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Shelton Resilience Scheme, Wroxeter, Shropshire

Archaeological Assessment Report



Ref: 86452 June 2014

I archaeology



Post-excavation Assessment Report and Proposed Publication Synopsis

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June 2014

Report ref. 86452.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	86452	Accession Code	Entry No. E.00178	Client Ref.	N/A
Planning Application Ref.	N/A	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	357759, 309334 to 3	53758, 308	3876

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v1	F	ND/SDB	AB	Aal	27/06/14
File:	S:\Severn	Trent Water projects\864	52 (Shrewsbury Res	silience Scheme, Wroxeter)\Report	Assessment v1
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Enterprise Managed Services, on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake an archaeological 'strip, map and record' along the route of the Shelton Resilience Scheme water pipeline between Atcham and Uckington, to the east of Shrewsbury, Shropshire (NGR 357759, 309334 to 353758, 308876). The pipeline runs to the north of the Roman town of Wroxeter and had previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey.

The 'strip, map and record' investigation was carried out in seventeen fields along the route of the pipeline. Five fields (Fields 1, 8, 9, 11 and 16) contained no archaeological features or deposits and no stratified or significant artefacts. Fields 2, 3, 4, 14 and 17 contained only modern field boundaries, land drains and geological anomalies. Archaeological remains were uncovered in Fields 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13 and 15.

Field 5, on the western bank of the canalized river Tern, contained two large ditches of a Romano-British enclosure, which had possibly been used to store tiles. A number of smaller Romano-British gullies and ditches were also revealed. The artefacts indicate pottery and tile production in the near vicinity and a small pottery kiln was identified. Stray Mesolithic flints recovered from the subsoil on the northern bank of the river Severn indicated earlier occupation.

Eight Romano-British cremation burials were identified along the scheme: one in Field 7, two in Field 12 and five in Field 13. The burials in Fields 12 and 13 may have been associated with a square structure located 138m away in Field 10. A number of gullies and large postholes contained Roman finewares suggesting settlement and evidence of metalworking. The evidence suggests the structure was a temple located within a *vicus* (village) outside the main fortified Roman town. Other, less significant Romano-British features were identified in Fields 6 and 15.

Medieval ditches were found in Field 10 and post-medieval ditches in Fields 13 and 15.

Further analysis is required in order to refine the date, phasing and nature of the occupation and activity in Fields 5 (tile and pottery production site) and Fields 10, 12 and 13 (possible temple and cremation cemetery site) and to place the results in an appropriate local and regional context. It is recommended that further analysis is conducted on the stratigraphic evidence, human remains, pottery, ceramic building material, charred plant and wood charcoal remains. It is also recommended that six radiocarbon dates are obtained in order to refine the chronology of these sites and to aid comparison with other sites in the Wroxeter Hinterland.

It is proposed that a final report of the results should be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society.*

The project archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office under the project code 86452 and upon completion of the project will be transferred to the Shropshire County Museum Service under entry code E.00178.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Enterprise Managed Services and Wessex Archaeology is grateful for their assistance with the project.

Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Dr Andy Wigley (Historic Environment Countryside Advisor) and Mick Krupa (Environmental Records Officer) from Shropshire County Council for their guidance and support throughout the project.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales. Neil Dransfield directed the fieldwork with the assistance of Sean Bell, Charlotte Burton, Jonathon Buttery, Elenor Claxton-Mayer, Simon Evans, Tom Firth, Chris Hirst, Phil Roberts, Roz Sampson, Martina Tenzer and Dane Wright. Their contribution to the project is gratefully acknowledged.

This report was written and compiled by Neil Dransfield, Sean Bell and Andrea Burgess with contributions from Jerry Evans and Gwladys Monteil (Roman pottery), Phil Harding (flint), Phil Andrews (slag), Nick Cooke (coin), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Victoria Bryant, Laura Griffin and Derek Hurst (medieval and post-medieval pottery), Lorraine Mepham (other finds) and Jackie McKinley (human remains). The environmental samples were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Alix Sperr and Chris Swales.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Enterprise Managed Services (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake archaeological 'strip, map and record' works along the route of the Shelton Resilience Scheme water pipeline scheme, situated between Atcham and Uckington, Shropshire (hereafter 'the Scheme') between NGR 357759, 309334 to 353758, 308876 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Scheme proposed to construct a new water main using a 600mm pipeline from Uckington Pumping Station running westwards to Weeping Cross Booster Station. Groundworks were anticipated to include topsoil stripping of an easement *c*. 15-30m in width, and a subsoil strip of 5m to either side of the 1m-wide pipe trench location. The excavation of launch and reception pits close to the confluence of the rivers Tern and Severn, and at road crossings, was anticipated.
- 1.1.3 The Scheme is located 1km north of the Scheduled Monument of Wroxeter Roman town (Scheduled Monument No. 1003705) and has previously been subject to evaluation by desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2012) and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2013a); each revealed potential for archaeological features to be present along the route.
- 1.1.4 Following initial discussions between the Client, Shropshire County Council, Natural England and the National Trust, a programme of archaeological 'strip, map and record' with a watching brief in the areas of lesser potential was requested by Shropshire County Council's Historic Environment Countryside Adviser ('the Curator') in order to mitigate the impact of the construction of the Scheme. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing how Wessex Archaeology would carry out the work was approved by the Client and the Curator (Wessex Archaeology 2013b). The Method Statement was prepared in accordance with current industry best practice and the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IfA 2008, 2010).
- 1.1.5 This Assessment Report summarises the results of the investigations and presents assessments of the evidence, and the potential for further analysis and publication. It has been compiled in accordance with 'MAP2' guidelines (English Heritage 1991).

1.2 Scheme location and geology

1.2.1 The Scheme is located across arable and pasture fields to the north and south of the B4380 (**Figure 1**). It lies within the parishes of Atcham, and Wroxeter and Uppington, 1km north of the Scheduled Monument of Roman Wroxeter (Scheduled Monument No. 1003705) and 5km southeast of Shrewsbury.



1.2.2 The eastern end of the Scheme, at Uckington, is located at approximately 70m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), the land falls sharply to 55m aOD at Norton and undulates gently towards Atcham at the west. The Scheme lies on sandstone of the Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation with superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel in places (Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 152 - Shrewsbury).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Due to the importance of the Roman town and immediate landscape, the area has been subject to a number of studies, surveys and investigations (e.g. National Trust 1988; Webster 1989; Buteux *et al.* 2000; Wigley 2007). Archaeological excavations have been carried out, within the town (White and Dalwood 1996) and the immediate environment (Ellis *et al* 1994; Hannaford 1995; Houghton 1961, 1964; Gaffney *et al.* 2003, 2007).
- 2.1.2 A desk-based assessment of the Scheme (and a Study Area defined by a 250m buffer around the pipeline) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2012a) and the results are summarised below. Where sites or finds correspond with the Scheme the relevant field no is given in the text and shown on **Figure 2**.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The earliest evidence for human activity within the Study Area comes from a number of stray finds. The evidence consisted of two Mesolithic flints within Attingham Park and Neolithic axes along the Severn river corridor. Flint has also been recorded from the topsoil around Norton and Broadlands.
- 2.2.2 Aerial photography has revealed the possible remains of three ploughed out Bronze Age ring ditches and linear feature close to Ismore Coppice (Field 9).
- 2.2.3 No definitive evidence of Iron Age settlement has been found in the area prior to establishment of the first Roman fortress, though Iron Age coins and metalwork have been recovered in the surrounding area.
- 2.2.4 Aerial photography has produced cropmark evidence suggestive of individual farmsteads dispersed across the landscape, notably with heavier concentrations along the rivers and between Wroxeter and the Iron Age hillfort at Wrekin (Ellis *et al.* 1994, 108). Directly north of the Roman city, in an area bisected by the B5061, is a complex of cropmark enclosures, field boundaries, ditched trackways and pits. The dating and character of these is not yet completely understood, though previous investigations have confirmed the survival of archaeological features in this area (Hannaford 1993)

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 The Scheme is located to the north of the Scheduled Monument of Roman Wroxeter and a number of features associated with the town are located within the Study Area. Wroxeter was the large *civitas* capital, *Viroconium*, while its hinterland retained the pattern of dispersed settlement commonplace in the preceding period (Ellis *et al.* 1994, 110). The town originated as a fortress and then developed as the capital of the *Cornovii*.
- 2.3.2 The earliest Roman occupation is thought to relate to a small fort south of Wroxeter which has been dated to the Claudian period. A number of marching camps lie to the north, within and around the later town and these may also relate to the first phase of occupation

(White and Dalwood 1996, 2). Of the four marching camps postulated within Attingham Estate which have been identified from aerial photographs (National Trust 1988), one is transected by the B5061, and will be directly impacted by the Scheme (Field 10).

- 2.3.3 It is thought that the major component of the urban form of Wroxeter was established around AD 57 with the foundation of a legionary fortress. This was used as a base for the conquest of central and north Wales (White and Dalwood 1996) and the town then served as the capital of the Roman province, *Britannia Secunda*. The second urban phase was established during the reign of Hadrian (AD 117-138) when the town was re-organised and expanded following the evacuation of the army.
- 2.3.4 Industries thrived at Wroxeter, including pottery production, and glass, enamel and metal working. The Scheme traverses an area thought to have been the site of a Roman pottery production site to the west of river Tern (Field 5). Excavations in the 1960s revealed working surfaces of cobbles and rammed debris with evidence for the production of domestic wares (Houghton 1964). No evidence of the kilns themselves was recovered. To the south of Ismore Coppice excavations also revealed a clamp kiln site where roof tiles were manufactured (Houghton 1961). Associated with the kiln were clay working floors with evidence of light timber shelters and an unused circular oven structure.
- 2.3.5 Within the immediate hinterland is a palimpsest of cropmark enclosures which, from excavated evidence, appear to have been multi-phased, indicating that the landscape was probably heavily organised and settled before the conquest (White and Van Leusen 1996). The cropmark landscape to the north of the Roman city is thought to date to a period between the establishment of the fort and *vicus* in the later 1st century AD and the construction of the city's defences in the later 3rd century (A. Wigley *pers. comm.*), although, as stated above, some of the features may be earlier in date.
- 2.3.6 It is thought that the area west of the river Severn was largely unsuitable for settlement due to flooding. Cemeteries were located beyond the city limits, typically in corridors alongside road approaches (White and Dalwood 1996). Additional burials are indicated by cremation urns in Attingham Park and a burial marked in the National Trust records (1988) east of the city's former eastern gate.
- 2.3.7 There is a contrast between the highly Romanized urban centre at Wroxeter and the relative lack of Romanized settlement within its hinterland (Buteux *et al.* 2000, 73). The general lack of villas in the surrounding landscape, with the exception of one suggested to lie southeast of Uckington, implies that the organisation and prosperity of the rural economy, except in the immediate area of Wroxeter, changed little during the Romano-British period (National Trust 1988).

2.4 Post-Roman and medieval

2.4.1 It is known that occupation continued at Wroxeter after the Roman withdrawal from Britain, although on a much reduced scale. Evidence for post-Roman structures has been found within the city, many overlying the earlier Roman basilica, forum and town houses. The precise date for the abandonment of Wroxeter is not known. It is, however, thought to have occurred sometime in the mid-6th to early 7th century AD. Settlement appears to have shifted to the south; the current village of Wroxeter was established south of the Roman city, with the construction of the church of St Andrew thought to date to the 9th - 11th century, re-using Roman masonry. At the time of the Domesday survey the church of St Andrew had four priests, indicating that this was a important parish in the area.



- 2.4.2 The village of Atcham was also established in the early medieval period (8th century), with the foundation of the church of St Eata, also re-using Roman masonry (National Trust 1988). Atcham is an early English place name and recorded as a manor in the Domesday survey.
- 2.4.3 Ridge and furrow ploughing, which may have originated in the medieval period, is prevalent throughout the study area as demonstrated in cropmark evidence.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5.1 The intensification of agricultural practices in the post-medieval and modern periods was largely characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and commons under the Enclosure Acts and Commons Acts of 1773 to 1882, allowing the land-owner or tenant to improve the land in ways not formerly possible. This resulted in the abandonment of the ridge and furrow system and the widespread enclosure of the landscape, which was probably largely complete by the mid-19th century.
- 2.5.2 A section of former road (crossing Field 13) is recorded as medieval, however cropmark evidence appears to indicate that this section truncates medieval ridge and furrow to the east of Norton (National Trust 1988). The likelihood is that this is a continuation of the Old Tern Bridge crossing further west, turnpiked by 1730 but abandoned by 1822 (National Trust 1988).
- 2.5.3 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show the landscape surrounding the Scheme was enclosed by the late 19th century. Some boundary loss occurred between the late 19th century and the present day, with the amalgamation of smaller fields into larger arable fields occurring during the 20th century.

2.6 Recent investigations in the area

- 2.6.1 Following the desk-based assessment, a geophysical survey was conducted along the Scheme (Wessex Archaeology 2013a). Detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken over all accessible parts of the site, a total of 10.5ha. The survey demonstrated the presence of anomalies of definite, probable and possible archaeological interest along with regions of increased magnetic response and several modern services.
 - Between Uckington and Norton, several complexes of archaeological anomalies were noted, including linear ditches corresponding with a former medieval road (Field 13).
 - West of Norton, several ditch-like anomalies appear in close proximity to a possible Roman marching camp, although the association between the geophysical anomalies and cropmarks was not proven (Field 10).
 - East of Tern Lodge, where rectilinear ditches and a circular region of increased magnetic response were identified (Field 9). Good agreement between geophysical survey and cropmark evidence.
 - Southwest of Tern Bridge, several anomalies in close proximity to a possible Roman cemetery and pottery factory, including regions of increased magnetic response and a network of rectilinear ditches (Field 6).
 - To the southeast of Atcham, a linear anomaly consistent with a former boundary (Field 4).





3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The archaeological investigations aimed to mitigate the loss of archaeological remains through detailed excavation and recording to secure preservation by record in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).
- 3.1.2 The objectives were:
 - To investigate and record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains in areas identified as of potential archaeological interest;
 - To determine the phasing and degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
 - To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual, stratigraphic or other evidence;
 - To mitigate the loss of archaeological remains during development through preservation by record;
 - To undertake assessment, detailed analysis, research and reporting, as required;
 - To understand the earliest activity on the Scheme, its form and its evolution through time;
 - To understand how the archaeology of the Scheme relates to the pattern of early land use and activity seen elsewhere in the Wroxeter Hinterland (Gaffney *et al.* 2003, 2007); and
 - To understand the nature of the recorded features and to place them in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

3.2 Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork the methodology contained in the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2013b) was amended. Topsoil and subsoil were stripped under direct archaeological supervision, along the entire Scheme rather than at specified locations of higher potential (Figures 1 and 2). This ensured that the whole route was subject to detailed excavation and recording, obviating the need for a watching brief during the construction phase. All works were carried out in line with current industry standards (IfA 2008, 2010).
- 3.2.2 Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the level of the natural geology or the upper archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, they were defined and mapped using GPS followed by hand cleaning and excavation. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type was excavated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. All investigations were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey grid, and other plans,



sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary and a photographic record was made using 35mm film, supplemented by digital images,

3.4 Artefacts

3.4.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were recorded by context and retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.

3.5 Human remains

3.5.1 A Ministry of Justice licence (ref. 13-0141) was obtained for the exhumation of human remains. The excavation and recording of human remains was carried out in accordance with the conditions of the licence and professional standards (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

3.6 Environmental

3.6.1 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2011).

4 STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The results of the investigations are summarised below by field number (**Figure 2**). Where possible they are presented by phase with descriptions of significant features and contexts. The chronological phasing presented below is, at this stage, provisional, and features may be rephased following more detailed analysis of the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental assemblages. Illustrated context and feature numbers are given in bold. A full list of context numbers is included in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 Fields 1, 8, 9, 11 and 16 contained no archaeological remains.

4.2 Fields 2 and 3

4.2.1 A single ditch (**1004**), measuring 10.9m in length, 0.8m in width, 0.55m in depth, lay parallel with the southern field boundary (**Figure 2**). There was an obvious terminus to the west, but the eastern extent was poorly defined. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill, **1005**; this feature probably represented a former hedgeline.

4.3 Field 4

- 4.3.1 Ditch **1016** was 1.26m wide and 0.34m deep (**Figure 2**). Its fill, **1017**, contained modern ceramic building material and a fragment of tarmacadam. It corresponded with a former field boundary.
- 4.3.2 At the eastern end of the field, an irregular linear feature, **1018**, measuring approximately 150m in length, and 2.7m wide by 0.54m deep, was found to be a palaeochannel.

4.4 Field 5

4.4.1 Towards the northeastern end of Field 5 were a number of ditches and gullies containing large quantities of pottery and tile dating from the Romano-British period (**Figure 3**).

- 4.4.2 A single sub-circular pit **1054** measuring 0.9-1.2m in diameter and 0.3m deep, contained a central pillar of tile (**1059**) suspended in a clay matrix and with a reddish brown clay packing deposit (**1058**; **Plate 1**). Although no subterranean flues could be identified, the feature was interpreted as the remains of a small pottery kiln (A. Wigley and R. White *pers. comm.*) with the central tile column probably supporting the kiln floor. Third century pottery was recovered from post-demolition fill **1060**.
- 4.4.3 To the northwest of the kiln were two ditches, **1039** and **1051**. Ditch **1039** was over 8m in length, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, with a northwest-southeast alignment. A terminus was clearly visible at the southeastern end and 3rd century pottery was recovered from the fills (**1041**, **1048**). Ditch **1051** ran from the northwest limit of excavation (LOE) to the southeast for 4.7m before turning south-southwest and continuing beyond the southeast LOE. Pottery dating from the late 2nd century to the mid-3rd century, was recovered from this ditch. A small pit, **1055**, with a diameter of between 0.4 and 0.6m lay close to the northeast edge of ditch **1051**. Ditches **1039** and **1051** appear to have formed part of a small enclosure with an entrance in the southern corner. Within the enclosure was the southeast terminus of a linear feature **1046**. The exposed section had a width of 0.63m, was 0.27m deep and contained pottery dating from AD 60, suggesting that **1046** may represent an earlier phase of activity.
- 4.4.4 At the northern end of the field were a number of intersecting features, Stratigraphically, the earliest feature was a narrow, northwest-southeast gully (**1074**), which was truncated at its northwest end by ditch **1072**. Romano-British pottery, dating from AD 120 or later was recovered from fill **1108** of gully **1074**. Gully **1071** (perpendicular to the northwest end of **1074**) was similar in form and contained pottery dating from the mid 2nd century to the late 3rd century. It is possible that gullies **1071** and **1074** were contemporary, though no direct stratigraphic relationship existed between the two. A third narrow gully, **1089**, was located 12.5m to the northeast of, and running parallel to, **1074**. Pottery recovered from **1089** had a date range from the 1st to the early 3rd century AD. A silver *denarius*, also of a 1st to early 3rd century AD date, was recovered from **1089**.
- 4.4.5 Ditch **1072**, aligned southwest-northeast, was much larger, measuring over 31m in length, and clearly truncated gully **1074**. The ditch had an average width of 1.4m and was 0.65m deep. Ditch **1072** was V-shaped in profile with straight sides and fills containing a range of pottery dating up to the 3rd century AD. Ditch **1072** appeared to form a right angle, beyond the LOE, with ditch **1062/1065** to the southeast. Ditch **1062/1065** extended across the full width of the trench. Orientated northwest-southeast and measuring 2m in width and 0.6m in depth, ditch **1062/1065** contained a single homogeneous fill, **1063/1066**, from which a large quantity of pottery was recovered. The pottery dated the ditch fill to the 3rd to 4th century AD. These two ditches formed the northwest and southwest limits of a putative single enclosure.
- 4.4.6 The latest activity in this field was represented by the south-eastern terminus of two large ditches, **1073** and **1091**, both of which clearly truncated ditch **1072**. Ditches **1073** and **1091** were both aligned southeast-northwest and extended beyond the northwest LOE. Though they appeared similar in plan, **1091** was significantly deeper than **1073** (1.2m and 0.5m respectively). Pottery dating from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD was recovered from both features. The southeast terminus of **1073** and **1091** appeared to be precisely placed in relation to the edge of the earlier ditch **1072**, suggesting that of the earthworks of **1072** were still evident. Each of these ditch terminals contained small quantities of cremated bone; human infant bone from **1091** and possible human bone with fuel ash from **1073**.



4.5 Field 6

- 4.5.1 Two features were uncovered in Field 6 (**Figure 4A**). A large ditch (**1037**) aligned northwest-southeast ran across the full width of the trench. The ditch measured 1.3m wide by 0.5m deep and was filled by a sandy deposit containing no artefacts.
- 4.5.2 To the immediate west of ditch **1037** was a large sub-circular hollow (**1035**) measuring between 1.83 and 2.4m in diameter, and 0.62m in depth. The feature appeared to be too regular in form to be firmly identified as a tree bowl, though weathering of the sandy edges may have produced a more regular side and base than usual.

4.6 Field 7

4.6.1 A single, un-urned cremation burial (**1034**) was present in Field 7 (**Figure 4B**). Burial cut **1113** measured between 0.54 and 0.3m in diameter and was 0.14m deep. The remains were those of an adult human and included redeposited pyre debris such as coffin nails and hobnails.

4.7 Field 10

- 4.7.1 Four ditches, **2066**, **2042**, **2039** and **2031**, were uncovered towards the western end of the field (**Figure 5**). Three of the ditches were archaeologically sterile. The primary fill (**2038**) of ditch **2039** contained late medieval/early post-medieval pottery. Two modern land drains truncated ditches **2066** and **2039** and correlate closely with features identified in the cropmark data (National Trust 1988), though there was no correlation evident between this data and the ditch features.
- 4.7.2 Further east were five linear features and two postholes (**Figure 6**). Ditch **2061** was aligned east-west and contained a large quantity of late 2nd to early 3rd-century Romano-British pottery. The feature corresponds with the northeastern section of a squared enclosure identified in cropmark data. Ditch **2061** was truncated by a post-medieval, north-south ditch (**2063**). Two postholes (**2044** and **2051**; **Plate 2**) were located within the interior of the potential enclosure, suggesting the presence of timber-built structures.
- 4.7.3 One of the most distinct cropmarks in the field corresponded with a modern land drain. To the immediate east of this was ditch **2095** with a later re-cut **2099**. Ditch **2095/2099** correlated well with a sinuous cropmark, but its fills were archaeologically sterile. A narrow, U-profiled gully **2013** was located slightly further to the east.
- 4.7.4 Further east in Field 10 was a complex of six features (2006, 2049, 2004, 2022, 2008 and 2026; Figure 7). The earliest feature appeared to be a, northeast-southwest aligned ditch 2006, with a U-shaped profile. The alignment appears to have been reaffirmed by a second ditch 2049 with a V-shaped profile (Plate 3). Small fragments of pottery recovered from the primary fill were dated to the late 1st /early 2nd century AD, suggesting that the ditch was falling out of use at this time. Ditches 2006 and 2049 aligned convincingly with cropmarks extending to the south of the easement.
- 4.7.5 Both ditches were cut by an east-west aligned ditch **2004** which may have returned at its western end as ditch **2022**. Pottery recovered from fill **2005** of ditch **2004** was uniformly dated to between AD 70 and AD 110. The intersection between **2004**, **2006** and **2022** was truncated by pit **2026** and shallow gully **2008**, which contained sherds of mid- to late 2nd century AD pottery. Gully **2008** clearly followed the northwest edge of ditch **2006** suggesting that some form of bank may have been extant, and that the boundary was still being respected.



- 4.7.6 The eastern end of the field contained another complex of intersecting features, dating from the Romano-British period to the post-medieval/modern period (Figure 8). Potentially, the earliest feature in this area was oval pit 2067 which measured between 0.5 and 0.6m in diameter. A single worked flint was recovered from 2067, but it was unclear if this was residual.
- 4.7.7 The next phase of Romano-British activity was represented by ditch **2135/2137**. The northeast terminal of this ditch was identified and the feature extended 1.86m southwestwards, and clearly continued beyond the south LOE. It was 0.86m wide and 0.3m deep, with its upper fill, **2136**, having been truncated by later Romano-British features.
- 4.7.8 To the west, were two large pits (**2034** and **2043**). The fills suggested that both pits had contained large posts that had later been purposefully removed. Pottery recovered from deposits post-dating the posts was dated to 2nd century. Just to the east of the pits was north-south aligned, 0.14m deep, gully **2015** which may have been associated with the post structures. Similarly dated pottery was recovered from its fill (**2016**). Both post-pit **2034** and gully **2015** were truncated by a later east-west oriented gully **2017** which ran along the northern extent of the excavation (**Plate 4**). The gully clearly terminated at the western end, extending to the east for a length of 5.8m, below the northern LOE.
- 4.7.9 The apparant focus of this group of features was a sub-rectangular structure (2070) situated on a high point in the local topography (at 56.8m aOD). Four ditches enclosed an area 4.7m by 4.5m and two ditch terminals suggested an entrance in the eastern side of the structure. A squared post-pit (2073), 0.73m wide, and a posthole (2090), 0.16m in diameter, were identified in two sides of the structure. An additional sub-circular feature, 2077, also appeared to be a posthole, but may have been intrusive and was archaeologically sterile. A centrally placed pit, 2131, 1m in diameter and 0.52m deep, yielded Romano-British artefacts.
- 4.7.10 To the east of **2070** was ditch **2111/2115/2118**, aligned approximately north-south across the full width of the easement. This had a U-shaped profile, was 1m wide and 0.3 deep. A ceramic vessel, dating from the 1st century AD had been placed in the base of the ditch, prior to any infilling of the feature. If features **2015**, **2034**, **2043**, **2070** and **2111/2115/2118** all form a single complex, it would have an east-west width of *c*.15m. The arrangement of these features, with the use of ditching instead of walling, is very similar to that of Iron Age/Romano-British temple sites found throughout the country (Rodwell 1980; Woodward 1992), though these are generally larger in size.
- 4.7.11 Further west were gully **2105** and posthole **2087**. The posthole measured 0.58m diameter and 0.35m deep. Both **2105** and **2087** contained Roman artefacts dating to no earlier than AD 120 and may have been contemporary. The posthole was truncated to its eastern extent by a post-medieval ditch **2085**.
- 4.7.12 A number of features in this area were also clearly post-medieval in date. These included two heavily truncated pits, 2123 and 2129. These measured between 0.72m and 1.8m in diameter with an average depth of 0.3m, and both contained residual sherds of Roman pottery along with post-medieval wares. Pit 2129 had been partially truncated by gully 2127/2129 and two parallel gullies 2059, 2027 were aligned east-west cutting across the earlier features. Also identified were a tree-bowl, 2120, and a modern sheep burial 2028.



4.8 Fields 12 and 13

- 4.8.1 The remains of seven cremation burials were uncovered in **Fields 12** and **13** (**Figure 9**). These were situated in a shallow valley in the local landscape at a height of 54.3m aOD. A further possible cremation deposit was identified as a patch of pottery (object 301) but had no associated pyre debris or bone.
- 4.8.2 The seven remaining burials (from west to east 3004, 3006, 3010, 3009, 3008, 3007, 3013) had suffered a lesser, though variable, degree of disturbance. The burials were characterised by shallow pits filled by cremated material consisting of blackened sandy deposits with a high charcoal content and burnt human bone (Plate 5). The upper edges of the burial cuts had been truncated by ploughing, and there was clear evidence for bioturbation throughout the remaining deposits. The burial cuts varied in depth from 0.21 to 0.2m, and were somewhat amorphous in plan, with an average diameter of *c*. 0.7m. The cremated material contained varying quantities of iron and copper nails, in addition to occasional sherds of pottery. It was unclear if the sherds represented the remains of burial urns or associated funerary/grave goods, though burial 3008 appeared to contain an *in situ* vessel (object 320), which had suffered heavy plough damage. All of the cremations contained remains that could be identified as human, except 3004 which was animal.
- 4.8.3 To the south and southeast of the burial group was a series of northeast to southwest aligned ditches, **3054**, **3055** and **3056** (Figure 10; Plate 6). These measured between 0.85m and 2.6m in width and between 0.4m and 1.2m in depth. All showed some evidence for re-cutting, and the alignment of the northernmost ditch, **3054**, had been re-used for the insertion of a land drain. These features had been identified by cropmark geophysical data and are interpreted as roadside ditches marking the original line of the medieval/post-medieval highway that was the precursor of the B5061.

4.9 Field 14

4.9.1 A large post-medieval/modern ceramic drain had been laid within a 0.7m wide northwestsoutheast aligned ditch (**3018; Figure 2**).

4.10 Field 15

- 4.10.1 Two narrow, parallel gullies, **3078/3080** and **3085**, were aligned northwest-southeast, 1m apart (**Figure 11**). Gully **3078/3080** was archaeologically sterile, but **3085** contained a single sherd of Roman pottery within its primary fill, **3086**.
- 4.10.2 The remaining features in Field 15 consisted of two ditches, **3026** and **3076**. Both were *c*.1m wide with fills containing clay tobacco pipe fragments indicating an early 18th century date.

4.11 Field 17

4.11.1 The northern part of **Field 17** contained a former pond (**Figure 2**). Post-medieval pottery was recovered from its peaty fill and this area was still waterlogged due to the presence of a small stream immediately to the north.



5 ARTEFACTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from various locations along the route of the pipeline, and the assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval, with a focus on the Romano-British period. Of particular interest is a group of possible production waste from a tile kiln of Romano-British date. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is summarised in **Appendix 2**. All data are held in an Access database, which forms part of the project archive.
- 5.1.2 This section provides basic details of the finds in order to assess their potential to address the aims and objectives of the project, in particular to examine rural Romano-British settlement in the hinterland of Wroxeter.

5.2 Roman pottery

Introduction

- 5.2.1 A total of 1490 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered, deriving from six sites along the pipeline route (**Table 1**). Most of the pottery was very abraded, probably reflecting the soil conditions. There was some variation in the level of fragmentation, based on average sherd weight, between the six assemblages, reflecting different depositional histories. The assemblage included a number of diagnostic fabrics and forms that provided useful dating evidence for the sites. Most of the forms and fabrics can be paralleled in the published Wroxeter and Wroxeter Hinterland assemblages. Coarsewares predominantly comprised a range of locally produced Wroxeter wares (Timby *et al.* 2000, 247-50), along with traded wares such as Black-burnished ware (BB1) and Mancetter/Hartshill mortaria, and imported wares including samian, amphorae and mortaria.
- 5.2.2 The pottery was quantified by context (count and weight), scanned for diagnostic forms, and spot-dated. Quantification and discussion by field was undertaken with reference to information supplied from the project database.

Field number			medieval/ post-medieval				
	count	% count	weight(g)	% weight	average wt.(g)	count	weight(g)
5	1173	79%	19,050	86%	16	5	58
6	3	0%	22	0%	7	2	18
10	200	13%	2056	9%	10	11	108
12	59	4%	287	1%	5	0	0
13	41	3%	463	2%	11	0	0
15	1	0%	5	0%	5	0	0
17	0	0%	0	0%		3	65
unstratified	13	1%	256	1%	20	4	57
total	1490	100%	22,139	100%	15	25	306

 Table 1: Summary of the pottery assemblage by field number and period



Samian

5.2.3 Twenty-seven sherds of samian ware were recovered. The assemblage was catalogued and quantified, using fabrics and forms codes used at Museum of London Archaeology (Symonds 1997). The fabric of each sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x20 binocular microscope. Each archive entry consists of a context number, fabric, form and decoration identification, condition, sherd count, rim EVEs (Estimated Vessel Equivalent), rim diameter, weight, notes and a date range. The presence of wear, repair and graffiti was also systematically recorded. **Table 2** gives the breakdown of the samian assemblage by field number.

Field	Soι	uth Ga	ulish	Le	s Mar	tres		Lezou	x	Ea	st Gau	ılish		Tot	al
	no.	wt.	RE	no.	wt.	RE	no.	wt.	RE	no.	wt.	RE	no.	wt.	RE
5	2	7	0.07	1	43	0.23	5	107	0.2	5	134	0.22	13	291	0.72
10	5	191	0.56				4	29	0.04				9	220	0.6
12							1	5					1	5	
13							4	18	0.16				4	18	0.16
Total	7	198	0.63	1	43	0.23	14	159	0.4	5	134	0.22	27	534	1.48

Table 2:	Samian material reco	overed by field	number and	production centre

RE = rim equivalent

Field 5

- 5.2.4 The group from Field 5 is the largest recovered with 13 sherds for a total weight of 291g and a rim EVE figure of 0.72. Despite its small size, this samian group contains a range of fabrics and forms dating from the late 1st to the 3rd century AD.
- 5.2.5 The earliest diagnostic vessels, though difficult to date precisely, are South Gaulish: a body sherd in the secondary fill of gully terminus **1046** and a bowl rim possibly from a Dr.30 in the upper fill of ditch **1072**. A Dr.18/31 from the Trajanic industry of Les Martres-de-Veyre comes from the fill of gully **1071**.
- 5.2.6 The rest of the samian material is later, with Central and East Gaulish vessels more typical of the second half of the 2nd century and early 3rd century AD recovered from various features. Central Gaulish material is represented in ditch **1039** (Dr.31 in **1041**), in gully **1071** (Dr.31 from secondary fill **1076**), in layer **1042** and in ditches **1062** and **1065**.
- 5.2.7 Three vessels come from East Gaulish industries, most probably Rheinzabern, a Dr.31R/LUDSb rim in the fill of ditch **1039**, the base of a Dr.37 in the secondary fill of ditch **1062**, and three joining rim fragments from a platter form Dr.32 in the secondary fill of ditch **1065**. The East Gaulish Dr.32 platter shows evidence of clear internal wear. It is possible that the platter was broken before being used for grinding or mixing the form is shallow and not adapted to stirring ingredients. It is relatively unusual to have internal wear on large platters such as this one, usually cups and bowls are more typical (Biddulph 2008) but a similar pattern was recorded on this form in the samian assemblage recovered in the *Margidunum* Hinterland (Monteil forthcoming).
- 5.2.8 The range of forms is poor with mostly dishes and a single decorated bowl represented. The lack of the two most popular cup forms, Dr.27 and Dr.33 in a group mostly dating to the 2nd century AD when these two forms are the most popular type of cups is intriguing. In view of the small size of this group it is difficult to assess its significance; a more comprehensive comparison with other samian assemblages might enhance our understanding of samian functional profiles from the area.



Field 10

- 5.2.9 With five out of nine sherds, South Gaulish material plays a larger role within this small assemblage than in any of the other fields. Although relatively un-diagnostic, the range of forms is consistent with a Flavian date: two large joining fragments from a dish form Dr.18/31 in ditch fill **2018**, a cup Dr.27 rim in gully fill 2016, a Dr.18/31 rim in the secondary fill of ditch **2004** and a Dr.30 rim in the fill of Roman ditch **2133**.
- 5.2.10 The remaining four fragments are Central Gaulish and 2nd century AD in date. One is a flake from the topsoil; the other three are from decorated vessels from context **2012** and fills **2062** and **2107**. The complete absence of plain samian material from Central Gaul is unusual.

Field 12

5.2.11 A single sherd of samian ware was recovered from this field: an abraded Central Gaulish decorated fragment from the subsoil probably dating to the second half of the 2nd century AD.

Field 13

- 5.2.12 Four samian sherds were recovered from Field 13. All came from urned cremation burial **3008** and represent two Central Gaulish vessels, a cup Dr.33 and a dish Cu.15. Both samian vessels show evidence of fierce burning but the fabric of the cup Dr.33 has turned grey and appears more burnt than the Cu.15 rim. Both were clearly part of the pyre ritual but perhaps suggest that they were positioned on the pyre differently or at different stages. The two forms present in this small group, a samian dish and a cup are the favoured forms when used as pyre goods (Cool and Leary 2012, table 29.3, 306-11).
- 5.2.13 Samian was rarely used as a pyre good in Roman Britain, and the recent survey by Cool and Leary suggests that "samian was more likely to be used in pyre ceremonies amongst military communities than amongst other ones" (*ibid*, 306). This small group is therefore very interesting.

Other Roman pottery

Field 5

- 5.2.14 The largest assemblage came from Field 5, unsurprising as there was evidence of Roman pottery production, including a kiln, in this area. Pottery was recovered from a number of contexts, and indicated some level of activity on the site from the late 1st century, through the 2nd, to the late 3rd-4th century (**Table 1**). The assemblage included a significant number of form sherds which could be illustrated to characterise and provide dating evidence for the site. The 1st and 2nd century material included Rhône Valley mortaria (Tomber and Dore 1998, CNG OX, 68) and amphora.
- 5.2.15 Relatively little pottery was associated with the kiln (contexts **1058**, **1060**); there was no evidence for an in situ group from the last firing. However, the large assemblages from the secondary fills of ditches **1062** and **1065**, and the terminals of ditch **1039** are probably associated with pottery production. A number of sherds showed spalling, where the surface had fractured away, and a couple of sherds were over-fired, though there were no distorted wasters. Sherds with spalling were also noted in ditches **1072** and **1073**, suggesting these deposits may also be related. The pottery from ditch **1062** in particular had a high average sherd weight, perhaps evidence that it had been dumped in the ditch fairly promptly, rather than lying around getting trampled and broken. These groups included a number of typically late 3rd to 4th century forms, both in local fabrics and in Dorset Black-burnished ware. This date is supported by forms in the uppermost fill of the



kiln. However, it is not clear whether this late 3rd to 4th century pottery was produced in the excavated kiln, or in a contemporary or later neighbouring kiln.

5.2.16 Thirteen sherds of unstratified pottery were from Field 5. This included two form sherds; a Severn Valley ware bowl and an unusual, rouletted form.

Field 6

5.2.17 Only three, undiagnostic Roman sherds, and single sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery, were recovered from Field 6.

Field 7

5.2.18 No pottery was associated with the cremation **1034** in Field 7.

Field 10

5.2.19 The second largest assemblage came from nineteen contexts in Field 10, with pottery dating from the late 1st to early 2nd century, the mid to late 2nd century, and the late 2nd to early 3rd century. Thirty-five contexts produced Roman pottery (**Table 1**). The assemblage included a small number of diagnostic, 2nd century forms that could be illustrated to characterise and provide dating evidence for the Site. The largest groups came from gully and ditch fills (e.g. gullies **2008**, **2015** and **2118**, ditch **2049**). The secondary fill of gully **2118** produced a complete bag-shaped beaker with a devolved cornice rim (object 201). The deposition of a substantially complete vessel amongst the more fragmentary sherds is of interest; its significance could be explored more fully in analysis. Relatively small quantities were associated with the Roman structure **2070** (e.g. four sherds from context **2074**).

Field 12

5.2.20 Only two contexts in Field 12 produced pottery: the subsoil **3002** and cremation grave **3004**. The pottery from the cremation comprised fragmentary body sherds from a white-slipped flagon, which may have been used as part of the funerary ritual. This dated broadly to the 1st to 2nd century. The pottery from the subsoil was also fragmentary, and comprised undiagnostic sherds in Severn valley ware and Wroxeter fabrics.

Field 13

5.2.21 Thid field produced a slightly smaller assemblage, coming from ten excavated contexts. This was less fragmentary than the Field 12 assemblage. The assemblage dated fairly consistently to the 2nd century, and included a small number of forms that could be illustrated to characterise and date the site. Only a single sherd of BB1 was recovered from un-urned cremation grave 3007, providing a tpq of c AD 120. The largest assemblage came from cremation grave 3008. This included an interesting group of samian, thought to have been used in the pyre ceremony (see above), sherds of whiteslipped ware, and fragments from at least two BB1 vessels. These provided good dating for the group; the BB1 jar (object 320) has an upright rim with wavy, burnished decoration on the neck, indicating a date of c AD 120–160, and a BB1 dish has a similar date. This is recorded as an 'urned cremation'; further consideration needs to be given during analysis to the sherds of white-slipped ware and whether they represent fragments from a ploughdamaged urn. Un-urned cremation 3009 produced a single body sherd of BB1, that appeared to have been deliberately rounded to form a counter (object 312), and cremation 3010 was associated with four sherds from a roughcast beaker (object 318), probably also dating to c AD 120–160. The pottery from other deposits (fill of gully **3085**; natural **3050**; subsoil 3051) was less well dated.



Medieval and post-medieval pottery

- 5.2.22 A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered. A single, glazed body sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from Field 6, subsoil **1029**, and identified as Shrewsbury fabric 4, early glazed sandy ware, dating to the 13th to 14th centuries.
- 5.2.23 The post-medieval pottery comprised:
 - Field 5, subsoil **1023** rim from a platter and a handle from a cup or jar, both in black glazed ware, one sherd of manganese streaked ware, a sherd of transfer printed ware and a sherd of cream ware, all probably dating to the 18th century;
 - Field 6, subsoil **1029** one sherd of transfer-printed ware dating to the 19th century;
 - Field 17 subsoil 1068 sherd from a combed, slip-decorated platter, and two sherds of black-glazed ware, all probably dating to the late 17th-18th century;
 - Field 10, ditch 2039 base from a North Devon gravel-free ware jug, dating to the 16th to 17th century; and
 - Field 10, Gully **2059** fragmentary sherd of 17th–18th century black-glazed ware.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 This material type is almost entirely of Romano-British date, mostly deriving from contexts in Field 5, and associated with a feature interpreted as the remains of a small pottery kiln, including a central tile pillar probably acting as a kiln support **1059**. This group is all of very similar character, comprising a limited range of brick and tile types in what appear to be variants of a single fabric type, firing to a pale orange, sometimes with a salmon pink core, and with a 'gritty' texture caused by an admixture of sand (individual grains <1mm) to the clay. The CBM is not particularly hard-fired, and many pieces have fractured by laminating. It has the appearance of kiln waste, and may therefore represent tile manufacture in the near vicinity, reused in the pottery kiln.
- 5.3.2 Identifiable tile types consist largely of *tegula* and *imbrex* roof tiles. One *tegula* preserves a complete length (400mm, kiln support **1059**), and this is the only piece in the assemblage with surviving original dimensions. A small number of lower cut-aways were observed on *tegulae* all are of Warry's type B, dated AD 160-260 (Warry 2006). Finger-smeared signatures, generally in the form of concentric arcs, were seen on a few *tegulae*, and others on flat fragments may also belong to tiles of this type. In fact, much of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic flat fragments of which a large proportion are assumed to belong to *tegulae imbrices* are generally recognisable even in small fragments from the characteristic curvature, and the very low incidence of combing (two examples) suggests that box flue tiles (*tubuli*) do not form a significant part of the tile repertoire here.
- 5.3.3 The distinction between tile and brick is not always clear-cut; it is generally based on thickness, and the distinction here appears to fall between 35-40mm. A small proportion of fragments exceed this thickness; a few of these show finger-smeared signatures, but none present other measurable dimensions which might allow identification to specific brick types. They could relate to hypocaust construction, or they could have fulfilled other structural requirements, for example in walls.



5.3.4 A few fragments are of post-medieval or modern date. These include a modern drainpipe fragment (pipe trench **3037**, Field 13), a post-medieval roof tile (subsoil, Field 2), and four modern wall/floor tiles (ditch **1016**, Field 1; subsoil, Field 17).

5.4 Clay tobacco pipes

5.4.1 There is a small quantity of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe fragments. Most of these are plain stem fragments, but there are two datable bowls: both large, spurred pipes of early 18th century type (ditch **3087** in Field 13, Field 15 subsoil). Another fragment (ditch **3076**, Field 15) includes a splayed heel which identifies it as a Broseley type, dated *c*. 1680-1730; the heel carries an illegible maker's mark.

5.5 Stone

- 5.5.1 This category consists largely of building material, with a few portable objects.
- 5.5.2 The identifiable portable objects comprise three whetstones and a quern fragment. Two whetstones came from ditch **1065** (Field 5), one of lentoid cross-section and one of rectangular cross-section; the third whetstone, from gully **2015** (Field 10), has a rectangular cross-section and is incomplete. None shows clear signs of wear, but have been identified on morphological grounds. The quern fragment, from gully **1107** (Field 5), comprises part of an upper rotary quernstone in Millstone Grit.
- 5.5.3 The remaining stone consists of building material. This includes one possible voussoir fragment in red sandstone (gully **1105**, Field 5), but otherwise consists entirely of roofing slabs in micaceous sandstone. All these derived from various features in Field 5, and are assumed to be of Romano-British date.

5.6 Worked flint

- 5.6.1 There are 24 pieces of worked flint from twelve contexts, of which eight were from Field 5. Most of the material was recovered from layers or features that included at least some Romano-British artefacts, with two contexts listed as subsoil. None of the flints were therefore securely stratified. Nevertheless the flints are all in very fresh condition and include a number of recurring features that make it possible to be confident about the date and function of these pieces.
- 5.6.2 The flints are all made from relatively good quality raw material which seems to have been obtained from a gravel source. There are a consistently high number of blades and bladelets, which are accompanied by a nicely worked bladelet core (from subsoil context **1029**) and features of technology, including platform preparation, small neat butts and regular negative blade scars.
- 5.6.3 The retouched component is the most distinctive feature and includes an obliquely blunted point (ditch **1065**) and one other blade with an obliquely blunted tip, possibly modified with a small burin removal (layer **1061**), although this might be accidental. There is also a possible failed microburin. These collective features date this material to the Mesolithic. This thin scatter of residual artefacts represents an occurrence that can be repeated across many parts of Britain. It contains evidence of an important phase of activity of which very little remains that was disturbed and reworked by later activity, here Romano-British occupation.



5.7 Glass

- 5.7.1 The glass includes both vessel and window glass, as well as one object (bead).
- 5.7.2 Eight fragments are probably of Romano-British date, although all are very small and none are clearly diagnostic. These comprise four tiny fragments of vessel glass, two blue/green (gully terminus **1103**, Field 5; subsoil, Field 12) and two clear (un-urned cremation grave **3009**, Field 13); and three fragments of window glass, both of which appear to of 'matt/glossy' type (ditch **1065**, gully **1089**, both Field 5). The final fragment, from grave **3009**, is a small fragment in greenish glass which could also be window glass but is not certainly diagnostic.
- 5.7.3 A small globular bead from cremation grave **3009** appears to have been burnt (possibly on the pyre); it has degraded to an opaque black colour, and its original colour is uncertain. It is assumed to be of Romano-British date.
- 5.7.4 The remaining glass is of post-medieval or modern date, and includes fragments of green wine bottle, other bottle/jar, drinking vessel, and window glass (subsoil, Field 4; subsoil, Field 5; feature **2054**, Field 10; wheel rut **3070**, Field 13).

5.8 Slag

- 5.8.1 A total of 0.5kg of material, from ten contexts, was initially identified as possible metalworking debris.
- 5.8.2 Subsequent examination has shown that almost half this total (245g), from five contexts, has no (or no certain) association with metalworking. This material comprises stone (107g), an iron concretion (47g), coke (3g), clinker (4g) and fuel ash slag (84g).
- 5.8.3 The remaining 255g of material is ironworking slag, undiagnostic and some of it abraded, but probably deriving from smithing rather than smelting. The quantities are very small (with between 10g and 102g per context: see **Table 3**), but four of the five contexts are of Roman date, probably all late Roman, and one (feature **2085**) is post-medieval, the slag perhaps residual here.

Field	Context	Weight (g)	Comments	
1	ditch 1016	3	Coke	
5	subsoil	47	Iron concretion/stone	
5	subsoil	74	Fuel ash slag	
5	tree throw 1043	107	Stone	
5	gully terminus 1046	10	Fuel ash slag	
5	ditch 1049	42	Ironworking slag	
5	subsoil	47	Ironworking slag	
5	ditch 1062	10	Ironworking slag	
5	ditch 1065	54	Ironworking slag	
10	modern feature 2054	4	Clinker	
10	feature 2085	102	Ironworking slag	

 Table 3:
 Possible metalworking debris by context



5.9 Coin

5.9.1 A single coin was recovered (gully **1101**). This comprises a heavily worn silver flan, with only light traces of engraving on one side. Given the form and weight of the flan, it is most likely to be an extremely worn silver *denarius* of the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

5.10 Metalwork

- 5.10.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy, lead and iron.
- 5.10.2 The copper alloy objects comprise a small nail or tack and five small sheet fragments of unknown function (all from Romano-British cremation burial **3009**), and a post-medieval button (found unstratified).
- 5.10.3 A small piece of lead waste came from Romano-British gully **1099** in Field 5.
- 5.10.4 The ironwork consists almost entirely of nails and hobnails, of which the majority came from Field 5 (97 nails/hobnails), Field 7 (415 nails/hobnails, all from un-urned cremation grave 1034), and Field 13 (655 nails/hobnails, from Romano-British cremation graves 3007, 3008, 3009 and 3010). The items from cremation graves most probably represent footwear buried with the deceased.
- 5.10.5 The only other identifiable object is a post-medieval horseshoe recovered from ditch **3087** (Field 13).

5.11 Animal bone

- 5.11.1 The assemblage comprises 158 fragments (or 1.516kg) of animal bone, however once conjoins are taken into account this falls to just 20 bones, plus a complete sheep skeleton from post-medieval pit **2028**, which accounts for over half of the total number of fragments.
- 5.11.2 Nine fragments of bone were recovered from Romano-British features, including ditches **1039**, **1062**, **1065**, **1079**, and **1090**, and gully **1097**. The identified fragments are all cattle teeth, most of which are highly fragmented due to poor preservation conditions.
- 5.11.3 In addition to the sheep skeleton from post-medieval pit **2028**, a further nine fragments of bone were recovered from two post-medieval ditches, **2042** and **2063**. The sheep skeleton is that of an adult aged between 3-4 years (mandible wear stage F, after Payne 1973). Identified bones from the two ditches include a pig molar tooth from **2042**, and fragments of cattle proximal tibia and sheep/goat distal femur from **2063**.
- 5.11.4 Fragments of cattle rib and a rabbit femur were recovered from the subsoil.

6 HUMAN REMAINS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cremated bone from twelve contexts, distributed across five areas of the scheme (Fields 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13), was subject to a rapid assessment scan. The deposits include the remains of a minimum of two Romano-British un-urned burials with redeposited pyre debris (**1034** and **3013**; **Table 4**). The nature of many of the other deposits is currently unclear; some may represent further examples of un-urned burials with redeposited pyre debris whilst others appear more likely to comprise redeposited pyre debris alone. Small



quantities of clearly redeposited bone were recovered from a few features in Fields 5 and 10, suggesting mortuary activity may have been more widespread than is suggested by the excavated burial remains; though curated bone fragments (cremated bone being eminently transportable) could ultimately have been deposited some distance for the focus of mortuary activity.

- 6.1.2 The severely truncated remains from **3092** in Field 12 contained only burnt animal bone; it cannot be stated with confidence whether this could have represented the remains of an urned burial only some of the pyre goods (animal bone) from which survived, or if the deposit comprised some form of funerary/ritual offering of animal bone alone.
- 6.1.3 Fragments of pottery, representing the remains of either pyre goods or grave goods (see Roman pottery assessment above) recovered from five features in Fields 12 and 13, indicate a 2nd century date for these deposits. Iron nails, from coffins/biers and hobnails/upholstery tacks, found in a further two deposits indicate a less definitive Romano-British date. Other deposits devoid of datable material are likely to be of a commensurate date.
- 6.1.4 The deposits predominantly comprised singletons (e.g. grave **1113**, Field 7); a small group of four (**3007-3010**) being found within a *c*. 7 by 4m area in Field 13 (**Figures 4B** and **9**).

6.2 Methods

- 6.2.1 The bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess its condition, demographic data, the presence of pathological lesions and pyre goods/debris. Deposit type was assessed from the combined osteological and other specialist data together with the site records.
- 6.2.2 All the cremated bone was weighted by context (**Table 4**). Assessments of age and sex were based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000).

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 A summary of the results is presented in **Table 4**. Features across the scheme had been subject to variable degrees if horizontal truncation due to ploughing. The surviving depth of the cuts varied from 0.02 0.36 m (though some of the features in Field 13 were probably over-excavated due to the misleading effects of bioturbation). In most of the discrete cremation-related features the archaeological components predominantly fuel ash, occasionally cremated bone and pyre goods were evident at surface level. Consequently, some bone may have been removed and lost from some of the deposits due to plough damage. Extensive bioturbation (root action) had led to fuel ash and occasionally bone fragments being drawn into the surrounding natural beyond the margins of the cuts.
- 6.3.2 The bone is generally in good visual condition, both compact and trabecular bone being represented in most deposits. With the exception of burial remains **1034** and **3013**, however, the proportions of trabecular bone (generally subject to preferential loss in aggressive burial environments such as the acidic and free-draining sandy soils seen scheme-wide) are quite low, and some many have been lost from many of the deposits due to poor preservation.

context	cut	deposit type	weight	age/sex	comment
Field 5	•				
1094	1091	R (ditch terminal)	0.2g	>infant (> 5yr.)	trab.
1104	1103	R (ditch terminal)	0.4g	?animal/?human	2.3g lead sheet; inc. fuel ash
Field 7			•	•	
1034	1113 (0.15m)	un. burial + rpd	802.8g	adult <i>c.</i> 20-40 yr.	Single bag (exc. as quads. but ammal.?). Mostly 5mm; common blue/grey; trab. & compact; Fe nails (hob & coffin/bier); Blue/green spot staining vault & long bones.
Field 10	0004				
2036	2034	R (pit/posthole)	0.2	>infant (> 5 yr.)	long bone
2124	2123	?crd/R	17.2g	subadult/adult >13 yr.	Single bag, location within large feature unknown. No sign <i>in situ</i> burning, little fuel ash/other burnt material – common rounded pebbles – no suggestion feature being cremation-related. Little trab.; some grey
Field 12		1			
3004	3092 (0.02m)	?crd	1.7g	most/all animal – sheep/pig size	pottery body sherds - ?bone in vessel
3006	3005 (0.05m)	?un. burial + rpd/?rpd	14.3g	adult >18 yr.	single bag; charcoal stained. some trab.
Field 13	_				-
3007	3093 (?0.21m see comme nt)	crd inc. rpd	23.5g	subadult/adult >13 yr.	Quads.; actually 2 contexts combined – ?grave fill (?bioturbation) and 'burial deposit' (c. 0.10m depth, rest prob. bioturbation); Fe nails & single sherd. Scraps, inc. trab. some grey.
3008	3094 (0.20m)	crd inc. rpd	30.8g	subadult/adult >13 yr.	Quads. no spits.; charcoal- rich one part rest dispersed throughout; Fe nails throughout, pottery SW Q (pyre good not grave good?)
3009	3095 (0.20m)	?rpd/?un. burial + rpd	70.4g	adult > 18 yr.	Quads.; Fe nails, pottery (worked frag), glass bead, Cu-alloy
3010	3096 (0.09m)	crd in rpd ?bioturbation	4.5g	>infant (> 5 yr.)	no trab.
3013	3097 (0.36m)	un. burial + rpd	86.2g	adult > 18 yr.	single bag. Fe nails. Moderate trab. Some grey. Much bone at surface level – actually c. 0.03m deep, rest bioturbation

Table 4: Summary of results from scan of human bone

KEY: un. - un-urned

R - redeposited

rpd - redeposited pyre debris crd – cremation-related deposit



- 6.3.3 Currently, a minimum of two, potentially four individuals are represented on the basis of deposit type and location (**1034** and **3013**, potentially **3006** and **3009**); all are adults, the sex of which cannot currently be ascertained. The quantities of cremated bone recovered from the other deposits are all very small and the deposits themselves are all inclusive of fuel ash. Most could represents the remains of redeposited pyre debris, some or all of which could have derived from one of the same cremations as the remains from one or other of the feature interpreted as graves, the individuals from which are already including in the minimum number count.
- 6.3.4 No pathological lesions were observed within this rapid scan. No other pyre goods, with the possible exception of the animal bone from **3092**, were observed. The presence of blue/green spot staining on several fragments of skull vault and long bone shaft from grave **1113** does, however, suggest the potential presence of copper-alloy pyre goods the remains of which were not included in the burial.
- 6.3.5 Most of the bone is white in colour indicative of full oxidation. The material from grave **1113** represents a notable exception, where grey/blue colouration was commonly observed, demonstrating less efficient oxidation of the bone.

7 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A total of 35 bulk samples were taken from a range of features from Fields 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13 and 15. The majority of the samples were from Romano-British features, in particular cremation related deposits. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains, charcoal and cremated bone.
- 7.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following groups:

Field	Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
4	Undated	1	10	Linear
5	Romano-British	6	118	Ditches and Gullies
7	Romano-British	1	16	Cremation Related Deposit
10	Romano-British	3	60	Hearth, Ditch, Posthole
10	?Romano-British	1	10	Ditch
10	Undated	5	30.5	Pits
12	Romano-British	2	5.5	Cremation Related Deposits
13	Romano-British	14	142	Cremation Related Deposits
13	Undated	1	0.5	Layer
15	Post-medieval	1	18	Ditch
Total		35	410.5	

Table 5: Sample provenance summary





7.2 Charred plant remains

- 7.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 3**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5), for cereals.
- 7.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were generally relatively low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 7.2.3 Very little charred material was recovered from the undated linear **1018** in Field 4. These remains included a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell.
- 7.2.4 Charred cereal remains were observed in all six samples from Romano-British ditches and gullies in Field 5, in particular from ditches **1077** (group **1072**) and **1103** (group **1089**). These included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain and glume base fragments, and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain frags. A high number of weed seeds were also recorded in the sample from ditch **1077** (group **1072**. These included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), mallow (*Malva* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). These weed seeds are those of species found in grassland, field margins and arable environments and the assemblages appear to be indicative of edge of settlement. They are comparable with other assemblages of Romano-British date in the area such as some of those from around the Roman site at Wroxeter (Grinter 2013).
- 7.2.5 The Romano-British cremation related deposit **1034** from Field 7 contained a moderate quantity of charred plant remains including grain fragments of hulled wheat and barley and seeds of oat/brome grass.
- 7.2.6 Small numbers of charred plant remains were recorded in the samples from the Romano-British and undated features in Field 10. These included grain and glume fragments of hulled wheat and barley grain fragments together with seeds of oats/brome grass, vetch/wild pea, docks, runch, rye-grass/ fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). There was also a tuber fragment of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) and a few of the stem/root fragments looked to be those of heather (*Erica/Calluna*) type. Stinking mayweed is often seen as being indicative of the exploitation of heavier clay soils. The assemblages from the undated pits would be compatible with a Romano-British date.
- 7.2.7 No charred plant remains were observed in the samples from the Romano-British cremation related deposits in Field 12.
- 7.2.8 Small quantities of charred plant remains were retrieved from five of the samples from the Romano-British cremation related deposits in Field 13. These included barley grain fragments, seeds of oats/brome grass and vetch/wild pea, and tubers of false oat-grass. False oat-grass in particular has an association with cremation related deposits (Godwin 1984).



7.2.9 No charred plant remains were recovered from post-medieval ditch **3087** in Field 15.

7.3 Wood charcoal

7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Appendix
3. Large quantities of wood charcoal greater than 4 mm was retrieved from Romano-British ditch 1077 (group 1072) in Field 5, undated pit 2067 in Field 10, Romano-British cremation related deposits 3007, 3008 and 3009 and undated layer 3016 in Field 13. The charcoal pieces included both round wood and mature wood fragments.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Archaeological summary

- 8.1.1 The evidence for the earliest activity along the route of the Scheme came from worked flints. Although these were either unstratified or redeposited in later features, they indicate Mesolithic activity on the northern bank of the river Severn in Fields 5 and 6.
- 8.1.2 Field 5 also contained a complex of Romano-British ditches and enclosures and the remains of a small pottery kiln. Specialist assessment confirms that pottery and tile production took place in the nearby vicinity. Romano-British industries have been identified to the northwest of the Roman town of Wroxeter, previously, so pottery and tile production sites in Field 5 fit with the existing pattern.
- 8.1.3 To the north of Wroxeter (Fields 6, 7 and 10) were further ditches and features predominantly dating to the Romano-British period, with some late medieval and post-medieval features, An undated precursor to one of the Romano-British ditches, may suggest a prehistoric origin for the activity in this area. Some of these features bore a close correlation to the extensive cropmark data.
- 8.1.4 The excavations at the eastern end of Field 10 uncovered the remains of a putative Romano-Celtic temple. Artefactual evidence suggests that the structure was closely associated with nearby settlement, possibly a *vicus* to the north of Wroxeter. The remains were located close to a high point in the surrounding landscape.In Fields 12 and 13, 230m to the east of the putative temple, were the remains of up to seven Romano-British cremation burials. The burial site was some 2.5m lower than the temple site, situated in a shallow valley within the landscape. Cremated human remains were also recovered from a ditch fill in Field 10, further suggesting a link between the temple and the burials.
- 8.1.5 Towards the western end of the Scheme, a solitary cremation burial was uncovered in Field 7, with cremated human remains also recovered from a ditch fill in Field 5. At the eastern end of the Scheme were two (possibly) Romano-British gullies were uncovered in Field 15.
- 8.1.6 In addition, post-medieval field boundaries and drains were recorded along the length of the Scheme. A paleochannel in Field 4 was possibly a former tributary to the earlier course of the river Tern, prior to its canalization in the late 18th century.
- 8.1.7 The geophysical anomalies identified at the western ends of Fields 5, Field 9 and the eastern end of Field 13 (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) were not identified during the archaeological fieldwork. Special attention was given to Field 9 where putative Bronze Age features were predicted by cropmarks, but no corresponding buried features were identified by either the geophysical survey, or the subsequent fieldwork.

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8.1.8 The remains identified in Fields 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13 are considered to be of sufficient significance to warrant further analysis and publication.

8.2 Stratigraphic evidence

- 8.2.1 The Romano-British archaeological remains recorded at Fields 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13, are potentially contemporary and could be interrelated. More detailed analysis of the form, function of these sites, and the dating and environmental evidence would enable us to better understand the sites and their relationship to the wider landscape. This would aid and add to the work already undertaken in the Wroxeter northern hinterland.
- 8.2.2 The stratigraphic relationships in Fields 5 and 10 are fairly well understood. However further stratigraphic analysis, following detailed artefactual and environmental analysis, may refine our understanding of the sequence and duration of the activity. The analysis will be cross-referenced with work undertaken in the broader landscape in order to understand the Romano-British archaeology across the wider local environment.
- 8.2.3 Further artefactual and environmental analysis of the features will also provide data to allow fine tuning of the phases and sub-phases presented in this assessment, with the aim of providing a more detailed and coherent overview of the nature, development and decline of activity in all areas.
- 8.2.4 Further analysis of the cropmark evidence to the north of Wroxeter (Fields 10, 12 and 13) will allow correlation with the archaeological results to be explored more fully. The data has already shown that the landscape was possibly utilized in the prehistoric period and settled during the Romano-British period, and further analysis will help to define more clearly the nature of the occupation and land use.
- 8.2.5 The location of a putative Romano-British temple (Field 10) within the northern hinterland of Wroxeter has potentially significant implications, specifically regarding the relationship between native British settlement and the Roman town. The possibility of a *vicus*, also to the north of Wroxeter could also contribute to our understanding of the impact of the Roman conquest on settlement in the local area.
- 8.2.6 In the area to the immediate northwest of the town's defences is a concentration of industrial activity. Evidence of tile brick and pottery production was uncovered to the south of Ismore Coppice (Houghton 1961) and to the west of the canalized river Tern (Houghton 1964). The excavations in Field 5 revealed further evidence related to the production of pottery and tile to add to the existing corpus of data.
- 8.2.7 The principal known cemetery for Wroxeter lies to the immediate northeast of the city, and cremations have also been found at the northern gate and to the south and southeast, (White 2011, 98). The cremation cemetery uncovered in Fields 12 and 13, along with the single cremation in Field 7 and other human remains recovered from ditch fills, adds to the database of burials associated with the town and its hinterland. A consideration of the burials in relation to the wider landscape will form part of any further work undertaken.

8.3 Artefactual evidence

Pottery

8.3.1 The three main Roman pottery groups will all add significant new data, contributing to the wider characterisation of Wroxeter and its hinterland: from a brick and tile production site (Field 5); from the *vicus* or temple site (Field 10); and from the cremation burial site (Fields 12 and 13).



- 8.3.2 All the pottery needs to be analysed with reference to the major published assemblages from Wroxeter (Symonds 1997; Timby *et al* 2000; Darling 2002) and other sites in the hinterland (Evans 1994, Evans 2007, Evans 2013). The material from the kiln site can be compared more specifically to other pottery production sites known in the area, specifically the 2nd century mortarium production near Bell Brook (Faiers 2003), and later Roman production north-west of Wroxeter (Houghton 1964) and at Meole Brace (Evans *et al.* 1999).
- 8.3.3 It is suggested that the remains in Field 10 could relate to a *vicus* outside the main fortified town, but the samian assemblage does not indicate any pre-Flavian activity contemporary with the military phase at Wroxeter, and is quite distinct from the 'lining hole 12,' early Roman *vicus* assemblage (Evans 2013, fig. 2.22). Activity there, however, did continue into the Trajanic-Hadrianic period, with a period of significant building in the mid 2nd century. The assemblage from Field 10 could be compared and contrasted with material from the possible *vicus* site on the Wroxeter pipeline, lining hole 12 (Evans 2013) and other late 1st and 2nd century assemblages included in the publications listed above.
- 8.3.4 Finally, the vessels associated with the cremations need to be compared, as far as is practical, with pottery from other Wroxeter cremations recorded since the late 18th century (information from Dr Roger White).

Ceramic Building Material

8.3.5 The Romano-British CBM from Field 5, including the group associated with the pottery kiln, is of interest as representing possible tile manufacturing waste. This should be further explored with reference to the comparable evidence from the Wroxeter hinterland.

Metalwork

8.3.6 The nails, hobnails and other items from the Romano-British cremation graves in Fields 12 and 13 augment the human remains in illuminating burial rites at this period.

Other finds

8.3.7 Other finds, occurring in small quantities, have a limited potential. The small group of Mesolithic flint is of interest as providing evidence of activity during this period, but is largely residual. Some functional information is provided by the stone objects (whetstones, grain-processing equipment), although the small amount of ironworking slag is insufficient to postulate on-site ironworking. The faunal assemblage is too small to provide any significant economic information (e.g. diet, animal husbandry).

8.4 Human bone

- 8.4.1 Full analysis of the bone will provide more detailed demographic data regarding the minimum number of individuals (MNI), their age and sex. Although no pathological lesions were observed in the scan, some may be observed with more detailed analysis and could contribute towards a broad assessment of the health status of individuals.
- 8.4.2 The nature of some of the deposits is currently unclear. A more detailed analysis of the bone together with the context data and that from the other archaeological components may clarify these uncertainties and allow a better understanding of the range or mortuary features and deposits, and their place within the overall mortuary rite. This will enable this small assemblage to be set in its wider context by comparison with contemporaneous deposits both regionally and nationally.



8.5 Environmental evidence

Charred plant remains

- 8.5.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide some limited information on the nature of the settlement and the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices during the Romano-British period.
- 8.5.2 The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the local area, such as the Wroxeter environs (Grinter 2013).

Wood charcoal

- 8.5.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide some information on the species composition and management and exploitation of the local woodland resource during the Romano-British period. It would also assist in determining the nature of any local funerary practices at this time.
- 8.5.4 This information would augment the wood charcoal analysis from previous work in the area (Gale 2013).

8.6 Reappraisal of project aims

- 8.6.1 The investigations aimed to mitigate the destruction of archaeological remains during pipeline construction through detailed excavation and recording to secure 'preservation by record' in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).
- 8.6.2 The aims of the archaeological mitigation were to:
 - a. To investigate and record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains in areas identified as of potential archaeological interest through the results of the desk based assessment and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2012, 2013a).
 - b. To determine the phasing and degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
 - c. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual, stratigraphic or other evidence.
 - d. To mitigate the loss of archaeological remains during development through preservation by record.
 - e. To undertake assessment, detailed analysis, research and reporting, as required.
 - f. To understand the earliest activity on the Site, its form and its evolution through time.
 - g. To understand how the archaeology of the Site relates to the pattern of early land use and activity seen elsewhere in the Wroxeter Hinterland (Gaffney *et al.* 2003, 2007).
 - h. To understand the nature of the recorded features and to place them in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.
- 8.6.3 Each of these has been progressed during the investigation and assessment process and Aims a-d have been achieved in full. The fulfilment of the remaining aims requires further analysis but all are considered achievable.
- 8.6.4 The stratigraphic evidence and the finds and environmental assemblages specifically the pottery and environmental remains all offer potential for further clarifying and refining the date, character and significance of these sites.





9 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 It is anticipated that further artefactual and environmental analysis and scientific dating will provide data that will refine the interpretations and phasing of the archaeology in Fields 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13, and the results will merit publication. The results from elsewhere along the Scheme do not warrant further work apart from the preparation of the archives for long term storage.

9.2 Stratigraphic and other archaeological evidence

- 9.2.1 It is recommended that further stratigraphic analysis (Fields 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13) will be carried out following analysis of the artefactual and environmental evidence. This will aim to provide a more refined interpretation and chronology for each of the sites.
- 9.2.2 The archaeological data will then be reviewed in the context of the desk-based assessment, and geophysical survey and cropmark data, in order to identify any associated sites/finds/features or continuations of features.
- 9.2.3 Research into the structure, typology and location of Romano-British temples in Britain will help to confirm or refute the interpretation of the structure in Field 10.
- 9.2.4 The work undertaken as part of the Wroxeter Hinterland Project and other works relating to the Roman city, along with archaeological sites of a similar character, will be researched sufficiently to place the Scheme results in an appropriate local and regional context.

9.3 Pottery

- 9.3.1 The Roman pottery will be recorded following the methodology used in the Wroxeter hinterland project (Evans 2007). All the Roman pottery will be recorded, apart from the thirteen sherds of totally unstratified pottery. The assemblage will be quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). Fabrics and forms will be recorded with reference to the published series from the Wroxeter baths and macellum (Timby et al. 2000). Where possible, fabrics will also be cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Precise form types and broad vessel classes (for example tankard, bowl, cook pot) will be recorded, where possible. Evidence for manufacture (wasters), use (sooting), and repair (rivets and rivet holes) will be recorded, where evident. The assemblage is very abraded but decoration and surface finish will be recorded where this has survived. The pottery will be discussed by site, with reference to the three main themes suggested by the archaeology: pottery production, pottery associated with cremations, pottery from the vicus/temple site. Diagnostic forms will be illustrated to characterise the sites and represent the dating evidence for future reference.
- 9.3.2 It is estimated that *c*. 50 sherds will require illustration.
- 9.3.3 A single sherd of samian from Field 12 has a partial decoration and a rubbing should be taken for archiving.

9.4 Ceramic building material

9.4.1 Some enhancement of the existing archive records for this group of material is proposed. The CBM will be briefly described and discussed with reference to CBM from other sites in the Wroxeter hinterland.


9.5 Other finds

- 9.5.1 The existing catalogue entries for the metalwork and other finds from cremation burials will be enhanced as appropriate for inclusion in the overall grave catalogue. None of these items warrants illustration.
- 9.5.2 No further work is proposed for any other finds categories, although information recorded as part of this assessment stage, and presented in this report, may be incorporated in the publication report. Time will be allowed to summarise this information with supporting tabulated data.

9.6 Human remains

- 9.6.1 Analysis of the cremated bone will follow the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994, 5-6; 2004). All unsorted <4mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual.
- 9.6.2 Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The age and sex of individuals will be assessed using standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981; Scheuer and Black 2000). Pathological lesions will be recorded in text and via digital photography. The form and nature of the deposits currently of uncertain type will be further considered in light of the osteological, other specialist and context data. Aspects of pyre technology and the cremation mortuary rite will be discussed in their geographic and temporal context.
- 9.6.3 It is recommended that bone samples from two of the less securely dated deposits (**1034** and **3013**) be submitted for radiocarbon dating to enable the potential temporal range of the Romano-British mortuary activity to be ascertained. Grave **1113** contains numerous nails, including possible hobnails which may be indicative of a mid-late Romano-British date. Grave **3097** lay some 30m from the other cremation-related deposits in Field 13 and may also relate to a different part of the period. This will allow the osteological data and mortuary activity to confidently be set in its correct temporal context.

9.7 Environmental evidence

Charred plant remains

- 9.7.1 It is proposed to analyse the charred plant remains from Romano-British ditches **1077** (group **1072**) and **1103** (group **1089**) in Field 5.
- 9.7.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.
- 9.7.3 The samples proposed for analysis are indicated with a "P" in the analysis column in **Appendix 3**.

Wood charcoal

9.7.4 It is proposed to analyse the wood charcoal from Romano-British ditch **1077** (group **1072**) in Field 5 and from Romano-British cremation-related deposits **3007** (SW quad), **3008** (NW quad) and **3009** (NE quad) in Field 13.



- 9.7.5 Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2mm residue together and the flot (>2mm). Larger richer samples will be sub-sampled. Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975, see also Gale and Cutler 2000). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x400 using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.
- 9.7.6 The samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a "C" in the analysis column in **Appendix 3**.

9.8 Radiocarbon dating

- 9.8.1 In order to resolve the chronology of the tile/pottery production site (Field 5), it is proposed that charred grain from two of the ditches will be submitted for radiocarbon dating. The features to be dated are ditch **1072** (sample 103) and ditch **1073** (sample 106). This dating evidence should allow the specialist to establish whether any of the pottery found at the site is contemporary with the use of the site; there is no potential to date the putative kiln structure. The stratigraphic relationship between **1072** and **1073** will allow further analysis of the radiocarbon dates and could establish the period of occupation of the site.
- 9.8.2 The only possible material for radiocarbon dating from the putative temple at Site 10 is charred grain from ditch **2011** (sample 100). A date from this sample is recommended as it would allow the remains in this part of Field 10 to be compared with the possibly contemporary kiln (Field 5) and the cremation burials (Fields 7, 12 and 13).
- 9.8.3 It has not yet been possible to date several of the cremations deposits and it is not clear whether they should all be considered to be contemporary. Therefore it is recommended that burials **1034** (Field 7), **3013** (Field 13) and **3008** (Field 13) should be dated.
- 9.8.4 In order to fully address the aims of this project it is recommended that a total of six radiocarbon dates are obtained for the Scheme.

9.9 Publication

9.9.1 The archaeology of Scheme is of sufficient significance to warrant publication in a regional journal in order that the results are disseminated to a wide audience. It is proposed that the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society* is the most appropriate journal for this purpose.

10 PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES

10.1 Publication and dissemination

- 10.1.1 The publication report will comprise a fully illustrated account of the investigations, including a summary background to the project, methodology, results and discussion.
- 10.1.2 It is proposed that the article will be c. 8500 words in length, equating to approximately nine pages of text at 900 words per page, and six pages of illustrations (**Table 6**).

Description	No Words	No pages
Introduction, background, method	450	0.5
Results	1350	1.5
Artefacts	1800	2.0
Human remains	900	1.0
Environmental remains	900	1.0
Radiocarbon dating	450	0.5
Discussion	1800	2.0
Bibliography	900	1.0
Site location and plan		0.5
Plan of Field 5		0.5
Plan of Field 10		0.5
Plan of cremations (7, 12, 13)		0.5
Sections x 6		0.5
Plates x 6		1.0
Pottery illustrations x 30		2.0
Total	8550	15

Table 6: Details of proposed publication

10.2 Programme

- 10.2.1 The analysis programme will commence immediately on approval of the proposals by the Client and Shropshire County Council's Historic Environment Countryside Advisor. Subject to availability of external specialist services, it is anticipated that a draft publication text and illustrations would be available by the end of March 2015. Subject to approval it is anticipated that the finalised text and illustrations can be submitted to the journal editor by July 2015.
- 10.2.2 The finds and archive will be prepared and deposited with the Shropshire County Museum on completion of the analysis programme; it is anticipated that this will take place by the end of September 2015.
- 10.2.3 Wessex Archaeology understands that submission of the article to the editor of the journal for publication and deposition of the finds and archive will represent the completion of the programme of archaeological work

10.3 Management structure

- 10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team is headed by a Project Manager, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project, and the achievement of performance targets (academic, budgetary or scheduled).
- 10.3.2 The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme and will have a major input into the writing of the publication report. The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will

both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive.

10.4 Project team and task list

П

Task ID	Task detail	Resource	Duration (days)
1. Stratig	raphic analysis		
1.1	Stratigraphic analysis	N. Dransfield	1
1.2	Preparation of information for specialists	N. Dransfield	1
1.3	Update reports (all sites)	N. Dransfield	3
2. Artefac	t analysis	·	
2.1	Roman pottery – analysis and report	J. Evans	10
2.2	Other finds – update report (all sites)	L. Mepham	2
2.3	Human bone – analysis and report (all sites)	J. McKinley	2.5
3. Enviro	nmental analysis	I	
3.1	Charred plant remains – processing	Env officer	2
3.2	Charred plant remains – analysis and report	S. Wyles	6
4. Radioo	carbon dating		
4.1	C14 – extract and submit 6 samples	S. Wyles	2
4.2	C14 measurements x 6	Ext	11 dates
4.3	C14 – analysis of results and report	A. Barclay	1
5. Resea	rch		-
5.1	Research and report (all sites)	N. Dransfield, A. McCabe	3
6. Report	preparation		
6.1	Prepare text	N. Dransfield	5
6.2	Collate specialist reports and updated texts	A. Burgess	1
6.3	Prepare site plans and sections	Drawing office	6
6.4	Prepare artefact illustrations/photographs	Drawing office	4
7. QA, pi	iblication and archiving		
7.1	Management	A. Burgess	3
7.2	Edit report	A. Burgess	2
7.3	Sub-edit and prepare for publication	P. Bradley	2
7.4	Prepare and deposit archives (est. 20 boxes)	J. Tibber	4

Table 7: Provisional task list for analysis and publication

10.4.2 The following project team is proposed:

Project Manager:	Andrea Burgess MIfA
Lead Author:	Neil Dransfield
Publication Manager:	Pippa Bradley
Researcher/GIS:	Amy McCabe
Senior Finds & Archives Manager:	Lorraine Mepham FSA MIfA
Finds & Archives Officer:	Jessica Tibber
Artefact analysis:	Jerry Evans, Gwladys Monteil, Lorraine Mepham
Cremation burials:	Jacqueline McKinley
Environmental remains:	Sarah Wyles

10.5 Performance monitoring and quality standards

- 10.5.1 The Project Manager will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines. The overall progress and quality will be monitored internally by the Regional Manager, Andrew Norton, and the Publications Manager, Pippa Bradley.
- 10.5.2 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by project meetings at key points during the project.
- 10.5.3 In addition to internal monitoring and checking, quality standards will be maintained by internal and/or external academic advisers, as appropriate. These referees will appraise the academic quality of the report prior to the submission of a draft publication text for approval.

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

- 11.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with **Shropshire County Museum**. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under Entry No. E.00178. Deposition of the finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 11.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Shropshire County Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

11.2 Discard policy

11.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.



11.2.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993, 1995; English Heritage 2002).

11.3 Security copy

11.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

11.4 Copyright

- 11.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Scheme will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1998 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purpose, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 11.4.2 Wessex Archaeology retains full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.



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APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

Context	Туре	Description
1001	Topsoil	Topsoil in fields 2/3. Light yellowish grey, fine clay silt. No coarse or archaeological inclusions.
1002	Subsoil	Light orangey grey, fine clayey silt. Bulk finds recovered including bone and pot.
1003	Natural	Natural alluvium. Light brown/orange, silty clay with occasional well rounded small rounded pebbles. No archaeological components identified.
1004	Cut	Boundary ditch found to the north of the site. Below (1005) and cuts (1003). This field boundary is aligned E-W. This cut measures 1.1m in length and 0.80m wide. The ditch was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. The ditch is linear with a flat base and steep,
1005	Fill	Fill of ditch [1004]. Below (1002) and above [1004]. Light greenish grey, fine clayey silt. No coarse components but sherds of rough orange ceramic identified - possibly post-medieval in date.
1006	Cut	Post-medieval gully. Below (1007) and cuts (1003). The cut is aligned E-W. This cut is linear with a flat base and steep, concave sides. The feature measures 5.48m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.07m in depth. An iron nail/hook was recovered from the fill
1007	Fill	Fill of gully [1006]. Below (1002) and above [1006]. Light yellowish grey, fine clay silt with occasional (2%) pebbles (<0.03m in size). Iron nail/hook recovered from this deposit.
1008	Cut	Gully. Below (1008) and above (1003). The gully is aligned E-W. This cut is linear in plan with a flat base and shallow, concave sides. The feature measures 9.76m in length, 0.20m in width and 0.03m in depth. The gully lies parallel to [1006].
1009	Fill	Gully fill. Below (1002) and above [1008]. Light yellowish grey, fine clay silt with occasional (2%) pebbles (<0.03m in size). No archaeological components identified in this context. This fill is redeposited natural.
1010	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 4. This deposit measured 0.2-0.3m deep. Light yellowish grey, fine clay silt.
1011	Subsoil	Same as subsoil (1002) in fields 2/3. Light orangey grey, fine clay silt. Bulk finds recovered from this layer, namely pottery. This subsoil layer measured 0.15-0.35m in depth.
1012	Natural	Natural alluvial deposit. Cut by [1006] and [1008]. Light brownish orange, silty clay with rare (<1%) well sorted, rounded, small (0.02-0.08m) pebbles.
1013	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 1. Mid yellow brown, fine clay silt. This deposit measured a depth of 0.25-0.35m.
1014	Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow, fine sandy clay silt with rare (2%) pebbles (0.02-0.06m in size). This layer measured 0.20-0.25m in depth.

Context	Туре	Description
1015	Natural	Mid orangey yellow, fine silty sand/clay silt with rare (1%), rounded pebbles (<0.10m in size). This deposit measured 0.45m+ in depth.
1016	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (1017) and cuts (1012). Ditch is aligned N-S and is linear in shape with a flat base and moderate straight sides. The ditch measures 10m+ in length, 1.26m in width and 0.34m deep. Three pieces of CBM and one fragment of black ?tar/?slag r
1017	Fill	Ditch fill. Below (1011) and above (1016). Mid brownish grey, fine clay silt. Three CBM fragments (found at the top and sides of the fill) and one fragment of black ?tar or ?slag (found near the base of the fill) recovered from this deposit.
1018	Cut	Geological (river channel?) feature. Stratigraphically below (1019) and cuts (1012). This linear feature is aligned E-W. The base and side shapes are unknown, though the side slope is steep. The cut measures 2.40m in length, 2.90m in width and 0.54m deep.
1019	Fill	Lower fill of [1018] and below (1020). Pale brownish yellow, soft sandy clay silt with small (<0.05m) patches of pale greenish grey clay. Water-borne alluvial fill.
1020	Fill	Buried soil - fill of probable geological feature [1018]. Found below (1021) and above (1019). Dark grey brown, fine clay silt. This layer contains lots of roots and is highly organic. A thin layer of small (<0.02m) rounded pebbles/gravel, which measured
1021	Fill	Upper fill of [1018]. Stratigraphically below (1022) and above (1020). Pale brownish yellow, fine clay silt. This layer is probably redeposited natural.
1022	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 5. Mid yellowy brown, soft and fine clay silt with rare (2%) small (0.02-0.08m) rounded pebbles. Depth of this layer is variable, that is, 0.20-0.35m deep.
1023	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clay silt with rare (2%), small-large (0.05-0.15m), rounded gravels. A small amount of bone recovered from this deposit (possibly human?) - post-medieval rubbish? This layer measures 0.25-0.40m in depth.
1024	Natural	Natural is variable across field 5. On the west, the natural is a thick, light blue clay with iron pan. In the centre of the field, the natural is a mid-greyish yellow clay silt with some gravels. On the eastern elevated side, the natural is a light orang
1025	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 8. Mid greyish brown, fine clay silt with infrequent (5%), very small-small (0.005-0.05m), rounded pebbles. A significant amount of large roots identified throughout the topsoil. The topsoil measures 0.30-0.40m deep.
1026	Subsoil	Light orangey grey, fine silt with infrequent (5%), very small-small (0.005-0.05m), rounded pebbles. Lots of root action noted in this layer, particularly at the eastern end of field 8.
1027	Natural	Light brownish orange silt with frequent (10%), small (0.05-0.10m), rounded pebbles. Abundant root disturbance identified throughout this deposit. This layer measures 0.45m+ deep.

Context	Туре	Description
1028	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 6. Mid greyish brown, fine clay silt, very small-small (0.005-0.05m), rounded pebbles. This layer measures 0.20-0.35m in depth.
1029	Subsoil	Mid brownish orange, fine clay silt with infrequent (5%), very small-small (0.005-0.05m), rounded pebbles. Pottery (including green glazed) alongside flint and chert debitage were recovered from this layer. The depth of this deposit measured 0.20-0.40m -
1030	Natural	Pale brownish orange, clay silt with rare (3%), small-large (0.02-0.15m), rounded gravels. This material is colluvium and analogous to that seen in field 8. In places this layer is characterised by moderately well sorted gravel interspersed with sand.
1031	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 7.
1032	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 7.
1033	Natural	Natural in field 7.
1034	cremation burial (un- urned)	A small, shallow deposit of burned bone and nails. Stratigraphically below (1002) and above (1003). Oval in plan, concave base & moderate concave sides. Length=0.54m, width=0.30m, depth=0.15m. Fill is dark black silty sand, freq. small pebbles & charcoal.
1035	Cut	Pit cut of possible tree bowl. Below (1036) and cuts (1033). Aligned NW-SE. Sub circular in plan, curved base and moderately concaved sides. Length = 2.40m, width = 1.83m, depth = 0.62m. Lies on V side of ditch [1037].
1036	Fill	Fill of possible pit [1035]. Below (1032) and above [1035]. Mid orangey brown, silty sand with frequent (10%), small (max size = 0.06m), poorly sorted, rounded stones.
1037	Fill	Ditch cut below (1038) and cuts (1033). Linear ditch is aligned NW-SE. The base and sides are irregularly curved. Length = 10m, width = 1.30m, depth = 0.48m. Lies east of pit [1035] - probably not related.
1038	Fill	Ditch fill of [1037]. Stratigraphically below (1032). Mid brownish orange, silty sand with frequent (10%) gravel (max size = 0.10m) and stone (max size = 0.60m) inclusions.
1040	Cut	Cut of Roman ditch. Below (1041), cuts (1024). Linear ditch is aligned SE-NW with a rounded base, steep straight side (north) and moderate convex side (south). Length = 8m+, width = 0.7-0.8m, depth = 0.25m.
1041	Fill	Fill of Roman ditch. Below (1023) and above [1040]. Light yellowish grey-brown, silty clay-sand with rare rounded stones. Abundant CBM and pottery inc. samian and mortaria.
1042	Layer	Irregular layer of pale brown grey, clayish sand. Below (1023) and above (1024). The deposit contains rare (1%), small (max size = 0.30m), rounded stones and abundant pottery and CBM. Depth = 0.20m.
1043	Cut	Tree throw cut below (1044) and above (1033). Sub oval in plan, irregular base and shallow, stepped sides. Length = 2.30m, width = 0.98m, depth = 0.30m.

Context	Туре	Description
1044	Fill	Tree throw fill. Above [1043] and below (1002). Yellowish brown, sand with sparse pebbles, charcoal and burnt stone. Brick, pottery (upper part of fill), flint (bottom of fill), slag and iron.
1045	Fill	Secondary fill of gully terminus [1046]. Below (1023). Light grey brown, clay sand with small sub-rounded pebbles, CBM and pottery. Depth of fill = 0.27m.
1046	Cut	Cut of gully terminus. Below (1045) and cuts (1024). Linear gully aligned NW-SE. Gully base is concave and sides are moderate slopes. Length = >1.06m, width = 0.63m, depth = 0.27m.
1047	Fill	Roman ditch terminus. Filled with, & below, (1048) and cuts (1024). The linear ditch is aligned SE-NW. The base shape is rounded and sides are moderately concave. Length = 8m+, width = 0.75m, depth = 0.2m.
1048	Fill	Fill of Roman ditch terminus. Above [1047] and below (1023). Light-mid yellowish brown, silty clay-sand with rare sub angular & sub rounded medium and large stones. CBM and pot fragments and one flint debitage.
1049	Cut	Cut of shallow ditch. Below (1050) and above (1024). Linear ditch aligned NW-SE. Flat base and moderately concave sides. Length = >0.67m, width = 0.75m, depth = 0.33m.
1050	Fill	Secondary fill of shallow ditch [1049]. Below (1023) and above [1049]. Light greyish brown, clay sand with small sub angular pebbles. CBM, pottery and slag recovered from this deposit.
1052	Cut	Ditch cut, below (1053), cuts (1057) and runs alongside pit [1055]. This curvilinear ditch is aligned N-S with an irregular base and moderately concave sides. Length = 0.9m, width = 0.9m, depth = 0.24m.
1053	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1052]. Below (1031). Medium greyish brown, clay loam with sparse medium stones. Frequent CBM and pottery inclusions. Extensive root bioturbation.
1054	Cut	Cut of RB kiln base. Below [1059] and above (1033). Lined with clay. Sub-circular in plan and aligned NW-SE. Flat base and vertical, straight sides. Diameter = 1.20m, depth = 0.30m.
1055	Cut	Cut of pit. Below (1056), cuts (1057) and runs alongside ditch [1052]. This sub-circular pit is aligned N-S with a concave base and moderately concave sides. Length = 0.6m, width = 0.4m, depth = 0.28m.
1056	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [1055], below (1031). Medium greyish brown, clay loam with sparse, coarse pebbles. Extensive root bioturbation identified.
1057	Layer	Layer of mixed subsoil. Below, and cut by, [1052] and [1055] and above (1033). Medium greyish brown with orange hue, clay loam with sparse, small, sub-angular flint inclusions. Frequent CBM and pottery recovered from this layer. Depth = 0.12m.
1058	Fill	Deliberate backfill/ clay lining of kiln base [1054]. Below (1060) and above [1059]. Medium reddish brown, clay loam with frequent, small-large CBM inclusions.
1059	Kiln	RB kiln support. Below, and lined with, (1058), filled with (1060), above [1054]. Irregular shape in plan, straight sides and flat base. Aligned NW-SE. Length=0.5m, width=0.27m, height=0.3m. Lacks mortaring, bonded by clay.

Context	Туре	Description
1060	Fill	Secondary and uppermost fill of kiln base [1054]. Below (1031) and above (1058). Light greyish brown, clay-sand loam with CBM inclusions. Possible accumulation upon abandonment of kiln.
1061	Layer	Layer of bioturbation. Below (1031) and above (1033). Medium greyish brown, clay-sand loam with frequent small angular flint and sparse coarse pebbles. Frequent CBM, occasional pottery and sparse flint recovered from this layer.
1062	Cut	Cut of a RB linear ditch. Below (1063) and cuts (1024). Aligned NW-SE. Concave base with moderately sloping, irregular sides. Length = 1.58m, width = 1.12m, depth = 0.62m.
1063	Fill	Secondary fill of RB linear ditch [1062]. Below (1057) and above [1062]. Mid greyish brown, clayey sand with sparse sub angular pebbles (0.04m). Abundant Roman pot, CBM, tile and flint.
1064	Kiln	Possible kiln flue. Below (1031) and above (1033), (1058) seen in section. Originally thought to be a kiln flue but upon lengthening the slot, this feature disappeared. NE-SW aligned. Flat base, straight vertical sides. L=0.72m, W=0.3m, Depth=0.25m.
1065	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Below (1066) and above (1033). Aligned NW-SE. U-shaped base with moderately stepped sides. Length = 1.20m, width = 2.15m, depth= 0.58m.
1066	Fill	Secondary fill of linear ditch. Below (1032) and above [1065]. Mid greyish brown, clayey sand with sparse, moderately sized (0.08-0.10m) round pebbles. Flint, charcoal, pottery (inc. samian), CBM, slag and iron nails. Traces of burning on bottom of fill.
1067	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 17. Above (1068). Mid yellowish grey, clayey silt with occasional small-large rounded pebbles. Depth = 0.15m.
1068	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 17. Below (1067) and above (1070). Yellow brown, clay. Post-medieval finds recovered from this context.
1069	Natural	Natural in field 17. Below (1070) and above (1069). Cut by modern services. Grey and yellow mottled, gleyed sandy clay with rounded pebbles.
1070	Layer	Geological pond. Below (1068) and above (1069). Located at north end of field 17. Brown, peaty clay with organic material and post-medieval finds. Waterlogged peaty deposit in a low point in the landscape. Depth = 0.25m.
1075	Cut	Cut of small Roman gully. Below (1076) and above (1024). Aligned S-N. Linear gully, V-shaped base, steep straight sides. Length = 1.00m, width = 0.50m, depth = 0.25m. Parallel to group 1072.
1076	Fill	Secondary fill of small Roman gully. Below (1026) and above [1075]. Mid yellowish grey, silty sand with sparse small pebbles/gravel and 2 boulders (0.15x0.08m). Pottery (Roman), CBM, charcoal and burnt stones recovered from this context.

Context	Туре	Description
1077	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. Below (1078) and above (1033). Aligned SW-NE. Concave base and steep, concave sides. Length = 0.95m, width = 1.4m, depth = 0.65m. Minor root bioturbation. Runs parallel 1m south of [1075].
1078	Fill	Backfill of ditch [1077]. Below (1032) and above [1077]. Dark blackish brown, clay-sand loam with frequent small manganese inclusions and sparse medium stones/pebbles. Frequent small fragments of RB pottery and small-large CBM fragments.
1079	Cut	Ditch cut, filled with (1080) and (1081). Below (1080) and cuts (1024). Aligned SW-NE. Linear ditch with V-shaped base and shallow-steep stepped sides. Length = 31m, width = 1.4m, depth = 0.52m.
1080	Fill	Lower ditch fill of [1079]. Below (1081) and above [1079]. Light yellow grey, silty sand. Aeolian deposition.
1081	Fill	Upper ditch fill of [1079]. Below [1082] and above (1080). Dark yellow grey, sandy silt with occasional stones. Pottery and CBM recovered from this context. Fairly homogenous, aeolian deposit.
1082	Cut	Cut of linear ditch terminus. Below (1083) and above (1081).Cuts [1079]. Aligned NNW-SSE. Base shape is flat, moderate convex sides. Length = 0.8m, width = 0.67m, depth = 0.54m.
1083	Fill	Fill of ditch [1082]. Below (1023) and above [1082]. Dark orangey grey, sandy silt with rare, small rounded stones. Pottery and CBM recovered from this context. Aeolian fill.
1084	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (1085) and cuts [1086] and (1087). Same as, or part of, [1077]. Aligned NE-SW. Linear in plan with steep sides. Length = 2.4m, width = 1m+, depth = 0.58m.
1085	Fill	Fill of ditch [1084]. Below (1032), above [1084] and same as (1078). Dark blackish brown, clay-sand loam with sparse frags of small stone and manganese. Frequent small-mid pottery frags. Moderate amount of medium sized CBM frags. Minor bioturbation throughout
1086	Cut	Gully cut. Below (1087), cuts (1033) and cut by [1084]. Aligned W-E. Linear in plan, flat base and the sides are steep and concave. Length = 1m+, width = 0.45m, depth = 0.25m+. Minor bioturbation.
1087	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [1086]. Below, and cut by, [1084] and above [1086]. Cut by [1084]. Clay loam with sparse flecks of manganese and CBM.
1090	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (1092), above, and cuts, (1024). Filled with (1092) and (1093). Cut by [1091]. Aligned SW-NE. Linear in plan with moderate convex sides. Length = 31m+, width = 1.4m, depth = 0.52m.
1091	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus. Below (1094), above (1033) and cuts [1090]. Filled with (1094), (1095) and (1096). Linear ditch aligned SE-NW. Base shape is flat and sides are steep and straight. Length = 1.4m+, width = 1.35m, depth = 1.2m.
1092	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [1090]. Below (1093) and above [1090]. Mid pinkish brown, silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. Aeolian deposit.

Context	Туре	Description
1093	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1090]. Below, and cut by, [1091] and above (1092). Light pinkish brown, silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. Pottery, CBM and a tooth recovered from this fill. Aeolian deposit.
1094	Fill	Lower secondary fill of [1091]. Below (1095). Medium greyish brown, sand clay loam with sparse manganese flecks.
1095	Fill	Upper secondary fill of [1091]. Below (1096) and above (1094). Mixed grey/reddish brown, clay loam with moderate inclusions of coarse small pebbles and sparse manganese flecks. Minor root bioturbation.
1096	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1091]. Below (1032) and above (1095). Grey reddish brown, sand-clay loam with moderate inclusions of coarse small pebbles.
1097	Cut	Cut of Roman gully. Below (1098) and above (1069). Cuts [1099]. Linear gully is aligned NW-SE with a flat base and modest stepped sides. Length = 1.50m, width = 0.68m, depth = 0.30m. Terminates in feature group [1072].
1098	Fill	Secondary fill of gully. Below (1023) and above [1097]. Cuts [1099]. Mid yellowish brown, silty sand with common (30%) small pebbles to large gravels. Charcoal, CBM and pottery recovered from this context.
1099	Cut	Cut of small Roman gully filled with burnt material. Below (1100) and above (1024). V-shape in plan with a flat base and modest, straight sides. Length = 1.50m, width = 0.48m, depth = 0.20m.
1100	Fill	Secondary fill of Roman gully [1099]. Below (1068) and above [1099]. Cut by [1073]. Dark greyish brown, silty sand with sparsely small pebbles. Pottery, CBM, charcoal and burnt stones recovered from this layer.
1101	Cut	Roman gully cut. Below (1102) and above (1024). Linear gully aligned NW-SE with a concave base and shallow concave sides. Length = 12.5m, width = 0.48m, depth = 0.20m.
1102	Fill	Secondary fill of Roman gully [1101]. Below (1023) and above [1101]. Mid yellowish brown, silty sand with sparse small pebbles. Slag, pottery (amphora) and a coin found in this fill.
1103	Cut	Cut of Roman gully terminus. Below (1104) and (1024). Linear gully aligned NW-SE with a concave base and shallow concave sides. Length = 12.5m+, width = 0.55m, depth = 0.12m.
1104	Fill	Secondary fill of Roman gully terminus [1103]. Below (1023) and above [1103]. Mid yellowish brown, silty sand with sparse small pebbles and charcoal. Pottery (amphora), glass, CBM and burnt stones recovered from this fill.
1105	Cut	Gully cut. Below (1106) and above (1033). Same as [1086] and [1107]. Cut by ditch [1084]. Linear gully is aligned NW-SE with a flat base and steep concave sides. Length = $2m$ +, width = $0.6m$, depth = $0.35m$.
1106	Fill	Fill of gully [1105]. Below (1032), above [1105] and same as (1087) and (1108). Dark greyish brown, clay-sand loam with sparse flecks of manganese and sparse-moderate limestone. Frequent occurrence of pottery and CBM.

Context	Туре	Description
1107	Fill	Gully cut. Below (1108) and above (1033). Same as [1086] and [1105]. Cut by [1084]. Curvilinear gully aligned NW-SE with an irregular base and shallow concave sides. Length = 2.5m+, width = 1m, depth = 0.13m.
1108	Fill	Secondary fill of gully [1107]. Below (1032) and [1107]. Same as (1087) and (1106). Dark greyish brown, clay-sand loam with occasional large red limestone slabs with sparse manganese. Moderate pottery and CBM in this fill. Minor root bioturbation throughout.
1109	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [1097]. Below (1098) and above [1097]. Light yellow grey, silty sand. Pottery and CBM recovered from this fill.
1110	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [1097]. Below (1023) and above (1098). Mid reddish brown, clay silty sand. Pottery and CBM from this fill. Aeolian deposit.
1111	Cut	Cut of gully terminus. Below (1112) and above, and cuts, (1024). Linear gully aligned NE-SW with steep straight sides. Length = 8.2m, width = 0.5m, depth = 0.36m. Located to the SW of group 1071.
1112	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [1111]. Below (1023) and above [1111]. Dark yellowish brown, sandy silt with medium and large burnt sandstone frags. Pot and CBM recovered from this fill.
1113	Cut	Cut for cremated material [1034]
2001	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 10. Mid greyish brown, silty sand.
2002	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 10. Mid greyish brown with red and orange hues, silty sand with some areas of clay.
2003	Natural	Natural in field 10.
2004	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (2005), above (2003) and (2007). Cuts (2007). Linear ditch is aligned E-W with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 10.6m, width = 1.25m, depth = 0.29m. Truncated by gully [2008].
2005	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2004]. Below (2002) and [2008] and above [2004]. Mid reddish brown, silty sand with 10% small (<0.20m) rounded pebbles. Small frags of Roman pottery in this fill.
2006	Cut	Cut of IA ditch. Below (2007) and above, and cuts, (2003). Cut by a later gully [2008]. Linear ditch is aligned NE-SE with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 15.4m, width = 1.72m, depth = 0.65m.
2007	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2006]. Below (2002) and above [2006]. Cut by [2004], [2008] and [2022]. Mid orangey brown, silty sand with 5% small (<0.60m) sub rounded stones and <1% charcoal flecks.
2008	Cut	Cut of gully. Below (2009) and above (2007). Cuts (2007) and (2023). Linear gully aligned NE-SW with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 15.4m, width = 0.38m, depth = 0.13m.
2009	Fill	Secondary fill of gully [2008]. Below (2002) and above [2008]. Light greyish brown, silty sand with 5%, small (<0.05m) sub rounded stones and <1% of charcoal. Bioturbation seen in this fill.

Context	Туре	Description
2010	Cut	?Roman ditch cut. Below (2011) and above, and cuts, (2003). Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with a flat base. Length = 9.60m, width = 0.86m, depth = 0.15m.
2011	Fill	Fill of ?Roman ditch [2010]. Below (2002) and above [2010]. Mid orangey brown, sandy silt with 15% small (0.02-0.09m) rounded gravels and <1% small (0.01-0.04m) charcoal fragments. Three pot sherds recovered from fill.
2012	Layer	Tree/ hedge rows - probably related to patch of trees <5m from the area beyond edge of the site. Below (2002) and above (2003). Dark brownish grey, silty sand with 15% rounded/sub rounded stones (max size = 0.60m). Roman pot from this layer. Bioturbation.
2013	Cut	Gully cut. Below (2014) and above, and cuts, (2003). Linear gully aligned N-S with a rounded base and moderate concave sides. Length = 9m+, width = 0.4m, depth = 0.16m.
2014	Fill	Fill of gully [2013]. Below (2002) and above [2013]. Dark yellowish grey, sandy clay with occasional small sub rounded stones. No archaeological finds.
2015	Cut	Cut of Roman gully. Below (2016), above (and cuts) (2003) and cut by [2017]. Linear gully aligned N-S with an irregular base shape and moderate concave sides.
2016	Fill	Fill of Roman gully. Below, and cut by, [2017] and above [2015]. Dark brownish grey, silty sand with 5%, small (0.05m) stone/gravel inclusions. Roman pottery (samian and black ware with etched pattern) found in this fill.
2017	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch associated with [2015]. Below (2018) and above (2016). Cuts (2003), (2016), [2034] and (2037). Irregular linear ditch aligned E-W with a concave base and moderate concave sides. Length = 5.80m, width = 0.42m, depth = 0.19m.
2018	Fill	Fill of Roman ditch. Below (2002) and above [2017]. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with 5%, large (<0.50m) sub rounded stone inclusions and 1% small (0.15m) gravel inclusions. Roman pot and possible CBM recovered from fill. High levels of bioturbation.
2019	Timber	Burnt wood found at base of [2021]. Below (2020) and above [2021]. Appearance of a flat piece of coal. Solid on the base side and flaky and fragile on the top side. L=0.23m, W=0.16m, D=0.05m.
2020	Fill	Fill of pit cut [2021]. Below (2001) and above (2019). Mid orangey grey, soft silty sand with 30% small (0.02-0.09m) gravels and 2% small (<0.02m) charcoal flecks. Overlies burnt wood (2019).
2021	Cut	Cut of small pit. Below (2019) and above, and cuts, (2003). Filled with (2019) and (2020). Sub circular in plan with an irregular base. Length = 0.95m, width = 0.78m, depth = 0.20m. Surrounded by pebbles.
2022	Cut	Cut of gully. Below (2023) and above (2003) and (2007). Cuts (2003) and cut by [2008] and [2026]. Curvilinear gully aligned N-S, flat base shape and shallow concave sides. Length = 7.10m, width = 0.11m, depth = 0.20m.

Context	Туре	Description
2023	Fill	Secondary fill of gully [2022]. Below (2002) and [2008] and above [2022]. Cut by [2008] and [2026]. Mid greyish brown, silty sand with 3% small (<0.06m) sub rounded stones. Gradual deposition of fill.
2024	Cut	Cut of pit. Below (2025) and above, and cuts, (2002). Sub circular in plan with a flat base and irregular sides. Length = 0.86m, width = 1.12m, depth = 0.17m.
2025	Fill	Fill of pit [2024]. Below (2001) and above [2024]. Mid orangey brown, silty sand with rare (<1%) charcoal flecks, 10% small (<0.04m) gravels and 10% larger pebbles (0.10-0.20m).
2026	Cut	Cut of pit. Below (2027) and above, and cuts, (2003) and (2023). Sub circular pit is aligned N-S has a concave base and steep concave sides. Length = 1.0m, width = 0.96m, depth = 0.4m. Butts up to gully [2008].
2027	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [2026]. Below (2002) and above [2026]. Mid orangey brown, silty sand with 10% small (<0.06m) sub rounded gravels. Aeolian deposit.
2028	Cut	Cut of a pit containing an animal burial (2030). Below (2029) and above (2003). Sub circular in plan with a concave base and moderate concave sides. Length =1.06m, width = 1.14m, depth = 0.22m.
2029	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [2028]. Below (2002) and above [2028]. Mid greyish brown, silty sand with frequent sub rounded pebbles. Animal bone (2030) found in fill.
2030	Animal Skeleton	Remains of a dog found in the fill (2029) of pit [2028]. Skull, torso, forelimb and hind limbs present.
2031	Cut	Cut of IA ditch/field boundary. Below (2032) and above, and cuts, (2003). Linear ditch aligned N-S with a concave base and steep curved sides. Length = 10m, width = 1.2m, depth = 0.36m.
2032	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2031]. Below (2033) and above [2031]. Light grey, sand with occasional, small rounded stones. Evidence of bioturbation.
2033	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2031]. Above (2032). Mid-dark grey, sand with occasional, small, rounded stones throughout fill. Evidence of bioturbation.
2034	Cut	Cut of a pit. Below (2035) and above, and cuts, (2003). Sub circular pit aligned N-S with an irregular concave base and moderate concave sides. Pit possibly Roman and created to hold a post.
2035	Fill	Roman post packing in pit [2034]. Below (2036) and above [2034]. Dark orange-brown, silty sand with frequent small (0.10- 0.60m) irregularly shaped stones. Post packing around post pipe.
2036	Fill	Fill of [2034]. Below (2037) and above (2035). Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Possibly formed due to the removal of the post.
2037	Fill	Backfill/ levelling material of pit [2034]. Below [2017] and above (2036). Dark brownish grey, silty sand with occasional small (<0.05m) stones. One black pottery sherd and one frag of CBM recovered from fill. Possibly deposited after pit went out of use.

Context	Туре	Description
2038	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2039]. Below (2040) and above [2039]. Grey, sand with occasional medium sized well rounded stones. Two medieval glazed pottery sherds recovered from this context.
2039	Cut	Ditch cut - probably a field boundary or drainage gully. Below (2038) and above, and cuts, (2003). Linear ditch is aligned NE-SW with a concave base and moderate curved sides. Length = 1.9m, width = 1.0m, depth = 0.35m.
2040	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2039]. Above (2038). Mid yellowish brown, sand with occasional, small-medium, sub angular stones. Possibly redeposited natural.
2041	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2042]. Below (2002) and above [2042]. Dark greyish brown, firm silty sand with frequent small (<0.04m) sub rounded pebbles. Animal bone and teeth recovered from this fill. IA in date?
2042	Cut	Cut of ditch - possibly of an IA boundary ditch. Below (2041) and above (2003). Linear ditch aligned SE-NW with a curved base and moderate straight sides. Length = 1m, width = 1.03m, depth = 0.42m.
2043	Cut	Cut of a pit. Below (2056) and above, and cuts, (2003). Rectangular in plan with an irregular/flat base and steep irregular sides. Length = 1.70m, width = 0.51m, depth = 0.89m. To the south of pit [2034].
2044	Cut	Posthole cut with post pipe (2045) of tapered blunt point. Below (2045) and above, and cuts, (2003). Oval in plan with a flat base and steep concave sides. Length = 0.55m, width = 0.45m, depth = 0.45m.
2045	Pipe	Post pipe. Below (2046) and above [2044]. Circular, flat base with steep irregular sides (tapered straight). Dark grey brown, silty sand and occasional small angular stones at edges. Post probably rotted in-situ.
2046	Fill	Lower fill of posthole [2044]. Below (2047) and above (2045). Brownish orange, sand with one large and occasional small rounded and sub angular stones at base. Probable sandy packing at base of [2044] and (2045).
2047	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [2044]. Below (2048) and above (2046). Mid orangey grey, silty sand with rare, small sub rounded stones. Probably a layer of packing.
2048	Fill	Sealing fill of posthole [2044]. Below (2002) and above (2047). Light yellowish grey, silty sand. Washed flint and burnt ?daub found in fill. This fill sealed the top of the posthole - probably formed after post rotted down.
2049	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (2050) and above, and cuts, (2003). Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with a flat base and steep concave sides (V-shaped). Possibly a boundary or drainage ditch.
2050	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2049]. Below, and cut by, [2004] and above [2049]. Dark reddish brown, silty sand and 1% small (<0.05m) stones. Small fragments of ?Roman pottery recovered from this fill. Similar to (2005).
2051	Cut	Cut of posthole. Below (2052) and above, and cuts, (2003). Roughly circular in plan with a rounded base and shallow-moderate concave sides. No obvious pipe noted.
2052	Fill	Lower fill of posthole [2051]. Below (2053) and above [2051]. Light brownish orange, silty sand with rare rounded stones.

Context	Туре	Description
2053	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [2051]. Below (2002) and above (2052). Mixed mid-dark yellowish grey, silty sand with rare rounded stones. Fill in shallow depression of fill (2052).
2054	Cut	Cut of modern rectangular feature. Below (2055) and above, and cuts, (2003). Shape in plan is rectangular with a curved base shape and modest concave sides. Length = 1.80m, width = 1.48m, depth = 0.38m.
2055	Fill	Fill of modern feature [2054]. Below (2002) and above [2054]. Greyish brown, silty sand with frequent, mixed sizes (up to 0.06m) and irregularly shaped gravels. Modern glass, slag and pottery sherd found in this fill. Charcoal band at bottom of fill.
2056	Fill	Backfill of pit [2043]. Below (2057) and above [2043]. Mid greyish brown, silty sand with 10% stone inclusions (up to 0.07m in size). Bioturbation and possibly disturbed by burrowing animals.
2057	Fill	Backfill of pit [2043]. Below (2058) and above (2056). Pale brownish grey, silty sand with <5% stone inclusions (up to 0.05m in size). Bioturbation and burrowing animals have caused damage to this fill.
2058	Fill	Upper backfill of pit [2043]. Below (2002) and above (2057). Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with 20% stone/gravel inclusions (up to 0.05m in size). Pottery found in this fill. Bioturbation has disturbed the uppermost part of this fill.
2059	Cut	Cut of post medieval gully. Below (2060) and above, and cuts, (2003). Same as [2103] and [2113]. Linear gully aligned E-W with a rounded base and moderate-steep concave sides. Length = 22.3m, width = 0.50m, depth = 0.23m.
2060	Fill	Fill of gully [2059]. Below (2002) and above [2059]. Yellowish grey, loose silty sand with very mixed large angular stones and occasional rounded pebbles. One sherd of post medieval pottery from this fill. Significant bioturbation.
2061	Cut	Cut of Roman ditch. Below (2062) and above, and cuts, (2003). Linear ditch aligned E-W with a flat base and moderate straight sides. Length = 6m+, width = 1.55m, depth = 0.33m.
2062	Fill	Fill of Roman ditch [2061]. Below, and cut by, [2063] and above [2061]. Mid greyish brown, sandy clay silt. Pottery, inc. samian ware, recovered from this context.
2063	Cut	Cut of post medieval ditch. Below (2064) and above, and cuts, (2062). Linear ditch aligned N-S with a concave base and moderate straight sides. Length = 10m, width = 1.92m, depth = 0.58m.
2064	Fill	Fill of post medieval ditch [2063]. Below (2002) and above [2063]. Dark grey brown, sandy clay silt with <5% small (0.02- 0.06m) rounded pebbles. Pebbles concentrated in middle of fill. Bone, metal pin and (post medieval?) pottery recovered from this fill.
2065	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2066]. Below (2069) and above [2066]. Light greyish yellow, sandy clay with rare small well rounded stones. Increased amount of clay suggests it was formed via erosion of ditch sides.

Context	Туре	Description
2066	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (2065) and above, and cuts, (2003). Cut by NE-SW running electrical service. Linear ditch aligned N-S with a concave base and moderate concave sides. Length = 0.67m, width = 0.83m, depth = 0.25m. Possibly a drainage ditch.
2067	Cut	Cut of pit. Below (2068) and above (2003). Cut by [2059]. Round in plan with a concave base and modest concave sides. Length = 1.50m, width = 0.50m, depth = 0.60m.
2068	Fill	Fill of pit [2067]. Below (2002), above [2067] and cut by [2059]. Yellowish grey, silty sand with large rounded pebbles - very mixed. One flint recovered from this fill. Surrounded by animal disturbance and a significant amount of charcoal.
2069	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2066]. Below (2002), above (2065). Cut by modern electrical service. Pale/light grey brown, sand and rare small well rounded stones and very rare (<5%) charcoal flecks. Aeolian deposit.
2071	Fill	Cut of Roman structure. Below (2072) and above, and cuts, (2003). Same as (2073) and (2075). L-shaped feature is aligned NS-EW with a concave base and moderate concave sides. Length = 4.70m, width = 0.46m, depth = 0.13m. East of pits [2034] and [2043].
2072	Fill	Fill of Roman structure [2071]. Below (2002) and above [2071]. Possibly same as (2074) and (2076). Dark brownish grey, silty sand with 5% stone inclusions (up to 0.05m in size). Bioturbation.
2073	Cut	Roman structure. Below (2074) and above, and cuts, (2003). Possibly same as [2071] and [2075]. Linear structure is aligned N-S with a concave base and steep irregularly curved sides. Length = 4.70m, width = 0.66m, depth = 0.72m.
2074	Fill	Fill of Roman structure [2073]. Below (2002) & above [2073]. Possibly same as (2072) & (2076). Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with 10% stones (up to 0.09m in size). Some patches of very compact silt in the lower half of the fill. Roman pot & iron nails.
2075	Cut	Continuation of either gully [2071] or pit [2073]. Below (2076) and above, and cut by, (2003). Linear in plan with concave base and moderate curved sides. Cut by [2077]. Possibly same as [2071] and [2073]. Length = 4.70m, width = 0.52m, depth = 0.58m.
2076	Fill	Fill of Roman gully/pit [2075]. Below [2077] and above, and cut by, [2077]. Dark brownish grey, silty sand with 10% stones (up to 0.07m in size). Possibly a continuation of pit fill (2074).
2077	Cut	Post Roman pit cut. Below (2078) and above (2076). Cuts (2003), [2075] and (2076). Sub circular in plan and aligned N-S. Curved based and moderate concave sides. Length = 1.50m, width = 1.30m, depth 0.58m. Probably a post pit.
2078	Fill	Fill of post pit [2077]. Below (2002) and above [2077]. Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with 10% stone inclusions (up to 0.06m in size).
2079	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (2081) and above (2003). Linear ditch aligned N-S with a concave base and shallow concave sides. Length = 10m, width = 0.94m, depth = 0.32m.

Context	Туре	Description
2080	Pipe	Possible post pipe cut next to ditch (2081). Below (2084) and above (?2003) and (?2081). Aligned N-S, sub square in plan, with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 0.62m, width = 0.80m, depth = 0.30m.
2081	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2079]. Above [2079]. Dark reddish brown, silty sand with 5% stones (0.01-0.06m in size).
2082	Fill	Secondary fill of ?[2080]. Below (2083) and above ?[2080]. Light reddish brown, silty sand with 5% stones (0.01-0.03m in size).
2083	Fill	Secondary fill of [2080]. Above (2082). Mid reddish brown, silty sand with 5% rounded stones (0.03-0.05m in size).
2084	Fill	Secondary fill of [2080]. Above [2080]. Mid greyish brown, sand with 3% stone (>0.05m in size) and 1% stone (<0.05m in size). Unknown relationship to nearby ditch [2079].
2085	Cut	Cut of L-shaped feature. Below (2086) and above (2003). Cut by posthole (no. unknown). Flat base with steep nearly vertical sides. Length = 1.40x0.80m, width = 0.90m, depth = 0.20m.
2086	Fill	Fill of L-shaped feature [2085]. Below [2087] and above [2085]. Poss. Cut by [2087]. Dark yellowish grey, silty sand with 10% pebbles, one piece of boulder (18x18x13cm) and charcoal fragments. Iron nails, glazed pottery and slag recovered from this fill.
2087	Cut	Posthole cut. Below (2088) and above (2086). Cuts [2085]. Sub circular in plan, base is irregular and sides are steep/stepped. Length = 0.67m, width = 0.77m, depth = 0.35m.
2088	Fill	Fill of posthole. Below (2002) and above [2087]. Dark yellowish grey, silty sand with 30% rounded pebbles and one boulder (0.18cm). Pottery sherds recovered from this context.
2089	Cut	Roman posthole cut. Below (2091) and above (2094). Cuts (2003) and (2094). Diameter = 0.92m, depth = 0.43m. Located to the north side of square structure (2070).
2090	Fill	Upper fill of posthole [2089]. Below (2002) and above (2091). Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with 5% stone inclusions (up to 0.04m in size).
2091	Fill	Packing for posthole [2089]. Below (2090) and above [2089]. Mid brownish grey, sandy silt with 10% stones (up to 0.05m in size). Occasional patches of brownish orange sand also identified. Fills both posthole [2089] and gully north of square structure.
2092	Cut	Natural hollow. Below (2093) and above, and cuts, (2003). Irregular hollow aligned N-S. Undulating base with moderate concave sides. Length = 10m+, width = 5.50m, depth = 0.60m. Filled gradually with alluvial deposits.
2093	Fill	Alluvial fill of natural hollow [2092]. Below (2002) and above [2092]. Mid greyish brown, silty sand with 40% poorly sorted gravel inclusions(<0.05m in size) and contains a large amount of pea gravel. Possible medieval pot recovered from this fill.

Context	Туре	Description
2094	Fill	Primary, lower fill of post pit incorporated in N ditch part of square enclosure. Below (2091) and above [2089]. Mid greyish brown, silty sand with 10% stone inclusions (up to 0.05m in size).
2095	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (2096) and below, and cuts, (2003) and (2117). Linear ditch aligned N-S with stepped base and moderate concave sides. Length = 10m, width = 1.46m, depth = 0.67m. Reused for another ditch cut [2099].
2096	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2095]. Below (2098) and above [2095]. Mid brownish grey, silty sand with 40% gravel and stones. Possibly caused by initial collapse of the ditch edges.
2098	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2095]. Below, and cut by, [2099] and above (2096). Dark greyish brown, silty sand with 2% stones (<0.04m in size). Created by gradual deposition of material in ditch.
2099	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (2100) and above (2098). Linear ditch aligned N-S with a concave base and steep concave sides. Length = 10m, width = 0.74m, depth = 0.41m.
2100	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [2099]. Below (2101) and above [2099]. Mid reddish brown, silty sand with stones (<0.015m in size). Possibly deliberate backfill?
2101	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [2099]. Below (2102) and above (2100). Dark brownish grey, silty sand. Created by gradual deposition of material in ditch.
2102	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [2099]. Above (2101). Dark reddish brown, silty sand with 10% small (<0.08m) stones.
2103	Cut	Cut of post medieval gully. Below (2104) and above (2106). Cuts [2105] and same as [2059]. Linear gully aligned E-W with a concave base and modest concave sides. Length = 22.3m, width = 0.42m, depth = 0.42m.
2104	Fill	Fill of post medieval gully [2103]. Below (2002) and above [2103]. Possibly the same as (2060). Yellowish grey, silty sand with 40% coarse components and occasional rounded pebbles. One iron nail head and pottery recovered from this fill.
2105	Cut	Cut of Roman, L-shaped feature. Below (2107) and above (2003). Cut by [2103]. Aligned N/S-E/W. Shallow base and undercut stepped sides. Length = 1.80m, width = 0.40m, depth = 0.50m.
2106	Fill	Upper fill of Roman L-shaped feature [2105]. Below (2002) and above (2107). Mid yellowish grey, sand with sparse small rounded pebbles. Pottery recovered from this fill.
2107	Fill	Lower fill of Roman L-shaped feature [2105]. Below (2106) and above [2105]. Cut by [2059]. Light yellowish grey, sand. One sherd of samian ware at the base of this fill.
2108	Cut	Gully (terminus) cut. Above, and cuts, (2003), (2110) and [2137] and below (2109). Linear gully aligned N-S with a concave base and steep concave sides. Length = 1.20m, width = 0.53m, depth = 0.30m. Southern gully terminus in square feature.

Context	Туре	Description
2109	Fill	Fill of gully [2108]. Above [2108] and below (2002). Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with 10% unsorted stones - random shapes and sizes (up to 0.10m in size).
2110	Layer	Pre Roman(?) ditch structure that extends across the square enclosure. Below, and cut by, [2108] and above (2003). Same as (2138). L=0.55m, W=0.28m, D=0.30m. Dark greyish brown, silty sand with 5% stone inclusions (up to 0.05m in size).
2111	Cut	Cut of ditch/field boundary. Below (2112) and above (2003). Same as [2115]. Linear ditch aligned N-S with a concave case and moderate concave sides. Length = 0.75m, width = 0.67m, depth = 0.29m.
2112	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2111]. Above [2111] and below [2113]. Same as (2116). Mid reddish brown, silty sand with 5% stones (0.005-0.02m in size). Small amounts of (?Roman) pottery recovered from this fill.
2113	Cut	Cut of ditch/gully. Below (2114) and above (2112). Cuts [2111]. Same as [2059] and [2103]. Linear ditch/gully aligned W-E with a V-shaped base and steep straight sides. Length = 1.79m, width = 0.46m, depth = 0.29m.
2114	Fill	Fill of ditch/gully [2113]. Above [2113] and same as (2104). Dark grey brown, silty sand with 2% small stones (<0.01m in size). Considerable bioturbation.
2115	Cut	Cut of ditch/field boundary. Below (2116) and above (2003). Cut by [2059]. Linear ditch aligned N-S with a concave base and modest concave sides. Length = 0.96m, width = 0.80m, depth = 0.23m.
2116	Fill	Fill of ditch/field boundary [2115]. Below, and cut by, [2059] and above [2115]. Dark yellowish grey, silty sand with 30% rounded gravel. Iron nail, tile, daub and pottery recovered from this fill.
2117	Layer	Colluvium deposit across the excavation area - possibly formed by flooding and general hill wash. Below, and cut by, [2095] and above (2003). Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with 10% stone deposits (up to 0.05m in size).
2118	Cut	Roman gully cut. Below (2119) and above, and cuts, (2003).Cut by [2127] and same as [2111]. Linear gully aligned N-S with a flat/irregular base and steep straight/concave sides. Length = 1.00m, width = 1.21m, depth = 0.36m.
2119	Fill	Secondary fill of gully cut [2118]. Below, and cut by, [2127] and above [2118]. Same as (2112). Mid reddish brown, silty sand with 2% small stones (<0.02m in size). Pottery, unid. iron object and iron nails from this fill. Roman in date.
2120	Cut	Gully cut. Below (2121) and above (2003). Length = 2.82m, width = 1.42m, depth = 0.30m.
2121	Fill	Primary fill of gully [2120]. Below (2122) and above [2120]. Mid pinkish brown, silty sand with 75% unsorted rounded gravels.
2122	Fill	Fill of gully/hedgerow [2120]. Below (2002) and above (2121). Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with 20% unsorted rounded gravels (0.01-0.10m). Small sherd of white post-med pottery. Redeposited topsoil?

Context	Туре	Description
2123	Cut	Cut of possible pyre site. Below (2124) and above (2003). Oval in plan with a shallow concave base and shallow flat sides. Length = 1.80m, width = 1.30m, depth = 0.28m.
2124	Fill	Filling of possible pyre site [2123]. Below (2002) and above [2123]. Dark yellowish grey, silty sand with small/medium pebbles. Charcoal, bone, burnt stone and Roman pottery recovered from this fill.
2127	Cut	Plough scar. Below (2128) and above, and cuts, (2119). Linear scar aligned E-W with a flat base and steep straight sides. Length = 2.92m, width = 0.51m, depth = 0.06m.
2128	Fill	Plough soil/tertiary fill in scar [2127]. Below (2002) and above [2127]. Dark greyish brown, silty sand with 5% small (<0.015m) stones. 3% post-med pottery found in this fill. Significant bioturbation.
2129	Cut	Pit cut. Below (2130) and above (2003). Cuts [2105]. Rectangular in plan, flat concave base with modest flat sides. Length = 1.40m, width 0.72m, depth = 0.32m.
2130	Fill	Fill of pit [2129]. Below (2002) and above [2129]. Yellowish grey, silty sand with 10% small/medium rounded pebbles. Charcoal from [2105].
2131	Cut	Post med pit cut. Below (2132) and above, and cuts, (2003). Sub circular pit with a concave base and moderate concave sides. Length = 1.14m, width = 1.00m, depth = 0.52m. Located in southern area of group 2070.
2132	Fill	Fill of pit [2070]. Below (2002) and above [2131]. Dark brownish grey, silty sand with 5% stones (up to 0.06m in size). Pottery recovered from this fill. Fill formed due to hill wash when pit went out of use.
2133	Cut	Roman enclosure ditch cut. Below (2134) and above (2136). Cut by [2139] and cuts (2003), [2135], (2136). Linear ditch aligned W-E with a concave base & moderate concave sides. Length = 4.40m, width = 0.54m, depth = 0.30m. Located at south side of group.
2134	Fill	Fill of Roman ditch [2133]. Below, and cut by, [2139] and above [2133]. Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with 10% stone (gravel) inclusions (up to 40mm in size). Some pottery and roof tiles from this fill.
2135	Cut	Cut of pre Roman ditch. Below (2136) and [2134] and above, and cuts, (2003). Cut by [2134]. Linear ditch aligned NE-SE with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 0.80m, width = 1.08m, depth = 0.32m. Possible drainage ditch.
2136	Fill	Fill of pre Roman ditch. Below [2133] and above [2135]. Cut by [2133]. Possibly same as (2138). Mid orangey brown, silty sand with 5% stone inclusions (up to 0.10m in size). Aeolian deposit.
2137	Cut	Cut of pre Roman ditch. Below (2138) and above, and cuts, (2003). Cut by [2108], [2133] and [2139]. Same as [2135]. Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with a curved base and moderate concave sides. Length = 1.68m, width = 0.86m and depth = 0.30m.
2138	Fill	Fill of pre Roman ditch [2137]. Below [2139] and above [2137]. Cut by [2108] and [2139]. Dark brownish grey, silty sand with 10% stones (up to 0.10m in size).

Context	Туре	Description
2139	Cut	Plough scar cut. Below (2140) and above, and cuts, (2109) and (2134). Linear scar aligned E-W with a curved base and shallow concave sides. Length = 8.60m, width = 0.32m, depth = 0.14m.
2140	Fill	Fill of plough scar [2139]. Below (2002) and above (2139). Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with 5% stone inclusions (up to 0.05m in size). Parallel to other similar post med features.
3001	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 12. Above (3002). Mid greyish brown, silty sand with rare, very small and small pebbles.
3002	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 12. Below (3001) and above (3003). Mid grey brown with red and orange hues, silty sand with some clay content. Rare small and medium sized pebbles in this layer.
3003	Natural	Natural in field 12. Below (3002). Lenses of orange and pink/red, sand with frequent small-large pebbles, sometimes in discrete lenses. Occasional medium and large sub angular stones. Glacial fill?
3004	cremation burial (urned)	Cremation burial. Below (3002) and above (3003). Sub circular in plan, diameter = 0.28m. Fill is mid grey brown, silty sand - akin to (3001). Burned bone found in pottery vessel.
3005	cremation burial (un- urned)	Pit for cremation burial. Below (3006) and above, and cuts, (3003). Filled with burned bone (3006). Sub circular in plan with a U-shaped base and shallow concave sides. Dia = 0.38m, depth = 0.11m.
3006	cremation burial (un- urned)	Cremated bone and fill from pit [3005]. Below (3002) and above [3005]. Fill is black, sand with rare, very small sub angular pebbles. Cremated bone recovered from this deposit.
3007	cremation burial (un- urned)	Roman cremation burial. Below (3002) & above, & cuts, (3003) & (3012). Sub oval pit with a concave base and steep diagonal sides. L=0.8m, W=0.54m, D=0.21m. Fill Brown yellow sand & black-grey sand & charcoal with occasional stones. Burnt bone, pot and Fe nails.
3008	cremation burial (urned)	Urned cremation burial. Below (3002) and above, and cuts, (3012). Oval in plan, rounded base & moderate concave sides. L=0.7m, W=0.5m, D=0.2m. Grey and orange sand, rich area of charcoal. Pottery vessel, abundant iron nails and burned bone.
3009	cremation burial (un- urned)	Un-urned cremation burial. Below (3002) and above, and cuts, (3003) and (3012). Sub circular, irregular base & shallow concave sides. L=0.88m, W=0.85m, D=0.2m. Dark greyish brown silty sand with rare small pebbles. Small amounts of burned bone, nails & pot.
3010	cremation burial (un- urned)	Un-urned cremation burial. Below (3002) and above (3012). Irregular shape with undulating base & shallow irregular sides. L=0.95m, W=0.70m, D=0.09m. Dark greyish brown, silty sand with <1% small pebbles. Small amounts of burned bone, iron nails and pot.

Context	Туре	Description
3012	Subsoil	Subsoil interface around cremation area of the site N of the road. Below 3007-3010, (3013) and above (3050). Length = 90m, width = 10.2m, depth = 0.05m. Mid grey, silty sand with rare small round stones.
3013	cremation burial (un- urned)	Possible Roman cremation. Below (3002) and above (3003) and (3012). Oval in plan with rounded base and steep concave sides. L=0.4m, W=0.3m, D=0.36m. Mid greyish brown, silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stones. Burned bone and nails.
3016	Layer	Charcoal layer - possibly burnt wood and related to (3007). Below (3002) and above (3012). L=0.23m, W=0.13m, D=0.10m. Black, charcoal.
3017	Drain	Post medieval land drain. Below (3002) and above [3018]. Fill is mid brown, sandy silt with large rounded stones at base packed around ceramic pipe.
3018	Cut	Cut for land drain (3017). Below (3017) and above, and cuts, (3003).
3019	Topsoil	Topsoil/turf layer in field 15. Above (3020). Mid grey-brown, silty sand with frequent small well rounded stones with roots throughout. Extends across the whole field.
3020	Subsoil	Subsoil is field 15. Below (3019) and above (3021). Mid brown, sand with frequent small-medium well rounded stones and some rooting throughout.
3021	Natural	Natural in field 15. Below (3020). Mid brown-orange, sand with frequent small-large well rounded stones throughout with occasional rooting.
3022	Fill	Fill of modern (late 20th- 21st centuries) water pipe. Below (3020) and above [3023]. Mixed light brown - grey, silty sand with occasional small-medium angular and well-rounded stones with some rooting. Blue plastic water pipe noted at a depth of 0.36m.
3023	Cut	Modern cut for water pipe. Below (3022) and above, and cuts, (3021). Linear cut aligned N-S with vertical straight sides. Length = $0.5m$, width = $0.28-0.33m$, depth = $0.38m$.
3025	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [3026]. Below (3020) and above [3026]. Mid brown-grey, silty sand with frequent small-medium well rounded stones with some small rooting. Rare charcoal flecks recorded and two clay pipe stems (19th century) recovered from this fill.
3026	Cut	Post medieval ditch cut. Below (3025) and above, and cuts, (3021). Linear ditch aligned NE-SW with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 10m, width = 1.25m, depth = 0.35m. Purpose is either drainage or field boundary.
3027	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 16. Above (3028). Grey-black, silty sand with occasional small well rounded stones. Common rooting.
3028	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 16. Below (3027) and above (3029) and (3030). Grey, sand with 10% clay. Occasional small-medium rounded and angular stones with some rooting. Occasional charcoal flecks noted.

Context	Туре	Description
3029	Natural	Natural in field 16. Below (3028). Pale blue/grey-yellow, sandy clay with very frequent medium-large well rounded stones. Relationship between (3029) and (3030) unknown.
3030	Natural	Natural in field 16. Below (3028). Dark yellow, sand with frequent ironstone and frequent medium and large well rounded stones. Relationship between (3029) and (3030) unknown.
3031	Cut	Ditch cut for road. Below (3032). Linear ditch aligned W-E with a flat base and irregular concave sides. Length = 41m+, width = 0.74m, depth = 0.59m. Slight iron panning visible.
3032	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3031]. Above [3031]. Light greyish brown, silty sand with moderate amount of small stones.
3033	Cut	Road packing cut. Below (3034). Linear cut aligned W-E with a flat base and shallow straight sides. Length = 41m+, width = 1.07m, depth = 0.28m. Possibly associated with [3031].
3034	Fill	Fill in packing cut [3033]. Above [3033]. Reddish brown, silty sand with frequent medium stones of irregular size and shape.
3035	Cut	Ditch cut - possibly associated with the road. Below (3036). Linear ditch aligned W-E with a flat base and irregular concave sides. Length = 0.41m+, width = 0.64m, depth = 0.43m.
3036	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3035]. Below, and cut by, [3033] and above [3035]. Dark brownish grey, silty sand with very rare small stones. Signs of iron panning in this fill - ditch used for drainage?
3037	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (3042) and above, and cuts, (3050). Linear ditch aligned E-W with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 30m, width = 1.90m, depth = 0.52m. Roadside ditch with a later land drain on top.
3038	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (3065) and above, and cuts (3050). Linear ditch aligned WSW-ENE with a rounded base and moderate concave sides. Length = 1m, width = 1.65m, depth = 0.7m.
3039	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (3040) and above, and cuts, (3049). Same as [3071]. Linear ditch aligned E-W with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 36m+, width = 0.8m, depth = 0.38m. Situated in the centre of two other ditches [3031] and [3037].
3040	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [3039]. Below (3041) and above [3039]. Mid orange brown, friable silty sand with 1% small (<0.01m) rounded pebbles.
3041	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3039]. Below (3042) and above (3040). Same as (3072). Light greyish brown, compact silty sand with 5% small (<0.02m) rounded pebbles. A fragment of coarse pottery (?medieval) found in this fill.
3042	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3037]. Below (3043) and above [3037]. Mid yellowish grey, silty clay with 2% small (<0.02m) rounded gravel. Same material as (3043) but a different colour.
3043	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3037]. Below (3044) and above (3042). Mid bluish grey, silty clay with 2% small (<0.02m) rounded gravel. Similar material to (3042) but a different colour.

Context	Туре	Description
3044	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [3037]. Below (3045) and above (3043). Dark purplish grey, sandy silt. Possibly a bedding/sealant layer.
3045	Fill	Uppermost fill of ditch [3037]. Below (3046) and above (3044). Mid yellowish grey, silty clay. Possibly another deliberately deposited bedding layer for the later ceramic land drain.
3046	Drain	Red ceramic land drain pipe in ditch [3037]. Below (3047) and (3053) and above (3045). Internal silting composed of mid brownish yellow, sand fill.
3047	Fill	Packing fill for land drain (3046) & in ditch [3037]. Below (3051) & above (3046). Light greyish brown, clay silt with 40% large angular stones and 20% small sub rounded pebbles. Possibly a drainage device to allow water flow through land drain structure.
3048	Fill	Secondary fill, and final fill, of [3039]. Below (3051) and above (3041). Possibly same as (3073). Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with 5% small (<0.02m) rounded pebbles. Fill formed after the ditch had fallen out of use.
3049	Natural	Natural in field 13. Below (3050). Yellow - grading to grey black with mottling, loose sand with rare coal chunks (0.02-0.03m), occasional large rounded stone within grey black sand and one very large angular rock below [3058]. Natural alluvial sands.
3050	Natural	Natural in field 13. Below (3012) and above (3049). Light orange brown, fine sandy clay-silt with rare small (0.02-0.03m) and chunks of coal. Natural colluvium deposit over (3049).
3051	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 13. Below (3052) and above (3012). Light greyish brown, silty sand with some clay. Rare small-medium rounded stones in this layer.
3052	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 13. Above (3051). Mid greyish brown, silty sand with rare small-medium rounded stones.
3053	Fill	Packing layer of land drain pipe trench [3037]. Below (3051) and above (3046). Light greyish brown, clay silt with occasional (5%) sub rounded pebbles (0.02-0.12m).
3057	Road	Road surface consolidation. Below (3051) and above [3058] and [3070]. Irregular surface is aligned E-W. L=5.5m, W=3.1m, D=0.25m. Pinkish grey, fine sand/silt with abundant angular pink stone chippings (various sizes).
3058	Cut	Wheel rut. Below (3057) and above (3050). Linear cut aligned E-W with a rounded base and moderate irregularly concave sides. L=1m, W=0.1-0.2m, D=0.1m.
3059	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (3060) and above (3003). Linear ditch aligned NE-SE with a concave base and modest concave sides. Length = 41m+, width = 1.42m, depth = 0.38m. Possibly earlier ditch underneath modern drain pipe.
3060	Fill	Fill of ditch [3059]. Below (3061) and above [3059]. Dark grey, sand clay with coarse gravel (0.06-0.08m). Small dark band above cut.

Context	Туре	Description
3061	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3059]. Below (3062) and above (3060). Yellowish grey, sandy clay with 30% small (0.01-0.02m) pebbles.
3062	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3059]. Below (3063) and above (3061). Light yellow-white, sand. Band of sand deposit between two different types of sec fill under land drain.
3063	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3059]. Below 3064 and above (3062). Yellowish grey. Silty sand with small pebbles and many roots.
3064	Drain	Modern land drain cut and fill. Below (3002) and above (3063). Bright yellowish grey, silty sand with sparse small (0.01m) pebbles. Tile pipe and one sherd of modern pottery recovered from this context.
3065	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [3065]. Below (3066) and above [3038]. Dark blackish grey, sandy clay. Clay content suggests water logging on in fill.
3066	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3038]. Below (3067) and above (3065). Mid yellowish grey, fine sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones. Aeolian deposit.
3067	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3038]. Below, and cut by, [3068] and above (3066). Mid yellowish grey, fine sandy silt with frequent well sorted pea grit.
3068	Cut	Cut to allow a bedding of stiff clay (3069) for stone consolidation (3057). Below (3069) and above, and cuts, (3067). Linear cut aligned WSW-ENE with flat base and one side is moderately concave. L=1m, W=1.3m, D=0.3m.
3069	Fill	Clay bedding in cut [3068]. Below, and cut by, [3070] and above [3068]. Dark yellowish brown, sandy clay.
3070	Cut	Cut of wheel rut. Below (3057) and above, and cuts, (3069). Linear rut is aligned E-W with a rounded base and shallow-moderate irregular sides. Length = 1m, width = 0.2m, depth = 0.1m.
3071	Cut	Ditch cut. Below (3072) and above (3050). Cuts (3050) and (3075). Linear ditch is aligned E-W with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 36m+, width = 0.90m, depth = 0.40m.
3072	Fill	Lower secondary fill of ditch [3071]. Below (3073) and above [3071]. Same as (3041). Light yellowish grey, sandy clay with rare small rounded stones. Aeolian deposit.
3073	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [3071]. Below, and cut by, [3074] and above (3072). Mid yellow grey, sandy clay with rare small rounded stones. Possibly dried out upper layer of (3072) - difficult to say.
3074	Fill	Cut of drainage gully/wheel rut. Below (3075) and above, and cuts, (3073). Linear cut aligned E-W with a rounded base and moderate-steep straight sides. Length = 1m, width = 0.35m, depth = 0.35m.
3075	Fill	Fill of gully/rut [3074]. Below, and cut by, [3071] and above (3074). Dark yellowish grey, sandy clay with pea grit throughout.

Context	Туре	Description
3076	Cut	Cut of post medieval ditch - possibly a drainage ditch or field boundary. Below (3077) and above, and cuts, (3084). Linear ditch cut aligned NW-SE with a curved base and steep concave sides. Length = 12.40m, width = 0.66m, depth =0.28m.
3077	Fill	Fill of post medieval ditch [3076]. Below (3087) and above [3076]. Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with 2% stone inclusions (up to 0.07m in size). Post medieval clay pipe recovered from this fill. Fill deposited after ditch [3076] fell out of use.
3078	Cut	Cut of gully. Below (3079) and above, and cuts, (3084). Component of [3080]. Linear gully cut is aligned NW-SE. Length = 10.68m, width = 0.37m, depth = 0.19m.
3079	Fill	Fill of gully [3078]. Below (3082) and above [3078]. Dark greyish brown, silty sand with 2% stones (up to 0.05m in size). Gradual deposition of fill through hill wash and aeolian processes.
3080	Cut	Cut of gully terminus. Below (3081) and above, and cuts, (3084). Component of [3078]. Linear gully cut aligned NW-SE with a flat base and moderate concave sides. Length = 10.68m, width = 0.28m, depth = 0.08m. Possibly a drainage gully.
3081	Fill	Fill of gully terminus. Below (3082) and above [3080]. Dark greyish, silty sand with 1% small (<0.05m) stones. Aeolian deposit.
3082	Topsoil	Topsoil/turf layer in field 15. Above (3020). Mid grey-brown, silty sand with frequent small well rounded stones with roots throughout. Extends across the whole field.
3083	Subsoil	Subsoil is field 15. Below (3019) and above (3021). Mid brown, sand with frequent small-medium well rounded stones and some rooting throughout.
3084	Natural	Natural in field 15. Below (3020). Mid brown-orange, sand with frequent small-large well rounded stones throughout with occasional rooting.
3085	Cut	Cut of Roman gully. Below (3086) and above (3084). Linear ditch is aligned SE-NW with a concave base and modest concave sides. Length = 7.50m+, width = 0.50m, depth = 0.28m.
3086	Fill	Fill of gully [3085]. Below (3083) and above [3085]. Greyish brown, silty sand with 20% gravel/pebbles (0.08m in size). Roman pottery recovered from this context.
3087	Cut	Cut of drainage ditch. Below (3088) and above (3050). Cuts (3049) and (3050). Linear ditch aligned E-W with a concave base and moderate concave sides. Length = 1m, width = 3.40m, depth = 1.26m.
3088	Fill	Lower secondary fill of ditch [3087]. Below (3089) and above [3087]. Very dark greyish brown, silty clay with large sub angular reddish stone. Clay pipe and a horse shoe recovered from this fill. Possibly formed due to water logging. Similar to (3089).
3089	Fill	Upper secondary fill of [3087]. Below (3090) and above (3088). Dark greyish brown, silty clay. Clay pipe recovered from this context. Possibly formed through water logging.

Context	Туре	Description
3090	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [3087]. Below (3091) and above (3089). Mid reddish brown, sandy clay with sparse small sub angular stones and rare large pebbles. Similar to (3091).
3091	Fill	Uppermost fill of ditch [3087]. Above (3090). Mid brownish red, sandy clay with abundant small sub angular stones. Possibly ground stabilizing layer for road.
3092	Cut	Cut for cremated material [3004]
3093	Cut	Cut for cremated material [3007]
3094	Cut	Cut for cremated material [3008]
3095	Cut	Cut for cremated material [3009]
3096	Cut	Cut for cremated material [3010]
3097	Cut	Cut for cremated material [3013]
4001	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 9. Above (4002).
4002	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 9. Below (4001) and above (4003).
4003	Natural	Natural in field 9. Below (4002).
4004	Topsoil	Topsoil in field 8. Above (4005). Grey-black, silty sand with frequent rooting throughout. Soil is soft, loose, friable and highly organic.
4005	Subsoil	Subsoil in field 8. Below (4004) and above (4006). Grey, sand with occasional small well rounded stones and frequent rooting throughout this layer. Possibly mixed with (4004) due to root action.
4006	Natural	Natural in field 8. Below (4005). Light brown-yellow, sand with occasional small-medium well rounded stones and frequent rooting. Depth from surface = 0.32m.

APPENDIX 2: FINDS TOTALS BY MATERIAL TYPE AND FIELD NUMBER

Totals given as number / weight in grammes

	FIELD NUMBER												
Material	1	2	4	5	6	7	10	12	13	15	17	unstrat	TOTAL
Pottery	-	-	-	1191/19,399g	5/40g	-	220/2384g	60/292g	45/481g	1/5g	3/65g	17/313g	1517/22,673g
CBM	15/1966g	4/65g	9/680g	505/82,182g	-	-	17/2259g	-	1/136g	-	3/80g	-	554/87,368g
Clay Pipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/45g	3/14g	-	2/5g	20/64g
Stone	-	-	-	42/10,137g	4/141g	-	2/67g	-	-	-	-	-	48/10,345g
Worked Flint (no. objects)	-	-	-	18	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	24
Glass	-	-	1/37g	4/18g	-	-	2/22g	1/1g	4/4g	-	-	2/61g	14/143g
Slag	2/2g	-	-	15/404g	-	-	2/109g	-	-	-	-	-	19/515g
Metalwork (no. objects)				102		315	14	10	663	-	-	5	1111
Coins	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Copper Alloy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	7
Lead	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Iron	-	-	-	100	-	315	14	10	657	-	-	4	1102
Human Bone (crem.)	-	-	-	-	-	1g	-	-	2g	-	-	-	3g
Animal Bone	-	1/67g	-	55/133g	-	-	17/153g	-	-	-	-	85/1163g	158/1516g

APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Key: A^{***} = exceptional, A^{**} = 100+, A^{*} = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = charced plant

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Field 4													
Undated Linear													
1018	1020	101	10	5	20	-	-	-	С	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag, root/stem frags	0/<1 ml	-	
	Field 5												
Romano-British Ditches and Gullies													
1075 gp 1071	1076	104	10	125	20	В	-	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags	С	Corylus avellana shell frag, root/stem frags	10/30 ml	-	
1077 gp 1072	1078	103	22	175	20	А	В	Hulled wheat + ?barley grain frags, glume bases	A	Galium, Polygonum, Rumex, Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Raphanus, Malva, stem/root frags	20/70 ml	Burnt bone	РC
1091	1094	107	15	20	20	С	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	С	Avena/Bromus, Rumex,	2/2 ml	coal	
1097 gp 1073	1109	106	16	40	35	В	-	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags	С	Avena/Bromus, Rumex, Chenopodium, stem/root fags	5/5 ml	-	
1062	1063	108	40	100	30	С	-	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags	-	stem/root frags	5/10 ml	Burnt bone	
1103 gp 1089	1104	105	15	80	50	А	С	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume frags	-	root/stem	5/10 ml	Burnt bone	Р
								Field 7					
Romano-	British Cre	emation I	Relate	ed Dep	osit	1			1			1	
1034	1034	102	16	150	25	В	-	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags	С	Avena/Bromus, stems/roots frags	10/25 ml	Burnt bone	
Field 10													
Romano-	British Dit	ch	1	r					1			1	
2115	2116	207	10	40	5	С	-	Wheat grain frag	С	Raphanus, Avena/Bromus, Rumex, stem/root frags	5/5 ml	-	
Romano-British Hearth													
2124	2123	208	40	100	5	С	-	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags	-	stem/root frags	10/25 ml	Burnt bone	
Footuro	Contoxt	Sampla	Vol	Flot	Roots	Grain	Chaff	Coroal Notas	Charred	Notos for Tabla	Charcoal >	Othor	Analysis
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Romano	British Po	st hole	<u> (Ľ)</u>	3120	70	Orain	Chan	Cereal Notes	Other		4/211111	Other	
2044	2045	205	10	50	10	С	-	Indet. grain frags	-	stem/root frags	10/7 ml	-	
?Roman	o-British D	itch							•		•		
2010	2011	200	10	60	5	С	С	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags	С	Anthemis cotula, ?heather stem frags	12/15 ml	-	
Undated	Undated Pits												
2021	2020	201	0.5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2024	2025	202	2	450	1	-	-	-	-	-	5/8 ml	coal	
2034	2035	203	10	30	5	с	-	Barley grain frag	С	Arrhenatherum, Lolium/Festuca, stem/root frags	5/5 ml	-	
	2036	204	10	30	5	С	-	Wheat grain frag	-	stem/root frags	3/5 ml	-	
2067	2068	206	8	150	2	-	-	-	С	Vicia/Lathyrus	25/45 ml	Burnt bone	
								Field 12					
Romano	British Cre	emation	Relate	ed Dep	osits								
3004	3004	301	0.5	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Burnt bone	
3005	3006	302	5	35	10	-	-	-	-	-	5/5 ml	Burnt bone	
								Field 13					
Romano	British Cre	emation	Relate	ed Dep	osits		-						
	NW quad	303	10	90	5	-	-	-	С	Arrhenatherum, stem/root frags	10/25 ml	Burnt bone	
3007	SE quad	304	5	75	5	-	-	-	С	Arrhenatherum, stem/root frags	10/15 ml	Burnt bone	
5007	NE quad	305	5	50	7	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	10/15 ml	Burnt bone	
	SW quad	306	6	100	2	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	10/40 ml	Burnt bone	С
	NW quad	307	10	275	5	С	-	Barley grain frag	-	stem/root frags	100/75 ml	Burnt bone	С
3008	NE quad	308	5	60	5	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	15/15 ml	Burnt bone	
5000	SE quad	309	8	200	2	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	25/45 ml	Burnt bone	
	SW quad	310	10	175	2	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	75/60 ml	Burnt bone	
	SE quad	311	10	40	5	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	5/10 ml	Burnt bone	
3009	SW quad	312	20	150	10	С	-	Indet. grain frags	-	stem/root frags	25/30 ml	Burnt bone	
5003	NW quad	313	18	125	10	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	30/25 ml	Burnt bone	
	NE quad	314	17	100	15	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	25/20 ml	Burnt bone	С

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
3010	3010	318	8	60	5	-	-	-	С	Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, stem/root frags	10/25 ml	Burnt bone	
3013	3013	315	10	35	5	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	l/2 ml	Burnt bone	
Undated	Layer												
	3016	316	0.5	110	1	-	-	-	-	stem/root frags	50/20 ml	-	
	Field 15												
Post-med	dieval Ditcl	h											
3087	3088	319	18	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	coal	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = charred plant



Scheme location and route



Scheme plan and key to Figures 3-11

Figure 2



05m					
		Archa	eological feature Excavated sk of excavation Field boundar	ot ries in study area	0
		Scale:	Main graphic - 1: 300 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
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Plan of Field 5



Plan of Field 6 and 7

3		
	Revision Number:	0
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elton Resilience_I	Mitigation\Drawing Office\Report	Figs\Stip map and sample\2014-06-09



Plan of Field 10 (west)



Plan of Field 10 (centre west)



Plan of Field 10 (centre east)



Plan of Field 10 (east)



Plan of cremation-related deposits in Fields 12 and 13



Plan of Field 13 roadway

	3056	
	Revision Number:	0
200 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
elton Resilience_I	Mitigation\Drawing Office\Report	Figs\Stip map and sample\2014-06-09



Plan of Field 15



Plate 1: Pottery kiln 1054, Field 5, looking southeast



Plate 2: West facing section of posthole 2044, Field 10

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Plate 3: View of ditch 2049 showing V-shaped profile, Field 10



Plate 4: Gully **2017** cutting post **2034** (foreground) and gully **2015** (background), looking west

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Plate 5: Cremation burial **3007**, Field 13



Plate 6: Medieval/ post-medieval roadside ditches, looking northwest, Field 13

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