. It is possible that this structure defines an enclosing wall associated with Structure 2042.

Located to the south-east of Structure 2042 was a laid stone deposit (2036), 0.65m wide, 1.6m in length and approximately 0.14m deep (Illus 14). The deposit was formed of large sandstone blocks and small cobbles forming a compacted surface, probably representing a small yard or track associated with Structure 2042.

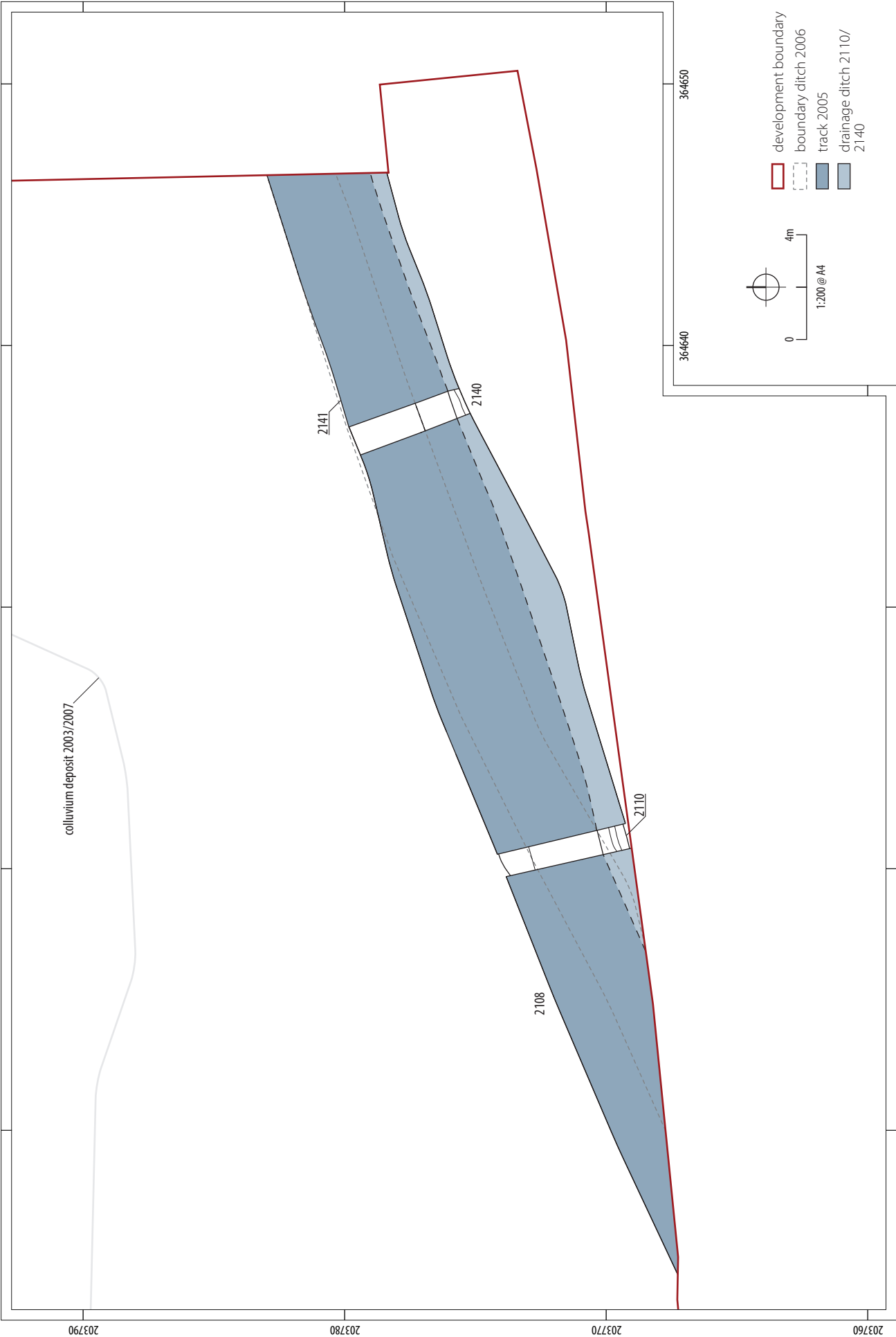
3.3 POST-MEDIEVAL – MODERN FEATURES

During this period, the site was predominantly arable represented by field systems and hedge lines. A single shallow ditch, [2010], was identified in the centre of Area A, whilst a large hollow was recorded at the southern extent of Area A (Illus 4). The hollow [2035] measured 30m in length, 9m in width and was excavated

to a depth of 1m. The hollow had a slightly stepped appearance and was infilled with a rubble deposit, formed of sub-angular sandstone blocks, mixed with dark organic agricultural soil. The feature was capped with a layer of re-deposited clay. From the fill of the feature fragments of barbed wire, blue/white ceramics and a shot gun shell were recorded, but not retained. The hollow is probably the remains of a pond/ hollow feature identified on the first edition OS map dated 1881 and in the previous heritage statement (Richards 2017; HER 11887).

3.4 UNDATED FEATURES

Several further features were excavated across Area A and B but due to an absence of finds or stratigraphic data could not be assigned to a particular phase. These include a north to south aligned ditch [1016] in the northern extent of Area B which had been previously identified in the evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2003). The ditch contained a single sterile dark grey, brown fill. Across Area A and B five undated pits were excavated, ranging between 0.6 to 2m in diameter and 0.18-0.42m in depth. In Area B these included the large pits [1015] and [1012]. The latter pit had steep sides and was approximately 0.76m long, 1.45m wide and 0.41m deep and could represent the remains of a waste or quarry pit. Large amounts of heat affected stone were recovered from the fill alongside a fragment of a possible Roman box-flue.



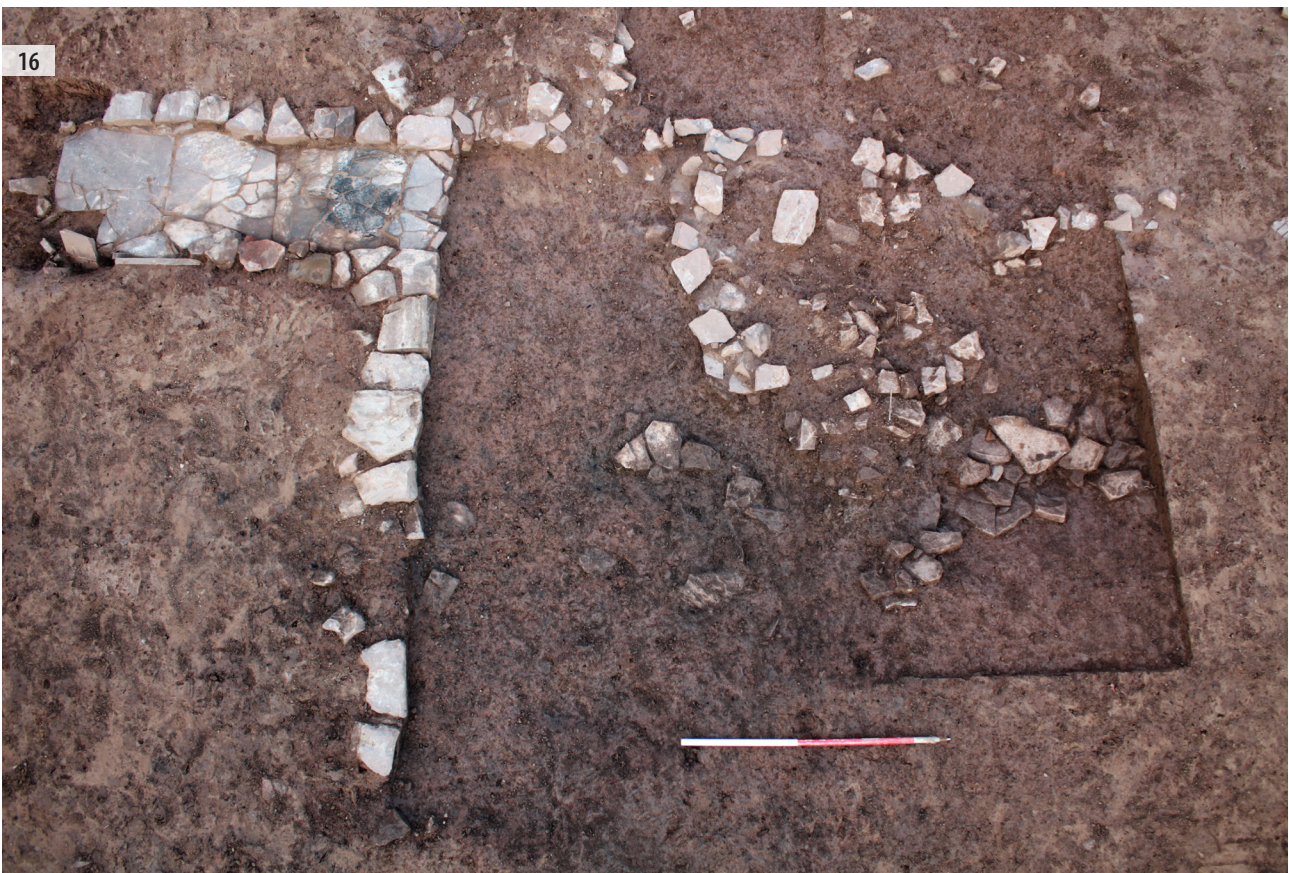
ILLUS 11 Plan of track 2005 and drainage ditch [2110] and [2141]



ILLUS 12 Oblique shot of track 2005 and retaining wall [2012], looking south-west **ILLUS 13** Shot of retaining wall [2012], looking west



ILLUS 14 Plan of Structure 2042 and 2105], drying oven [2030], and possible surface [2036]



ILLUS 15 North-west facing section of foundation cut [2161] associated with Structure 2042 **ILLUS 16** Plan shot of Drying Oven [2030], looking north

TABLE 5 Finds summary

AREA	FEATURE TYPE	FEATURE NO	POTTERY (ROM)		POTTERY (MEDI)		POTTERY(PM/ MOD)		METALWORK	CERAMIC	GLASS	CLAY PIPE	LITHICS	STONE	FIRED CLAY	BRICK/TILE		BUILDING MATERIAL INDWASTE		SPOT/DATE
			QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)								QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	
A	plough soil	2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	113	-	-	Rom?
A	colluvium	2003	24	279	10	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	10	1,021	-	-	Rom, Medi
A	trackway	2005	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	268	-	-	2nd – 4th
A	enclosure ditch	2006	5	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	855	-	-	2nd – 4th
A	colluvium	2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1,542	-	-	Rom
A	ditch	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L17th
A	pit	2014	-	-	-	-	3	11	8 (Fe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	1800+
A	ditch	2019	30	214	1	38	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	178	-	-	2nd – 4th (+Medi)
A	ditch	2028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	73	-	-	?
A	corn dryer	2030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.5	-	?
A	colluvium	2031	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	109	-	-	Rom, Medi
A	deposit	2032	-	-	9	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	13th – 14th
A	foundation	2033	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd – 4th
A	trackway	2038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	?
A	foundation	2043	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd – 3rd
A	demolition	2051	2	12	19	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13th – 14th
A	foundation	2054	-	-	6	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13th – 14th
A	foundation	2057	-	-	8	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13th – 14th
A	ditch	2060	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	-	-	13th – 14th
A	ditch	2063	2	24	3	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13th – 14th
A	ditch	2070	19	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	500	2nd – 4th
A	ditch	2073	45	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	1,342	-	16	2nd – 4th
A	ditch	2075	54	353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1,226	-	317	2nd – 4th
A	ditch	2082	20	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	68	-	-	2nd – 4th
A	ditch	2084	7	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd – 4th
A	post-hole	2091	2	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2nd – 4th
A	post-hole	2093	1	<0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2nd – 4th
A	foundation	2107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	144	-	-	?
A	deposit	2109	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2nd – 4th
A	ditch	2112	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	280	-	-	2nd – 4th
A	ditch	2128	11	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd – 4th
A	deposit	2138	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	71	-	-	3rd – 4th
A	deposit	2139	18	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd – 4th

AREA	FEATURETYPE	FEATURE NO	POTTERY (ROM)		POTTERY (MEDI)		POTTERY(PM/ MOD)		METALWORK	CERAMIC	GLASS	CLAY PIPE	LITHICS	STONE	FIRED CLAY	BRICK/TILE		BUILDING MATERIAL		INDWASTE	SPOT DATE
			QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)								QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)		
A	post-hole	2142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	?
A	post-hole	2150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	?
A	ditch	2154	11	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	566	-	-	2nd – 4th
B	unstrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (Metal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
B	subsoil	1001	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (Cu), 4 (Pb)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,189	m-L18th
B	pit	1004	4	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2nd – 3rd
B	pit	1006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L18th –e20th
B	pit	1008	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (Fe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
B	pit	1012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	319	-	-	Rom
B	deposit	1041	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (Fe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	?
B	colluvium	1043	22	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3rd – E4th
B	colluvium	1044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	-	787	?
B	colluvium	1045	16	109	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	130	-	642	2nd–4th (+Modint)
B	midden	1052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,569	Rom/Medi
B	colluvium	1053	7	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m3rd – e 4th
B	colluvium	1059	8	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3rd – 4th
B	colluvium	1060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	Rom/Medi
B	colluvium	1063	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	m3rd – e 4th
B	colluvium	1064	6	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825	L2nd – 4th
B	colluvium	1065	50	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	L2nd – 3rd
B	colluvium	1066	7	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L2nd – 4th
B	colluvium	1067	13	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	L2nd – 4th
B	deposit	1069	175	1,134	-	-	-	-	1 (Fe)	-	-	-	-	1	135	162	-	-	-	144	m3rd – e 4th
B	colluvium	1070	9	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3rd – 4th
B	colluvium	1072	8	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L2nd – 4th
B	deposit	1073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	16,870	Rom/Medi
B	deposit	1076	3	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m3rd – e 4th
B	midden	1077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	86	1	149	-	32,926	Rom/Medi
B	midden	1078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	Rom/Medi
B	midden	1079	3	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3rd – 4th
B	colluvium	1082	71	771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1,297	-	-	m3rd – 4th
B	midden	1084	3	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	526	-	7,231	m3rd – 4th
B	deposit	1087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	353	-	-	-	-	?
B	colluvium	1088	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd – 4th

AREA	FEATURETYPE	FEATURE NO	POTTERY (ROM)		POTTERY (MEDI)		POTTERY(PM/ MOD)		METALWORK	CERAMIC	GLASS	CLAY PIPE	LITHICS	STONE	FIRED CLAY	BRICK/TILE		BUILDING MATERIAL	IND WASTE	SPOT DATE	
			QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)								QTY	WGT (G)				QTY
B	deposit	1092	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	577	2nd – 4th	
B	colluvium	1093	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	2nd – 3rd	
Total			682	6,332	61	703	4	12	20	1	3	1	1	19	233	615	123	10,381	<0.5	76,524	-

4 FINDS ANALYSIS

Amy Koonce, Jane Timby, Rebecca Devaney, Roderick Mackenzie

A modest finds assemblage was recovered from the excavated site comprising 747 sherds (7.047kg) of pottery, 356 sherds (10.99kg) of ceramic building material and fired clay, 19 stone finds and 76.524kg of industrial waste. Also among the assemblage were a handful of copper alloy, lead, iron, ceramic, glass, clay pipe, and lithic finds (Table 5). These were found in 68 features across two separate areas. The prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods are represented. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 5 and a complete catalogue is given in Appendix 3.

4.1 ROMAN POTTERY

The Roman pottery assemblage totals 682 sherds (6.332kg) recorded from 41 separate features. Overall, the assemblage is in moderately poor condition with an average sherd weight of 9.4g. The sherds are quite abraded, and surface finishes such as colour-coats or slip have largely been lost. The main phase of activity generally spans the 2nd through to the later 3rd century AD and includes local, regional and continental wares (Table 6).

A total of 43% of the Roman assemblage comprises products of the local Severn Valley industry (SVWLI, SVWOX, SVWRE). This is a particularly long-lived, quite conservative industry, which is difficult to date closely from body sherds. Featured pieces include tankards, wide-mouthed jars, a mortarium and flat-rim hemispherical bowls. Regional wares comprise 159 sherds of Dorset black burnished ware (DORBB1) and 42 sherds of Oxfordshire whiteware and red-slipped ware (OXFRS, OXFRSM, OXFVHM). The former includes jars, a flat rim bowl, plain wall-sided dishes and conical flanged bowls ranging in date from the 2nd through to the later 3rd/4th century AD. The Oxfordshire wares include three whiteware mortaria of Young (1977) type M22 and colour-coated wares with examples of Young types C45 and a mortarium C98 (ibid). Also present is a single whiteware mortarium from Mancetter-Hartshill, Warwickshire (MAHWH) retrieved from ditch [2082] and, from Excavation Area B in particular, some micaceous grey wares (LSV RE, Gloucester TF 5) probably from the south side of the Lower Severn Valley which start appearing in the ceramic record from the later 2nd or earlier 3rd centuries. A base sherd in an oxidised sandy ware (BUFF) from colluvium associated with 1102 appears to have a cross on the interior surface which was incised after firing.

Continental imports are limited to 15 sherds of Central Gaulish samian (LEZSA), accounting for 2% of the assemblage by sherd count. This

is similar to the moderate-sized (90 sherds) samian assemblage from the adjacent site at Archers Walk, which was dominated by Central Gaulish ware, and with the same total lack of South Gaulish ware (Monteil 2020). One of the Dragendorff 33 cups from ditch [2082] was originally stamped, but the impression is too abraded to read. A buff mortarium with quartz and quartzite trituration grit from the fill of 1101 may be a continental import.

TABLE 6 Summary of Roman pottery assemblage from Highfield Hill

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	QTY	WGT (G)	EVE
?RO	Unidentified ?Roman fabric	m1st – 5th	2	12	3
BUFF	Buff-coloured mortarium	m3rd – 4th	1	19	0
BWSY	Black sandy ware	2nd – 4th	13	105	0
DORBB1	Dorset black burnished ware	2nd – 3rd	159	1,440	226
GYSY	Grey sandy ware	2nd – 4th	7	68	10
LEZSA	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian ware	m1st – 3rd	15	273	66
LSV RE	Lower Severn Valley micaceous grey ware	L2nd – 4th	124	964	133
MAHWH	Mancetter-Hartshill whiteware	2nd – 4th	5	295	25
OO	Crumbs	m1st – 5th	10	4	0
OXFRS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	m3rd – 4th	32	343	90
OXFRSM	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware mortaria	m3rd – 4th	3	51	7
OXFVHM	Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria	m3rd – 4th	7	345	39
OXIDF	Oxidised	2nd – 4th	5	24	33
OXIDSY	Oxidised sandy ware	2nd – 4th	5	45	0
SOWOX	South-west oxidised ware	2nd – 4th	1	12	0
SVWLI	Limestone-tempered Severn Valley ware	2nd – 4th	1	6	0
SVWOX	Severn Valley ware (oxidised)	2nd – 4th	262	2,186	238
SVWRE	Severn Valley ware (reduced)	2nd – 4th	30	140	16
Total			682	6,332	886

The assemblage appears to date from the 2nd century based on the Samian (LEZSA) and some of the black burnished ware (DORB1). Micaceous grey wares (LSV RE) tend to appear from the later 2nd century through to the 4th century. The Oxfordshire wares (OXFRS, OXFRSM, OXFVHM) date from the mid-3rd century onwards and the absence of any clear mid-later 4th-century pottery suggests the site did not continue much beyond the late 3rd century.

The assemblage is unsurprisingly similar to that at the adjacent Archers Walk site, which is also dominated by Severn Valley wares and Southeast Dorset Black-burnished wares (McSloy 2020). The much larger assemblage from this site did include wares not found at Highfield Hill, including southern Spanish amphorae (BAT AM), but did also not seem to extend much – if at all – into the 4th century AD.

TABLE 7 Medieval pottery type series (Vince 1983)

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)	EVE
MED WW	Fine sandy whiteware with glaze	Medi	18	93	0
MISC SY	Miscellaneous sandy ware	Medi	3	20	5
TF40	Malvern Chase ware	13th–14th	2	36	12
TF43	Sand and limestone-tempered	13th–14th	1	38	0
TF49	Hereford cooking pot ware	13th–14th	15	147	0
TF52	Herefordshire Border ware	13th–14th	2	30	0
TF54	Herefordshire Border ware	13th–14th	2	4	0
TF90	Worcester-type jug	13th–14th	12	254	10
TF91	Worcester cooking pot	13th–14th	6	81	8
Total	–	–	61	703	35

4.2 MEDIEVAL AND MODERN POTTERY

The medieval pottery assemblage comprises 61 sherds (703g) recorded from nine features, all in Area A. Fabrics include Malvern Chase ware (TF40); Herefordshire Border wares (TF52, TF54); Worcester glazed jug (TF90); Worcester (TF91) and Herefordshire-type (TF49) cooking wares; a limestone-tempered ware (TF43) and a fine whiteware glazed jug (MED WW), probably of local origin (Table 7). The assemblage includes both glazed jug and plain jars or cooking pots and broadly dates to the 13th–14th centuries AD, similar to the larger assemblage (238 sherds; 3003g) from the adjacent Archers Walk site. The absence of later medieval wares suggests that Structure 2042, drying oven 2030 and the wider farmstead may have fallen out of use by the 15th century.

A total of three sherds (11g) of modern whiteware were retrieved from hollow [2035] in Area A including blue and green transfer printed wares. These post-date c1800. In Area B, a further sherd (1g) of white industrial 'china' was retrieved from the fill of hill gully 1102 and is post-medieval to modern in date.

4.3 OTHER FINDS

Metalwork

The metalwork assemblage comprised eleven iron finds, several copper alloy and lead objects and a single object made from a non-ferrous metal. The four copper alloy finds were all retrieved from subsoil in Area B. Two were buttons both of probable 18th-century date, one had an engraved star/flower pattern, of typical 18th-century design and the other comprised a plain cone-shanked button with bevelled edges (Olsen 1963, 553; cf Bailey 2004, 51–2). The other two copper alloy objects comprise two possible brooch fragments.

The lead objects included two pieces of buckshot, 7–8mm in diameter (2–3g) which could date from the 17th century onwards (Harding 2012, 32). There were also two lumps of lead waste. All the lead finds were, again, found in subsoil in Area B.

A small coin-sized disc or unidentified white metal was found unstratified in Area B. It is flat, featureless, and smooth, possibly of silver, nickel or other white metal. It is unlikely to be a coin.

Eight of the 11 iron objects were retrieved from hollow [2035] in Area A. These included nails, fragments of wire fencing and a possible screw and are probably modern in date as they were associated with modern pottery.

Ceramic

A reworked pottery sherd of probable Severn Valley Ware (SVWOX), shaped to form a spindle whorl, was retrieved from ditch [2019] in Area A. It was well-rounded with sanded edges and a weight of 13g. Its spindle hole diameter of 7mm is consistent with Roman whorls and it was associated with predominantly Roman pottery.

Glass

A sherd of a wine bottle rim and fragment of window glass were retrieved from ditch [2010] and drying oven 2030 in Area A, with a further body sherd of a wine bottle retrieved from the fill of hill gully 1102 in Area B. The bottle rim typologically dates to c1670–90 (Dumbrell 1983). The bottle body sherd cannot be tightly dated but would be consistent with an 18th-century date. The window sherd is too small and fragmentary to date with accuracy but is probably of recent origin.

Clay pipe

A single fragment of clay pipe stem was retrieved from pit [1006] in Area B. The stem is of narrow bore and dates to between the late 18th and early 20th century.

Lithics

A single undiagnostic flint flake (3g) was recovered from colluvium (2003) in Area A. The flake is a small secondary removal with a partly thermal dorsal surface. It remains unaffected by surface alteration but has suffered moderate levels of post-depositional edge damage, consistent with its recovery from colluvium.

Coarse stone

There were 19 stone finds retrieved from nine features, 11 from Area A with the remaining eight from Area B. These finds were concentrated in Area A, particularly from the colluvium layer (2003), with further pieces of paving from trackway 2038 and ditches [2073] and [2075]. Most of the coarse stone represents fragments of building material in the form of roof tiles, paving slabs and a large fragment of possible building stone, all of red sandstone (Appendix 4). The five paving slabs ranged from 17 to 28mm thick. The small assemblage of stone roofing tile can be added to the 28 fragments recovered from the adjacent site at Archers Walk, which had several Roman period masonry-footed buildings (Shaffrey 2020) (Illus 3).

Three of the roof tiles had a small nail/peg hole (typically c6mm) and were 24-33mm thick, thicker than those from similar assemblages from Castleford (19-37mm) and Gadebridge Park Villa, Hemel Hempstead (14-24mm) (Holly Duncan pers comm). The remaining six fragments of possible roof tile were typically thinner (10-21mm thick), with no sign of nail/peg holes present. The original forms of these objects are unclear as it was difficult to distinguish worked edge from broken edge. It is possible that smaller sherds might be either paving slab or roof tile, the latter being distinguished mainly by their nail hole or thickness. The block of possible building stone was a large wedge-shaped piece with one, possibly two dressed faces forming an acute angle. This may be waste material from the formation of paving or roof tiles.

Pieces from Area B included the piece of possible building stone and the small un-holed possible roof tile sherds and are thus of less certain function. Most were associated with Roman finds and it is probable that they relate to structures or surfaces of this period. The paving slab from trackway 2038 shows signs of possible reuse with lines scored onto its surface.

There were also two quern fragments found in Area A: a rotary quern (SF201) found in ploughsoil (2001); and a saddle quern (SF207) from colluvium (2003). The rotary quern probably relates to Roman activity at the site (joining two other quern fragments found in the adjacent Archers Walk site; Shaffrey 2020), though the saddle quern probably predates it.

The remaining stone finds comprised a crudely rounded disc, probably a gaming counter from ditch [2075] in Area A, and a possible hammerstone from colluvium in hill gully 1102 in Area B. Both were associated with Roman pottery and are probably of that period.

Fifteen objects were subject to more detailed analysis to determine their origin (Appendix 4). All the objects examined excepting the cobble tool comprise flat slabs of red arkosic sandstone of slightly varying grain size. All have similar mineral make up and are typical of Devonian Old Red Sandstone lithologies and are most likely to be immediately local. The grain size variation would be expected, and all the material could come from a single outcrop. Most objects show no natural wear from transport in the local erosional environment and so probably come from outcrop, i.e. actually quarried or collected naturally shed slabs from near outcrops. Sedimentary rocks like this split easily into relatively thin laminae. The large block from (1082) was probably quarried from outcrop and a thicker, better cemented

layer has been sought out. The cobble tool is probably ultimately a clast from the local conglomerate probably collected from a river bed or local drift deposits. In summary all objects represent the immediately local lithology and are quite remarkable in their lack of variety.

Fired clay and ceramic building material

A small collection of 233 fragments (615g) of fired clay was recovered largely from environmental samples associated with five features in Area B. Most of the pieces were extremely small and abraded except for four larger fragments from deposit (1087). None showed any form or structure to determine their original purpose, but it is probable they are structural fragments perhaps from hearth or oven structures.

Some 123 fragments (10.381kg) of brick and tile were recovered from 25 features, with the majority found in Area A. Many of the finds were found in colluvium, but stratified concentrations of CBM came from ditches 2006, [2073], [2075] and [2154]. They probably relate to a structure or structures in the vicinity of these ditches, including that found on the present site and those in the adjacent Archers Walk site, where a further c72kg of ceramic building material was recovered (Warry 2020). The assemblage is very fragmentary, and many pieces are in an abraded condition. Most of the identifiable pieces belong to roofing tile which is represented by 15 sherds of imbrices and 13 sherds of tegulae. Two particularly thick pieces were classified as brick. A single sherd from pit [1012] has a scored lattice pattern on one face suggesting it is probably from a box-flue from a hypocaust system. However, this fragment and the two flue tiles from the Archers Walk site are too few in number to confirm the presence of heated structures within this settlement.

Mortar

A total of 11 very small, abraded fragments of possible lime mortar weighing less than 0.5g were retrieved from drying oven 2030. They cannot be dated but are possibly associated with the structure.

Industrial waste

Dr Roderick Mackenzie

The slag assemblage consists of around 520 fragments, weighing just over 76.5kg in total; approximately 69.7kg of this total appears to relate to iron smelting. Only 17 smelting slag fragments were recovered from secure dated contexts and were selected for detailed analysis. The remainder of the assemblage (107 slag fragments weighing 24,638g) derived from colluvial deposits. Of the 17 examined fragments, 13 pieces weighing 1008g were Roman and four pieces weighing 25g were medieval. Most of the slag fragments, 412 pieces weighing 50,841g, were recovered from semi-secure contexts that contained a mixture of Roman and medieval material. The remaining, were recovered from poorly stratified contexts with mixed dates. The quantity and morphology of the various types of smelting slags recovered from secure and semi-secure contexts are described in Table 8. Alongside this, 163 pieces, weighing 3181g in total, of undiagnostic iron slag was recovered, and are probably the by-product of smelting.

TABLE 8 Summary of diagnostic pieces of industrial waste

TYPE	QTY	WGT (G)
Dense tap slags:	25	28,094g
Composite tap slags:	88	10713g
Furnace bottom slags:	15	8198g
Slag rod/runner	15	535g

The assemblage contains large amounts of iron smelting tap slag, including large quantities of composite tap slags. Pieces include areas of high bulk density, generally toward the upper lobed surface, and less dense areas with more numerous vesicles in the lower areas. Alongside these around 25 pieces of dense tap slags were also recorded. These pieces have a high bulk density and most have distinctive flow lobes on what would have been their upper surface. Fragments range in thickness between 15mm and 60mm and appear to have collected and cooled in a shallow pit or wide channel. Some fragments have reddened flow lobes from surface oxidation.

A total of 15 fragments can be classed as furnace bottom slags, which are generally bulkier than the tap slag fragments, and it is possible these pieces are slag that had collected and started to solidify in the base of a furnace, possibly before being manually removed. Some pieces have smaller fragments of broken dense tap slags embedded within them (possibly where broken up fragments of the latter had fallen into a pit where molten slag was being tapped or raked/pulled into). Slag rods/ runners were also noted, totalling 15 examples. These are generally elongated cigar shaped pieces with variable density. Some have a roughly semi-circular cross-section, but most are small fragments of longer pieces that were roughly circular in cross section. Young suggests that some of these pieces may be the slag fills of voids created by a 'rodding' through the fuel waste on the floor of the furnace and tapping arch (2019, 4). The pieces measure between around 20mm to 40mm in width.

The only evidence of iron smithing from semi-secure and secure contexts at Highfields Hill were trace amounts of smithing micro-residues (five pieces of spheroidal hammer slag and six pieces of flake hammer scale). The light weight and small size of these micro-residues make them susceptible to being moved around, particularly on the soles of footwear. The paucity of evidence of iron smithing strongly suggests that this activity was not going on in the area excavated at Highfields Hill.

The overall composition of the assemblage is comparable to that recorded at Archers Walk to the south, where 192kg of industrial waste was recorded, which included 189kg of ironworking residues, 87% of which were derived from iron smelting and only 2% from smithing (Young 2020, 61). Most of the assemblage was formed from massive dense slags containing moulds of round wood, split wood and fragments of part reacted ore. Only a very small percentage of smithing residues were recorded, suggesting that, as at Highfield Hill, regular smithing was not taking place at the site; the smelting slag may have been brought into the site from elsewhere. As at Highfield Hill most of the Roman slag was recovered from levelling and construction features associated with the later Roman use of the site.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL

Laura Bailey

Twenty-one bulk sediment samples, ranging in size from five to twenty litres, were taken during archaeological excavation at Highfield Hill, Lydney, Gloucestershire. This report is based upon the assessment report as no further analysis was deemed necessary.

5.1 METHODOLOGY

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, using modern reference material and with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992), and any butchery marks were also noted.

5.2 RESULTS

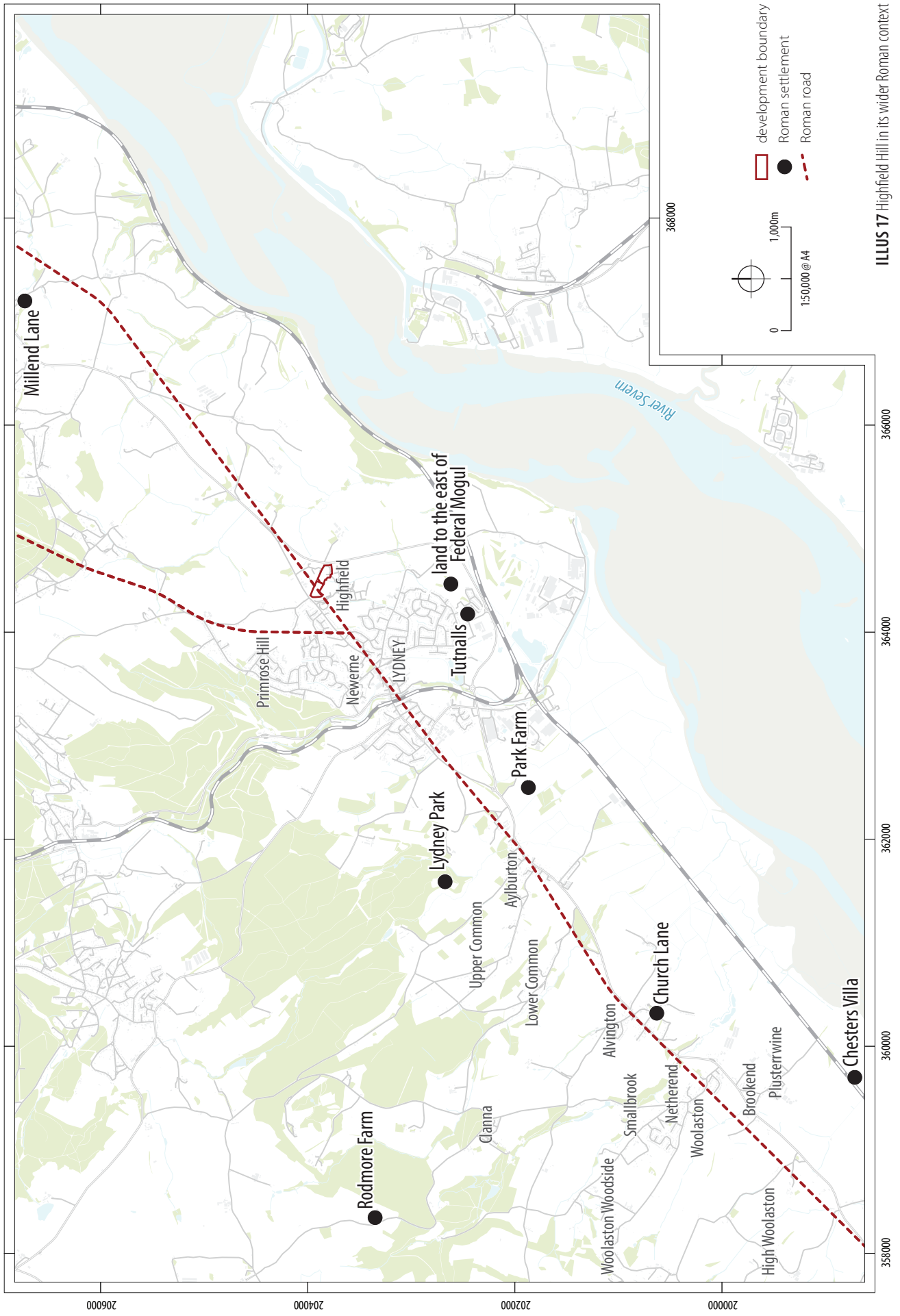
Results of the environmental sample assessment are presented in Appendix 2.

Cereal

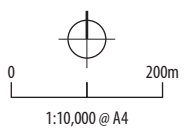
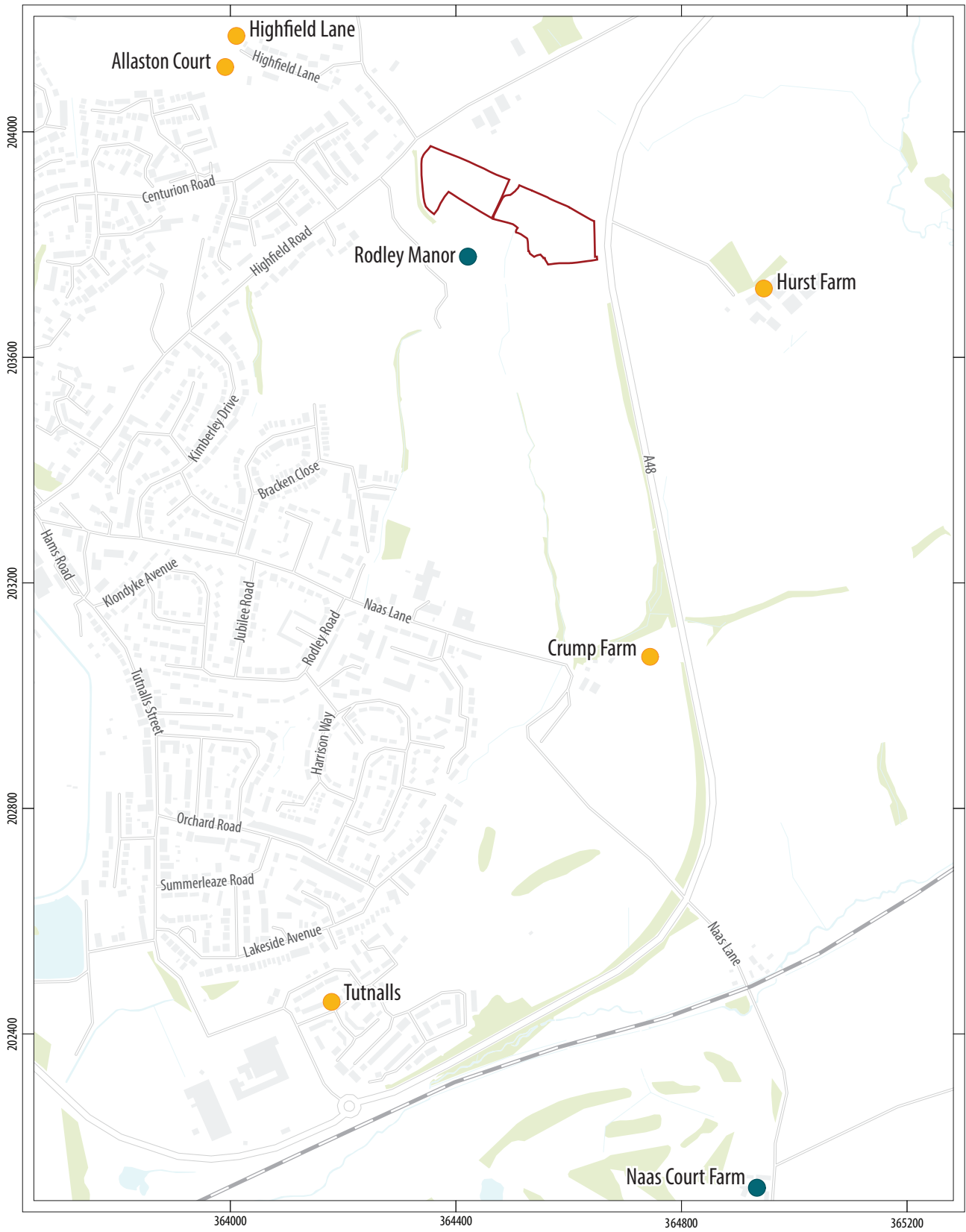
Cereal grain was recovered from six samples; two from the fill of the medieval drying oven 2030, and post-hole [2142], associated with the Roman structure 2090, one sample from the midden deposit (1069) and two from the infill of the hill gully and two further samples from deposits (1052) and (1077). Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was abundant in the drying oven 2030 and a large number of bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) grains were also recovered. A small number of oat (*Avena sp.*) grains were also present in deposits (1052), (1077), (2032) and post-hole [2142]. It is not possible to tell whether the oat was wild or cultivated as the floret bases which distinguish wild from cultivated oats were absent. Given the small number of oats present it is probable that they were an accepted contaminant of the cereal crop.

Wild taxa

Charred 'weed seeds', (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) were present in varying quantities in the drying oven 2030, beam slot [2100] and colluvium deposit (2019) (Appendix 2). A large variety of seeds including common weeds of arable fields, stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and common nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), were recovered. A small number of docks (*Rumex sp.*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), buttercups (*Ranunculus sp.*), goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium sp./Atriplex sp.*) and small (<2mm) grass seeds (*Poaceae*) were also present in drying oven 2030. It is possible that the weeds were growing around site or on



ILLUS 17 Highfield Hill in its wider Roman context



- development boundary
- site with medieval slag
- site of medieval manor

ILLUS 18 Highfield Hill in its wider medieval context

the field margins. A small number of garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) and seeds of the pea family (*Fabaceae sp.*) were also recovered.

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in eighteen features (Appendix 2). Both oak and non-oak species were observed. Many of the charcoal fragments displayed mineral accretions possibly due to fluctuations in the water table and the movement of colluvial sediment. Charcoal was also hand-collected from deposit (1069) (Samples 6 and 9). The charcoal included roundwood oak measuring up to 20mm.

Animal bone

Three fragments of heavily fragmented, poorly preserved animal bone were hand collected from three features. A fragment of longbone from a large mammal was hand collected from pit [2015]. A rib fragment was recovered from deposit (1007) of Pit [1006]. A small indeterminate bone fragment was collected from colluvium deposit (1065).

5.3 DISCUSSION

The environmental assemblage offers limited information for the Roman period, in stark contrast to the high number of cereal remains from mid-Roman contexts in the adjacent Archers Walk site, undoubtedly reflecting the peripheral location of the current site, away from the main areas of domestic activity and agricultural processing. Nevertheless, the rich cereal grain assemblage in medieval drying oven 2030 demonstrates that both hulled barley and bread wheat were grown on site at this time, perhaps together as a mixed crop. Mixed crops were grown to 'buffer the risk' if one crop should fail or do poorly the other may still give a decent yield. Mixed crops are frequently referred to in medieval documents, but rarely identified archaeologically as it is difficult to say whether grains that are found together were grown together (Moffett 2006, 50). It is also possible that the cereals were grown separately and became mixed in the drying oven during different drying and burning events if the oven was not thoroughly swept or raked out between uses. It is probable that the barley was dried to prevent germination or to reduce the risk of the grain being spoilt by insect infestation or bacterial or fungal attack. In contrast to the cereal grain assemblage from the Highfield Hill drying oven, the drying oven recorded at Lydney B North contained high numbers of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt grain (*Triticum diocum/spelta*) grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments with a small amount of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type). The overall composition of the cereal grain assemblage from Lydney B North is suggestive of a Roman date as spelt wheat was the predominant wheat in Southern Britain during the Roman period (Wyles 2018, 101; Greig 1991)

Weed seeds were common but no chaff was recovered suggesting that the crop had not been cleaned. The weed seeds present also offer information on crop harvesting techniques. The presence of low-growing taxa, such as sheep's sorrel and medium height taxa for example stinking chamomile, would imply that harvesting took

place at medium height with some of the straw retained perhaps for fodder or fuel.

Beans and peas were cultivated as both a garden and field crop during the medieval period (Treasure and Church 2017). It is unclear however whether they were grown as part of a crop rotation system to improve soil fertility or whether they were cultivated for consumption.

6 DISCUSSION

Roman activity at Highfield Hill, Lydney, spans at least the 2nd century to late 3rd century AD. The absence of diagnostic late Roman pottery types suggests the site did not persist beyond the late 3rd century AD. A second phase of activity spanning the 13th–14th century was also recorded. Both the Roman and medieval phases of activity at Highfield Hill are contemporary with activity recorded at Archers Walk to the immediate south (Boughton 2020). In the following discussion the development and chronology of the site is summarised, followed by an assessment of its function and economy; finally, the site is placed within its wider context.

6.1 SITE DEVELOPEMENT AND CHRONOLOGY

In summary three phases of activity, largely based on the available ceramic evidence, can be defined at Highfield Hill:

Phase 1 (2nd to late 3rd century AD) Most of the pottery from Highfield Hill dates to the 2nd to late 3rd century AD. All the Roman features are suggested to be broadly contemporary based on their associated ceramic finds. The timber-built structure lies beyond the boundary ditch which appears to define the extent of the main Roman 'complex' at Archers Walk and could be a barn or other agricultural building associated with activities beyond the boundary (Illus 3). There is no evidence for activity after the Roman period suggesting a potential break in occupation until the medieval period.

Period 2 (13th–14th century AD) Medieval activity is confined to the southern edge of Area A, comprising the remains of a small timber building and drying oven dating to the 13th to 14th century AD. Both features are contemporary with medieval remains recorded at Archers Walk and are probably associated with the earliest phases of Rodley Manor to the west and the development of the agricultural landscape in the 13th/14th century (Illus 3). These features may have been relatively short lived, as no pottery post-dating the 14th century was recorded, and the area was largely given over to cultivation in subsequent periods.

Period 3 (17th–20th century AD) Activity during the 17th century onwards was limited to a few stray finds, although the large hollow/ pond was probably dug in the 19th century. A single boundary ditch, [2010], was dug during this period, and relates to the use of the field as farmland in the 19th and 20th centuries.

6.2 SITE LAYOUT AND FUNCTION

Roman Boundary Ditches and Trackways

The Roman boundary ditch located in the south-east corner of Area A probably defines the northern limit of the Roman 'complex' identified at Archers Walk, although the full extent of the ditch is unclear (Illus 3). It is possible that the area beyond this was given over to various agricultural activities, although it also appears to form a focus for the dumping of industrial and domestic waste stemming from the adjacent occupation site. Following its disuse, the ditch was succeeded by a trackway which probably led into the enclosure ditches recorded at Archers Walk (Hart pers comm).

The structural evidence

Roman timber building

The timber building 2090 was composed of a series of post-holes and a single beam slot forming a rectangular plan, with an internal area of c91m². Most of the post-holes are shallow, up to 0.37m deep (Table 3), although it is possible that the building was constructed using post-pads set into shallow post-holes, akin to the padstone building at Chesters villa, c5.5km to the south-west (Fulford et al 1992, 173) (Illus 17). The presence of large quantities of rubble in the fill of the surrounding ditch may indicate that the structure was associated with a low dry-stone wall onto which the timber elements could have been set. The encircling gully may have served as a drip gully for the roof of the structure, the base being lined with flagstones, probably to improve overall drainage.

Similar forms of timber and stone construction are noted at other Roman sites in Gloucestershire, including Building B3 at Claydon Pike, 55km to the east (Miles et al 2007, 161; see also Smith et al 2016, 52–4 for a general overview of rural Roman buildings). The three recorded buildings (Buildings 1, 2 and 3) at Archers Walk to the south were primarily stone built, set in flat-bottomed foundation trenches (Illus 3). The foundation trench associated with Building 1 contained a series of tightly packed pitched-stone footings on which the unbonded dressed stone coursing was laid for the above ground elements of the structure. Many other masonry or part-masonry structures of Roman date have been found in the wider area around Lydney, at least partly as the result of access to good building stone. These include a substantial temple complex at Lydney Park (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, 17–18; Casey and Hoffman 1999, 114; Holbrook 2006) and at least four rectangular masonry buildings forming part of a villa complex near to the Lydney temple at Park Farm (Fitchett 1986) (Illus 17). At Rodmore Farm, St Briavels, c8km to the north-west of Highfield Hill a 17m long and 6.4m wide stone built rectangular building with flagged and cobble floors was excavated (Illus 17). Within one of the enclosures were the remains of at least one iron smelting shaft furnace (James 1997; Blake 2003). During excavations at Tutnalls, 0.5km to the south-east (Illus 17), the remains of a possible late Roman building were recorded, although the building had been heavily disturbed (Havard and Sheldon 2013).

Medieval structures and drying oven

Medieval activity is focussed on Structure 2042, formed from a combination of stone and timber with an internal area of c48m². This mode of construction is typical of the 13th–14th century which saw

a general shift away from earth-fast forms of construction (Brunskill 1994, 26). The building was divided into two compartments by the beam slot [2052], probably reflecting different functional zones. The association of the structure with the drying oven 2030 suggests that it was a small barn associated with the storage and processing of grain. No evidence for a threshing floor was noted, although these could have been formed from wood and sometimes of stone flags, brick or earth, and have been truncated by later activity. Owing to truncation by the hollow [2035] it is unclear if the barn had opposing doors which when opened would have enabled a through draft to help separate the grain from the chaff (EH 2017, 4). Considering this it seems probable that grain was processed elsewhere and brought to the site for drying prior to storage.

The building is probably contemporary with the medieval Building 5, recorded at Archers Walk immediately to the south (Illus 3). In contrast to Structure 2042, Building 5 comprised a length of wall 4.7m long, associated with three post-holes, which could represent the remains of lean-to-roof (Boughton 2020, 21). Both buildings form part of a wider medieval landscape associated with Rodley Manor to the west (HER11899, HER51126) (Illus 15). Excavation of the area around Rodley Manor uncovered the remains of a substantial manorial complex dating to the 14th–16th century (Illus 3). The complex comprised the remains of three stone buildings, a hall, kitchen block and barn, set around a central courtyard and later linked by stone boundary walls. The kitchen block partly overlay the remains of the earlier ironworking activity (Barber and Alexander 2018, 13). A second barn was recorded in the northern part of the site and as noted, was on the same alignment, and roughly the same dimensions as the Highfield Hill structure. The northern barn at Lydney B North in contrast though appears to have been a long-lived structure, with repairs or modifications being made to the building in the 18th century (Barber and Alexander 2018, 20).

6.3 SITE FUNCTION AND ECONOMY

The Roman evidence from Highfield Hill represents the periphery of a larger complex of Roman buildings recorded at Archers Walk (Illus 3). The Roman remains at Archers Walk included three stone-built structures, one of which took the form of a tower like structure, possibly for the storage of grain (Boughton 2020, 19). As at Highfield Hill quantities of slag were recorded suggesting the presence of iron working in the vicinity. Preliminary assessment of the metalworking waste from Archers Walk suggested that most of this material had been brought into the site as ground consolidation, rather than reflecting large scale iron smelting on site (ibid, 32). The lesser quantity of primarily smelting slags from Highfield Hill almost certainly reflect the same activity. Overall, it is probable that the excavated remains at Highfield Hill relate to agricultural processes on the fringes of the settlement, forming part of a wider mixed economy based on agriculture and iron working, possibly on a seasonal basis (Fulford et al 1992, 200).

During the medieval period, the site forms part of a wider agricultural landscape associated with Rodley Manor (HER 11899), located to the west of the site (Illus 3, 18). Rodley Manor, initially known as Archers Hall, was established in the 13th century. The first record relating to a manor with tenants is dated to AD 1287, when it was granted to Llanthony priory. Previously, Alan Chamberlain of Walerun, Earl

of Warwick, had been granted around 45 acres at Archers Hall in Lydney in AD 1201 by the then owners of Tucknall Manor (Lowe 2003). It is unclear when Archers Hall became Rodley Manor but it was referred to as Rodley Manor by at least the mid-16th century. In AD 1540 William Kingscote passed Rodley Manor onto his son, and it was also during this period that Rodley Manor separated from the larger Tucknall Manor estates (Lowe 2003; Blackburn et al 2016).

Trial trenching by Wessex Archaeology across a series of earthworks associated with the remains of the post-medieval farmstead, established in the 18th century, revealed evidence of structural remains relating to an earlier phase of buildings and industrial activity dating to the 12th–14th centuries (WA 2003). Additional structural remains were recorded by Headland Archaeology during trial trenching in 2015 (Blackburn et al 2016). Further industrial activity within the area was recorded by Cotswold Archaeology during excavations in 2016, which included two successive circular shaft-furnaces, clay-extraction pits and a slag rich spread dating to the dating to the 13th or 14th century. This dating closely overlaps with historical records of metalworking within the area. Nicholls, in his review of the iron industry in the Forest of Dean, included a reference to John de Monmouth, acting on the behest of Henry III, granting Henry, Earl of Warwick, permission to operate a forge at Lydney (1866, 14). The medieval remains recorded at both Archers Walk and Highfield Hill are probably contemporary with this activity. As in the Roman period it seems that the manor complex was involved in a mixed economy centred on agriculture and iron working. The T-shaped drying oven, similar in form to that at Highfield Hill, probably belongs to this phase, although the dating of the feature is currently unclear (Barber and Alexander 2018, 11). The oven comprised a sub-circular fire pit associated with a vertical T-shaped cut, 4.2m long, 3.2m wide and 0.45m deep, containing clay-bonded stone flue walling (ibid).

During the later phases of activity, probably following the disuse of the furnaces, the site was redeveloped in the 14th–16th century, with the erection of a series of stone-built buildings relating to the manorial complex. It is probable that the medieval activity at Highfield Hill is contemporary with this later phase, forming part of the wider agricultural landscape associated with the manorial complex. The site was used less intensively in subsequent centuries, with layers of colluvium sealing the Roman and medieval features and may have largely fallen out of use. There is limited evidence for activity in the 18th century onwards when the field again formed part of a wider agricultural landscape associated with the later phases of Rodley Manor. The early manor buildings were abandoned and rebuilt in the 16th–18th centuries, with the whole area undergoing extensive landscaping in the 18th century (Barber and Alexander 2018, 21). A new series of farm buildings was established to the west of the older manorial complex in the 18th century and remained in use into the late 20th century (ibid).

6.4 HIGHFIELD HILL IN ITS WIDER CONTEXT

The Roman period

The Roman remains at Highfield Hill formed part of a wider agricultural and industrial landscape that has been subject to

numerous archaeological investigations over the years. Although very little evidence for iron working was recorded, the presence of large quantities of tap slag at Highfield Farm and Archers Walk indicate that iron smelting took place within the vicinity of the site. The Forest of Dean is one of three key zones of Roman iron production, including the Weald and the East Midlands, with over 70 smelting sites or possible smelting sites (Allen et al 2017, 181; Jones and Mattingly 1991). In the post-conquest period iron sources in the Forest of Dean were probably exploited to satisfy early Roman military requirements, including the Roman fortresses at Gloucester 21km to the north-east, and Caerleon, c 31km to the south-west (Allen et al 2017, 180). Following this, iron from the region was used extensively throughout the province, with production probably peaking around the second to early third century AD (ibid, 183).

The majority of the recorded smelting sites are defined based on the presence of dumps of slag, with few sites producing evidence of associated furnaces or hearths. Around Lydney the evidence for iron working can be broadly split into three categories:

- › sites with evidence for production in the form of hearths or furnaces
- › sites with evidence with evidence for extraction
- › probable production or waste sites defined by dumps of slag.

Sites with direct evidence for production, as noted, are limited, although evidence for iron working was recorded at Park Farm and Millend Lane, Blakeney (Illus 17). At Park Farm, 2.8km to the south-west, the remains of hearth bases and quantities of slag were recorded in association with a series of probable villa buildings (Fitchett 1986). The site itself is located 1.25km from a probable mine site at Lydney Park (Wheeler and Wheeler 1932; Walters 1993). At Lydney park several adits leading to iron workings were recorded and are broadly dated to the early to mid-Roman period, prior to the construction of a substantial temple in the later 3rd century AD (Casey and Hoffman 1999). It has been speculated that this temple may have potentially exercised some form of control over iron extraction and distribution in the area as means of providing revenues for the sanctuary (Fulford and Allen 1992, 204).

During excavations at Millend Lane, 4.6km to the north-east of Highfield Hill, evidence of iron working spanning the 3rd to 4th centuries AD was recorded (Illus 17). The remains of slab lined hearths/ovens alongside pits containing large quantities of slag were recorded (Barber and Holbrook 2000). At the Chesters villa site, c5km to the south-west, extensive evidence for iron working was recorded, comprising at least four furnaces and a large padstone building (Fulford and Allen 1992). The villa is one of three currently recorded villas recorded close to the right bank of the Severn Estuary, the other two sites include the villa at Park Farm and Boughspring, Tidenham. Close to the Chesters Villa, evidence of iron working dating to the mid- to late 2nd century to late 3rd or early 4th century AD, was recorded at Church Lane, Alvington (Hood 2013). As at Highfield Hill the earliest phases of the site were associated with a series of terraces which provided a flat surface for the subsequent construction of several features (ibid, 119). Among these was a single pit containing a mixture of smelting slags, cinder, grit and charcoal lumps (ibid).

Significant Roman slag deposits have been recorded at other sites in and around Lydney, including at Archers Walk immediately to the south and at land to the east of Federal Mogul, c2km to the south (Illus 17). No direct evidence for furnaces were revealed at either of these sites and, as indicated above, it was believed that most of the material at Archers Walk was brought into the site for use in ground consolidation for construction. Similar processes occur in the medieval period where slag was reused as hardcore for roads or infilling of land drains. At the Federal Mogul site large quantities of slag were recorded in two evaluations over 22ha; it was thought to be a very extensive iron production complex, occurring in amongst defined plots and structures, dating to the later Roman period (Brett.2004). At all of these sites there was only limited evidence for on-site smithing, which could indicate that they were primarily concerned with the processing of raw iron ores, with most subsequent metalworking taking place elsewhere.

These sites are typically clustered near the coast, with the Severn probably playing a key role in the distribution of iron from the region, with Lydney possibly functioning as a key port during the later Roman period (Walters 1993, 115). During the Roman period it is probable that the coastline was further inland than it is today (Allen 2001). A Roman road was recorded to the west of the development site (HER6212) and it was postulated that the road would pass through the northern half of Area B, but no evidence for it was detected during evaluation work by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2003). This road, known as the 'Dean Road', has been subject to debate but is currently thought to represent a probable medieval greenway rather than a road (Illus 17) (HER 5904).

Medieval agriculture and industry

During the medieval period a number of manorial complexes are established within Lydney including the previously discussed example at Rodley Manor. A further manorial complex was noted at Naas Court Farm to the south and was probably established in the 14th century (Wright 2008) (Illus 18). The manor was associated with a hamlet and may have replaced an earlier Anglo-Saxon settlement (HER 22125). Lydney itself is recorded as a manor with eight smallholders and a mill in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Moore 1982). The manorial complex at Rodley Manor probably practiced a mixed agriculture and iron working regime, with the latter providing a useful supplement to incomes (Pretty 1990,14) and is one of several sites with evidence of iron working during the period. Iron working is attested within the area throughout the medieval period and was one of the principal iron producing regions in the British Isles at this time. Documentary evidence for medieval iron working occurs in the 12th century when Henry II granted a charter to the Abbey of Falxley which specifies an iron work at Elton on the eastern side of the Forest of Dean; further charters under Henry III in 1220 note additional forges within the area (Nicholls 1866, 10). Notably these later charters included instructions to remove all forges operating in the Forest of Dean which were not part of the Kings demesne forges, partly to prevent the over exploitation of the woodland (ibid). In the following year, 1221, Henry, Earl of Warwick, along with several other individuals were granted licenses to operate forges within their estates (ibid).

As in the Roman period the primary evidence for iron working comes in the form of scattered slag deposits (Illus 18). Medieval slag deposits have been recorded at Tutnalls (Havard and Sheldon 2013), Crump Farm (HER22448) and Hurst Farm (HER23502) (Illus 18). Evaluation work by Wessex Archaeology in 2003 at Crump Farm uncovered the remains of a series of heavily truncated features including the remains of a probable furnace, which had been partly dismantled, and a series of waste pits (WA 2003, 15). At Hurst Farm, concentrations of smelted bloomer slag are known, although remain undated. At Highfield Lane, a number of slag deposits were recorded and were associated with iron bloomery smelting (Haines and Sausins 2014, 13). One other aspect of the iron working industry involved the recycling and use of pre-existing, Roman slag deposits, either as hardcore or surfacing material for roads and tracks or as cinders (Townley 2005,167; Baggs and Jurica 1996).

7 CONCLUSION

The archaeology of Highfield Hill adds to our growing understanding of the Roman and medieval period within the region and forms part of a wider pattern of sites practicing mixed economic regimes, focussed on agriculture and iron production. This site forms part of the outer edge of a larger Roman complex recorded at Archers Walk and is probably contemporary with a number of Roman farmsteads, villas and industrial sites around Lydney. The medieval remains are probably associated with the manorial complex at Rodley Farm, where evidence of iron working and agricultural activities were recorded.

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9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
1000	–	Layer	–	Plough-soil	>LOE	>LOE	0.25–0.30	Dark brown grey clayey silt. Agricultural plough soil.
1001	–	Layer	–	Subsoil/colluvium	>LOE	>LOE	0–0.10	Light grey brown clayey silt. Colluvium on ridge and towards base of hillslope, some plough scarring visible.
1002	–	Layer	–	Geological substrate	–	–	–	Medium Red brown 'purple' clay, variably exposed, mix of colours but predominantly dark pink. Along eastern side of site and west corner overlain directly by plough soil, and elsewhere below variable colluvial deposits, occasional plough scars.
1003	–	Layer	–	Geological substrate	N/A	N/A	>0.30–0.40	Grey sandstone. Outcrop on level ground in NW of site, surrounded by clays. Two bands within clays in eastern part, weathered and eroded bedrock. Some occasional plough scarring visible.
1004	–	Cut	–	Pit	1.10	1.30	0.10	Cut of pit. Irregular sub-circular in plan, with a flat uneven base, gently sloping sides. Filled by (1005).
1005	–	Deposit	[1004]	Deliberate backfill	1.10	1.30	0.10	Dark grey brown silty loam. Charcoal rich deposit, changes in colour to surrounding natural clay, likely as a result of being heat affected, suggesting burning in situ. No anthropological material present.
1006	1014	Cut	–	Pit	1.10	2.05	0.67	Cut of pit. Irregular in plan, vertical steep sided with irregular concave base. Shape of feature likely the result of following the seams in the rock geology. Probable extraction pit.
1007	1014	Deposit	[1006]	Secondary deposit	1.10	2.05	0.67	Light red brown silty clay. Colluvial fill. Some heavily abraded anthropogenic material present conducive with having washed into cut via surface run off.
1008	1014	Cut	–	Pit	1.09	3.10	0.49	Cut of pit. Sub-circular in plan, steep vertical edges and an uneven, flat base. Shape of feature likely the result of following the seams in the rock geology. Probable extraction pit.
1009	1014	Deposit	[1008]	Secondary deposit	1.09	3.10	0.49	Light red brown silty clay. A small amount of anthropogenic material present consisting of modern white glaze pottery.
1010	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	–	–	–	VOID
1011	1015	Deposit	–	Midden/industrial refuse	1.13	1.79	0.26	Medium grey brown silty sand deposit. Contains large amounts of heat affected stone. Looks to be a dump of waste material.
1012	–	Cut	(1013)	Cut of pit	>0.76	>1.45	0.41	Cut of pit. Sub-circular in plan, with a flat uneven base. Function of feature likely for extraction.
1013	–	Deposit	[1012]	Deliberate backfill	>0.76	>1.45	0.41	Dark grey brown silty clay. Contains abundant charcoal and abundant iron slag.
1014	–	Group number	[1006] and [1008]	Group number assigned to quarry pits	7.70	2.50	0.67	Group number for quarry pits [1006] and [1008].
1015	–	Group number	[1010] and [1020]	Midden/industrial refuse	13.2	9.90	0.36	Group number for amorphous spread of heated affected stone including [1010] and [1020].
1016	–	Cut	–	Ditch	2.10	0.95	0.43	Cut of ditch terminus. Linear in plan, aligned N/S. Steep sides and a concave base. Contained a single deliberate backfill.
1017	–	Deposit	[1016]	Deliberate backfill	2.10	0.95	0.43	Dark grey brown silty clay mottled with black. Includes frequent stone chips, some of which show signs of being heat affected.
1018	–	Cut	–	Pit	>2.80	>1.00	0.45	Cut of pit. Irregular, sub-oval in plan with irregular sides and a concave irregular base. Contains some burnt materials.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
1019	—	Deposit	[1018]	Secondary deposit	>2.80	>1.00	0.45	Medium grey brown, silty clay deposit containing frequent rocks and rare charcoal flecks.
1020	VOID	VOID	—	VOID				VOID
1021	1015	Deposit	—	Midden/industrial refuse	>1.73	1.50	0.36	Medium grey brown silty clay containing occasion charcoal. Deposit appears to be part of a larger spread of burnt material and heat affected stone.
1022	—	Cut	—	Pit	0.89	1.60	0.42	Cut of pit. Steep concave sides with concave, almost flat base. Contained deliberate backfill with heat affected stone.
1023	—	Deposit	[1022]	Deliberate backfill	0.89	1.60	0.42	Dark grey brown silty clay containing abundant small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Abundance of heat affected stone present, could indicate deliberate dumping of burnt deposit from part of a process for ore extraction.
1024	—	Cut	—	—	0.90	0.90	0.32	Cut number assigned by excavator to record on dGPS.
1025	—	Deposit	[1024]	Colluvium	0.90	0.90	0.32	Medium grey brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks. Full extent of spread is unclear as it is covered by a thin layer of colluvium in some areas.
1026	—	Cut	—	Bioturbation	0.58	0.45	0.05	sub-circular in plan. Shallow concave sides with concave base.
1027	—	Deposit	[1026]	Secondary deposit	0.58	0.45	0.05	Medium grey brown silty clay with abundant flecks of charcoal.
1028	—	Deposit	[1032]	Secondary deposit	2.01	1.90	0.11	Medium grey brown sandy clay. Rare charcoal fragments and heat affected stone inclusions.
1029	—	Deposit	[1032]	Secondary deposit	1.70	1.90	0.24	Light grey brown silty clayey sand containing occasional charcoal flecks and gravel.
1030	—	Deposit	[1032]	Primary deposit	1.90	0.61	0.37	Mixed red brown and medium grey sandy clay with few flecks of charcoal.
1031	—	Deposit	[1032]	Primary deposit	1.40	1.90	0.10	Dark red brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and manganese
1032	—	Cut	—	Pit	2.01	1.00–1.90	0.42	Cut of pit. Sub-circular in plan, with steep side and irregular, uneven, base. Fills also anthropogenically sterile. Potentially part of clearing of site for conversion to agriculture.
1033		Void	—	Void				Void
1034	—	Deposit	[1033]	Midden/industrial refuse	1.50	1.50	0.49	Dark grey brown silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal. Deposit contains slightly burnt organic material.
1035	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>100.00	15.00–40.00	>0.20	Medium grey brown but variable sandy clay matrix. Contains frequent iron slag, charcoal fragments and coal. Inclusions are random and colour variants appear in bands/patches. Deposit seemingly sits within two channels and ‘pools’ towards lowest point of site.
1036		Void	—	Void				Void
1037	—	Deposit	—	Midden/industrial refuse	1.50	1.50	0.15	Dark grey brown silty clay. Contains some burnt organic material and heat affected stone.
1038	—	Cut	—	Bioturbation	1.06	0.85	0.16	Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides with uneven base, shows no sign of intentional shaping. Contains single fill (1039).
1039	—	Deposit	[1038]	Secondary deposit	1.06	0.85	0.16	Light red brown sandy clay containing rare mineralised charcoal and small infrequent mudstone. Anthropogenically sterile homogenous fill.
1040	—	Cut	—	Pit	>1.00	>0.70	0.25	Cut of pit. Sub-circular in plan, gradual concave sides with uneven base. Probable quarry pit located at north west end of site. Looks to be cut into a sandstone geology. Filled by (1041).
1041	—	Deposit	—	Secondary deposit	>1.00	>0.70	0.25	Medium red brown silty clay. Deposit does not appear to be deliberate dump of material, but more likely natural surface run off.
1042	—	Group no	[1033] & [1036]	Midden/industrial refuse	7.30	7.60	0.49	Group number for spread of burnt material including [1033] and [1036].

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
1043	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	—	—	0.09	Light grey brown clayey sand, very fine grained. Wavy interface suggests waterborne deposit. Includes frequent charcoal flecks and occasional pottery.
1044	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	Extent unknown	Extent unknown	0.10	Light brown clayey sand filling gaps between underlying stones. Occasional pottery and slag present. Occasional charcoal flecks.
1045	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>30.00	1.50–4.00	0.23	Medium grey brown clayey sand. Contains charcoal fragments, coal fragments, occasional slag and occasional pottery.
1046	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	9.00	7.00	>L.O.E	Medium grey brown sandy silty clay frequented with iron slag, coal fragments and flecks of charcoal.
1047	—	Deposit	[1048]	Secondary deposit	2.40	1.80	Not excavated	Medium grey brown sandy clay recorded in plan only. Angular heat affected stones visible 2–10cm long. Looks similar to material in [1036] to the west.
1048	—	Cut	—	Bioturbation/tree throw	2.40	1.80	Not excavated	Sub-circular cut into colluvial material, looks similar to [1032] to the south east. Recorded in plan only.
1049	—	Deposit	[1048]	Secondary deposit	2.10	2.00	Not excavated	Medium grey sand clay, recorded in plan only, randomly distributed, relatively dense coal, charcoal and angular mudstone visible. Also contains some small patches of yellow clay.
1050	—	Cut	—	Bioturbation/tree throw	2.10	2.00	Not excavated	Sub-circular in plan. Recorded in plan only. Stratigraphically is post-med in an area under stripped, colluvium at break of hill slope.
1051	—	Deposit	[1050]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	Not excavated	Medium grey brown sandy clay containing frequent heat affected stone and charcoal. Irregular patch of material within colluvium almost identical in appearance in plan to [1036] to south-west.
1052	—	Deposit	—	Midden/industrial refuse	2.70	0.60	0.18	Dark grey brown sandy clay containing abundant slag and charcoal fragments. Appeared as a discrete feature pre-ex but excavation led to conclusion that deposit is not contained within a cut.
1053	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	2.70	0.60	0.32	Medium red brown sandy clay containing a few fragments of heavily abraded pottery and abundant mudstone.
1054	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	0.52	0.70	0.12	Medium red brown slightly sandy silty clay. Contains rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
1055	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	0.52	0.70	0.37	Medium red brown sandy silty clay. Contains rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
1056	—	Deposit	[1074]	Fill of land drain cut	0.83	>0.10	0.26	Medium red brown silty clay containing rare stones and charcoal. Deposit appears to be in line with a land drain, could be redeposited colluvial deposit.
1057	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	0.83	1.00	0.26	Dark grey brown sandy silty clay. Contains sub-angular stones, common charcoal and some heat affected stone. Deposit of burnt material, mostly organic, iron slag and heat affected stone. Possibly part of a dump of material which has been washed down the hill.
1058	—	Deposit	—	Geological formation	0.52	0.93	0.15	Light grey brown silty clay with sub-angular stones and rare charcoal flecks contained within.
1059	1101	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>1.00	1.31	0.25	Medium grey brown clayey sand frequented with charcoal, sub-angular stones, occasional abraded pottery and rare slag.
1060	1101	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>1.00	0.85	0.06	Medium grey brown clayey sand containing rare charcoal, frequent sub-angular stones and occasional pottery.
1061	1101	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>1.00	>1.00	0.15	Medium grey brown clayey sand. Contains charcoal fragments, coal fragments, occasional slag and occasional pottery.
1062	1101	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>1.00	>0.92	0.10	Mixed light grey, light brown, dark pink sandy clay deposit. Includes occasional charcoal fragments and flat, slab like mudstones measuring 10–20cm.
1063	1101	Deposit	—	Colluvium	Extent unknown	Extent unknown	0.20	Variably light grey, medium grey brown clayey sand. Contains charcoal fragments, coal fragments, occasional slag and occasional pottery.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
1064	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>1.40	>1.00	0.15	Light grey brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal, rare coal and sub-angular stones. Heterogenous, poorly sorted material, irregularly orientated stone.
1065	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	3.6	>1.00	0.20	Medium red brown sandy clay including occasional angular mudstone and heavily abraded pottery.
1066	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	1.65	>1.0	0.15	Dark red brown silty clay, containing large angular rocks. A heterogenous mottled deposit similar to surrounding geology.
1067	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	2.20	>1.00	0.10	Dark brown red silty clay containing large angular stones, otherwise similar to surrounding geology.
1068	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	0.60	>1.00	0.05	Medium grey brown silty clay deposit containing frequent angular stones, similar to surrounding geology.
1069	—	Deposit	—	Midden waste	1.90	>1.00	0.16	Dark grey brown silty clay containing frequent pottery, charcoal and stones. Distinct dark deposit seems to have followed a tipping line. Inclusions much less abraded than similar pieces found elsewhere on site.
1070	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	1.05	>1.00	0.26	Medium red brown silty clay containing occasional medium angular stones and frequent abraded pottery. Heterogenous mottled deposit similar to surrounding geology.
1071	VOID							
1072	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>2.70	1.10	0.25	Medium red brown silty clay deposit containing occasional charcoal flecks and abraded pottery.
1073	—	Deposit	—	Hill wash deposit	>2.70	1.10	0.20	Dark grey brown silty clay containing sub-angular and sub-rounded stone, occasional charcoal and an abundance of iron slag material.
1074	—	Cut	—	Cut of land drain/soak away	>2.70	>1.10	0.42	Cut for land drain/soak away. Modern in origin. Filled by (1056) cutting through dark organic/burnt deposit (1073).
1075	VOID							
1076	—	Deposit	—	Geological formation	0.80	>1.00	Not excavated	Variable coloured deposit, lime green, yellow and light blue, silty clay. Probably chemical alteration from cess/sewer system running through. Deposit is contained within a line of large flat slab like stones, possible indicator of French drain system.
1077	1042	Deposit	—	Midden/industrial refuse	9.50	4.40	>0.22–0.44	Dark grey brown sandy silty clay containing sub-angular stones and occasional slag.
1078	—	Deposit	—	Midden/industrial refuse	3.20	2.45	Not excavated	Dark grey brown sandy silty clay containing sub-angular stones and occasional slag. Recorded in plan, inclusions visible from the surface.
1079	—	Deposit	—	Midden/industrial refuse	>1.75	1.10	0.16	Dark grey brown sandy silty clay containing sub-angular stones and occasional heat affected stone and slag.
1080	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>1.75	>1.10	0.06	Light red brown sandy silty clay. Contains rare coal and occasional charcoal flecks and abraded pottery.
1081	—	Deposit	—	Consolidation/deliberate deposit	>6.28	2.30	0.05–0.20	Medium grey brown sandy clay containing abundant large mud stone slabs and occasional blocks. Stones have appearance of being placed/laid as part of an infilling process.
1082	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	Extent unknown	Extent unknown	~0.10	Light grey brown clayey sand. Fine grained deposit relatively well sorted. Pottery recovered from deposit, generally well abraded.
1083	—	Deposit	—	Colluvium	>1.90	>14.00	0.26	Light red brown slightly stoney silty clay containing sub-angular stones and occasional slag.
1084	—	Deposit	—	Midden/industrial refuse	>1.90	>9.15	0.30	Dark grey brown silty clay containing frequent slag, medium sub-angular stones and heat affected stone. Deposit defined by its concentrated amount of slag material. Undulating nature of deposit due to hill wash or possible ploughing.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
1085	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>1.90	>14.00	0.32	Dark red brown stoney silty clay containing sub-angular stones. Variable deposit, anthropogenically sterile.
1086	–	Deposit	–	Midden/industrial refuse	>1.90	>1.90	0.10	Dark grey brown silty clay medium sub-angular stones and heat affected stone. Undulating nature of deposit due to hill wash or possible ploughing.
1087	–	Deposit	–	Deliberate backfill	>1.00	0.85	0.11	Light grey stones placed in silty sand, surrounded by occasional charcoal fragments. No formal sense of 'structure' but consistency in selection of slabs and all laid flat.
1088	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>1.00	2.22	0.10	Mid grey brown, slightly silty sandy clay containing gravel, sub-angular stones, rare coal fragments and flecks of occasional charcoal. Inclusions are poorly sorted and one vert abraded sherd of pottery present.
1089	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>1.00	0.97	0.15	Medium grey brown clayey sand containing occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stones all poorly sorted.
1090	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>1.00	0.93	0.11	Pinkish mid-dark grey slightly sandy clay containing sub-rounded gravel and rare charcoal flecks. Similar character to surrounding geological deposits.
1091	–	Deposit	–	Geological formation	>1.00	1.03	0.15	Dark yellow brown clayey sand. Patches of eroding bedrock in deposit, few charcoal flecks. Possible weather erosion of bedrock on side of hill gully.
1092	–	Deposit	–	Geological formation	>1.00	0.87	0.10	Light yellow brown slightly sandy clay containing occasional charcoal, slag and abraded pottery. Likely endured similar process to (1091).
1093	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>0.90	2.20	0.16	Medium grey brown stoney slightly sandy silty clay containing sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal and rare heat affected stone.
1094	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>0.90	2.20	0.20	Light red brown fine silty clay containing flecks of manganese. No anthropogenic material present.
1095	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	Across Nth of site	>7.00	0.31	Medium grey brown stoney sandy clay including occasional coal fragments and charcoal. Anthropogenically sterile.
1096	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	Extent unknown	Extent unknown	0.24	Light grey brown sandy clay with rare gravel stones. Fine grained, homogenous, well sorted, low energy deposit. Probably surface run off.
1097	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	Extent unknown	Extent unknown	0.22	Light red brown slightly sandy clay containing frequent, poorly sorted, small angular stones. Material similar to some of the surrounding natural clays but less compact and stoney. Probably largely deriving from geology.
1098	–	Deposit	–	Geological formation	Extent unknown	Extent unknown	0.15	Medium red brown silty clay containing frequent angular slabs of stone. Very similar to natural clays but with a high stone content.
1099	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>1.00	2.80	0.17	Medium red brown silty clay containing large angular stones, round mudstone and occasional charcoal. Deposit similar to surrounding geology in appearance though texture is significantly more silty. Mottled with brown streaks from mudstone and flecks of bedrock. One piece of coal observed around 4cm in diameter, not retained.
1100	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>1.00	2.80	0.07	Medium red brown silty clay containing small dark stones. Deposit characteristics are heavily derived from surrounding geological formations.
1101	–	Group number	–	Hill gully	37.00	5.00	0.50	NW-SE oriented natural gully on hill slope
1102	–	Group number	–	Hill gully	54.00	4.30	0.50	WNW-ESE oriented natural gully on hill slope
2001	–	Layer	–	Ploughsoil	>LOE	>LOE	0.32	Dark red brown sandy loam. Agricultural Ploughsoil
2002	–	Layer	–	Subsoil/colluvium	>LOE	>LOE	0.12	Medium Red Brown sandy clay. Geologically formed subsoil.
2003	–	Layer	–	Colluvium	>LOE	>LOE	0.38	Medium yellow brown sandy silt. Hillwash formed on the SE extent of hillock located in the south of excavation Area A

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2004	—	Layer	—	Geological substrate	N/A	N/A	N/A	Medium red brown sandy clay with outcrops of iron stone (comprising of the sedimentary geology)
2005	—	Group Number	—	Trackway	35.5	5.25–6	0.07–0.10	Roughly constructed track laid within depression in the landscape. Composed of large blocks of limestone, re-used building material for the central camber with sub-rounded and sub-angular cobbled sandstone for the main carriageway.
2006	—	Group number	—	Enclosure	35.5	4	0.95	Linear ditch aligned E/W. Potential enclosing area containing farmstead complex. Sealed by track 2005
2007	—	Layer	—	Colluvium	N/A	N/A	>0.60	Medium red brown sandy clay. Accumulation of hillwash located at base of slope, central to Excavation Area A. Potential remnants of a combe.
2008	—	Cut	—	Pit	N/A	0.60m	0.18	Cut of pit. Sub-circular in plan with gradual concave sides and base. Contains a single deliberate backfill (2009)
2009	—	Deposit	[2008]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.18	Medium red brown sandy clay with abundance sub-angular slag (0–0.14m). No artefactual materials recovered.
2010	—	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	0.45	0.06	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. Shallow concave sides and base. Contains a single primary deposit. Potentially remnants of drainage ditch associated with early modern land division.
2011	—	Deposit	[2010]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.06	Medium red brown silty sand with few flecks of manganese and sandstone fragments. A few fragments of glass recovered.
2012	—	Structure number	[2134]	Wall	9.42	0.76	0.08	Retaining wall. Linear in plan, aligned E/W.
2013	—	Cut	[2134]	Foundation cut	9.42	0.76	0.08	Construction cut of wall. Linear in plan, aligned E/W. Vertical sides and flat base.
2014	—	Cut	—	Pit	>2	>2	>1	Cut of pit. Elongated, sub-rectangular in plan. Steep, gradual concave sides. Full depth not established. Contains a series of deliberate backfilling events (2015, 2016) and re-deposited natural (2017). Potentially remnants of pond.
2015	—	Deposit	[2014]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	>1	Medium grey brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone (demolition rubble) and agricultural soil. Contained barbed wire, tile, blue white china. Artefacts noted but not retained.
2016	—	Deposit	[2014]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.10	Medium grey brown silty clay. Distinctly humic/organic in nature and evidence of bioturbation/root disturbance.
2017	—	Deposit	[2014]	Re-deposited natural	N/A	N/A	>1	Medium yellow brown 'orange' clay. Firm and compact clay sealing land depression.
2018	—	VOID	—	VOID	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID
2019	2006	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	3.90	0.95	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned E/W. Steep sided on the northern extent, gradual to the south, concave base. Contains a series of primary (2020) and secondary deposition (2021, 2022, 2023).
2020	—	Deposit	[2019]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.20	Medium grey brown clayey silt with frequent sub-angular ironstone (0–0.07). Few sherds of pottery recovered.
2021	—	Deposit	[2019]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.18	Medium grey brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular ironstone (0–0.14). Potential slumping from an associated bank located on the southern edge. No artefactual materials recovered.
2022	—	Deposit	[2019]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.12	Medium grey brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular ironstone (0–0.10). Potential slumping from an associated bank located along the southern edge. Few sherds of pottery recovered.
2023	—	Deposit	[2019]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.25	Light grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular ironstone (0–0.03) and flecks of charcoal. Spindle Whorl 205 recovered from deposit.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2024	—	Deposit	[2019]	Tertiary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.2	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Fine and friable humic/organic material. Accumulation of material as a result of gradual erosion of surrounding land surface. Few sherds of pottery, tile and fragments of slag.
2025	2005	Structure	—	Trackway	3.1	>2	0.2	Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. Composed of large assortment of limestone (0.02-0.10), potentially re-used building material, forming central camber. Small cobbles (0-0.06) making up the remaining part of the track.
2026	—	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	0.55	0.06	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. Shallow concave sides and base. Contains a single primary deposit. Potentially remnants of drainage ditch associated with early modern land division.
2027	—	Deposit	[2026]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.06	Medium red brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded ironstone and sandstone (0-0.02).
2028	—	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	0.66	0.22	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned N/S. Shallow concave sides with concave base. Potentially remnants of drainage ditch associated with early modern land division.
2029	—	Deposit	[2028]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.22	Medium grey brown silty clay with few sub-rounded sandstone and flecks of manganese. Few fragments of red brick retained.
2030		Structure Number		Corn Dryer/Malting Oven	2.50	3.10	0.20	Group number assigned for the outer structure wall [2081], charcoal rich deposit (2032), Demolition (2066) and floor surface
2031	2030	Deposit	—	Subsoil/Colluvium	2.60	1.30	0.17	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded ironstone and flecks of charcoal. Remnants of hillwash and agricultural formed deposit overlying structure 2030. Same as (2003). Few sherds of pottery and CBM recovered.
2032	2030	Deposit	—	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.20	Dark grey black silty clay with occasional sub-rounded ironstone (0-0.08) and abundant in charcoal. Humic/organic material. Potentially related to the active use of structure 2030/rake out material. Few sherds of pottery recovered.
2033	2042	Cut	—	Foundation cut	>1	0.75	0.14	Construction cut of Wall. Linear in plan, aligned E/W, located on the N extent of structure 2042. Gradual concave sides with concave base. External wall for sub-rectangular structure 2042.
2034	2042	Deposit	[2033]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.14	Medium grey brown silty clay. Contains a rough assortment of limestone associated with lower coursing of stone-built structure. A single abraded sherd of pottery recovered.
2035	—	Group number	[2014] and [2046]	Pit/Pond	30	9	>1m	Group number assigned for backfilled pond.
2036	—	Structure number	—	Surface	1.60	0.65	0.14	Medium grey brown silty clay with abundant of large sub-rounded limestone (re-used building material) (0-0.26). Laid surface composed of large assortment of limestone. Truncated by 2035, limiting further investigation and interpretation.
2037	2036	Deposit	—	Deliberate deposit/ In-situ	1.6	0.65	0.14	Medium grey brown silty clay with rare flecks of charcoal. Contains small sub-rounded limestone cobbles. Potentially the remnants of a metallised surface.
2038	2006	Structure	—	Trackway	>2	3.85	0.40	Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. Composed of large assortment of limestone (0-0.26), potentially re-used building material, forming central camber. Small cobbles (0-0.06) making up the remaining part of the track.
2039		VOID		VOID	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID
2040	2006	Cut	—	Ditch	>2	0.75	0.11	Cut of Ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. steep concave edges with concave base. Potentially drainage ditch associated with track way 2006. Contains a single primary deposit
2041	2006	Deposit	[2040]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.11	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded ironstone (0-0.10) and flecks of charcoal. Gradual accumulation of materials through general erosion of land surface and colluvium/hillwash.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2042	—	Structure number	—	Stone-built structure	20	10	N/A	Sub-rectangular structure composed of external walls and sub-divisions. Contains probable corn dryer/malting oven 2030.
2043	2042	Cut	—	Foundation Cut	>1	0.49	0.17	Construction cut of Wall. Linear in plan, aligned N/S, located on the SE extent of structure 2042. Steep concave sides with concave, almost flat base. External wall for sub-rectangular structure 2042.
2044	2042	Deposit	[2043]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.17	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular limestone (0-0.12) and flecks of charcoal. Potential remnants of lower course of stone-built structure.
2045	2042	Structure	[2043]	Wall	0.6	0.4	0.17	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0.07-0.34).
2046	2035	Cut	—	Pit	>0.30	>0.70	>0.20	Cut of pit. Elongated, sub-circular in plan. Steep concave edge. Full extent not established. Potentially remnant of backfilled settling pond.
2047	2035	Deposit	[2046]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	>0.20	Medium grey brown silty clay with few sub-rounded limestone (0-0.08).
2048	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID
2049	2042	Structure	[2046]	Wall	>1.90	0.90	0.06	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0.05-0.20).
2050	2005	Structure	—	Trackway	>2	3.85	0.40	Construction cut for Trackway?
2051	2042	Deposit	—	Demolition debris	>3	>3	0.15	Medium grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone (0-0.18). Deposit located to the S extent of structure 2042. Demolition rubble related to structure 2042.
2052	2042	Cut	—	Foundation Cut	>0.31	0.40	0.08	Construction cut for a beam. Linear in plan, aligned NW/SE, located on the SE extent of structure 2042. Potential internal sub-division.
2053	2042	Deposit	[2052]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.08	Medium red brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded limestone (0-0.06) and flecks of manganese.
2054	2042	Cut	—	Foundation Cut	>0.50	0.54	0.06	Construction cut of wall. Linear in plan, aligned NW/SE, located on the S extent of structure 2042. Steep concave sides with concave, almost flat base. External wall for sub-rectangular structure 2042.
2055	2042	Structure	[2054]	Wall	>0.40	0.40	0.06	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0.04-0.17).
2056	2042	Deposit	[2054]	Deliberate backfill	>0.50	0.54	0.06	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded limestone (0-0.08) and flecks of charcoal.
2057	2042	Cut	—	Foundation Cut	>0.60	1.07	0.30	Construction cut of wall. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW, located on the S extent of structure 2042. Steep concave sides with uneven base. External wall for sub-rectangular structure 2042.
2058	2042	Structure	[2057]	Wall	>0.60	0.55	0.30	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0.04-0.17).
2059	2042	Deposit	[2057]	Deliberate backfill	>0.60	1.07	0.30	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded limestone (0-0.09) and flecks of charcoal. Few sherds of pottery recovered.
2060	2042	Cut	—	Ditch/Foundation Cut	>0.60	1.20	0.29	Cut of ditch/potential construction cut of removed/grubbed-out Wall. Linear in plan, aligned NW/SE, located in the N extent of structure 2042. Gradual concave sides with concave base.
2061	2042	Structure	[2060]	Wall	>0.60	1.20	0.29	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0.11-0.35).
2062	2042	Deposit	[2060]	Deliberate backfill	>0.60	1.20	0.29	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional limestone (0-0.15) and flecks of charcoal. Few sherds of pottery recovered.
2063	2042	Cut	—	Ditch/Foundation cut	>0.70	0.70	0.20	Cut of ditch/potential construction cut of removed/grubbed-out Wall. Linear in plan, aligned NW/SE, located in the N extent of structure 2042. Gradual concave sides with concave base.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2064	2042	Structure	[2063]	Wall	>0.70	0.70	0.20	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0.05-0.35).
2065	2042	Deposit	[2063]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.20	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded limestone (0-0.12). Gradual accumulation of materials potentially from erosion of surrounding land surface. Few sherds of pottery recovered.
2066	2042	Deposit		Demolition debris	3.40	1.60	0.20	Medium grey brown silty clay with moderate-abundant sub-circular and sub-angular limestone (0-0.26). Demolition deposit associated with structure 2042. Located E extent of corn dryer/malting oven 2030. Few sherds of pottery recovered.
2067	2042	Cut	—	Post-hole	0.40	0.58	0.10	Cut of post-hole. Sub-circular in plan. Steep concave sides with concave, almost flat base. Contains a single secondary deposit with potential post packing in-situ. Associated with structure 2042.
2068	2042	Deposit	[2067]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	Medium grey brown silty clay with abundant large sub-angular limestone (0-0.24) and flecks of charcoal. Limestone potentially evidence of post-packing.
2069	2105	Structure	[2105]	Wall	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same as [2105]
2070	2103	Cut	—	Ditch	>0.80	1.93	0.42	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NW/SE. Gradual concave sides and concave base. Potential drainage ditch enclosing area containing structure 2090. Contains two clear phases of deposition.
2071	2103	Deposit	2070	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.34	Medium yellow brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular ironstone (0-0.12) and flecks of manganese and charcoal. Contains materials suggesting domestic and structural refuse. Moderate assemblage of pottery, CBM and slag recovered.
2072	2103	Deposit	2070	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.09	Medium red brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and manganese. Potential evidence of drainage function to feature. Few sherds of pottery and CBM retained.
2073	2103	Cut	—	Ditch	>0.70	0.72	0.18	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned N/S. Shallow concave sides with concave base. Potentially drainage ditch enclosing area containing structure 2090. Contains two clear phases of deposition.
2074	2103	Deposit	[2073]	Deliberate backfill	>0.70	0.60	0.08	Dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded limestone (0-0.14) and flecks of manganese and charcoal. Contains materials reflecting domestic and structural refuse. Few sherds of pottery, CBM, Slag and worked Stone 210 and 211 retained.
2075	2103	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	1.65	0.28	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned E/W. Gradual concave sides with concave base. Potentially drainage ditch enclosing area containing structure 2090. Contains multiple depositional phases reflecting longevity of use and management.
2076	2103	Deposit	[2075]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A		Dark grey brown silty clay with abundant flat 'tabular' sub-angular limestone (0-0.32) and flecks of charcoal and manganese. Suggestion that stones were laid to allow for drainage. Few sherds of pottery, CBM, Slag and worked stone 203 retained.
2077	2103	Deposit	[2075]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.14	Medium red brown sandy clay with occasional ironstone (0-0.06).
2078	2103	Deposit	[2075]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.08	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent flecks of manganese.
2079	2103	Deposit	[2075]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.13	Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and manganese.
2080	2103	Deposit	[2075]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.09	Dark red brown sandy clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and manganese. Few sherds of pottery and slag.
2081	2030	Structure	—	External wall and flue	3.10	2	0.15	North-west wall of corn dryer. Composed of limestone blocks each measuring 0.15-0.32x0.12-0.32x0.07x0.10m orientated N/S. The flue potentially in the north-west of structure 2042

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2082	2042	Cut	—	Ditch/Foundation cut	>1	1.10	0.22	Cut of ditch/potential construction cut of removed/grubbed-out Wall. Linear in plan, aligned NW/SE, located in the N extent of structure 2042. Gradual concave sides with concave base.
2083	2042	Deposit	[2082]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.22	Medium grey brown silty clay with small to large sub-angular limestone (0-0.16) and occasional flecks of charcoal. Few sherds of pottery retained.
2084	2103	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	1.60	0.44	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW, located in the S extent of drainage ditch 2103. Gradual concave sides with concave base. Contains two clear phases of deposition.
2085	2103	Deposit	2084	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.17	Medium red brown sandy clay with frequent fleck of manganese and charcoal.
2086	2103	Deposit	2084	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.30	Dark red brown silt clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and manganese. Few sherds of pottery retained.
2087	2103	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	1.10	0.14	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NW/SE. Shallow concave edges and concave base. Contains a single primary deposition. Severely truncated by machining limiting interpretation and recording.
2088	2103	Deposit	2087	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.14	Light grey brown silty clay with moderate flecks of iron panning and manganese. A single sherd of abraded pottery retained.
2089	—	Deposit	3087	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.11	Medium red brown sandy clay with flecks of manganese. A single abraded sherd of pottery retained.
2090	—	Structure number	—	Post-hole built structure	13	4m	N/A	Sub-rectangular structure composed of post-holes and beam slot.
2091	2090	Cut	—	Post-hole	N/A	0.24	0.17	Cut of post hole. Sub-circular in plan, steep concave sides with concave base. Contains a single secondary deposition.
2092	2090	Deposit	[2091]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.17	Medium grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular ironstone and iron panning. A few abraded sherds of pottery retained.
2093	2090	Cut	—	Post-hole	0.42	0.60	0.10	Cut of post hole. Sub-circular in plan, steep concave sides with concave base. Contains a single secondary deposition.
2094	2090	Deposit	[2093]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	Medium grey brown silty sand clay with few flecks of iron panning and manganese.
2095	2090	Cut	—	Post Pit	0.80	0.81	0.37	Cut of pit. Sub-rectangular in plan with vertical steep edges and flat base. Potential pad for a load bearing post associated with structure 2090.
2096	2090	Deposit	[2095]	Deliberate/In-situ post pad	N/A	N/A	0.05	Deliberately laid stone base, consisting of flat 'tabular' limestone (0.12-0.25).
2097	2090	Deposit	[2095]	Deliberate backfill/post packing	N/A	N/A	0.33	Dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular limestone (0-0.17). Remnants of packing to support a post.
2098	2090	Deposit	[2095]	Deliberate backfill/post packing	N/A	N/A	0.27	Dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular limestone (0-0.17). Remnants of packing to support a post.
2099	2090	Deposit	[2095]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.33	Medium red brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular ironstone. Formed due to collapse of surrounding land surface after removal of post.
2100	2090	Cut	—	Foundation cut	1.66	0.46	0.21	Construction cut for beam slot. Linear in plan, aligned E/W, located on the S extent of structure 2090. Steep vertical sides with concave almost flat base. Contains two clear phases of deposition.
2101	2090	Deposit	[2100]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.06	Medium yellow brown clay. Homogenous sterile material. Potentially bedding material laid as part of the insertion/construction of beam.
2102	2090	Deposit	[2100]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.19	Medium grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular iron stone. Formed due to the collapse of surrounding land surface and deliberate backfilling events after removal of beam/post.
2103	—	Group number	[2019]	Ditched enclosure	N/A	1.02	0.42	Sub-rectangular ditch, enclosing post-built structure 2090. Potential drainage system.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2104	–	Deposit	[2075]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.11	Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and manganese.
2105	–	Structure	[2107]	Wall	9.34	0.50	0.01	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0-0.26). Severe horizontal truncation by machine limiting recording and interpretation.
2106	2105	Deposit	[2107]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.01	Medium grey brown silty clay. Remnants of infill related to wall construction.
2107	2105	Cut	–	Foundation cut	>9.34	0.50	0.01	Construction Cut for Wall. Linear in plan, aligned E/W. Due to horizontal truncation, recording and interpretation limited.
2108	2005	Structure	–	Trackway	>1	3.63	0.15	Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. Composed of large assortment of limestone (0-0.30), potentially re-used building material, forming central camber. Small cobbles (0-0.04) making up the remaining part of the track.
2109	–	Deposit	–	Colluvium	N/A	N/A	0.15	Medium grey brown sandy silty clay with occasional sub-angular ironstone. Deposit beneath trackway [2108]
2110	2005	Cut	–	Ditch	>1	0.94	0.37	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. Steep concave sides with concave base. Contains a single secondary deposition. Probable drainage ditch associated with Trackway 2005
2111	2005	Deposit	[2110]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.37	Medium grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-rounded limestone (0-0.12) and flecks of charcoal. Probable derived through natural process, gradual accumulation of materials washed from roadside during use/disuse of feature.
2112	–	Cut	–	Ditch/Terracing	>1.8	>1.2	0.40	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned E/W. Gradual concave sides with concave base. Respecting the orientation of trackway 2005 which is stratigraphically above. Potentially evidence for terracing into the hillside to manage colluvial/hillwash. Contains a single clear phase of deposition.
2113	–	Deposit	[2112]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.28	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular ironstone and flecks of charcoal. Potentially formed as a result of colluvium/hillwash collecting within cutting into the hillside. Contains few sherds of pottery and CBM.
2114	2005	Structure	–	Trackway	>1.80	>0.90	0.07	Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. Exposed layer of small cobbles (0-0.06).
2115	2003	Deposit	–	Colluvium	>1.80	>1.90	0.30	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded ironstone (0-0.08) and flecks of charcoal. Sealing remnants of trackway 2005
2116	2006	Deposit	–	Deposit	N/A	N/A	N/A	Medium grey brown silt clay. Latest deposit of ditch 2006. Exposed in plan. Located beneath trackway 2005
2117	2103	Cut	–	Ditch	>0.53	0.31	0.09	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned N/S. Steep concave sides with concave base. Contains single phase of deposition.
2118	2103	Deposit	[2117]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.09	Medium red brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal.
2119		Cut		Post-hole	N/A	0.4	0.10	Cut of post-hole. Sub-circular in plan with concave sides and base.
2120		Deposit	[2119]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	Medium grey brown silty sandy clay.
2121	–	Cut	–	Pit	N/A	0.82	0.16	Cut of pit. Sub-circular in plan. Gradual concave sides with concave base. Subjected to a degree of horizontal truncation by machining limiting recording and interpretation. Potential related to structure 2103.
2122	2090	Deposit	[2121]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	Medium yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.
2123	2090	Deposit	[2121]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.06	Medium red brown sandy clay with few sub-rounded limestone (0-0.10) and flecks of charcoal.
2124		Cut		Pit	N/A	0.82	0.16	Same as [2121]
2125		Deposit	[2124]	Primary Deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	Same as [2122]
2126	2103	Deposit	[2127]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.09	Same as [2118]
2127	2103	Cut		Ditch	N/A	N/A	0.09	Same as [2117]

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2128	2090	Cut	—	Ditch	>0.80	1.03	0.32	Cut of Ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW, located in the W extent of drainage ditch 2103. Gradual concave sides with concave base. Contains two clear phases of deposition.
2129	2090	Deposit	[2128]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.18	Dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular limestone (0-010) and flecks of manganese and charcoal.
2130	2090	Deposit	[2128]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.10	Medium yellow brown sandy clay with few flecks of manganese.
2131	2090	Cut	—	Post holes	0.46	0.46	0.20	Cut of post hole. Sub-circular in plan. Steep concave sides with concave base. Associated with structure [2105]. Contains two clear phase of deposition.
2132	2090	Deposit	[2131]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.09	Medium red brown silty clay with few flecks of iron panning.
2133	2090	Deposit	[2131]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.11	Medium red brown silty clay with frequent flecks of manganese.
2134	2042	Cut	—	Foundation Cut	>1	0.30	0.10	Construction cut of Wall. Linear in plan, aligned E/W. Vertical sides and flat base.
2135	2042	Structure	[2134]	Wall	>1	0.30	0.10	Remains of retaining wall. Linear in plan, aligned E/W.
2136	—	Cut	—	Terracing?	>1	>2.20	0.60	Construction cut into hillside. Linear in plan, gradual concave edges with flat base. Potential evidence of terracing into the hillside to enable management of colluvium/hillwash.
2137	—	Deposit	[2136]	Re-deposited natural	N/A	N/A	0.30	Light red brown 'pink' silty clay with few sub-angular ironstone (0-0.12) and flecks of manganese.
2138	—	Deposit		Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.25	Medium red brown silty clay with abundant sub-rounded ironstone (0-0.08). Few sherds of pottery and tile retained.
2139	—	Deposit		Re-deposited natural	N/A	N/A	0.18	Light red brown 'pink' clay. Clean of inclusions. Few sherds of pottery retained
2140	2006	Cut	—	Ditch	>1	>0.52	0.26	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW. steep concave edges with concave base. Potentially drainage ditch associated with trackway 2006. Contains a single primary deposit
2141	2006	Deposit	[2140]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.26	Medium grey brown silty clay with few sub-rounded ironstone (0-0.10) and flecks of charcoal.
2142	2090	Cut	—	Post hole	0.70	0.70	0.26	Cut of post hole. Sub-circular in plan. Gradual concave sides with concave base.
2143	2090	Deposit	[2142]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.26	Medium red brown sandy clay with few sub-angular ironstone (0-0.10) and flecks of manganese.
2144	2090	Cut	—	Foundation cut	>0.48	0.43	0.07	Construction cut for beam slot. Linear in plan, aligned E/W, located on the S extent of structure 2090. Steep vertical sides with concave almost flat base. Contains a single phase of deposition.
2145	2090	Deposit	[2144]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.07	Medium grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular iron stone (0-0.10). Formed due to the collapse of surrounding land surface and deliberate backfilling events after removal of beam/post.
2146	2090	Cut	—	Post hole	N/A	0.48	0.26	Cut of post hole. Sub-circular in plan. Gradual concave sides with concave base.
2147	2090	Deposit	[2146]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.26	Medium grey brown sandy clay with few sub-angular ironstone (0-0.04)
2148	2090	Cut	—	Foundation cut	>0.50	0.38	0.07	Construction cut for beam slot. Linear in plan, aligned E/W, located on the S extent of structure 2090. Gradual sides with concave almost flat base. Contains a single phase of deposition. Subjected to a degree of horizontal truncation by machine limiting recording and interpretation.
2149	2090	Deposit	[2148]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.07	Medium red brown sandy clay.
2150	2090	Cut	—	Post-hole	0.50	0.43	0.09	Cut of post hole. Sub-circular in plan. Gradual concave sides with concave base.
2151	2090	Deposit	[2150]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.09	Medium red brown sandy clay.
2152	2090	Cut	—	Post-hole/pad	0.50	0.48	0.08	Cut of post-hole/potential remnants of post pad. Located in the N extent of structure 2090.

CONTEXT	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	INTERPRETATION	L (M)	W (M)	D (M)	DESCRIPTION
2153	2090	Deposit	[2152]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.08	Medium grey brown sandy clay.
2154	2006	Cut	—	Ditch	>2	2.85	0.95	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, aligned E/W. Gradual concave sides with concave base. Contained three clear phases of deposition. Probable enclosure ditch
2155	2006	Deposit	[2154]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.35	Medium red brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded ironstone and flecks of manganese. Few sherds of pottery and CBM retained.
2156	2006	Deposit	[2154]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.15	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular ironstone. Potentially collapse/slump of associated bank located on the northern edge.
2157	2006	Deposit	[2154]	Secondary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.45	Medium red brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded ironstone.
2158	2005	Cut	—	Ditch	>2	0.65	0.15	Cut of ditch. Gradual concave sides with concave base. Potential drainage ditch related to track way 2006
2159	2005	Deposit	[2158]	Primary deposit	N/A	N/A	0.15	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded ironstone.
2160		Deposit	[2158]	Re-deposited natural	>2	>1.50	0.10	Light red brown 'pink' clay. Clean of inclusions.
2161	2042	Cut	—	Foundation Cut	>1	1.04	0.21	Construction Cut of wall. Linear in plan, aligned NE/SW, located on the S extent of structure 2042. Steep concave sides with uneven base. External wall for sub-rectangular structure 2042.
2162	2042	Deposit	[2161]	Deliberate backfill	N/A	N/A	0.18	Medium grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded limestone (0-0.09) and flecks of charcoal.
2163	2042	Structure	[2161]	Wall	N/A	N/A	0.03	Lower course of wall. Composed of a rough assortment of limestone (0.11-0.35).
2164	2042	Structure	—	Post pad	N/A	0.8	N/A	Collection of flat limestone laid flat forming potential remnants of post-pad. Recorded in plan.

Appendix 1.2 Sample register

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	TUBS	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	CONTEXT	TUBS	DESCRIPTION
1	1005	2	Fill of pit [1004]	204	2097	2	Fill of probable pit
2	VOID	VOID	VOID	205	2099	2	Fill of post-pit [2095]
3	1052	1	Charcoal rich, burnt deposit associated with colluvium	206	2101	2	Fill of beam slot [2100] associated with Structure 2090
4	VOID	VOID	VOID	207	2102	2	Fill of beam slot [2100] associated with Structure 2090
5	1069	1	Midden deposit in Area B	208	2113	2	Fill of ditch [2112]
6	VOID	VOID	VOID	209	2109	2	Colluvial deposit
7	1077	1	Midden deposit in Area B	210	2092	1	Fill of post-hole [2091] associated with Structure 2090
8	1077	1	Midden deposit in Area B	211	2094	1	Fill of post-hole [2093] associated with Structure 2090
9	VOID	VOID	VOID	212	2143	2	Fill of post-hole [2142] associated with Structure 2090
10	1069	1	Midden deposit in Area B	213	VOID	VOID	VOID
201	2032	1	Fill of medieval drying oven 2030	214	2147	1	Fill of post-hole [2146] associated with Structure 2090
202	2032	2	Fill of medieval drying oven 2030	215	2151	1	Fill of post-hole [2150] associated with Structure 2090
203	2076	1/2	Fill of ditch [2075] part of 2103	216	2153	1	Fill of post-hole [2152] associated with Structure 2090

CONTEXT	1005	1052	1069	1077	1077	1069	1077	1077	1069	2032	2032	2076	2097	2099	2101	2102	2113	2109	2092	2094	2143	2147	2151	2153
SAMPLE	1	3	5	7	8	10	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	214	215	216			
FEATURE	PIT [1004]	DEPOSIT	MIDDEN DEPOSIT	MIDDEN DEPOSIT	MIDDEN DEPOSIT	MIDDEN DEPOSIT	CORN DRYING KILN 2030	CORN DRYING KILN 2030	DITCH [2075]	POST PIT [2095]	POST PIT [2095]	POST PIT [2095]	BEAM SLOT [2100]	BEAM SLOT [2100]	DITCH [2112]	COLLUVIUM	POST-HOLE [2091]	POST-HOLE [2093]	POST-HOLE [2142]	POST-HOLE [2146]	POST-HOLE [2150]	POST-HOLE [2152]		
Lapsana communis	ch	-	-	-	-	-	++	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum sativum	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae <2mm	ch	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum sp.	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus sp.	ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubus fruticosus	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex acetosella	ch	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex sp.	ch	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria media	ch	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal																								
Charcoal	ch	++++	+++	++++	+++	++++	+++	++++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Charcoal	ch	20	10	10	20	10	20	10	5	10	5	10	5	5	5	1	10	1	10	5	5	5	5	5
Charcoal	ch	+	+	+	-	+	+++	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	ch	+++	+	+++	-	+++	+	++++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	ch	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX 3 FINDS CATALOGUE

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
B	U/S	U/S	–	–	1	2	Metal	disk	very worn, bent into slight S-shape, slight signs of an embossed decoration but shape appears unclear, very thin and unlikely to be a coin, metal is grey with black staining but possibly not silver	–
B	1001	1001	–	–	1	3	Copper Alloy	button	12-pointed star/flower etched in centre, cone-shanked, incomplete, possibly tombac, diam 24mm	18th
B	1001	1001	–	–	1	5	Copper Alloy	button	plain with bevelled edges, cone-shanked? corrosion obscuring bottom of shank, diam 25mm	M–L18th
B	1001	1001	–	–	1	1	Copper Alloy	object	Y-shaped object with two perforations, broken on at least four points, part of a brooch?	–
B	1001	1001	–	–	1	0	Copper Alloy	object	forked object, function unclear, found associated with possible brooch, part of same object?	–
B	1001	1001	–	–	2	12	Lead	waste	flattened lumps	–
B	1001	1001	–	–	1	3	Lead	buckshot	no sign of impact, diam 8mm, 0.1oz	17th+
B	1001	1001	–	–	1	2	Lead	buckshot	no sign of impact, 7mm, 0.07oz	17th+
B	1001	1001	–	–	6	2000	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
B	1001	1001	–	–	14	642	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
B	1001	1001	–	–	3	1506	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
B	1001	1001	–	–	1	41	Industrial Waste	slag/brick	Slagged refractory brick	–
B	1004	1005	–	–	4	29	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1004	1005	–	1	5	312	Stone	roof tile?	flat fragments of stone, no obvious signs of use but could possibly be roof tiles, ranging in thickness from 10–21mm	–
B	1004	1005	–	1	100	3	Industrial Waste	mag res	Natural magnetic, no metallurgical slag present	–
B	1006	1007	–	–	1	2	Clay Pipe	stem	narrow bore	L18th–e20th
B	1008	1009	–	–	1	25	Iron	nail	nail shank in 5 fragments	–
B	1013	1012	–	–	1	319	CBM	box flue tile	incised lattice	Rom
B	1041	1041	–	–	1	8	Iron	nail	–	–
B	1041	1041	–	–	1	7	Industrial Waste	slag	Iron smelting slag	–
B	1043	1043	–	–	3	17	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	–	2nd–4th
B	1043	1043	–	–	6	82	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar	2nd–3rd
B	1043	1043	–	–	3	86	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	flanged bowl; diam 20mm	L2nd–4th
B	1043	1043	–	–	5	71	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	Young C45; diam 26mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1043	1043	–	–	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRSM	Young C98	m3rd–e4th
B	1043	1043	–	–	4	22	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1044	1044	–	–	1	42	CBM	fragment	–	–
B	1044	1044	–	–	4	35	Industrial Waste	ore?	Possible roasted ore	–
B	1044	1044	–	–	1	248	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
B	1044	1044	–	–	2	504	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	–

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
B	1045	1045	–	–	1	130	CBM	tegula	–	Rom
B	1045	1045	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1045	1045	–	–	2	22	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1045	1045	–	–	2	58	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	–	m1st–3rd
B	1045	1045	–	–	1	18	Glass	bottle	green wine bottle, body sherd	18th–19th
B	1045	1045	–	–	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	PMCHINA	plain	PM/Mod
B	1045	1045	–	–	6	15	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	jar	2nd–4th
B	1045	1045	–	–	5	7	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	–	2nd–4th
B	1045	1045	–	–	6	642	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	–
B	1052	1052	–	–	15	535	Industrial Waste	slag	Slag rod/runner	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	5	670	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	2	765	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	3	2480	Industrial Waste	slag	Large block of slag with varied density, possibly tapped, one has fragments of charcoal within matrix	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	1	5	Industrial Waste	slag	Lightweight porous glassy slag, possibly fuel ash derived	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	2	175	Industrial Waste	slag	Vesicular tap slag with glassy texture in some areas.	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	5	1050	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	7	580	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process.	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	–	11	4040	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense slag with possible traces of ore and furnace lining	Medi?
B	1052	1052	–	3	90	269	Industrial Waste	mag res	Small fragments (–
B	1053	1053	–	–	7	88	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	owl C51; diam 14mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1059	1059	–	–	1	356	Stone	hammerstone?	signs of use–wear on one side, broken	–
B	1059	1059	–	–	2	36	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; diam 16mm	2nd–3rd
B	1059	1059	–	–	3	36	Pottery (Rom)	GYSY	jar; diam 18mm	2nd–4th
B	1059	1059	–	–	2	45	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1059	1059	–	–	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar	2nd–3rd
B	1060	1060	–	–	1	124	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable iron smelting tap slag	–
B	1063	1063	–	–	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	–	m3rd–e4th
B	1063	1063	–	–	1	21	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDSY	base	2nd – 4th
B	1063	1063	–	–	1	10	CBM	fragment	–	–
B	1064	1064	–	–	5	28	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	plain dish; wavy line décor on rim face	L2nd–4th
B	1064	1064	–	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1064	1064	–	–	2	445	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable iron smelting tap slag	–
B	1064	1064	–	–	2	106	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable iron smelting tap slag	–
B	1064	1064	–	–	1	274	Industrial Waste	slag/fired clay	Slagged vitrified clay hearth/furnace lining	–
B	1065	1065	–	–	2	9	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	BWSY	–	2nd–4th

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
B	1065	1065	–	–	2	20	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	dish	2nd–3rd
B	1065	1065	–	–	5	29	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	dish; diam 20mm	2nd–3rd
B	1065	1065	–	–	3	55	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	dish; 2=1, diam 24mm	L2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	3	20	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	–	L2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	BWSY	–	2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	8	68	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1065	1065	–	–	1	24	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1065	1065	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	–	m1st–3rd
B	1065	1065	–	–	10	47	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	jar; diam 20mm	L2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDSY	base	2nd – 4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	SOWOX	–	2nd – 4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	4	13	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	6	19	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX?	?bowl/dish; diam 18mm	2nd–4th
B	1065	1065	–	10	1	7	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	–
B	1066	1066	–	–	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1066	1066	–	–	3	13	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	–	L2nd–4th
B	1066	1066	–	–	2	13	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDSY	post–firing X incised on interior, 2=1	2nd – 4th
B	1066	1066	–	–	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1067	1067	–	–	4	31	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	plain dish; diam 16mm	2nd–3rd
B	1067	1067	–	–	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; diam 14mm	2nd–3rd
B	1067	1067	–	–	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	GYSY	–	2nd–4th
B	1067	1067	–	–	7	53	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	–	L2nd–4th
B	1067	1067	–	–	1	163	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable iron smelting tap slag	–
B	1069	1069	–	10	1	202	Stone	roof tile?	one possible dressed edge, broken on all other sides, red sandstone, 14mm thick	–
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	15	Iron	nail	–	–
B	1069	1069	–	–	12	100	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	plain dish; diam 22mm	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	plain dish; diam 18mm	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	11	42	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	5	2	17	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	3	12	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	11	68	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	6	58	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; diam 16mm	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	13	60	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1?	jar	2nd–3rd
B	1069	1069	–	–	19	127	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	flared rim jar; diam 24mm	L2nd–4th

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
B	1069	1069	–	–	5	38	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	–	L2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	5	3	10	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	–	L2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	8	47	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	jar; diam 18mm	L2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	14	60	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	–	L2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	10	8	56	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	jar/bowl; diam 18mm	L2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	10	4	Pottery (Rom)	OO	–	Rom?
B	1069	1069	–	10	6	60	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	bowl C45; diam 32mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	–	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	5	3	6	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	?jar; diam 14mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	1 vessel	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	3	46	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS?	–	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	2	22	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS?	bowl C45; diam 20mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS?	jar	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	26	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRSM	mortaria C98; diam 18mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRSM	–	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	OXFWHM	–	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	5	2	87	Pottery (Rom)	OXFWHM	mortarium M22; diam 24mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDF	?bowl/dish; diam 8mm	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	1	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDF	jar?; 2=1	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	10	3	6	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDF	–	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	8	31	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl; diam 22mm	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl/jar; diam 18mm	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	5	3	9	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	2	8	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	5	41	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	13	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	–
B	1069	1069	–	5	17	7	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	–
B	1069	1069	–	10	117	142	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	–
B	1069	1069	–	–	1	144	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	–
B	1070	1070	–	–	3	95	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	flanged jar; diam 16mm	L2nd–4th
B	1070	1070	–	–	1	23	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS	Young C45; diam 20mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1070	1070	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1070	1070	–	–	4	25	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1072	1072	–	–	3	21	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	plain dish; diam 20mm	2nd–3rd
B	1072	1072	–	–	1	34	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	plain dish; diam 20mm	L2nd–4th
B	1072	1072	–	–	2	11	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	–	L2nd–4th

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
B	1072	1072	—	—	2	32	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX?	base	2nd–4th
B	1073	1073	—	—	10	4165	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	6	2410	Industrial Waste	slag	Fragments of dense tap slag	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	3	670	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	3	2220	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	10	480	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	1	7	CBM	fired clay	abraded	—
B	1073	1073	—	—	4	2390	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	1	125	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	4	1280	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	7	2065	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	Medi?
B	1073	1073	—	—	8	1065	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	Medi?
B	1076	1076	—	—	3	214	Pottery (Rom)	OXFWHM	mortaria M22; diam 26mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1077	1077	—	—	1	1970	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag; shape of the block suggests that it solidified within a pit	Medi?
B	1077	1077	—	—	1	5430	Industrial Waste	slag	Large block of dense tap slag with occasional charcoal inclusions, probable iron smelting slag that has collected in a tapping pit	Medi?
B	1077	1077	—	—	1	7190	Industrial Waste	slag	Large ovoid block of dense tap slag with traces of tapping pit/furnace lining attached.	Medi?
B	1077	1077	—	—	1	4680	Industrial Waste	slag	Large block of tap slag with varied density.	Medi?
B	1077	1077	—	—	1	10009	Industrial Waste	slag	Large block of dense tap slag with occasional charcoal inclusions, probable iron smelting slag that has collected in a tapping pit	Medi?
B	1077	1077	—	—	1	149	CBM	fragment	—	—
B	1077	1077	—	7	53	60	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	—
B	1077	1077	—	8	39	26	CBM	fired clay	small abraded fragments	—
B	1077	1077	—	7	25	706	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	—
B	1077	1077	—	8	31	452	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	—
B	1077	1077	—	—	150	2410	Industrial Waste	slag	Undiagnostic slag, though probably iron smelting	—
B	1077	1077	—	—	12	79	Industrial Waste	ironstone	fragments, two pieces roasted	—
B	1077	1077	—	—	3	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	Spheres of hammerslag approx 4mm diameter	—
B	1078	1078	—	—	3	31	Industrial Waste	slag	Iron production slag with flow/run morphology	—
B	1078	1078	—	—	1	82	Industrial Waste	slag/fired clay	Slagged vitrified clay	—
B	1079	1079	—	—	1	19	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; oblique lattice; diam 22mm	2nd–3rd
B	1079	1079	—	—	1	19	Pottery (Rom)	GYSY	—	2nd–4th
B	1079	1079	—	—	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	—	L2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	—	—	1	20	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	dish; diam 12mm	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	—	—	1	32	Pottery (Rom)	OXFWHM	Young M22; diam 28mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1082	1082	—	—	5	48	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl; diam 18mm	2nd–4th

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl	2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl	2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	12	82	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; diam 16mm	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	–	–	10	64	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	jar; diam 18mm	L2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	3218	Stone	building stone?	possible block of building stone, two faces appear to be dressed forming an acute angled block, red sandstone	–
B	1082	1082	–	–	3	143	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	flanged bowl; diam 20mm	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	–	–	7	84	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	plain dish	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	30	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	fish dish	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	–	–	6	64	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	handle	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	–	–	3	46	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	plain dishes	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; diam 18mm	2nd–3rd
B	1082	1082	–	–	6	36	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	plain dish; diam 16mm	L2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	9	61	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	plain dish; diam 20mm	L2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	OXFRS?	bowl C45; diam 20mm	m3rd–e4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	2	14	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	jar; diam 20mm	2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	15	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	1215	CBM	tegula	–	Rom
B	1082	1082	–	–	1	82	CBM	fragment	–	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	1	19	Pottery (Rom)	BUFF	mortaria; quartz/quartzite trituration grit, ?import	m3rd–4th
B	1084	1084	–	–	2	52	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1084	1084	–	–	1	526	CBM	tegula	–	Rom
B	1084	1084	–	–	7	792	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable iron smelting tap slag	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	2	1658	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable iron smelting slag, possibly furnace bottom slag	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	1	361	Industrial Waste	ironstone	Ironstone	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	12	325	Industrial Waste	slag	Composite tap slag	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	2	2500	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable iron smelting slag, possibly furnace bottom slag	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	1	689	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	3	355	Industrial Waste	slag/fired clay	Fired clay, one piece slagged	–
B	1084	1084	–	–	1	551	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
B	1087	1087	–	–	4	353	CBM	fired clay	larger fragments	–
B	1088	1088	–	–	1	9	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
B	1092	1092	–	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	OXIDSY	–	2nd – 4th
B	1092	1092	–	–	3	577	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process; weathered	–
B	1093	1093	–	–	2	9	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
B	1093	1093	–	–	1	446	Industrial Waste	slag	Weathered tap slag	–
A	2001	2001	201	–	1	1467	Stone	rotary quern	disc quern fragment, worn along the edge, 34mm thick	–

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
A	2001	2001	–	–	1	91	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom
A	2001	2001	–	–	1	22	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2003	2003	–	–	14	234	Pottery (Rom)	SVWDX	tankard; 1 vessel, diam 16mm	2nd–4th
A	2003	2003	202	–	1	121	Stone	paving slab	fragment, 27mm thick, red sandstone	–
A	2003	2003	–	–	3	5	Pottery (Rom)	SVWDX	–	2nd–4th
A	2003	2003	207	–	1	1999	Stone	saddle quern	fragment, 57mm thick	–
A	2003	2003	213	–	1	2289	Stone	roof tile	small nail/peg hole, 28mm thick, red sandstone	–
A	2003	2003	214	–	1	681	Stone	roof tile	small nail/peg hole, 33mm thick, red sandstone	–
A	2003	2003	206	–	1	455	Stone	roof tile	small nail/peg hole, 24mm thick, red sandstone	–
A	2003	2003	–	–	7	141	Pottery (Medi)	TF90	jug base	13th–14th
A	2003	2003	–	–	1	9	Pottery (Medi)	MED WW	–	Medi
A	2003	2003	–	–	2	58	Pottery (Medi)	TF90	jar; diam 30mm	13th–14th
A	2003	2003	204	–	1	3	Lithics	flake	secondary removal, partly thermal dorsal surface, edge damage not retouch; uncorticated; moderate post-depositional damage	–
A	2003	2003	–	–	3	445	CBM	tegula	–	Rom
A	2003	2003	–	–	4	152	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2003	2003	–	–	1	164	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom
A	2003	2003	–	–	2	16	Pottery (Rom)	SVWDX	jar; diam 18mm	2nd–4th
A	2003	2003	–	–	2	260	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom
A	2003	2003	–	–	2	14	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
A	2003	2003	–	–	3	10	Pottery (Rom)	BWSY	–	2nd–4th
A	2005	2005	–	–	1	12	Pottery (Rom)	SVWDX	–	2nd–4th
A	2005	2005	–	–	1	83	CBM	tegula	–	Rom
A	2005	2005	–	–	2	185	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2005	2005	–	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	GYSY	–	2nd–4th
A	2005	2005	–	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
A	2006	2006	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	2=1	2nd–4th
A	2006	2006	–	–	2	14	Pottery (Rom)	SVWDX	–	2nd–4th
A	2006	2006	–	–	2	14	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	?DR33	50–270
A	2006	2006	–	–	8	472	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2006	2006	–	–	1	383	CBM	tegula	–	Rom
A	2007	2007	–	–	1	133	CBM	tegula	–	Rom
A	2007	2007	–	–	2	187	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom
A	2007	2007	–	–	29	1222	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2010	2011	–	–	1	63	Glass	bottle	wine bottle, green neck sherd	1670–90
A	2014	2015	–	–	1	6	Iron	screw?	–	Mod
A	2014	2015	–	–	1	5	Iron	nail	–	–
A	2014	2015	–	–	1	15	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
A	2014	2017	—	—	3	11	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Whiteware	includes blue transfer print and green transfer print	1800+
A	2014	2017	—	—	5	64	Iron	wire fencing	thin fragments of twisted wire	Mod
A	2014	2017	—	—	1	71	Iron	nail	large, complete	—
A	2019	2020	—	—	16	125	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	tankard; diam 16mm	2nd–4th
A	2019	2020	—	—	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	—	2nd–3rd
A	2019	2020	—	—	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	LSV RE	—	L2nd–4th
A	2019	2020	—	—	1	25	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	jar; diam 16mm	2nd–4th
A	2019	2020	—	—	1	24	CBM	imbrex	—	Rom
A	2019	2022	—	—	3	10	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	—	2nd–4th
A	2019	2022	—	—	1	38	Pottery (Medi)	TF43	base	13th–14th
A	2019	2023	205	—	1	13	Ceramic	spindle whorl	reworked pot sherd (SVWOX?), well rounded, sanded edges, ext diam 38mm, hole diam 7mm, 8mm thick, 13g	—
A	2019	2024	—	—	8	43	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	handle	2nd–4th
A	2019	2024	—	—	2	154	CBM	fragment	—	—
A	2028	2029	—	—	2	73	CBM	fragment	—	—
A	2030	2032	—	201	11	0	Building Material	mortar	very small fragments	—
A	2030	2032	—	201	1	0	Glass	window	very small clear sherd	—
A	2031	2031	—	—	2	4	Pottery (Medi)	TF54?	—	13th–14th
A	2031	2031	—	—	2	5	Pottery (Medi)	TF49?	—	13th–14th
A	2031	2031	—	—	1	54	CBM	fragment	—	—
A	2031	2031	—	—	1	55	CBM	imbrex	—	Rom
A	2032	2032	—	202		0	Industrial Waste	mag res	Initial inspection found no obvious metalworking micro-residues, but further investigation recommended	—
A	2032	2032	—	202	1	22	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	—
A	2032	2032	—	201		0	Industrial Waste	mag res	Initial inspection found no obvious metalworking micro-residues, but further investigation recommended	—
A	2032	2032	—	201	3	3	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	—
A	2032	2032	—	—	7	99	Pottery (Medi)	TF49?	—	13th–14th
A	2032	2032	—	—	2	30	Pottery (Medi)	TF52	—	13th–14th
A	2033	2034	—	—	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	SVWLI	—	2nd–4th
A	2038	2038	—	—	1	488	Stone	paving slab?	possible scored lines on surface, possibly reused, one straight dressed edge, 27mm thick, red sandstone	—
A	2043	2044	—	—	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; diam 12mm	2nd–3rd
A	2051	2051	—	—	3	15	Pottery (Medi)	TF91	—	13th–14th
A	2051	2051	—	—	16	83	Pottery (Medi)	MED WW	—	Medi
A	2051	2051	—	—	2	12	Pottery (Rom)	?RO	jar	Rom?
A	2054	2056	—	—	4	34	Pottery (Medi)	TF49?	—	13th–14th
A	2054	2056	—	—	2	50	Pottery (Medi)	TF90	jug base	13th–14th

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
A	2057	2059	–	–	1	16	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	jar; diam 28mm	13th–14th
A	2057	2059	–	–	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	TF90	–	13th–14th
A	2057	2059	–	–	1	20	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	jar; diam 28mm	13th–14th
A	2057	2059	–	–	3	20	Pottery (Medi)	MISC SY	jar; diam 18mm	Medi
A	2057	2059	–	–	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	MED WW	–	Medi
A	2057	2059	–	–	1	15	Pottery (Medi)	TF91	jar; 2=1, diam 20mm	13th–14th
A	2060	2062	–	–	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	TF91?	–	13th–14th
A	2060	2062	–	–	1	32	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2063	2065	–	–	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	GYSY	Roman or med	2nd–4th/ Medi
A	2063	2066	–	–	1	22	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	jar; diam 14mm	2nd–3rd
A	2063	2066	–	–	2	9	Pottery (Medi)	TF49?	–	13th–14th
A	2063	2066	–	–	1	39	Pottery (Medi)	TF91	jar	13th–14th
A	2070	2071	–	–	1	5	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2070	2071	–	–	10	8	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2070	2071	–	–	2	3	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2070	2071	–	–	4	28	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	jar; diam 28mm	2nd–4th
A	2070	2071	–	–	2	500	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
A	2070	2072	–	–	2	3	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	–	2nd–4th
A	2070	2072	–	–	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	handle	2nd–4th
A	2073	2074	–	–	1	377	CBM	brick	30mm thick	–
A	2073	2074	–	–	2	125	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom
A	2073	2074	–	–	1	16	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
A	2073	2074	–	–	22	840	CBM	fragment	very abraded	–
A	2073	2074	–	–	2	91	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	mortaria; diam 24mm	2nd–4th
A	2073	2074	–	–	4	12	Pottery (Rom)	BWSY	–	2nd–4th
A	2073	2074	210	–	1	664	Stone	paving slab	fragment with curved depression, lip 36mm wide x 28mm thick, 18mm thick in depression, red sandstone	–
A	2073	2074	–	–	2	32	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	jar; diam 26mm	2nd–4th
A	2073	2074	–	–	21	266	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	tankard; diam 14mm	2nd–4th
A	2073	2074	–	–	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	jar; diam 18mm	2nd–4th
A	2073	2074	–	–	1	24	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	DR33; diam 15mm	50–270
A	2073	2074	–	–	14	141	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2075	2076	–	–	3	130	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
A	2075	2076	209	–	1	38	Stone	paving slab	fragment, dressed edge, 17mm thick, red sandstone	–
A	2075	2076	212	–	1	2928	Stone	paving slab	fragment, 24mm thick, 300mm x 255mm, red sandstone	–
A	2075	2076	–	–	2	2	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	–
A	2075	2076	–	–	3	13	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl; diam 16mm	2nd–4th

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
A	2075	2076	–	–	1	185	Industrial Waste	slag	Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of specific production process	–
A	2075	2076	–	–	3	60	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl	2nd–4th
A	2075	2076	–	–	33	167	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	flat rim bowl; diam 30mm	2nd–4th
A	2075	2076	–	–	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	jar; diam 20mm	2nd–4th
A	2075	2076	–	–	1	60	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	flat rim bowl; diam 26mm	2nd–4th
A	2075	2076	–	–	1	838	CBM	brick	2=1 fresh breaks; 62mm thick	–
A	2075	2076	–	–	4	134	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2075	2076	208	–	1	29	Stone	gaming counter	crudely rounded, chipped and then sanded into circular shape, diam 44–47mm, 9mm thick, sandstone	–
A	2075	2076	–	–	2	9	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
A	2075	2077	–	–	3	6	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	tankard; 9=2 fresh breaks, diam 15mm	2nd–4th
A	2075	2077	–	–	1	254	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom
A	2075	2077	–	–	7	26	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	bowl; 9=6 fresh breaks, diam 18mm	2nd–4th
A	2075	2080	–	–	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2082	2083	–	–	5	295	Pottery (Rom)	MAHWH	mortaria; diam 24mm	2nd–4th
A	2082	2083	–	–	4	12	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2082	2083	–	–	1	28	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	DR31; diam 18mm	150–230
A	2082	2083	–	–	4	86	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	DR33; originally stamped—very worn, diam 15mm	50–270
A	2082	2083	–	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	–	2nd–3rd
A	2082	2083	–	–	1	53	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	bowl; flat rim, diam 18mm	2nd–3rd
A	2082	2083	–	–	1	10	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2082	2083	–	–	1	58	CBM	imbrex	–	Rom
A	2082	2083	–	–	4	75	Pottery (Rom)	BWSY	–	2nd–4th
A	2084	2086	–	–	2	10	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	oblique lattice	2nd–3rd
A	2084	2086	–	–	5	60	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2091	2092	–	–	1	46	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2091	2092	–	210	4		Industrial Waste	mag res	Initial inspection found no obvious metalworking micro—residues, but further investigation recommended	–
A	2091	2092	–	210	2	12	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	–
A	2091	2092	–	–	1	18	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th
A	2093	2094	–	211	4		Industrial Waste	mag res	Initial inspection found no obvious metalworking micro—residues, but further investigation recommended	–
A	2093	2094	–	204	1	0	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	–	2nd–4th
A	2107	2105	–	–	1	144	CBM	fragment	–	–
A	2109	2109	–	209	4		Industrial Waste	mag res	Initial inspection found no obvious metalworking micro—residues, but further investigation recommended	–
A	2109	2109	–	–	4	22	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	6=4 fresh break	2nd–4th
A	2109	2109	–	209	1	0	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	–	2nd–4th

AREA	CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
A	2109	2109	—	209	1	18	Industrial Waste	slag	Dense tap slag	—
A	2112	2113	—	—	2	160	CBM	tegula	—	Rom
A	2112	2113	—	—	3	120	CBM	fragment	—	—
A	2112	2113	—	—	1	36	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	mortaria	2nd–4th
A	2112	2113	—	—	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	—	2nd–3rd
A	2128	2129	—	—	7	77	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	1 vessel–tankard	2nd–4th
A	2128	2129	—	—	4	15	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	—	2nd–4th
A	2138	2138	—	—	1	71	CBM	fragment	—	—
A	2138	2138	—	—	3	11	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	—	2nd–4th
A	2138	2138	—	—	5	14	Pottery (Rom)	DORBB1	—	2nd–3rd
A	2139	2139	—	—	2	17	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	tankard; diam 18mm	2nd–4th
A	2139	2139	—	—	2	18	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	DR27	50–150
A	2139	2139	—	—	14	85	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	jar; diam 14mm	2nd–4th
A	2142	2143	—	212		4	Industrial Waste	mag res	Initial inspection found no obvious metalworking micro–residues, but further investigation recommended	—
A	2150	2151	—	215		4	Industrial Waste	mag res	Initial inspection found no obvious metalworking micro–residues, but further investigation recommended	—
A	2154	2155	—	—	2	200	CBM	tegula	—	Rom
A	2154	2155	—	—	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	tankard; diam 14mm	2nd–4th
A	2154	2155	—	—	2	38	Pottery (Rom)	LEZSA	DR33; diam 14mm	50–270
A	2154	2155	—	—	5	49	CBM	fragment	—	—
A	2154	2155	—	—	2	317	CBM	imbrex	—	Rom
A	2154	2157	—	—	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	SVWRE	—	2nd–4th
A	2154	2157	—	—	7	16	Pottery (Rom)	SVWOX	—	2nd–4th

APPENDIX 4 LITHOLOGY SUMMARY

HHLG (1059) No SF No

Description Broken waterworn cobble with use-wear facet at end point. This is a cobble of quartzite which was broken long ago. It has a reddened exterior from hematite staining (which diminishes in intensity inwards) which will have occurred when this cobble was within an oxidized iron matrix. The sugary quartzite has sugary texture with sutured glassy quartz grains of greater than 1mm grainsize (with smaller neoblasts). Quartzite is an erosion resistant lithology so will be relatively common in the local environment either in drift (eg river gravels) or as a clast in the Devonian Period conglomerate that is known in the area. The reddened exterior suggests ultimate origin in such a conglomerate which has an oxidized iron rich matrix, so reddening is a feature of the original rock.

Lithology quartzite water worn cobble

Provenance local drift

HHLG (1069) /010\ 'Tile?'

Description 1.2cm thick slab of fine sandstone/siltstone. The thin slab represents a piece of a bed of the sedimentary rock, such that the vertical edge shows fine bedding lamination and the top surface of the object represents a bedding plane with tiny sparkling particles of detrital muscovite mica flat on to it. Grain size is 187mm, fine sand, mica flakes are larger. Examination with microscope reveals potassium feldspar detrital grains making this an arkosic sediment. Very well sorted, dark brownish-red in colour overall. Some charcoal streaks on one flat surface in particular are not original and there are also small protruding ferruginous deposits which are also not original and result from use of the object. Otherwise there is no real evidence of working. A flat slab like this could easily be taken from a bedded outcrop or its natural scree.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2076) /208\ 'Worked stone'

Description 4.5cm wide and 0.8cm thick, circular disc of red sandstone. Red-brown, fine grained (187mm) quartz sand; detrital muscovite and potassium feldspar, hence arkosic. Exactly the same lithology as previous object. Again a thin laminae of a single depositional bed, here worked into a circular shape by abrasion of thin vertical edge on which laminar bedding is clear. So the partition of this sedimentary rock into thin coherent bedding slabs naturally has been utilised. Surface deposits on one side only of hard dark brown slag like material and other discolouration and surface staining suggests use in metalworking—perhaps a crucible lid.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (1005) /001\ 'Tile?'

Description Five thin, rectangular, fragments of varying thickness. The variable thickness argues against this being one single object and fragments do not seem to marry up. All fragments are mud encrusted with charcoal streaks and inclusions in that mud. One fragment was washed for inspection: red sandstone, 187mm grainsize, detrital muscovite flakes and abundant rectangular potassium feldspar cleavage fragments – typical arkosic mineralogy. A thin, well-lithified slab of a single bed. The colour is variable from beige to red across the slab suggesting perhaps mottling of original rock, or perhaps heat exposure. Not a tile, and no evidence of wear or use. Similar lithology to two previous objects.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (1082) No SF No

Description Large block of red sandstone, shaped as building stone. 187–250mm grainsize, detrital muscovite flakes and abundant rectangular potassium feldspar cleavage fragments – typical arkosic mineralogy. Fine lamellar bedding with cross bedding observed in flat vertical sides of block. The block is triangular as seen from above with three flat vertical faces, one exceptionally so. The top and bottom of the block are more irregular. One flat side is reddened and this can be seen to be a surface phenomenon – most likely oxidation on a joint plane within the original outcrop. This natural feature has been utilised as providing a natural flat face. This is most likely a block quarried from outcrop utilising the natural joint plane and bedding planes such that only two other faces needed to be worked to shape.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance: local Devonian lithology

HHLG(2076) /209\

Description Small slab of red fine grained sandstone. 187mm grainsize, very well-sorted, detrital muscovite flakes and abundant rectangular potassium feldspar cleavage fragments – typical arkosic mineralogy. Slab represents a small bed with lamellar bedding clear in vertical edge. Top and bottom planar faces are smoothed by use and one has a blackish surface deposit. Natural bedding fragment, not shaped as such

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2001) /201\ 'quern'

Description Broken fragment of rotary quern, one surface strongly dished by use. Coarse grained red sandstone with milky quartz grains greater than or equal to 1mm – but poorly sorted and grinding surface has lesser grainsize of 500–750mm. Potassium feldspar fragments and detrital muscovite are abundant – hence arkosic. In common with other artefacts this is a bedding plane slab – so naturally flat and very well lithified (perhaps a silica cement as well as hematite). A well-chosen slab of rock for this utility. Typical Devonian Old Red Sandstone.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2003) /213\ 'stone roof tile'

Description Large natural bedding slab of iron rich sandstone with only shaping a pecked/drilled hole (biconical). If roof tile, a very heavy roof! Some wear on one side only, perhaps due to friction against underlying slab on roof? Grainsize is 250–375mm, glassy quartz, milky quartz, detrital muscovite, abraded fragments of potassium feldspar, typical arkosic mineralogy. Bedding lamination clear on vertical edge of slab – hence bedding fragment. Very similar lithology to other objects observed.

Lithology arkosic medium grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2076) /212\ 'paving slab'

Description Large, rectangular flat slab of very fine grained red sandstone. Carefully shaped with two cutaway notches to fit space. One flat surface is flatter than the other and has possible chisel marks and other wear. The opposite surface lacks this but has a surface patina. Very fine grained, < 187mm, detrital muscovite, fragments of potassium feldspar etc, typical arkose.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2003) /214\ 'roof tile'

Description Grainsize bimodal, 500mm rounded quartz grains in a matrix of finer grains of 187mm. Similar to quern in being very well lithified with no open porosity. Typical arkose mineralogy. Biconical hole drilled.

Lithology arkosic coarse-grained, red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2038) No SF No 'paving slab?'

Description Flat slab of fine-grained red sandstone. Both sides deeply grooved (perhaps plough scoring?). One vertical edge is very straight with orthogonal corners. Very fine grained, 187mm, well sorted, typical arkosic mineralogy.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2003) /206\ 'Roof Tile'

Description Flat slab of red sandstone with biconical drilled hole, broken. Grainsize 187mm, very well sorted, typical arkosic mineralogy. Top and bottom flat surfaces remarkably flat parallel to fine lamellar bedding. Muscovite twinkle on bedding surfaces. Surface patina on rougher flat surface and opposing surface smoothed by use.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG 18 (2003) /202\ 'Paving slab'

Description Rod-like worked block of sandstone with reddened surface. Shape more like whetstone. Grainsize 187–375mm, fine to medium grained, not as well sorted as other objects in assemblage. Usual arkosic mineralogy with detrital muscovite etc. Mottled colour, beige to oxidized iron colour (also observed in washed fragment of HHLG (1005) /001\). One surface smoothed by use wear compared to other and this same surface is reddened and has blotches of dark ferruginous material.

Lithology arkosic fine to medium grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2003) /207\ Quern

Description Broken fragment. One surface is dished but use wear is not convincing, as surface is irregular, lumpy. Fine grained 187mm, red, typical arkosic mineralogy. Surface oxidized and darker, later chipped through.

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology

HHLG (2074) /210\ 'worked stone'

Description Flat slab with recessed interior with lipped edge. The recessed level is down to a lower bedding surface, overall this could be natural rather than shaped. No obvious signs of use on this recessed level, but iron deposit on surface. 187mm glassy quartz grains (appear grey) in a finer, beige matrix with potassium feldspar fragments and detrital muscovite. Iron oxidation stops at vertical edge front, so is an original feature of the lithology

Lithology arkosic fine grained red sandstone

Provenance local Devonian lithology



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