

Archaeological Excavation & Evaluation

**The Prospect
Ross-on-Wye
Herefordshire**

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1. Non-Technical Summary

The collapse of a late 17th century boundary wall surrounding the Prospect Gardens, a long-established amenity area overlooking the River Wye adjacent to St Mary's Church in Ross on Wye initiated a major programme of archaeological work which Border Archaeology began in 2008 on behalf of Herefordshire Council.

These investigations were carried out as an integral component of the Council's repair and replacement programme and initially took the form of a limited intervention archaeological watching brief along the northern and western walls of the gardens, the depths of these excavations related directly to the height of the Prospect wall and were 2.5m in width. The excavations began around 10m to the north of the western gate of the Prospect.

In view of the site's proximity to the churchyard, it was anticipated that human burials would almost certainly be encountered during the course of the groundworks, while there was additionally a possibility of locating long-buried remains relating to the palace of the Bishops of Hereford, known to lie in the general vicinity but presumed to be further to the northeast beneath the present Royal Hotel.

Surprisingly, no human burials were discovered but expectations were doubly confounded with the discovery of some extremely exciting masonry remains, evidently of very early date, which the Council's archaeological officers immediately acknowledged to be of some considerable importance and which very quickly became the focal point of further investigations, as well as a source of much scholarly debate and local interest. Consequently, a programme of full excavation of the northwest corner of the Prospect was agreed in conjunction with Border Archaeology with a further investigation to be carried out just to the north of the centre of the Prospect

Subsequent discovery confirmed the presence beneath the Gardens - established 1698-70 by local philanthropist John Kyrle - of a dense concentration of deposits and features indicative of early Roman settlement and ritual activity, together with slight evidence of earlier occupation, although of uncertain date. Of principal importance was the discovery of a substantial masonry foundation of very unusual plan for which it is difficult to find parallels on other Romano-British sites in England or Wales. A number of interesting features were exposed comprising what appeared to be a square structure with a circular inner chamber, with a central feature, presumably a posthole in the centre of the chamber. Elsewhere on the site, a series of ditches and pits were uncovered, together with further structural evidence relating to a building, which, based on the discovery of burnt timber slats in its foundation trench, appeared to have been destroyed by fire. Several presumably ritual horse burials were also exposed together with remains of metal horse fittings.

The large quantity of pottery recovered during the course of the investigation included a particularly high percentage of South Gaulish fine tableware, with several decorated vessels, together with other vessels from Gaul, Gloucester and perhaps elsewhere, including an imported flagon and at least three types of amphora, used to carry wine, oil and fish sauce imported from overseas. This range of wares, together with specialised vessels such as a 'honey pot', appears to be particularly indicative of military occupation, the pottery dates suggesting that this may have been the site of a vicus, or civilian settlement, attached to a nearby fort, which appears to have spanned the late 1st-early 2nd century with the majority of the assemblage likely to

date from c.68-80 AD, a conclusion corroborated by the discovery of a coin of the emperor Vespasian dated to 72-73AD in one of the occupation layers. The discovery of this possible military site at Ross is of particular interest, as little definite evidence for military installations of Roman date has been identified in the immediate locality.

Following this intensive phase of occupation in the late 1st-early 2nd century AD, there appears to have been a gradual decline towards the middle of the 2nd century AD. The absence of almost any pottery dating from the mid-late 2nd century through to the late 3rd century AD would seem to indicate a lengthy period of abandonment or reduced occupation of the site during this time, possibly associated with an increase in cultivation. The occurrence of several horse burials with associated copper alloy fittings possibly indicates that they may have been buried intentionally, possibly as part of a ritual abandonment of the site, which may also have involved the use of fire, as perhaps suggested by the evidence of burnt timber slats.

Following this period of prolonged abandonment or reduced occupation, another phase of activity appears to have occurred, represented by the construction of the masonry structure. The structure as revealed exhibited a number of extremely unusual, if not singular features, comprising what appears to be a square structure with a circular inner chamber, with a central feature, presumably a posthole in the centre of the chamber. The closest parallel to be found is a probable temple structure on the site of a substantial Iron Age/Roman settlement excavated at Elms Farm, Heybridge (Essex) in the mid 1990s.

The location of the building on an elevated site with panoramic views overlooking the River Wye may also be significant. A significant number of recorded temple sites in Wales and the Marches are located on viewpoints overlooking rivers and this could well have been a temple, possibly originating as a native shrine in the late Iron Age (suggested by the circular plan of the inner chamber) and subsequently rebuilt in stone during the Roman period. If this is indeed the case, then it represents only the second Roman temple site to have been excavated in Herefordshire, the first being at New Weir, Kenchester.

An alternative explanation is that the structure forms part of a larger grouping of buildings, possibly a late Roman farmstead/villa complex established on the site.

Further investigation was carried out to the northeast of the principal excavation area, which revealed further exciting remains comprising a substantial wall foundation running northwest-southeast. Although dating evidence was limited, it appeared most likely to represent part of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Hereford first documented in 1166-7 and abandoned by 1356. Its remains were recorded by the Tudor antiquary John Leland, who described the palace as being situated 'at the very west end of the parish churchyard of Ross, now clene in ruyns'. If these were indeed the said remains, this would represent a further very significant find, placing the Palace considerably further to the west than previously thought.

Unfortunately, as the project took place against a backdrop of Government budgetary restraint and cutbacks in local authority spending, its completion has been beset by financial difficulties. Although sufficient funds were found to conclude the fieldwork, to undertake limited post-excavation finds analysis and to compile a Report, the project is of necessity incomplete and a full and detailed interpretation of the findings must await the attention of future researchers backed by adequate financial support.

2. Introduction and General Background to Works

- 2.1 Border Archaeology undertook the major programme of archaeological investigation at the Prospect in Ross on Wye in 2008 after the collapse of the boundary wall surrounding the gardens initiated a programme of repair and replacement (**Plate 1; Fig.1**).



Plate 1: Picture of collapse along the Prospect boundary wall

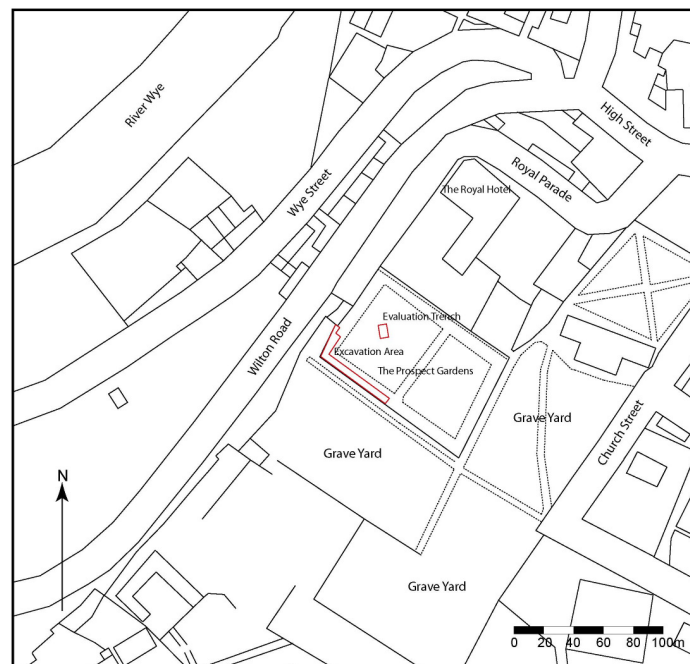


Fig.1: Plan showing location of archaeological investigations



Plate 2: Excavations in progress during the Prospect watching brief

- 2.2 The investigations initially took the form of a limited intervention archaeological watching brief (**Plate 2**) conducted on contractor led excavations along the northern and western walls of the gardens, the depths of these excavations related directly to the height of the Prospect wall and were 2.5m in width. The excavations began around 10m to the north of the western gate of the Prospect.



Plate 3: Overview of works on W side of structure

- 2.3 It was a realistic expectation from the outset that the excavations would reveal human remains because of its close proximity to the churchyard of St Mary's Church Ross on Wye with another more distant possibility of buildings associated with the palace of the bishops of Hereford, presumed to lie well to the northeast of the site beneath the present Royal Hotel.
- 2.4 The ground works failed to expose burials but they did reveal some very exciting Roman and medieval structures. Consequently, the identification of substantial and important archaeological deposits & features in the area of the wall rebuild led fairly rapidly to the decision by Herefordshire Council to sanction both full excavation of the northwest corner of the Prospect and further investigation just to the north of the centre of the Prospect.
- 2.5 Initially, the watching brief identified a series of landscaping and make-up deposits that appear to have been used to (1) build the ground level of the gardens to their current height and (2) to level what appeared to be a rise in the bedrock. Identification of individual tipping deposits - that is deliberate dumping of a quantity of soil for either construction or landscaping purposes - within this make-up layer suggest the western side of the Prospect was probably levelled using cartloads of imported soil.
- 2.6 At around the level of the base of the boundary wall, approximately 1m to 2m below the existing height of the Prospect gardens, was a series of archaeological features. This Report describes in detail the results of the extensive archaeological programme of work undertaken during 2008 and 2009.
- 2.7 Constraints & fiscal contexts**
- 2.8 The works programme came to an end in April 2009 and considerable initial work was undertaken by Border Archaeology to prepare the Post-Excavation Assessment which was duly submitted to Herefordshire Council two months later. Public interest in the project was understandably high and over 400 people in different locations attended lectures on the project given by the Company.
- 2.9 However, it soon became clear that the considerable national economic downturn caused by the worst recession in over 75 years - with stock markets in the UK, USA and elsewhere halving in value in less than a year - would produce severe economic pressures on all government & council activities.
- 2.10 A decision was made to suspend further work for a year or until a clearer understanding could be reached on the likelihood of funding sufficient to fully report on the Prospect or to suggest alternative strategies.
- 2.11 In late 2010, it was reluctantly decided jointly by Herefordshire Council and Border Archaeology that it was now very unlikely, due to government budgetary constraints, that such funding was likely to be made available in the foreseeable future and thus a much restricted programme was necessary to produce this Report as a matter of Record, incorporating the most efficacious result of post-excavation analysis, that of the pottery assemblage by Dr Jane Timby.



- 2.12 The decision was also taken to deposit with or offer for deposition at Hereford Museum all the pottery, small finds, environmental samples and metal work recovered during the excavation programme along with an extensive paper archive to ensure that at the very least these items and the ensuing Record would be available for future research and consideration.
- 2.13 In reading this Report, it should thus be borne in mind that the full range of usual archaeological techniques & activities such as environmental sampling was undertaken and items retained but that their absence from this Report is for the financial reasons explained in detail above.
- 2.14 A considerable number of people worked on this project and Report but I would like to thank in particular the following without whom this would not have been completed or the contribution made to our increased understanding of Roman Herefordshire:

Lisa Moffett – English Heritage
Keith Ray – Herefordshire Archaeology
Julian Cotton – Herefordshire Archaeology
Bryan Williams – Herefordshire Council
Dr Jane Timby

Border Archaeology:

George Children, Stephen Priestley, Will Logan, Ross Shurety, James Archer, Tom Wellicome, Michelle Bithell, Gwynfor Maurice, Ben Gough, Jude Children, Jim Turner – Cider Graphics

Neil Shurety
Director

3. Site Description

- 3.1 The site lies within the northwest extent of the Prospect Gardens at Ross-on-Wye (NGR: SO 59660 24050) in an elevated location of some 61.00m OD overlooking the River Wye to the west. The soils are typical brown earths of the EARDISTON 1 series (541c), consisting of well-drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone, shallow in places, especially on brows, with some reddish fine silty soils over shale and siltstone.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (IfA, 2008), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2008), *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA, 2008), *Draft Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (IfA, 2008), *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2002) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage, 2006).
- 4.2 Border Archaeology adheres to the IfA *Code of conduct* (2010) and *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (2008) and to Herefordshire Archaeology's *Standards for Archaeological Projects in Herefordshire (Issue 1)* (Herefordshire Council 2004)
- 4.3 A grid was set out using tapes, with grid north aligned as closely as possible with true north. Grid pegs were established in key locations around the perimeter of the excavation area.
- 4.4 An area extending some 17m × 13.5m was reduced by machine down to approximately 1m below the existing ground surface. All machining was carried out using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision. Features of archaeological interest were revealed within this strip level and hand excavation of all deposits or features was undertaken for the recovery of stratigraphic data, with the extent and character of each archaeological deposit being defined prior to excavation.
- 4.5 A trench measuring 3m × 3m was located at the southern extent of the excavation area with an additional trench to the north of the dividing wall which measured 10.5m × 8m, with an extension incorporated to the north (**Fig. 2**). Upper soil deposits and those demonstrably containing no archaeological features were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. All archaeologically significant features and deposits were excavated manually.

4.6 Recording

- 4.7 Full written, graphic and photographic records were made using *pro-forma* record forms and sheets, these being in accordance with Border Archaeology's *Field Recording Manual* (2008). The written record comprised detailed descriptions of sequentially numbered contexts and their stratigraphic relationships. A 'running matrix' was also compiled to provide a continuous diagrammatic representation of these relationships as revealed during the course of the excavation, thereby maintaining a means of control over stratigraphic data.
- 4.8 The graphic record comprised plans, sections and elevations produced at scales of 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate, on gridded archivally stable polyester film. All plans, sections and elevations contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register and cross-referenced to written site records.
- 4.9 A colour photographic record of all stratigraphic units was compiled using a high-resolution digital camera, comprising record views of contexts, samples and artefacts, together with representative photographs of the progress of the excavation. All photographs are numbered and cross-referred to written site records.
- 4.10 The progress of the excavation was recorded & assessed using the Company's ISO 9001 procedures.

4.11 Recovery, processing and curation of artefactual data

- 4.12 All associated artefacts recovered were retained, cleaned, labelled and stored according to *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2001) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001).
- 4.13 All artefacts were bagged and labelled with the site code and context number before being removed off-site and each assemblage will be examined by an approved specialist according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified. The ceramic evidence has been identified and assessed in relation to existing national and regional research frameworks for Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Conservation has not been undertaken at the time of report completion in February 2011.
- 4.14 Artefacts retrieved from samples were processed as above but identified by sample number.

4.15 Environmental sampling strategy

- 4.16 An environmental strategy was developed based on advice detailed by English Heritage in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002) and in consultation with Lisa Moffett, English Heritage Regional Science Advisor for the West Midlands, who carried out regular site visits in an advisory capacity.



- 4.17 The strategy provided for the collection of samples for the recovery of biological material from deposits believed not to be contaminated or of mixed/secondary origin (e.g. backfills or deposits containing a high degree of residual/intrusive artefactual material); those thought or known to contain well preserved biological remains; deposits likely to be closely datable and those interpretatively important at the context or site level.
- 4.14 Samples were taken from individual contexts, bulk samples comprising up to 40L or 100% of the sample. Large animal bone fragments, horn cores and carbonised materials are recovered by hand-collection and recorded through the finds system.
- 4.19 Unfortunately, as previously explained, there were no funds available to process the 35 10-litre samples taken.



Fig 2 A3

5. Results

- 5.1 A complete listing of all contexts revealed during the course of the fieldwork is contained within Appendix 1 of this document. Based on analysis of these field records and the accompanying Harris matrix (Appendix 2), contexts have been grouped into near contemporary archaeological horizons representing distinct phases of previous land-use. These phases are as follows:

5.2 Phase 1: Natural

- 5.3 At the base of the archaeological sequence was what appeared to be an accumulation of purple to red clayey sand (148) overlying the natural geology. Also forming part of the natural geology at the base of the sequence was a firm pinkish-red sandy clay (187) measuring up to 2.00m in length and 0.40m in thickness.



A3 of Phase 1 bedrock 148 (fig 3)

5.4 Phase 2: Initial Settlement

- 5.5 Five distinct features have been assigned to this phase. The first of these was an elliptical pit [202] containing a posthole [204], which appeared to cut directly into (148) (**Plate 4; Fig. 4**). Pit [202] measured 1.50m × 0.80m × 0.45m and its sides were generally steep, with a small step located in the southeast corner. The pit was filled by moderately compact pinkish-brown sandy clay containing moderate amounts of charcoal flecking (203). Cut [204] located at the S end of [202] was circular in plan, extending vertically 0.60m into the natural soils, with a concave base. Filling [204] was a moderately compact greyish-pink silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking (205). Also assigned to this phase of early activity was an ephemeral east-west aligned linear feature [233] measuring >0.80m × c.0.20m × 0.04m, its profile revealing a gradual break of slope and slightly sloping sides breaking gradually to a slightly concave base. It was filled by (234), a firm greyish-brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal and it had been truncated by the foundation cut [116] of the post-medieval masonry wall (117).
- 5.6 A possible posthole [237] was identified comprising a sub-rectangular cut oriented north-south and measuring 0.40m × 0.39m × 0.37m. The break of slope at the top of the profile was sharp and the sides near vertical. The break of slope at the base was irregular and the base itself concave. This feature was filled by a primary packing material (238) composed of moderately compact dark reddish-brown silty sand with frequent sandstone pebbles and very occasional animal bone measuring 0.40m × 0.39m × 0.37m, with a secondary fill (230) of friable mid to dark brown sandy silt with very occasional animal bone fragments and charcoal flecking measuring 0.18m × >0.14m × 0.45m. A roughly north-south sub-rectangular feature of unknown function [239] was also revealed measuring 2.18m × 1.50m × 0.27m, with a sharp break of slope at the top of the profile and vertical sides breaking sharply to a generally flat base. This was filled by firm dark pinkish-brown silty sand containing frequent degraded sandstone pieces and occasional animal bone (240). The feature had been truncated by a later ditch [126]. Of unclear function and origin were the possible remains of a heavily truncated feature (235) measuring >1.80m × 0.35m × 0.02m and consisting of firm greyish-brown clayey silty sand flecked with occasional charcoal. No pottery was recovered from this settlement phase, although [202] did include a lump of ceramic building material (CBM) likely to be of Roman date.



Plate 4: View SE showing pit [202] and posthole [204]

5.7 Discussion

- 5.8 These features appear to represent the earliest phase of activity on the site and while no firm dating evidence was recovered, a single fragment of CBM has been analysed and appears to be of Roman date. The relationship between [202] and [204] was not clear and it may be they formed part of the same feature, although it appeared that [202] truncated [204] and may have been excavated to remove a stake located at this point. It is possible that features [132], [134] and [136] also belong to this phase as they seem to share similar fills and are similarly devoid of material finds, although this remains speculative due largely to a significant level of truncation resulting from the construction of the existing post-medieval wall (117) in addition to the absence of any clear relationship between these features and others. The recovery of unstratified examples of worked flint and some possible Iron Age pottery from later deposits strongly suggests a period of native occupation predating the Roman settlement.



A3 of Phase 2 features Fig 4

5.9 Phase 3/4: Romano-British Occupation

- 5.10 Overlying the earliest phase of activity was a deposit of moderately compact to firm pink sandy clay of some 0.05m–0.10m thickness flecked with occasional charcoal (109). This deposit was revealed over the entirety of the excavation area and appeared to continue eastwards beneath the existing Gardens and thus beyond the limit of excavation. Perhaps surprisingly, this extensive deposit produced just 56 sherds, by far the majority of the assemblage consisting of Severn Valley Ware (SVW), accompanied by two small pieces of samian, a single *amphora* sherd, a grey ware flanged-rim jar and two pieces of southeast Dorset BB1, the occurrence of which could date from the early 2nd century. This suggested a *tpq* of early-mid 2nd century, although such pottery appears to have been circulating up the Severn in the later 1st century, occurring in Flavian-Trajanic assemblages in the south-west, lower Severn Valley and South Wales. An early date for this deposit would appear to be consistent with the stratigraphic evidence.
- 5.11 Cut into (109) were a large number of features that appeared to represent two or more rather indistinct phases of occupation. Running more than 25m northwest-southeast, before its orientation carried it beyond the western boundary of the site, was a ditch/gully [126] set on virtually the same alignment as the existing 17th century wall (117) (which heavily truncated it) (**Plates 5 & 6; Fig. 5**). Generally V-shaped in profile, several sections of this feature revealed a flat base while the fill was composed of moderately compact dark reddish-brown silty sand (127) containing occasional pebbles and a quantity of predominantly SVW sherds, together with a single oxidised sherd, possibly with some form of moulded decoration. Running into [126] on a roughly northeast-southwest alignment were ditches/gullies [130] and [144], while the alignment of a third linear feature [128] suggested it probably joined [126] at a point located beyond the limit of excavation. Ditch/gully [130] measured >1.22m × 0.62m × 0.14m and revealed a slightly concave base; its fill consisted of moderately compact to firm reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small sandstone inclusions (131), similar to that of [126]. Linear [144] measured >0.70m × 0.50m × 0.24m and its profile revealed steep sides and a flat base. Filling [144] was (145), consisting of moderately compact mid to dark brown sand silt clay containing occasional pebbles, charcoal flecks and three sherds of 1st-century pottery.
- 5.12 Linear [128] (**Plate 7; Fig. 5**) comprised a gully measuring >1.0m × 0.30m × 0.15m aligned northeast-southwest, which contained a mixed fill (129) consisting of moderately compact dark brown/black and orange silty sand, charcoal and fired silty sand, with evidence of mortar flecking and small fragments of burnt timber. The feature also contained 15 ceramic sherds in its fill material, including a fragment of Camulodunum type 186 of later 1st or early 2nd- century date. Overlying (129) was (139), a loose mixed black and dark grey deposit consisting of charcoal and clayey sand from which were recovered seven sherds including probable evidence of Central Gaulish samian, which would also suggest an early 2nd century date.



Plate 5: View NW giving an overview of features relating to Phase 3/4



Plate 6: View NW showing ditch [126] (to left of scale) and test slots across gullies [130] and [144] (located to right of scale)

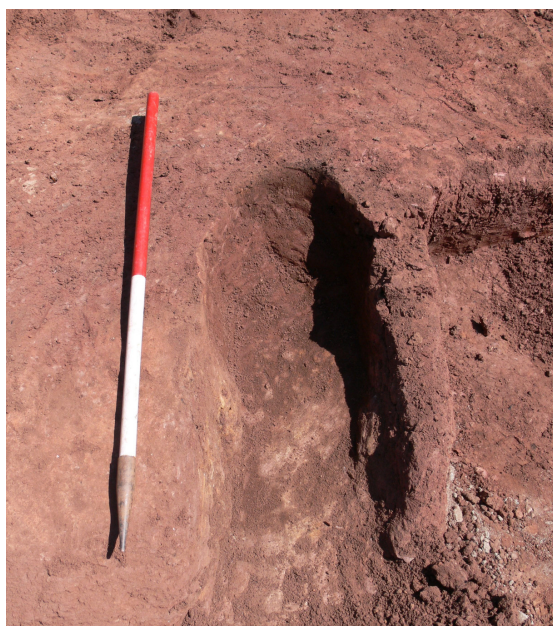


Plate 7: Post –excavation view NE showing [128]

- 5.13 Several other linear features revealed in this area appeared also to run into [126]. These included [180], [156], [140] and, possibly, [168], although construction of the 17th century garden wall (117) had truncated these features to such an extent that their actual relationship to [126] could not be conclusively determined. Linear [180] was a gully feature orientated north-northeast-south-southwest and was greater than 2.00m in length (**Plates 8 & 9**). At its base and situated approximately midway along its visible length was a roughly circular rise within which was cut a circular stake-hole [182] containing moderately compact light orangey-brown silty sand and occasional patches of charcoal (183) (**Plate 9**). Overlying (183) and filling the remaining extent of [180] was a moderately compact light orangey-brown silty sand exhibiting occasional patches of charcoal and producing animal bone and some 17 sherds of 1st-2nd century date, including 10 pieces of grey ware (181). Gully [180] was cut through surfaces (139) and (179), the latter comprising a 4.00m wide spread of moderately compact reddish-black silty sand containing frequent substantial patches of charcoal, occasional animal bone and some 29 sherds indicative of a 1st century date. Unfortunately, the cutting of [180] had destroyed the relationship between surfaces (139) and (179).



Plate 8: View NE of slot through [180]/(181)

- 5.14 A similar picture emerges for the other associated features containing pottery, which include linear [156] and pit [163]. The first of these features [156] measured $>2.34\text{m} \times 0.28\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m}$ and was orientated northeast-southwest. This feature appeared to represent a gully or beam slot and contained three fills, the uppermost of which was a loose to moderately compact fired orange silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and patches of mid brown silty sand (157). Occasional wood fragments and SVW sherds were recovered from this fill. Underlying (157) was a mixed charcoal and burnt wood deposit (158), which, in part of the feature, survived as a slatted structure, each component of which comprised a narrow strip of wood set crosswise with two small wooden uprights positioned at either end, all of which were burnt (**Plate 12; Fig. 5**). Recovered from within the charcoal comprising the bulk of the fill was an iron nail that appeared to relate directly to the slatted structure. Underlying (158) and forming the primary fill of [156] was a moderately compact dark grey to black silty clay containing occasional pieces of grit and frequent charcoal (159).
- 5.15 Pit [163] was a north-south ovoid pit of unknown, possibly structural function measuring $1.03\text{m} \times 0.92\text{m} \times 0.47\text{m}$ with a sharp break of slope at the top of the profile and steep, almost vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base. The primary fill (165) consisted of a 0.19m-thick deposit of moderately compact, mid reddish-brown sandy clay, which produced a single sherd of Roman grey ware, overlying which was (164), a 0.28m-thick moderately compact, dark reddish-brown sand silt clay flecked with occasional charcoal, which produced two sherds of SVW pottery.
- 5.16 Truncating [156] and [163] was an irregular ditch or gully feature running north-northwest-south-southeast [166] through surface (179). This feature was significantly wider than most of the linear features revealed in this area, with the exception of [180], although, unfortunately, the relationship between the two could not be fully established as both had undergone considerable truncation during construction of wall (117). Linear [166] measured $>7.0\text{m} \times <0.70\text{m} \times 0.12\text{m}$, this being an average depth as the base of the feature undulated along its length. Filling [166] was a deposit of moderately compact

mid yellowish-brown silty sand (167) containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecking, ferrous material and a single coin dating to the reign of Claudius (41-54AD) (**Plate 10**). The pottery assemblage recovered from (167) appears to be slightly later, comprising some 16 sherds, including rusticated ware and a South Gaulish dish 15/17, suggesting a date at some point during Flavian period.

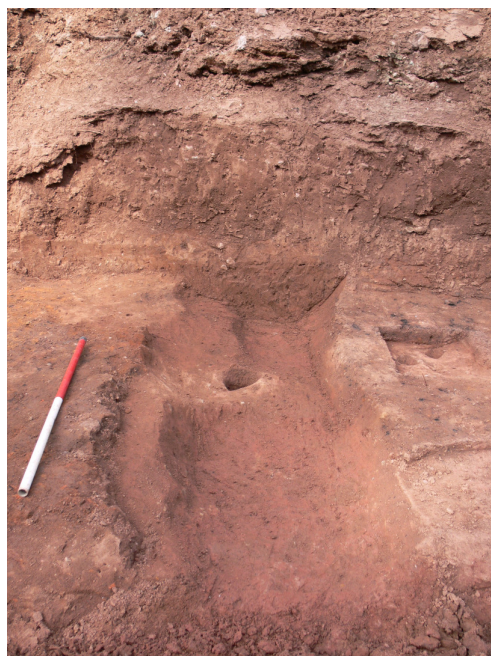


Plate 9: View NE showing gully [180] and stake-hole [182]

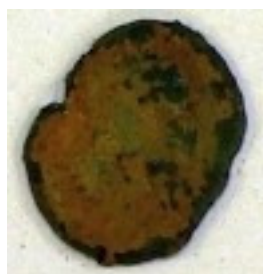


Plate 10: Coin of Claudius (41-54AD)

- 5.17 Ditch/gully [166] cut surface (179) along its southwest side and this deposit was also impacted on the northwest and southeast sides by [180] and northeast-southwest linear [161] measuring $>1.50\text{m} \times 0.43\text{m} \times 0.22\text{m}$ which contained pottery in its fill (162). Overlying (179) and possibly truncated by [180] was an L-shaped deposit of firm light orange sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks covering an area measuring $0.80\text{m} \times 0.70\text{m} \times 0.05\text{m}$, possibly representing a hearth structure (186) (**Plate 11**).



Plate 11: View NE showing surface (179) and hearth (186)



Plate 12: Mid-excavation photograph looking NE showing gully/beam slot [156] and burnt slats

- 5.18 Linear [140], which, in common with [180], [156] and, possibly, [168], ran into [126], measured $>2.0\text{m} \times <0.25\text{m} \times 0.10\text{m}$ and was orientated northeast-southwest. This feature was filled by a loose mid brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal flecks and pottery (141). Where the natural clayey sand material (148) had been cut by [140], a marked colour difference was noted, suggesting the base of this feature had been exposed to air or water for some considerable period of time. Linear [140] heavily truncated northwest-southeast ditch/gully [150], which measured $2.50\text{m} \times 0.35\text{m} \times 0.06\text{m}$ and revealed a moderate to sharp break of slope at the top of the profile and moderately sloping sides breaking moderately/sharply to a flat base. Linear [150] was filled by (151), a moderately compact, mottled black-orange burnt organic matter/charcoal mixed with fired soil inclusions and occasional SVW.

- 5.19 Although heavily truncated by [150] and [166], [168], aligned northeast-southwest, appeared to be another shallow linear. It measured $>2.0\text{m} \times <0.32\text{m} \times <0.08\text{m}$ and was filled with a moderately compact charcoal-flecked dark brown sandy silt (169). Also truncated by [166] was [188], a shallow, roughly circular pit of unknown function, from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.20 Located immediately northwest of linear [168] was an alignment of four small stake-holes ([170], [172], [174] & [176]) (**Plate 13; Fig. 5**) running northeast-southwest that appeared to predate ditch/gully [150] while to the northwest of these was the pit [163] (**Plate 13; Fig. 5**).



Plate 13: Vertical view (with SSW at top of photograph) of stake-holes [170], [172], [174] and [176] and pit [163]



Plate 14: Post-excitation view NNW of linear feature [166]

- 5.21 Underlying (179) and cutting into (109) was a shallow linear feature [200] (**Plate 15**) aligned roughly northeast-southwest and measuring >2.40m in length, which had been truncated at its western end by [166], although its terminus was discernible at the base of the later feature. Filling [200] was a moderately compact mid pink silt sand clay with occasional charcoal flecking and pottery (201). Linear [200] appeared to truncate two ([194] & [196]) of four apparently related small stake-holes ([192], [194], [196] & [198]), three of which ([192], [194] & [196]) formed an alignment running east-west while the fourth [198] was situated to the south of [196] (**Plate 15**).



Plate 15: View NE showing ditch [200] and stake-holes [192], [194], [196] and [198]

- 5.22 Some 10m southeast of gully [128] were two further features, ([210], [212]), both of which cut into (109). The first of these [210] formed a ditch running northeast-southwest and measuring >2.0m x 0.48m x 0.30m, which contained loose mid brown silty sand (211) incorporating 23 sherds of SVW ware, charcoal and slight evidence of animal bone. Forming an irregular pit, [212] (**Plate 16**) lay southeast of [210] and measured 1.60m x >0.80m x 0.40m. Three fills were recorded, (213), (214) and (215). The primary fill (215) consisted of loose charcoal and occasional daub and was overlain by (214), a moderately compact mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones, charcoal flecking and pottery of 1st century date, underlying a tertiary fill (213) of loose black charcoal forming an overlying lens of material.



Plate 16: View SE showing pit [212]

- 5.23 Three other indistinct features were identified adjacent to ditch [126] consisting of two possible stake-holes, [132] and [134], and an elliptical feature aligned northwest-southeast [136] containing no diagnostic material (**Plate 17**). Stake-hole [132] was filled by moderately compact light red silt sand clay (133) while [134] contained moderately compact dark red silty clay (135). The unidentified elliptical feature [136] was filled with moderately compact mid reddish-brown silty sand containing frequent small sandstone fragments (137). A small test slot revealed near vertical sides but no finds. All three features were cut into the natural soil but their stratigraphic position could not be firmly established due to the subsequent construction impact of (117).



Plate 17: View NW of features [132], [134] and [136]

- 5.24 An alignment consisting of two pits, [267] and [275], and a posthole [277] running roughly northeast-southwest were revealed at the N extent of the excavation (**Fig. 6**). The fill (276) of posthole [277] appears to have been of 1st century date based on analysis of the ceramic evidence while the pottery from the other two features has proved less conducive to precise dating. A linear feature [231], heavily disturbed by bioturbation but possibly representing a ditch aligned northeast-southwest, appeared, based on the pottery evidence recovered from its fill (232), to be of 1st-2nd century date. The feature measured 1.90m × >0.50m × 0.10m and in profile revealed a sharp break of slope and steeply sloping sides breaking sharply to a slightly undulating base; its heavily disturbed fill (232) consisted of moderately compact mid brown silty sand with occasional pottery, including a fragment of Gallic wine *amphora* and two grey ware sherds, together with animal bone, slag, and moderate amounts of charcoal flecking and fragments. Although the nature of this feature could not be fully clarified as a result of disturbance, it may have formed a return relating to ditch [126], which had itself undergone truncation by (117).
- 5.25 A possible pair of stake-holes [295] and [297] was identified evidently forming some kind of structural relationship based on the inclined axis of the latter suggesting it may have held a support for an upright post set within [295]. A possible gully [311] (**Fig. 10**) was partially revealed at the northeast extent of the excavation, which appeared to run in a north-south direction. This feature, which possibly represented the terminus of a ditch or gully or perhaps even a large posthole feature, measured, as revealed, 0.70m × 0.22m × 0.18m, with a sharp break of slope at the top of the profile and moderately sloping sides tapering to a concave base. It was filled by (312), a moderately compact, charcoal-flecked mid orangey-brown silty sand with moderate small rounded stones and gravels from which a sherd of oxidised SVW ware was recovered. The fill was similar in composition to (304), extending over an area measuring >3.10m × >2.50m × 0.20m, which contained both animal bone and slag and was interpreted as a probable wash material dating to the 1st-2nd century based on analysis of the pottery evidence. This material was itself similar to Phase 5 deposit (108) (see below). Located in the southeast area of the site was a small pit or posthole [152], comprising an ovoid or sub-circular cut measuring 0.38m × 0.36m × 0.11m with a gradual break of slope at the top of the profile and gradually sloping sides breaking to a flat base. This features was filled by (153), a moderately compact, light to mid brown silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions.
- 5.26 A northeast-southwest aligned, fairly wide possible drainage ditch [284] (**Figs. 8 & 11**) measuring 2.00m × 0.84m × 0.39m and with slightly concave sides and base produced a small ceramic assemblage dating to the 1st century, which included an *amphora* sherd of Camulodunum type 186 from Cadiz, probably representing a vessel used for fish sauce. Unlike [289], which cuts it, [284] inclined to the southwest rather than the northeast. A heavily truncated (by [284] and [289]), roughly teardrop-shaped feature [292] was also revealed, possibly representing the base of an oven, again evidently of 1st century date based on the small amount of pottery recovered, although this interpretation remains extremely tentative and is based solely on its surviving form rather than any soil discoloration or the presence of any indicative finds (**Fig. 7 & 9**).

- 5.27 Also overlying, or possibly forming part of (109) was a deposit of cess material (236) composed of loose, greenish-grey silt extending over an area measuring 0.25m × 0.30m × 0.05m, which had been disturbed by bioturbation.

5.28 Discussion

- 5.29 The ditches/gullies running along the western side of the site appeared to relate to a series of Romano-British structures, with (109) apparently forming an associated occupation level.

- 5.30 Gully [156] appeared to be associated with surface (139). The charred slats revealed within this feature may well represent structural remains and perhaps originally supported a horizontal timber. Whatever their precise function, the charring is clearly evidence of fire damage, either deliberate or accidental, and the charcoal incorporated within fill (158) and surface (179) offers further corroboration and suggests the fire affected a wider area. In view of this, the presence of fired orange silty sand and charcoal flecking in the overlying fill (157) may be indicative of efforts to combat the fire by heaping soil onto burning timbers, resulting in the soil itself becoming partially fired. Although less pronounced, the fills of features [128], which contained pottery of 1st 2nd century date, [150], which contained only SVW, [156], which also contained SVW, and [144] exhibited a similar character and it is possible, if not probable, that these four features were associated with a single conflagration event and are thus contemporary.

- 5.31 Ditch/gully [166] lies on a slightly different alignment from that exhibited by most of the linear features comprising this phase of activity and its undulating base evidently rules out its use as a drainage channel. It may thus be structural in origin. This feature produced some 16 sherds, including rusticated ware and a South Gaulish dish 15/17, suggesting a Flavian date. Gully [180] appears also to have been associated with a structure of some kind as its base respects posthole [182]. It is thus possible that [166] and [180] either represent a second phase of construction activity following an extensive fire that destroyed the structures represented by [128], [150] and [156] or a reorganisation of boundaries established shortly after such an event. Filling [166] was a deposit of moderately compact mid yellowish-brown silty sand (167) containing a moderate amount of charcoal flecking, ferrous material and a single coin dating to the reign of Claudius (41-54AD). The pottery assemblage appears to be slightly later, comprising some 16 sherds, including rusticated ware and a South Gaulish dish 15/17, suggesting a date at some point during the Flavian period. The pottery evidence recovered from the fill (181) of [180] yielded a somewhat broader date range spanning the 1st-2nd century.

- 5.32 Linear [210] produced 25 sherds, mainly SVW accompanied by single sherds of grey ware and grog-tempered ware, suggesting again a 1st-century date. Pit [212] with 14 sherds is of similar date with, again, mainly SVW and a sherd of South Gaulish samian, as is feature [121].

- 5.33 If feature (186) comprises the remains of a hearth, as suggested, the area covered by the charcoal-rich layer (179) probably served as an internal,



possibly domestic space. It was not entirely clear whether this was associated with a structure defined by [180] and [166] or a different structure possibly relating to [128] and [156].

- 5.34 The nature of [132], [134] and [136] was not fully ascertained during the excavation as construction of the post-medieval wall (117) had clearly exerted a significant level of impact on earlier remains and it may be the case that this activity should in fact be assigned to Phase 2.



A3 of Phase 3/4 features in S of site Fig 5



Fig 6



Phase 3/4 Fig 7



Phase 3/4 Fig 8



Phase 3/4

Fig 9



Phase 3/4 & Phase 5 Fig 10



Phase 3/4 & Phase 5 Fig 11

5.35 Phase 5

- 5.36 Overlying these ditches, gullies and pits was a band of moderately compact to firm light brown silty sand (108)/(120) from which a substantial pottery assemblage was recovered comprising some 596 sherds. The thickness of this deposit was variable across the recorded area, with an increase in thickness from around 0.05m half way along the western side of the Prospect to up to 1.00m at the northwest corner. This material appears to include a number of 1st and 2nd century Roman wares. The assemblage from (108) was dominated by SVW but included 11 *mortarium* sherds. Also recovered were the remains of a coarse sandy white-ware double-handled honey jar (cf. Usk type 7.3, Manning 1993, 53), the presence of specialised wares of this kind, together with a preponderance of flagons, *mortaria* and *amphorae*, emphasising the apparent military character of the settlement. Included among the *mortarium* sherds was an example of Oxfordshire red-slipped *mortarium* dating to the later 3rd-4th centuries representing a small number of late Roman sherds, which included an example of southeast black burnished ware; in addition, two pieces of medieval or post-medieval flat roof tile, evidently intrusive, were recovered. The occurrence of a small amount of redeposited Roman pottery of this date in (108) indicates the presence of later Roman occupation somewhere in the vicinity.
- 5.37 Horse (*Equus*) remains representing at least three individuals were revealed at the interface of (108)/(120) and (109). Two of these individuals were represented by fragments of skull while the remains of the third, exposed within Test Slot 2 (**Plate 18, Fig. 12**), appeared to be fully articulated, although only part of the skeleton was revealed within the limits of the investigation. The articulated burial appeared to have been laid on the surface of (109) prior to the deposition of (108)/(120); no grave cut was visible, although it is possible that bioturbation had removed any evidence of such burial activity. Similarly, a badly degraded horse skull which overlay the Romano-British ditches and pits located to the E of this also seemed to be positioned at the interface of these two deposits while the second skull may or may not have been associated with an indistinct Romano-British pit feature [121] revealed in the southeast section (northwest-facing) of Test Slot 1 to the N of masonry structure (115), which was filled by moderately compact to firm mid reddish-brown silty sand which produced 16 sherds of SVW, 23 sherds of grey ware and a single piece of South Gaulish samian indicative of a 1st-2nd century date, together with a quantity of bone and a number of horse teeth (122), although, due to the indistinct nature of the feature, it was not clear whether the teeth formed part of the fill or were situated immediately above it. Unfortunately, it could not be ascertained whether the skull formed part of the fill of this feature or overlay it. All three burials appeared to be associated with copper objects evidently representing horse fittings, although this could not be confirmed within the scope of the project.



Plate 18: Horse burial revealed within Test Slot 2

- 5.38 Cutting (108) in NE part of the site was what appeared to be a substantial ditch or pit [260] measuring >3.00m × 1.20m × 0.60m, although the feature was only partially revealed and neither its plan nor its orientation could be firmly established, although it appeared to run northwest-southeast (**Figs. 17-20**). The feature was steep-sided and its base inclined to the northeast; it appears that its construction may have taken advantage of an undulation in the natural geology, although the edges and sides appeared to have been worked. The primary fill (262) consisted of loose disturbed mid brown silty sand and charcoal with very occasional small stones, measuring 0.02m in thickness; a single sherd of grey ware and nine pieces of oxidised SVW pottery were suggesting a 1st-2nd century date. Overlying this was (261), a 0.40m-thick loose to firm light brown silty sand with occasional to moderate charcoal flecking and small sandstone fragments and occasional animal bone, together with a substantial ceramic assemblage comprising 10 samian sherds, 71 pieces of SVW, 17 grey ware sherds and four of black burnished ware together with 40 other pieces of Roman date. This deposit appeared very similar in colour and texture to (108). Above (261) was a moderately compact light brown silty sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking (266), which measured c.8.00m × 2.50m × 0.04m and appeared to constitute a tertiary fill but which may simply have been a deposit located at the interface of (120) and (109). No finds were recovered from this material. (120) itself consisted of loose to firm light brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecking and bone and a substantial assemblage of some 450 pottery sherds containing examples of 1st and 2nd century wares, together with a single medieval sherd. Apart from this later piece, the assemblage recovered from (120) was entirely Roman in date with a preponderance of later 1st-century material. South Gaulish samian accounts for 6.4% by count and North Gaulish *mortaria* for 5%. Also within this deposit, which appeared to extend over the majority of the north end of site to a maximum thickness of c.0.60m, was a single Roman brass coin (probably an *antoninianus*) minted in London at some point between 286AD and 290AD (**Plate 19**) - during the reign of the rebel emperor Carausius - and several examples of worked flint.
- 5.39 Overlying context (108)/(120) at the northwest end of the site was (119)/(223), a thin lens (<0.10m) of moderately compact mid brown silty sand that appeared to correspond to deposit (107) located along the western edge of the Prospect. This deposit also yielded a large group of

mainly 1st-century Roman pottery but this was accompanied by a single medieval sherd and 59 post-medieval glazed earthenware fragments representing some 57% of the entire post-medieval assemblage recovered from the site but which appeared to represent a single vessel. (119) appeared to form a topsoil (which is discussed in detail below), although it was not clear due to robbing activity whether this deposit had accumulated next to the structure while it was in use or whether it was there prior to the structure and therefore cut by associated construction activity. Underlying (119) was the loose dark brown silty sand fill (264) of an ovoid pit [265] measuring $>1.80 \times >0.65 \times 0.25\text{m}$ and containing sherds of SVW and grey ware, which cut through an earlier feature [249], consisting of a shallow, roughly rectangular pit measuring $1.20 \times 0.40 \times 0.25\text{m}$. The upper fill (250) of this pit contained two sherds of late 1st century South Gaulish samian and a fragment of North Gaulish *mortarium*. The composition of the upper fill suggested something of the character of domestic waste, which, in addition to the pottery finds, produced several badly corroded bronze/copper objects, probably brooches, and a curved fragment of possible ridge tile. The primary fill formed a stony lens, which appeared similar to gravel lens (266) sealing pit [260] that was situated on the interface of (108) and (120), which pit [249] cuts. As in the case of (266), this gravelly material did not appear to derive from the local geology as revealed during the course of the excavation and may well have been imported from elsewhere. It is not clear whether the lens present within the pit was simply the result of backfilling with excavated (266) or a lining, as the feature was heavily disturbed by root action.



Plate 19: Coin of Carausius showing obverse (top) and reverse with depiction of Neptune

- 5.40 Also assigned to this phase of activity was a pair of possibly related ditch features, [301], [289] (**Figs. 7-9**). Ditch [301] (**Fig. 16**) comprised a flat-based linear cut measuring $2.04\text{m} \times >3.00\text{m} \times 0.50\text{m}$ and running northwest-southeast, which had been truncated by the foundation trench [116] for wall (117). This was filled by moderately compact, reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded quartz pebbles, SVW sherds and a single flint flake (302) and was evidently related to drainage as it appeared to be orientated so as to divert water away from the occupation area towards the present ridge. Evidently feeding into [301] was linear [289], which was oriented northeast-southwest and was truncated by pit/linear [123] (**Figs. 8 & 11**). This feature measured $>3.00\text{m} \times 0.45\text{m} \times 0.15\text{m}$, with a sharp break of slope and sloping sides breaking sharply to a base that

inclined slightly to the northeast but which was generally flat. This possible feeder ditch was filled by (291), a 0.02m-thick firm mid yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking, probably representing initial silting while the ditch was in use. Overlying this primary fill material was a 0.13m-thick secondary fill (290) of moderately compact, slightly greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking that appeared similar in composition to (108). The ditch truncated Phase 3 'oven' [292].

5.41 Also truncated by [116] was a flat-based sub-circular pit [309] measuring >1.60m × 1.55m × 0.72m. This was filled by (307) and (310), the primary fill (307) consisting of moderately compact, dark greyish-brown silty sand up to 0.45m in thickness with very frequent small and medium sandstone rubble fragments, occasional fragmentary CBM and animal bone and very occasional charcoal flecking. Some of the stone appeared to be masonry rubble suggesting the fill may have related to demolition activity. Overlying this was the secondary fill (310) composed of loose to moderately compact, dark reddish-brown silty sand with very frequent medium/large angular sandstone masonry fragments and occasional charcoal flecking to a thickness of some 0.28m. This material appeared similar to (307) but contained a greater concentration of masonry fragments.

5.42 Features [301] and [309] truncated [303], a substantial linear feature aligned north-northwest-south-southeast and measuring >3.10m × >2.50m × 0.96m, possibly representing a natural depression (**Fig. 10**). The feature revealed a slightly concave base and was filled by (305) and (306). The primary fill (305) was composed of moderately compact, dark grey/black silty sand some 0.46m in thickness with very frequent charcoal flecking, moderate charcoal fragments and occasional pottery, including evidence of SVW vessels of probable Flavio-Trajanic date and the remains of a grey micaceous ware jar with a central hole in the base made after firing. Overlying this was a secondary fill (306) of moderately compact, mid orangey-brown silty sand up to 0.50m in thickness with occasional to moderate charcoal flecking and occasional pottery, bone and slag.

5.43 **Masonry structure (115)**

5.44 The excavation has raised a number of important questions relating to the nature and extent of Romano-British activity in this part of Ross-on-Wye, probably the most challenging being the function and precise dating of the unusual masonry remains (115) first revealed during the watching brief phase of the project (**Plates 20-4, 30-1, Figs. 2 & 12-15**). Based on the surviving evidence, the structure appeared to comprise a rectangular masonry foundation with a square partition at the northwest end. The remaining portion comprised rough-hewn sandstone blocks laid within a cut of slightly over 1.00m wide with no obvious evidence of worked masonry. No clear trace of bonding material was identified nor had any above-ground standing remains survived, the structure having been either heavily robbed or demolished. The foundation appeared to run northwest-southeast, placing it on a common alignment with ditch [126] and, in terms of its northwest-facing elevation, with the crest of the hill. The foundation cut [111] appeared to vary in depth depending on the relative height of deposit (108), the foundation trench being deeper where the deposit was higher, presumably to ensure a level base. Thus, at its northwest end the cut was roughly 0.50m deep while at the southeast it extended to a depth of around

1.00m. Overlying the base of the cut was a primary fill (218) consisting of loose sandstone rubble, which appears to have served as a levelling deposit on which the foundation of (115) was laid. A single *mortarium* sherd of unspecified Roman date was recovered from (218).



Plate 20: Overview of structure (mid-ex.)



Plate 21: View NW of masonry foundation (115)



Plate 22: View NE of structure (115)



Plate 23: View N of structure (115)

- 5.45 At its northwest end, the structure comprised a section of foundation with a square exterior and a circular interior chamber. Within the circular interior of the squared section of the building was a circular bowl-shaped depression [113] within the centre of which was a roughly circular stake- or posthole [160]. Truncated by wall (117) on the northwest side, [113] measured 2.60m in diameter and was approximately 0.45m deep at its lowest point. Stake-/posthole [160] measured 0.30 × 0.23 × >0.20m and, although its full depth was not fully ascertained, it appeared the base had been reached. Filling [160] was a deposit of friable dark pinkish-brown clayey silty sand with occasional angular stones and charcoal flecking (147). Both [113] and [160] were cut into (146), a firm mid orange clayey sand containing occasional pottery and charcoal flecking forming a compact 'floor' surface within the structure, which appeared to be very similar to (108)/(120) but which had undergone slight changes in colour and texture due either to desiccation or compaction. Underlying Phase 6 deposit (252) was a moderately compact, mid reddish-brown slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones, flecks of charcoal and flecks and fragments of mortar comprising the fill (222) of a short, slightly irregular round-bottomed east-west ditch [221] cutting (146). The ditch measured 0.47m × 0.22m × 0.14m, narrowing towards the east; its function could not be determined due largely to a complete absence of finds and it appeared to have been truncated by [111].



Plate 24: View E showing cut [113]

- 5.46 Extending up to 14.00m southeast from the northwest square section of the building was a further robbed foundation [208] (**Plates 25-6; Figs 21-5**). As most of this was observed in section, it was not possible to ascertain the presence of a return at its terminus or any additional partition walls located along its length. A 5.50m area of this foundation trench was exposed to ascertain its relationship to the square northwest end and this revealed that the dimensions of the foundation were similar to those of the northwest section, their width being more than 1.00m. The robbing of this section of wall appeared almost total based on the evidence observed in section.



Plate 25: View showing [208]

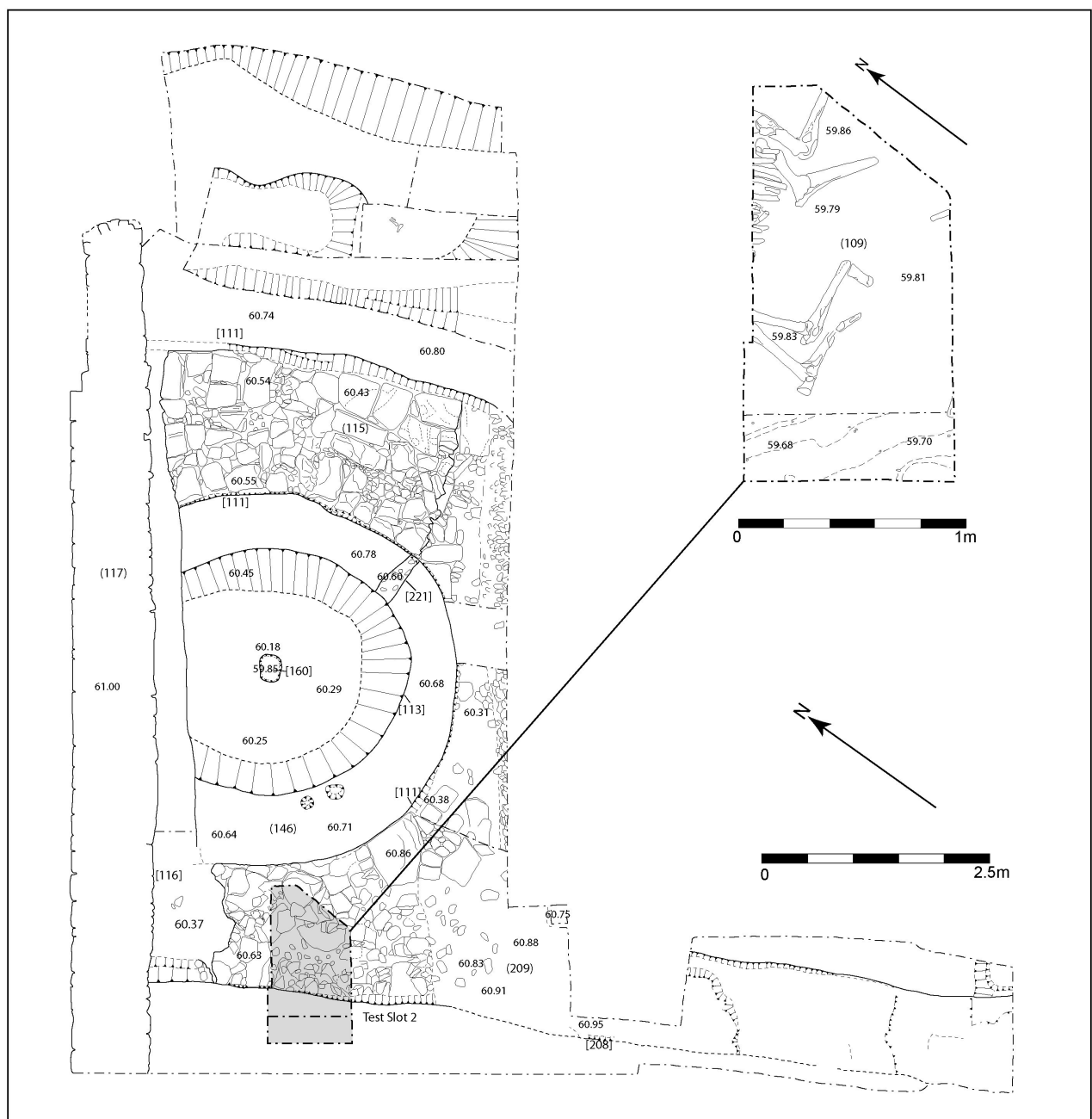


Fig.12: Post-ex plan of structure (115) also showing location of horse burial



Plate 26: Robber trench [208]

- 5.47 Test Slot 2, which was excavated through part of the wall foundation in an attempt to ascertain its nature and relationship to the surrounding stratigraphy, revealed, after the removal of demolition rubble and several *in-situ* stones comprising (115), which displayed evidence of slight working, the thin layer of levelling rubble (218) filling the base of the trench.
- 5.48 Apparently truncated by [111] was a large pit [123] measuring 1.80 × 1.78 × 1.17m, which was half-sectioned during the excavation of Test Slot 1 (**Plates 27-9**) and found to contain two fills, the uppermost of which was a moderately compact mid reddish-brown silty sand with moderate amounts of degraded small stones (possibly pot boilers?) and fragmentary CBM of Roman date together with occasional bone and charcoal flecking (124). Underlying this at the base of the feature was a primary fill (125) composed of firm mid to dark brownish-red clayey sand with 94 sherds of SVW, together with moderate quantities of animal bone and CBM. (123) truncated (289)



Plate 27: View SW of Test Slot 1 located to NE of structure (115) showing pit [123]



Plate 28: View NW of Test Slot 1 located to NE of structure (115)



Plate 29: View E showing section above Test Slot 1



Plate 30: View E showing section above (115) with Test Slot 1 to left



Plate 31: Additional slot to E of structure (115)

5.49 Discussion

- 5.50 Deposit (108)/(120) appeared to represent landscaping activity undertaken at the northwest end of the existing gardens with the purpose of levelling the natural slope running down from the area around St Mary's church in the southeast towards the River Wye. The origin of this material poses an important question as the very substantial pottery assemblage suggests Roman deposition, the overwhelming quantity of evidence pointing to an early date, although the assemblage contains several anomalous sherds, including examples of Oxfordshire colour-coated *mortarium* and BB1, suggesting an early 2nd century date, and some intrusive medieval or post-medieval roof tile from (108). It is likely that this landscaping material was derived from the locality, perhaps from elsewhere within the Gardens or adjacent graveyard, and such re-deposition of large quantities of soil would have also moved a considerable volume of material from what appears to be the earlier Roman settlement. The Roman pottery and CBM recovered from this deposit were in some cases heavily abraded, which seems to support this, although, conversely, much of the material was not. The worked flint evidence was presumably incorporated as part of this process of re-deposition, although its provenance is likely to be close by, perhaps indicating a prehistoric origin.
- 5.51 The structure itself (115) has been the subject of much discussion and interpretations have ranged widely encompassing suggestions as diverse as a Romano-British *pharos* and a medieval dovecot. Its form is undeniably unusual and, whilst it postdates the Romano-British settlement upon which the landscaping layer into which it is cut was deposited, the weight of evidence suggests that this is a late Roman rather than a medieval structure. Certainly a number of sherds of Roman pottery (mainly samian wares) were the most regular finds within the robbing material overlying it and the pottery recovered from the landscaping layer upon which it lies is also Roman. However, in view of the apparent extent of the underlying



Roman settlement and the quantities of pottery recovered from these layers, it seems entirely likely that a landscaping material, such as that into which (115) was dug, would contain a substantial quantity of residual Roman pottery within its composition. Similarly, any further excavation into this material, such as that for the foundation cut, would also redeposit Roman material into stratigraphically even later deposits. It could therefore be that all the Roman pottery within (108)/(120) and the later robbing backfills is unstratified.

- 5.52 This substantial masonry structure consisted of what appeared to be a square structure with a circular inner chamber and a posthole inserted centrally. The structure was cut into a soil (120) that varied in thickness across the site and may be associated with landscaping activity during the Roman period. This soil contained a considerable amount of Roman pottery and a coin minted in London at some point between 286 AD and 290 AD, during the reign of the rebel emperor Carausius.

A3 of Phase 5 features

Fig 13



Phase 5

Fig 14



Phase 5

Fig 15



Phase 5

Fig 16



Phase 5

Fig 17



Phase 5

Fig 18



Phase 5

Fig 19



Phase 5

Fig 20



Phase 5

Fig 21



Phase 5

Fig 22



Fig.23



Fig.24



Fig.25



Fig.26

5.53 Phase 6

- 5.54 Overlying structure (115) was (279), a moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with very frequent small sandstone fragments and occasional slag, extending over an area of 0.23m × 2.20m × 0.26m and visible on the northeast side of the structure only. Its precise relationship to (115) was unclear, possibly representing backfill or packing material deposited soon after the construction of (115) or robbing activity.
- 5.55 Evidence of what appeared to be an extensive phase of robbing activity was identified relating to the structure and the subsequent reuse of its fabric. Trench [208] ran northwest-southeast and measured 10.50m × >1.20m × c.0.80m. This was filled by (209), a loose mixture of light brown silty sand and medium-sized sandstone fragments from which largely 1st century ceramics, including a sherd of South Gaulish samian, was recovered. Another linear cut [273] (**Fig. 21**) was identified on the same alignment within [208]. This feature measured 1.10m × >0.70m × 0.32m and revealed vertical sides breaking to a flat base. It appeared to be filled by (263), a loose light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent angular sandstone fragments and occasional pottery of largely 2nd century date, which underlay (209). The function of [273] was uncertain: it represents a change in depth and could relate to robbing activity with [208] or it may have been the original construction cut for a wall robbed by [208].
- 5.56 Overlying (119)/(223) was an accumulation of material (252) forming a mound, possibly relating to the collapse of (115). This consisted of loose to moderately compact, light brown silty sand with moderate angular sandstone fragments and occasional pottery. Its full extent could not be ascertained but it measured up to 0.30m in thickness.
- 5.57 Cutting (252) was [244], a rectangular feature measuring 7.00m × 5.00m × 0.10m following the line of wall (115). This was filled by loose light brown silty sand with frequent small angular sandstone fragments but no finds (245) and (112) (see below). Similar to [244] and possibly forming part of the same activity was rectilinear cut [247], which measured >4.50m × c.1.00m × 0.10m and ran northwest-southeast. This was filled by both (209) (see above) and (248), which was appeared to be the same as (209).
- 5.58 Further evidence of masonry robbing activity was provided by northwest-southeast cut [219], which in plan revealed a rectangular exterior and circular interior. This was filled by (220), a 0.60m-thick deposit of loose light brown silty sand with frequent angular sandstone and occasional charcoal flecking. [219] represents a series of robbing trenches intended to extract masonry from (115); hence, the difficulty in defining its form and extent.
- 5.59 Overlying (115) in the foundation trench was (110)/(138), a mixture of small and medium-sized angular sandstone fragments and silty sand containing occasional snail shell, bone and some 62 ceramic sherds, of which 16 were medieval, with examples of plain cooking pottery and glazed jug, and one post-medieval. The Roman material dates to the 1st and 2nd centuries and its fragmented and abraded condition (with an overall average sherd size of only 7.5g) is indicative of re-deposition. Overlying (209) was (106), a loose mixture of mid brown and grey silty sand and small sandstone fragments with occasional charcoal flecking and three fragments of Gloucester

mortarium of Flavio-Trajanic date and a possible handle fragment of oxidised micaceous ware. This deposit extended over the western part of Prospect to a thickness of up to 0.60m, the depth increasing markedly towards the north of the site.

5.60 Overlying (115) was (279), a moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with very frequent small sandstone fragments and occasional slag extending over an area of 0.23m × 2.20m × 0.26m and visible on the northeast side of the structure only. Its precise relationship to (115) was unclear, possibly representing backfill or packing material deposited soon after the construction of (115) or robbing activity.

5.61 This material overlaid the majority of the building and was up to 0.60m in thickness. Deposits (110)/138) and (106) underlay Phase 7 deposit (105). Beneath (110) and filling most of [113], the bowl-shaped interior of the masonry structure (115), was a mixture of loose mid brown sandy silt and small sandstone fragments with five SVW sherds (112). Underlying (112) on the northeast side of [113] was a loose light brown organic silty sand interspersed with frequent small angular stones (217) from which a small unidentified bird bone was recovered. Context (217) overlay (114), a lens of loose mid brown sandy silt and small sandstone fragments forming the primary fill of [113]. Underlying (114) was the fill (147) of posthole [160] cutting [113], as detailed in the Phase 5 description above.

5.62 Discussion

5.63 Phase 6 represents a demolition, robbing and abandonment period chiefly relating to building (115).

5.64 Phase 7 – Early post-medieval activity

5.65 Overlying the demolition/robbing material of Phase 6 was a subsoil (105) composed of loose to moderately compact light brown silty sand up to 0.40m thick. The range of material recovered from this deposit was similar to that from (110), with 1st-century Roman material accompanied by 14 medieval sherds and nine post-medieval wares. The latter included Devon gravel-tempered ware, glazed earthenware and refined glazed earthenware collectively suggesting a date from the later 17th or early 18th century. A single plain glazed floor tile was also recovered from (105). Cutting into this deposit were a circular pit [206] filled with moderately compact mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and reduced wares (207) and a flat-bottomed rubble-filled pit [280]. The latter appeared to be linear in form respecting (115) and measured 1.30m × >1.26m × 0.85m, probably representing the original cut for a wall which had been robbed and backfilled with (281), a loose sandstone rubble and mid brown sandy silt with moderate CBM and roofing material, including a fragment of flat Roman tile that had the partial impression of a sandal visible in the form of impressed studs made when the clay was wet, and medieval/post-medieval glazed tile, together with frequent animal bone and occasional metal fragments. The composition of this fill suggested a single backfilling episode.

5.66 Fill (281) was overlain by (259), a moderately compact, mid to dark brown silty sand with very occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal fragments measuring >1.80m × >0.10m × 0.23m. No finds were recovered from this deposit, which possibly formed part of a deposition of topsoil, which had been heavily disturbed by large 'scoop' pits [253] and [270]. Sealing [253] and [270] was a deposit of firm light orangey-brown silty sand with frequent mortar, occasional to moderate charcoal flecking and frequent small and medium subangular stones (272). This covered a visible area of 5.40m × 1.30m × 0.34m and, although its interpretation remains uncertain, it probable represented a levelling deposit, which may explain why it appeared to fill these two pits.

5.67 Also overlying (105) was (216), a firm light reddish-brown silty sand with moderate to frequent amounts of degraded small and medium sandstone fragments, moderate clayey inclusions and occasional pebbles. This deposit extended over an area of c.0.10m × 0.12m × 0.50m and contained frequent metalworking waste, such as tap slag, and Roman CBM and pottery, including Central and South Gaulish samian, amphora and black burnished ware. This context also yielded post-medieval wares, including tankard sherds in German Westerwald stoneware dating from the mid-19th century onwards, emphasising the disturbed nature of the deposits.

5.68 Discussion

5.69 It appears from the material evidence that there was limited use of the Prospect following the abandonment of the Bishop's Palace; context (104) appears to represent a gradual accumulation of soils over this period (Fig.26).

5.70 Phase 8 Late medieval to 1698

5.71 Overlying these deposits and cut by [116] was (104), a loose to moderately compact mid brown silty sand with occasional post-medieval pottery, including examples of 18th or 19th centuries china, CBM, charcoal flecking, small angular sandstone fragments and several post-medieval brass buttons, clay pipe fragments and pieces of slag. This deposit covered the entire of the excavation area and was up to 0.20m in thickness. Also underlying [116] was a sequence of deposits representing an accumulation of soils to the S of the post-medieval wall (117).

5.72 Discussion

5.73 This material appears to represent the late medieval/early post-medieval topsoil which had gradually accumulated up until construction of the Prospect gardens.

5.74 Phase 9 - Prospect Gardens established by John Kyrle 1698-70

5.75 Activity associated with the creation of the Gardens at the end of the 17th century was revealed beneath the modern topsoil layer (101) and comprised a substantial deposit of landscaping material up to 1.00m thick (102) made up - as suggested by the character of its constituent materials - of individual cartloads of tipped sandy and silty soils containing moderate amounts of charcoal and a diversity of finds, including sherds of SVW and black burnished ware, a single small fragment of a glass melon bead of probable 1st century date, fragments of medieval glazed tile and cooking pottery, clay pipe fragments and ferrous material and a variety of post-medieval wares, including examples of refined 18th/19th century white industrial earthenware (china) and tankard sherds in German Westerwald stoneware dating from the mid-19th century onwards. The commonest post-medieval ware, however, was 'local' glazed earthenware, which could include material dating from the 17th through to the 19th/20th centuries (Fig.26).



Plate 32: View NW of cross-section through Prospect wall and associated soils

- 5.76 Underlying (102) on the east side of the 17th century wall (117) was a loose mixture of silty sand, lime mortar and small sandstone fragments (103) associated with the wall cut [116] (**Plate 32; Fig. 26**). The wall itself was of masonry construction, the fabric comprising rough-hewn and more finely worked sandstone blocks laid to form two outer lime-mortared elevations with a hollow core, although it is unclear whether the hollow core was indeed part of the original construction or whether clay or earth bonding had originally formed part of the construction but had subsequently been removed by erosion. The absence of a solid core does in fact seem to have been a destabilising feature, as the sheer weight of landscaping material eventually caused the inner face to buckle and to collapse onto the outer wall. At the northwest end of the Prospect, the wall cut extended further back into the cut [111] of (115) at the northwest end and it appears that, during the wall's construction, the Roman masonry remains were exposed and some of the stone robbed for reuse. Two iron pipes were revealed within the make-up of the revetting wall in this area at the same level as the interface at this point between (102) and (104).

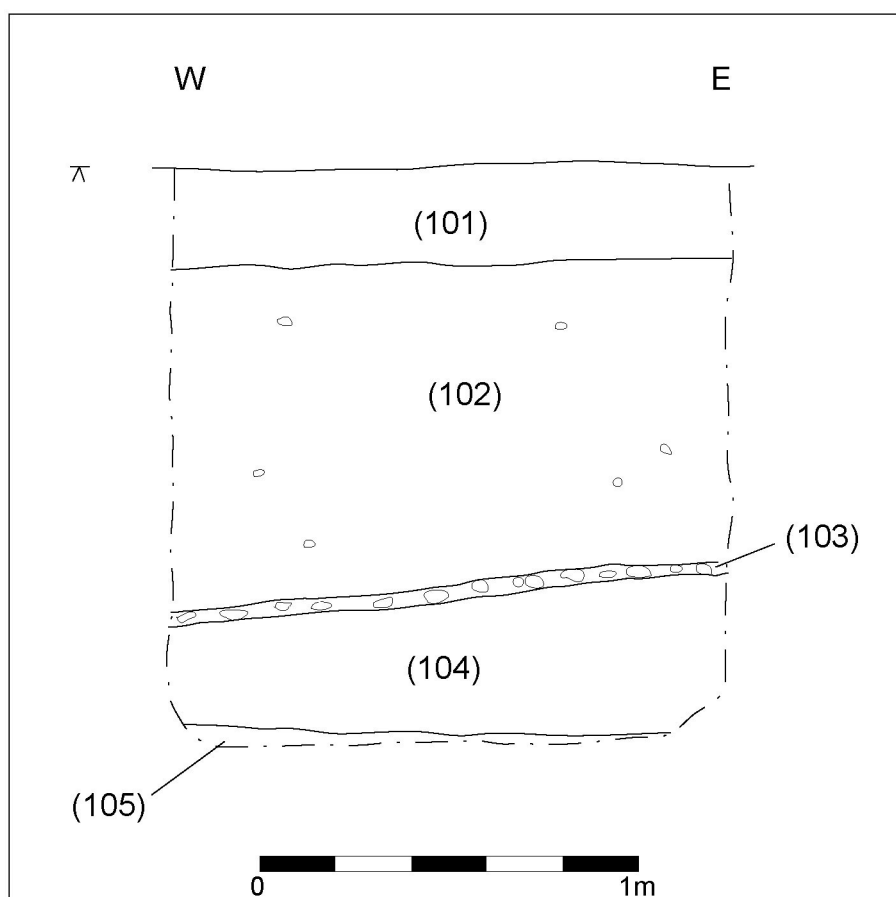


Fig.26 S-facing section

- 5.77 Also underlying (102) was the fill (288) of [287], a feature of indefinite form and function and unknown date, but presumed to be post-medieval or modern, which was observed in the northwest section only. The visible dimensions were 1.86m wide and 0.52m deep. The break of slope at the top of the profile was sharp and the sides steeply sloping. The break of

slope at its base was moderate and the base concave. Orientation could not be determined.



Plate 33: One of two ferrous pipes located in the NW corner of the site

5.78 Discussion

5.79 The nature of the stratigraphic relationship between the wall and its construction rubble and the overlying landscaping deposits suggests that the wall was constructed and material (102) was dumped by the cartload up against it. Context (103) appears to relate to the erection of the 17th century wall itself and the rubble and mortar appear to constitute construction waste. The function of the iron pipes (**Plate 33**) is not entirely clear: they evidently do not relate to the earlier masonry structure (115) and may rather have been associated with the substantial water tank situated in the central area of the Gardens. However, no obvious cut relating to the installation of the pipes was identified on the internal side of the revetting wall and they do not appear to be contemporary with its construction; it may thus be the case that they were driven through from the opposite side, perhaps as a makeshift tie to improve the wall's stability.

5.80 Phase 10 - Modern Topsoil

5.81 Overlying the entire site was a deposit of loose dark brown sandy silt (101) containing occasional stone, CBM, clay pipe and a range of pottery spanning the Roman to the post-medieval period. The foundation cut [149] of a 20th century war memorial filled by gravel base material (141) was cut into this material at the northwest corner of the site.

6. Further discoveries: Remains of the medieval Bishops' Palace

6.1 Introduction

6.2 A further phase of work was agreed between Neil Shurety of Border Archaeology and Dr Keith Ray of Herefordshire Archaeology with the primary aim of establishing the extent of Roman settlement but also to investigate the possibility that remains of the former residence of the Bishops of Hereford may survive in this area.

6.3 A Bishops' Palace is first recorded at Ross on Wye in the Pipe Roll for 1166-7 and the building remained in use until 1334, being completely abandoned some two decades later in 1356, when the possessions of the bishopric were reorganised. After this point, the Palace appears to have fallen into decay, as suggested by the Tudor antiquary John Leland (writing in about 1535) who describes the remains as being situated 'at the very west end of the parish churchyard of Ross, now clene in ruyns'.

6.4 After all trace of above-ground remains had vanished, speculation arose as to the precise whereabouts of the site, the preferred view being that it lay somewhat further to the east, beneath the present Royal Hotel, and the possibility of locating this high-status building or any ancillary structures relating to it appeared on the face of it to be rather remote.

6.5 Methodology

6.6 An evaluation trench measuring 8m × 6m was opened in a pre-agreed location within the Prospect Gardens.

6.7 The uppermost deposits were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision. Poorly stratified deposits such as dark earths and garden soils were removed in spits and sampled for the recovery of artefacts. Thereafter, excavation proceeded for the recovery of stratigraphic data, with the extent and character (colour, texture, boundary characteristics etc) of each archaeological context being defined by trowelling prior to excavation.

6.8 Two sondages were excavated down to the natural underlying geology within the centre of the trench.

6.9 Evaluation Trench

6.10 The evaluation trench ran on a broad north-south orientation and measured 8m × 6m. 44 contexts were identified.

6.11 Underlying trenchwide topsoil deposits (1042) and (1001). Underlying (1001) was a light pinkish-brown sandy silt subsoil (1002) containing post-medieval ceramics, 0.32m in thickness.

- 6.12 Underlying (1003) and extending across the east side of the trench in the vicinity of the underlying structure was a dark brown soil layer (1008) 0.38m thick. Three stakeholes [1019], [1021] and [1023] were identified cut from (1008).
- 6.13 Underlying (1008) were two soil deposits. Within the western extent of the trench and built up against (1006) was (1015) comprising a moderately compact reddish-brown sandy silt containing occasional mortar fragments and >0.47m in thickness (**Plate 34; Fig. 31**). (1004) comprised a plastic greenish-grey silt clay with mortar flecking. This deposit extended across the eastern part of the trench to a thickness of 0.22m. A poorly defined cut [1017] was excavated from this level in the northwest corner of the site extending 2.28m × 2.6m to a depth of 0.3m. A single fill (1048) was identified, comprising a loose to moderately compact sandy silt, rubble and mortar.



Plate 34: View SW of Bishop Palace remains

- 6.14 Below this level was (1005) a sandy silt layer across the northeast area of the trench to a thickness of 0.1m, overlying (1044) a firm plastic greenish-grey sandy silt clay 0.24m thick and visible in the southeast corner. These appear to form an earlier occupation level. Two structures were identified at this level. (1006) filling [1007] comprised a substantial wall foundation oriented northwest-southeast, measuring >6m × 1.55m × >1.13m and constructed from greenish sandstone facing blocks with a rubble core. At the NW termination of (1006) and abutting it was (1046) filling [1043]. This comprised a heavily robbed out foundation >1.6m × >1.48m × 0.23m, forming an irregular L-shape in plan, aligned on a similar orientation as

(1006) but much less substantial with a width of 0.8m. (1046) enclosed a possible floor surface (1047) in the northwest corner of the trench.

- 6.15 Below this level was (1009) a mid brown sandy silt containing occasional small pebbles extending across E edge of the excavated area to a thickness of 0.15m overlying (1010) a firm greyish-brown clay 0.14m in thickness and only visible across the south extent of the trench. Underlying (1010) was (1011) a moderately compact sandy silt occupation horizon containing frequent CBM 0.16m in thickness. A wall (1029) filling [1030], oriented east-west, measuring 0.55m in width and 0.20m thick and constructed from rough-hewn or unworked irregular sandstone masonry was cut from this level.
- 6.16 Underlying this was a firm sterile sandy silt clay deposit (1031) overlying the natural bedrock (1040). Two pits [1032] and [1034] were cut from this level representing an earlier occupation horizon.



Plate 35: View NW of masonry wall (1006)



Eval A3 Fig.27



Eval A3 Fig.28



Eval A3 Fig29



Eval A3 Fig.30



Eval A3 Fig.31

7. General Conclusions and a reasoned interpretation of the discoveries to date

7.1 This programme of archaeological work has revealed an extremely significant and hitherto unsuspected body of evidence relating to Roman settlement and later medieval occupation within the Prospect Gardens, the late 17th century landscaped amenity area laid out on the hilltop above the town centre by local philanthropist John Kyrle (1637-1724), the noted 'Man of Ross'.

7.2 Although a previous archaeological evaluation carried out in the neighbouring churchyard of St Mary's in 1991 found a quantity of residual Roman pottery, no stratified Roman deposits or features were identified (Jones, 1991). In spite of the significant degree of post-medieval disturbance associated with the establishment of the Prospect Gardens and the subsequent construction of a reservoir there in the 18th-early 19th century, it is possible to suggest an approximate phasing for the features and deposits revealed during these excavations.

7.3 PRE-ROMAN

7.4 Evidence for pre-Roman occupation (Phase 2) on the site was sparse, consisting of a small group of pits, a linear ditch and a single posthole, the fills of which were largely devoid of ceramics and other material finds with the exception of a single fragment of probable Roman CBM from pit [202]. A small assemblage of worked flint was also recovered from the site, although the flints were either unstratified or contained within later Roman deposits or features. Consequently it is difficult to gain a clear impression of the chronology, extent and character of pre-Roman occupation on the site, and to determine the nature of any continuity with the later Roman settlement. Little evidence for prehistoric occupation has been identified within Ross itself, although evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity has been identified in several locations nearby (Buteux, 1996).

7.5 ROMAN

7.6 The majority of the features identified during the excavation appear to relate to an intensive period of Roman occupation on the site (represented by Phases 3 & 4) extending at its broadest range from the mid-late 1st century AD through to the early-mid 2nd century AD.



Plate 36: Obverse of brass *dupondius* of Vespasian dated to 72-73AD

- 7.7 Based on the character of the pottery evidence recovered during the course of the investigation, this activity appears to have commenced at a fairly early date; an apparent low incidence of pre-Flavian types and an absence of other pre-Flavian fine ware imports - such as Lyons ware, lamps and Pompeian red-ware - suggest the majority of the assemblage is likely to date from the early Flavian period (c.68-80 AD), which is further supported by the fact that a brass *dupondius* of Vespasian dated to 72-73AD was recovered from occupation layer (109) from which a large proportion of the features were cut (**Plate 36**).
- 7.8 The character of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Phases 3 and 4 is also particularly distinctive, comprising a particularly high percentage of South Gaulish samian, with several decorated vessels, together with several imported *mortaria*, both from Gaul, Gloucester and perhaps elsewhere, probable imported flagon and at least three types of *amphorae*, as well as specialised vessels such as a 'honey pot'. Links with the Roman *colonia* at Gloucester are indicated by the presence of Gloucester *mortaria*, initially part of a pottery production closely associated with or run by the military themselves to later become a civilian industry in the early 2nd century.
- 7.9 The nature and chronology of the pottery assemblage, in particular the preponderance of Gloucester *mortaria*, imported flagons, *mortaria* and *amphorae* and other specialised vessels, ***points towards the existence of a probable military settlement on the site, possibly a vicus associated with a nearby fort, which appears to have spanned the late 1st-early 2nd century with a pronounced decline in occupation during the Hadrianic-Antonine period***, suggested by the low incidence of Central Gaulish samian and other 2nd century wares.
- 7.10 ***The discovery of this possible military site at Ross is of particular interest, as little definite evidence for military installations of***

Roman date has been identified in the immediate locality. The nearest Roman fort appears to have been located at Monmouth (*Blestium*), situated further down the Wye Valley approximately 16km SW of Ross. The Roman fort at Monmouth appears originally to have been established in the mid-late 50s AD, contemporary with another fort at Abergavenny and the establishment of a legionary fortress at Usk (*Burrium*).

- 7.11 It has been previously suggested that the Romans constructed a fort at Ross as part of a military campaign in the mid-late 50s AD to secure control of the Wye Valley as a convenient route for incursions into eastern Gwent, from where they would have continued SW along the River Wye to Monmouth, then crossing westwards to the valley of the River Olwy to reach the Usk Valley (Manning, 2004, 182). ***However the dating of the pottery assemblage from the Prospect Gardens would appear to contradict this hypothesis, indicating an early Flavian date for the establishment of this settlement.*** Assuming this to be case, it is possible that the settlement and its associated military installation were established in the mid-70s AD as part of Julius Frontinus' successful campaigns against the Silures tribe in South Wales. It is possible that a Roman military presence at Ross may have been established to control the iron-working industry in the local area (in particular at *Ariconium*) which had flourished there since the late Iron Age period (Jackson, 2000).
- 7.12 The nearest Roman settlements at Weston-under-Penyard (*Ariconium*) and Coughton appear to have been largely civilian in character; similarly those further away at Dymock and Newent (to the east) and Whitchurch (to the southwest) appear to have been established as civilian settlements rather than as military outposts. With the exception of Coughton, all these settlements appear to have had a particular association with iron-smelting. It is possible that the settlement at the Prospect may have also had an industrial function, based on the substantial quantity of iron slag recovered from the site although much of it, unfortunately, was unstratified.
- 7.13 Following this intensive phase of occupation in the late 1st-early 2nd century AD, there appears to have been a gradual decline in activity towards the middle of the 2nd century AD; this decline is reflected to some extent in the stratigraphic record; there were, for example, fewer features cutting deposit (108) compared with (109); this, combined with bioturbation, suggests a decline in intensity of occupation possibly associated with an increase in cultivation. The causes of this decline are uncertain; evidence for the destruction of a building by fire was represented by the charred timber slats found in gully [156] although it appears subsequently to have been reconstructed. *The occurrence of several horse burials with associated Cu alloy fittings at the interface of (109) and (108)/(120) possibly indicates that they may have been buried intentionally, possibly as part of a ritual abandonment of the site although further investigation would be needed to confirm this hypothesis.*
- 7.14 The absence of almost any pottery dating from the mid-late 2nd century through to the late 3rd century AD would seem to indicate a lengthy period of abandonment or reduced occupation of the site during this

time. During this period, there appears to have been a gradual accumulation of soil across the site, represented by (108)/(120) containing a large quantity of 1st-2nd century pottery together with sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped *mortaria* of late 3rd-4th century date together with an *antoninianus* of Carausius (287-293 AD).

- 7.15 Following this period of prolonged abandonment or reduced occupation, another phase of activity (Phase 5) appears to have occurred, represented by the construction of masonry structure (115), which appeared to have been cut from landscaping deposit (108)/(120). It was difficult to establish a precise date for the masonry structure, although a single sherd of *mortarium* ware of unspecified Roman date was recovered from the primary fill of the construction cut for (115). ***The structure as revealed exhibited a number of extremely unusual, if not singular features, comprising what appears to be a square structure with a circular inner chamber, with a central feature, presumably a posthole in the centre of the chamber.***
- 7.16 ***The specific plan of the building is extremely unusual and it is difficult to find parallels with buildings commonly found on other Romano-British sites either in England or Wales.*** The closest parallel to be found is a probable temple structure on the site of a substantial Iron Age/Roman settlement excavated at Elms Farm, Heybridge (Essex) in the mid 1990s. The temple at Heybridge consisted of a circular inner structure within a square (very similar to the building excavated at The Prospect) occupying a slightly elevated position on a gravel rise, which appears originally to have been built during the late Iron Age period (c.50 BC) and was subsequently rebuilt in the 2nd century AD (Atkinson & Preston, 1995).
- 7.17 The location of the building at The Prospect, on an elevated site with panoramic views overlooking the River Wye, may also be significant. A significant number of recorded temple sites in Wales and the Marches are located on viewpoints overlooking rivers, such as Lydney Park and Portskewett Hill in Monmouthshire, both situated on steep bluffs overlooking the Severn estuary, to name only two. The proximity to the river also suggests possible ritual associations with native water deities, whose worship is attested at several temple sites in Roman Britain. Another possibility, suggested by its relatively small size, is that the structure could have served as a small family shrine/mausoleum, although no evidence of burial activity was identified within the building.
- 7.18 Based on the unusual plan of the building and its location on an elevated site overlooking the river, it could well have been a temple, possibly originating as a native shrine in the late Iron Age (suggested by the circular plan of the inner chamber) and subsequently rebuilt in stone at some point during the Roman period. ***If this is indeed the case, then it represents only the second Roman temple site to have been excavated in Herefordshire, the first being at New Weir, Kenchester*** (Shoesmith, 1980, 135-54). However, it should be noted that no finds of ritual or funerary objects (e.g. stele, altars or statues) were made within the structure itself, which one might expect to encounter were this a temple or mausoleum; the horse burials appeared stratigraphically to relate to the conclusion of the preceding phase of occupation.

- 7.19 An alternative explanation is that the structure forms part of a larger grouping of buildings, possibly a late Roman farmstead/villa complex established on the site. Unfortunately, owing to the extent of later stone-robbing and landscaping activity, it was not possible to establish with certainty whether masonry building (115) extended further to the southeast. Moreover there appeared to be relatively few occupation features cut from the same level as (115), further suggesting that it was a somewhat isolated building. However it is equally feasible that later medieval and post-medieval landscaping activity (Phases 6-10) may well have removed much of the evidence for features and occupation deposits associated with (115).
- 7.20 The evaluation trench located roughly in the centre of the Prospect Gardens, to the northeast of the principal excavation area, also yielded significant results, in the form of a substantial wall foundation (1006) aligned northwest-southeast with evidence of a robbed-out return at its northwest end. ***This wall appeared to represent the footings of a substantial building; although dating evidence was limited, it appeared most likely to represent part of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Hereford. A quantity of decorated floor tile of probable 13th-14th century date was also recovered from the trench, again suggesting the presence of a high-status building in the immediate vicinity.***
- 7.21 The existence of a Bishop's Palace at Ross is first recorded in the Pipe Roll for 1166-7, which refers to a 'domus defensabilis' or fortified house belonging to the Bishop of Hereford. The bishops of Hereford appear to have used Ross as a residence until no later than 1334 and it was certainly abandoned by 1356 when the possessions of the bishopric were reorganized (Tonkin, 1976, 55). Its subsequent history is poorly documented; however, it is described by the Tudor antiquary John Leland (writing in about 1535) as being situated 'at the very west end of the parish churchyard of Ross, now clene in ruyns' (Toulmin-Smith, 1910, 184).
- 7.22 Leland's description is significant as it places the location of the Bishop's Palace within the area of the Prospect Gardens and confirms that remains of the palace were still visible in the early 16th century. It has been assumed that the principal buildings of the palace were located beneath the present day Royal Hotel, based on the discovery of a vaulted underground chamber during the construction of the hotel in 1837 (Morris, 1980), however the results of the evaluation trench suggest that further substantial remains of the Bishop's Palace lie further to the southwest of the hotel, within the Prospect Gardens.

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7.4 Cartography

Ross on Wye parish tithe map - 1840

OS 1st edition 25 inch map - 1888

OS 2nd edition 25 inch map - 1905

OS 3rd edition 25 inch map - 1928

OS 1:2500 map - 1968

8. Appendix 1: Context Register

Context No	Description
(101)	Loose, dark brown silty sand with occasional stone, post-medieval CBM and clay pipe. Dimensions: Extends across entirety of site × c. 0.20m. Cut by [190] and overlies (102). Same as (241).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Modern topsoil/ garden soil</i>
(102)	Loose, reddish-brown, pink and dark brown sandy silts with some sandy clay and silty sands with moderate charcoal flecking, occasional clay pipe, CBM, pottery (post-medieval, Roman and medieval wares) and animal bone, glass and rare worked flint. Dimensions: Extends across entirety of site × c. 0.80m thick. Underlies (101)/(241) and overlies (118), (288) and (103).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Landscaping and levelling layer covering entire site and comprising tipping fills of different soils presumably imported from the locality, possibly the adjacent graveyard</i>
(103)	Loose, mid brown/cream mixture of silty sand lime mortar and small sandstone fragments; occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: Extends down the length of the watching brief trench to a maximum thickness of 0.08m, thinning away from wall (117). Underlies (102) and overlies (104)/(242). Contemporary with [116].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Appears to represent debris associated with construction of the Prospect boundary wall</i>
(104)	Loose to moderately compact, light to mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate post-medieval pottery, CBM, 17 th to early 18 th century clay pipe, charcoal flecking and ferrous material. Dimensions: Appears to extend across the entirety of the Prospect and is between 0.10m–0.15m thick. Underlies (103) and is cut by [116] and [287]. Overlies (243). Same as (242).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post-medieval topsoil</i>
(105)	Loose to moderately compact, light brown silty sand with occasional post-medieval pottery, CBM, floor tile, clay pipe, glass and bone, occasional medieval pottery (green glazed wares). Dimensions: Extends across the entire watching brief area and is 0.40m thick. Cut by [206] and [280] and underlies (216). Overlies (300), (106) and (138).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post-medieval subsoil.</i>
(106)	Loose, mixture of mid brown and grey silty sand and small sandstone fragments with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: Appears to extend across western part of Prospect and is up to 0.60m thick, increasing dramatically to the north of the site. Underlies (105) and overlies (209), (248), (310) (112), (245) and (220).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble spread representing possible demolition layer of presumed medieval date</i>
(107)	Loose, mid-to-dark brown sandy silt with occasional Roman pottery and small angular sandstone fragments. Dimensions: c. 40.00m × 1.50m × 0.10m. Full extent unclear; appears confined to western extent of the Prospect. Underlies (138) and overlies (119)/(223).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post-Roman topsoil</i>

(108)	Moderately compact, light brown silty sand with occasional to moderate charcoal flecking and small sandstone fragments, occasional to moderate pottery, occasional animal bone, metal and CBM. Very rare glass (possibly intrusive). Dimensions: Trenchwide × 0.15m thick. Fewer features cutting this deposit compared with (109); this, combined with bioturbation, suggests a decline in intensity of occupation possibly associated with an increase in cultivation. Underlies (224). Cut by [260] and [121]. Overlies (181), (162), (131), (141), (127), (296), (153), (298), (133), (135), (137), (145), (304), (155), (171), (173), (175), (177), (211), (213), (228), (232), (236), (268), (276) and (278).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>(Late?) Roman or post-Roman occupation layer</i>
(109)	Moderately compact to firm, pink sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and 56 sherds, mostly SVW with two small pieces of samian, one sherd of amphora, a grey ware flanged-rim jar and two pieces of DOR BB1. Dimensions: Revealed over entirety of excavation area and appeared to continue E beneath existing Gardens. Measures 0.05m–0.10m in thickness. Cut by [182], [128], [192], [194], [196], [198], [156], [188], [168], [163], [126], [295], [152], [297], [132], [134], [136], [144], [311], [154], [170], [172], [174], [176], [210], [212], [225], [231], [267], [275] and [277]. Underlies (236) and overlies (203), (235), (240), (234) and (230).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Roman occupation surface</i>
(110)	Loose, light brown silty sand and angular sandstone fragments with occasional pottery and charcoal flecking. Dimensions: Unclear. Overlying (115) in the foundation trench was (110)/(138), a mixture of small and medium-sized angular sandstone fragments and silty sand containing occasional snail shell, bone and some 62 ceramic sherds, of which 16 were medieval, with examples of plain cooking pottery and glazed jug, and one post-medieval. The Roman material dates to the 1 st and 2 nd centuries and its fragmented and abraded condition (with an overall average sherd size of only 7.5g) is indicative of re-deposition. Underlies (299) and overlies (220), (245), (248), (209) and (310).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Demolition or robbing layer associated with structure (115)</i>
[111]	Cut. Shape in plan: rectangular, although with a circular interior. Corners: (exterior) appear to be 90°. Dimensions: Extent unknown × c.1.00m × 0.60m–1.00m. Break of slope top: very sharp. Sides: near vertical. Break of slope base: very sharp. Base: roughly flat. Filled by (115), (218) and (279). Cuts (146) Truncated to northwest by [116]. Appears to truncate [123].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Foundation cut for structure (115)</i>
(112)	Loose, light brown rubble sandstone and silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, snail shell, Roman pottery. Dimensions: 3.00m × 3.00m × 0.40m. Fills [113]. Overlies (217).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Tertiary rubble backfill of [113]</i>
[113]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >6.00m × >6.00m × >0.50m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: concave. Break of slope base: gentle. Base: concave. Filled by (114), (217) and (112). Cuts (146). Potentially key to interpretation of (115).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Bowl-shaped depression at centre of structure (115) of unknown function</i>

(114)	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with small sandstone fragments, very occasional pottery. Dimensions: 2.00m × 1.00m × 0.03m. Appears to represent an initial period of silting of [113] prior to backfill by (217) and (112).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [113], of potential Roman date</i>
(115)	Masonry. Materials: sandstone slabs. Size of materials: (typically) 0.33m × 0.22m × 0.04m (max 0.60m × 0.37m × 0.06m). Finish: undressed/irregular. Coursing/bond: irregular. Form: seemingly curved stone structure of which two arcs are revealed. Orientation: N/A. Bonding material: mid-pink brown slightly clayey silt. Dimensions of masonry as found: c.7m × c.4m × 0.33m. Truncated by [116]. Fills [111]. Overlies (218) and underlies (279).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Probable Roman structure, filling [111], of uncertain function</i>
[116]	Cut. Shape in plan: rectilinear. Corners: curved. Dimensions: c.265m (entire length of wall) or c. 55m (approximate length of excavated section) × c.1.00m × c.1.00m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steep-vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat (sloping to northwest). Orientation: northwest-southeast. Filled by (117) and (118). Cuts (104).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of Prospect boundary wall.</i>
(117)	Masonry. Materials: sandstone fragments. Size of materials: variable, typically 0.35m × 0.15m × 0.25m. Finish of stones: roughly worked and faced. Coursing/bond: irregularly coursed. Form: wall. Orientation: northwest-southeast (as it appeared in watching brief area). Bonding material: pink sandy mortar (re-pointing, original bonding lime mortar). Dimensions of masonry as found: c.55.00m × c.1.00m × c.1.00m. Fills [116]. Underlies (118).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Prospect garden revetment and boundary wall, hollow core</i>
(118)	Loose, mid brown silty sand with occasional angular sandstone fragments and occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: c.55.00m × 0.05m × 1.00m. Fills [116]. Overlies (117).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary (back-)fill of [116]</i>
(119)	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional Roman pottery. Dimensions: >5.00m × >5.00m × c.0.10m. Very similar to (120); appears to directly precede (115) and may represent a final period of levelling of the ground immediately prior to its construction. Cut by [123]. Underlies (107) and overlies (264). Same as (223).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Possible topsoil contemporary with Roman structure (115)</i>
(120)	Loose to firm, light brown silty sand, with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional Roman pottery, bone and CBM. Dimensions: appears to cover majority of N-end of site × c.0.60m at thickest. Underlies (146) and is cut by [249]. Overlies (224), (266), (122) and (302).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Very late or post-Roman landscaping deposit</i>
[121]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.50m × 0.92m × 0.08m. Break of slope top: appears sharp. Sides: appears moderately sloping. Break of slope base: appears moderate. Base: roughly flat. Filled by (122). Very indistinct. Fill appears domestic. Cuts (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of indistinct Roman pit of unknown function in NE corner of excavation area</i>
(122)	Moderate to firm, mid-reddish brown silt, with a moderate amount of horse teeth and occasional pottery, animal bone and CBM. Dimensions: 0.50m × 0.92m × 0.08m. Fills [121] and underlies (120).

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of pit [121]</i>
[123]	Cut. Shape in plan: possible linear. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: (visible) 1.80m × 1.78m × 1.17m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: near vertical. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: concave. Truncated by [111]. Filled by (125) and (124). Truncates [289] and [293]. Cuts (119)/(223).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Roman pit/linear feature</i>
(124)	Moderately compact, reddish silty sand, with moderate degraded sandstone and moderate charcoal flecking, occasional pottery and occasional animal bone. Dimensions: 1.68m × >0.55m × 1.03m in depth. Overlies (125). Fills [123].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of [123]</i>
(125)	Firm mid to dark brownish-red clayey sand, with occasional pottery and animal bone. Dimensions: 1.80m × 1.78m × 0.14m. Underlies (124). Fills [123].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [123]</i>
[126]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >30.00m × >0.38m × 0.22m. Break of slope top: gradual. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: gradual to sharp (varies along length). Base: flat to v-shaped (varies along length). Orientation: NW–SE. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (127). Relationship to [128] and [130] uncertain. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Linear ditch apparently demarcating limit of Roman or medieval settlement</i>
(127)	Moderately compact, dark reddish-brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and occasional Roman pottery. Dimensions: >30.00m × 0.32m × 0.22m. Fills [126]. Underlies (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of linear ditch [126]</i>
[128]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: c.3.00m × 0.23m × 0.15m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: concave. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: undulating. Orientation: NE–SW. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (129). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Roman gully possibly relating to structural activity</i>
(129)	Moderately compact brown, black and orange mixture of silty sand, mortar, charcoal and fired silty sand with occasional pottery and small pieces of charcoal. Dimensions: c.3.00m × 0.23m × 0.15m. Underlies (139). Fills [128].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of gully [128]</i>
[130]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >1.22m × 0.62m × 0.14m. Break of slope top: gradual. Sides: gently sloping. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: flat. Orientation: NNE–SSW. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (131). Truncates [150]. Possibly contemporary with [140].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of gully or ditch running into [126]</i>
(131)	Moderately to firm, reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small sandstone fragments. Dimensions: >1.22m × 0.62m × 0.14m. Fills [130]. Underlies (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of gully [130]</i>
[132]	Cut. Shape in plan: rectangular. Corners: 90°. Dimensions: 0.26m × 0.17m × not excavated. Break of slope top: not excavated. Sides: not excavated. Break of slope base: not excavated. Base: not excavated. Orientation: E–W. Filled by (133). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post/stake-hole or beam slot in SE part of site</i>

(133)	Moderately compact, deep red silty clay sand with occasional sandstone fragments and small grit inclusions. Dimensions: 0.26m x 0.17m. Depth unknown as unexcavated. Fills [132].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [132]</i>
[134]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-rectangular. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: 0.18m x 0.10m x not excavated. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: not excavated. Break of slope base: not excavated. Base: not excavated. Orientation: NW–SE. Inclination of Axis: appears vertical from brief investigation. Filled by (135). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of possible stake- or posthole in SE part of site</i>
(135)	Moderately compact, dark red silty clay with occasional sand inclusions. Dimensions: 0.18m x 0.10m. Depth not ascertained as unexcavated, although cursory investigations revealed >0.05m. Fills [134].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [134]</i>
[136]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: 1.66m x 0.24m x not excavated. Break of slope top: appears sharp. Sides: appear to be steeply sloping. Break of slope base: not excavated. Base: not excavated. Orientation: NW–SE. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (137). Possibly associated with [132] and [134]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Linear feature of unknown origin in SE part of site</i>
(137)	Moderately compact, reddish-brown silty sand with frequent sand and sandstone fragments. Dimensions: 1.66m x 0.24m. Depth unknown as unexcavated. Fills [136].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [136]</i>
(138)	Loose, light brown silty sand and angular sandstone fragments with occasional Roman pottery and charcoal flecking. Underlies (105) and overlies (119)/(223).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble deposition relating to demolition or robbing</i>
(139)	Loose, black/dark grey charcoal and clayey sand with occasional pottery and glass (possibly intrusive). Dimensions: >2.00m x >1.50m x 0.08m. Charcoal possibly indicative of either occupation or destruction activity. Cut by [180] and overlies (129).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Occupation deposit (or destruction layer) of probable Roman date</i>
[140]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >2.00m x <0.25m x 0.10m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: moderately sloping. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: undulating, sloping slightly to W. Orientation: NE–SW. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (141). Truncates [150]. Possibly contemporary with [130].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Romano-British gully or ditch</i>
(141)	Loose to moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and pottery. Dimensions: >2.00m x <0.25m x 0.10m. Fills [140].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [140]</i>
(142)	Moderately compact, mid grey mixture of concrete and rubble stone with moderate quantities of CBM, post-medieval pottery, glass and iron. Dimensions: not ascertained. Fills [149].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [149]</i>
(143)	Void
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Void</i>

[144]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >0.70m × 0.50m × 0.24m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping/ vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Orientation: NNE–SSW. Filled by (145). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of linear gully or ditch running into ditch [126]</i>
(145)	Moderately compact, mid to dark brown sandy silt clay with occasional pebbles, pottery and moderate charcoal flecking. Dimensions: >0.70m × 0.50m × 0.24m. Fills [144]. Underlies (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of ditch [144]</i>
(146)	Firm, mid orange clayey sand, forming circular (?) interior surface of (115). Dimensions: c.7.00m × 0.80m × c.0.08m. Not excavated. Precise relationship with (115) unclear due to robbing activity. Cut by [113] and [111] and [221] overlies (120).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Compact floor surface within (115)</i>
(147)	Loose, dark pinkish-brown humic slightly clayey silty sand with occasional subangular gravels and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments. Dimensions: 0.25m × 0.24m × 0.30m. Fills [160].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [160]</i>
(148)	Indurated sandstone. Dimensions: Underlies site. Cut by [204], [239], [233] and [237]. Underlies (235).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Natural geology</i>
[149]	Cut. Shape in plan: roughly square. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: not recorded. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: moderately to steeply sloping. Break of slope base: gentle. Base: flat to undulating. Orientation: NW–SE. Filled by (142). Cuts (101)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of War Memorial foundation</i>
[150]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 2.50m × 0.35m × 0.06m. Break of slope top: moderate to sharp. Sides: moderately sloping. Break of slope base: moderate to sharp. Base: flat. Orientation: NW–SE. Truncated by [130] and [140]. Filled by (151). Cuts (179), (157), (189), (169) and (164).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of shallow linear in SE part of site</i>
(151)	Moderately compact, mottled black/orange burnt organic matter/ charcoal with fired soil inclusions and occasional pottery. Dimensions: 2.50m × 0.35m × 0.06m. Fills [150].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [150]</i>
[152]	Cut. Shape in plan: ovoid/sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.38m × 0.36m × 0.11m. Break of slope top: gradual. Sides: gently sloping. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: flat. Orientation: N/A. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (153). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Small pit or post hole in SE part of site</i>
(153)	Moderately compact, light to mid brown silty sand with moderate amounts of charcoal inclusions. Dimensions: 0.38m × 0.36m × 0.11m. Fills [152].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of pit [152]</i>
[154]	Cut. Shape of plan: possibly circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.28m × 0.12m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: gradual. Sides: gently sloping. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: destroyed by Prospect wall. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (155). Possibly contemporary with [152]. Only partially revealed. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Small pit or post hole in SE part of site</i>

(155)	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 0.28m × 0.12m × 0.10m. Fills [154].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [154]</i>
[156]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >2.34m × 0.28m × 0.15m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: moderately or steeply sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Orientation: NE–SW. Truncated by [166]. Filled by (159), (158) and (157). Possibly forms a boundary/exterior wall for a timber structure over (179). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of wood filled linear, possibly a beam slot</i>
(157)	Loose to moderately compact, orange (with mid brown patches) silty sand with occasional charcoal, burnt wood and pottery. Dimensions: >2.34m × 0.28m × 0.09m. Fills [156]. Overlies (158).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Tertiary fill of linear [156]; possibly dumped to extinguish fire in (158)</i>
(158)	Loose charcoal and burnt wood deposit comprising horizontal slats and upright components, with occasional nails in surrounding charcoal. Dimensions: >2.34m × 0.28m × 0.03m. Fills [156]. Underlies (157) and overlies (159).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of linear [156]; evidently comprising structural remains</i>
(159)	Moderately compact, dark grey, slightly gritty, silty clay and charcoal (60–70% of total). Occasional fragments of burnt wood. Dimensions: >2.34m × 0.17m × 0.03m.. Fills [156]. Underlies (158).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of linear [156], possibly to secure slats of (158) in position</i>
[160]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-ovoid. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.24m in diameter × 0.30m deep. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (147). Cuts [113].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Roman/early medieval posthole of unknown function within circular cut [113]</i>
[161]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >1.50m × 0.43m × 0.22m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat or concave. Orientation: NE–SW. Filled by (162). Truncates [166].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Linear ditch or gully of unknown function of possible Romano-British date</i>
(162)	Moderately compact, light reddish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, pottery and CBM. Dimensions: >1.50m × 0.43m × 0.22m. Fills [161]. Underlies (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [161]</i>
[163]	Cut. Shape in plan: ovoid. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 1.03m × 0.92m × 0.47m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping (almost vertical). Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Orientation: N–S. Filled by (164) and (165). Possible structural function? Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Ovoid pit of unknown function</i>
(164)	Moderately compact, dark reddish brown sandy silt clay with occasional charcoal flecking, pottery and ferrous material. Dimensions: 1.03m × 0.92m × 0.28m. Fills [163]. Overlies (165).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of pit [163]</i>
(165)	Moderately compact, reddish-brown sandy clay. Dimensions: 1.03m × 0.92m × 0.19m. Fills [163]. Underlies (164).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [163]</i>

[166]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >6.35m × 0.72m × 0.12m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: gentle. Base: flat to undulating. Orientation: N–S. Truncated by [161]. Truncates [156]. Filled by [167].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Linear ditch of probable Roman date and possibly related to drainage</i>
(167)	Moderately compact, mid yellowish-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal and Roman pottery, 1 × Roman coin (Claudius) and occasional burnt wood. Dimensions: >6.35m × 0.72m × 0.12m. Fills [166].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of ditch [166]</i>
[168]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >2.10m × 0.32m × 0.09m. Break of slope top: NW end – gentle, SE end – sharp. Sides: NW end – gentle slope, SE end – steeply sloping. Break of slope base: NW end – gradual, SE end – gradual. Base: concave. Orientation: NE–SW. Truncated by [166] and [150]. Filled by (169). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Shallow ditch of probable Roman date and possibly related to drainage</i>
(169)	Moderately compact, dark brown sandy silt with very frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional burnt wood fragments. Dimensions: >2.10m × 0.32m × 0.09m. Fills [168].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of ditch of [168]</i>
[170]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.13m in diameter × 0.11m deep. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base and base: tapers to a point. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (171). Possibly forms part of a series with [172], [174] and [176]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stake hole of probable Roman date</i>
(171)	Moderately compact, dark reddish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Dimensions: 0.13m in diameter × 0.11m thick. Fills [170].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [170]</i>
[172]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.10m in diameter × 0.10m deep. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base and base: tapers to a point. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (173). Possibly forms part of a series with [170], [174] and [176]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stake-hole of probable Roman date</i>
(173)	Moderately compact, dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Dimensions: 0.10m in diameter × 0.10m thick. Fills [172].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [172]</i>
[174]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Dimensions: 0.08m in diameter × 0.04m deep. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base and base: tapers to a point. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (175). Possibly forms part of a series with [170], [172] and [176]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stake-hole of probable Roman date</i>
(175)	Moderately compact, dark reddish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Dimensions: 0.08m in diameter × 0.04m thick. Fills [174].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [174]</i>

[176]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Dimensions: 0.09m (diameter) × 0.07m (depth). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base and base: tapers to a point. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (177). Possibly forms part of a series with [170], [172] and [174]. Cuts (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Stake-hole of probable Roman date</i>
(177)	Moderately compact, dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Dimensions: 0.09m (diameter) × 0.07m (thickness). Fills [176].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [176]</i>
(178)	Void.
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
(179)	Moderately compact, red black silty sand with frequent charcoal patches, moderate pottery and occasional animal bone. Dimensions: c.4.00m × c. 2.00m × 0.05m. Underlies (186) and is cut by [150] and [166]. Overlies (193), (199) and (201).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Possible Roman domestic occupation surface, or associated with destruction activity</i>
[180]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >2.50m × 0.81m × 0.17m. Break of slope top: mainly sharp, though inconsistent. Sides: varying gradient. Break of slope base: gradual to sharp. Base: concave. Orientation: NNE - SSW. Filled by (181). Possibly associated with [182]. Cuts (139) and (186) and truncates [182].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Possible structural linear of probable Roman date</i>
(181)	Moderately compact, light orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal patches, pottery and bone. Dimensions: c. 2.00m × 0.81m × 0.17m. Fills [180].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of ditch feature [180]</i>
[182]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.10m (diameter) × 0.10m (depth). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: V-shaped. Inclination of axis: appears vertical. Filled by (183). Cuts (109) and is truncated by [180].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of posthole within possible structural gully [180]</i>
(183)	Moderately compact, dark reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Dimensions: 0.10m (diameter) × 0.10m (thickness). Fills [182].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of stake-hole [182]</i>
(184)	Void.
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
(185)	Void.
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
(186)	Firm, light orange sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Dimensions: 0.80m × 0.70m × 0.05m (L-shaped). Cut by [180] and overlies (179), (189), (169), (157) and (164).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Possible Roman hearth or oven</i>
(187)	Firm, pinkish-red sandy clay. Dimensions: part of natural geology, can be up to 2.00m in length and 0.40m in thickness. Contemporary with (148).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Natural geology</i>

[188]	Cut. Shape in plan: (visible) roughly circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.45m × 0.40m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: concave. Break of slope base: gentle. Base: flat. Orientation: possibly NE–SW. Truncated by [166]. Filled by (189). Appears to coincide with earlier phases of Roman activity. Truncated by [150]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Shallow pit of unknown function</i>
(189)	Loose, mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Dimensions: 0.45m × 0.40m × 0.10m. Dearth of finds renders precise interpretation: of [188] problematic. Fills [188].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [188]</i>
[190]	Cut. Shape in plan: (visible) sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.43m × 0.24m × 0.09m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: flat. Filled by (191).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of current work-trench backfilled by trench collapse</i>
(191)	Moderately compact, light grey silty sand. Dimensions 0.43m × 0.24m × 0.09m. Fills [190].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Modern re-deposited backfill of cut [190]</i>
[192]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.18m (diameter) × 0.10m in depth. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: concave. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (193). Possibly forms part of a series with [194], [196] and [198]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stake hole of probable Roman date</i>
(193)	Moderately compact, light greyish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal. Dimensions: 0.18m in diameter × 0.10m in thickness. Fills [192].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [192]</i>
[194]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.08m (diameter) × 0.05m (depth). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: concave. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (195). Possibly forms part of a series with [192], [196] and [198]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stake hole of probable Roman date</i>
(195)	Moderately compact, light greyish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Dimensions: 0.08m (diameter) × 0.05m (thickness). Fills [194].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [194]</i>
[196]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.08m (diameter) × 0.08m (depth). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: concave. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (197). Possibly forms part of a series with [192], [194] and [198]. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stake-hole of probable Roman date</i>
(197)	Moderately compact, light grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal. Dimensions: 0.08m in diameter × 0.08m in thickness. Fills [196].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [196]</i>
[198]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.07m (diameter) × 0.05m (depth). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: concave. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (199). Possibly forms part of a series with [192], [194] and [196]. Cuts (109).

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stake-hole of probable Roman date</i>
(199)	Moderately compact, light greyish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks. Dimensions: 0.07m (diameter) × 0.05m (thickness). Fills [198].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [198]</i>
[200]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 2.00m × 0.20m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: moderately sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: undulating. Orientation: E–W. Filled by (201). Possibly truncates [194] and [196], although not fully determined. Appears to have been backfilled prior to the deposition of (179).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Linear ditch or gully of probable Roman date</i>
(201)	Moderately compact, mid pink silty sandy clay with charcoal flecking and occasional pottery. Dimensions: 2.00m × 0.20m × 0.10m. Underlies (179). Fills [200].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [200]</i>
[202]	Cut. Shape in plan: elliptical. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: 1.50m × 0.80m × 0.45m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: mostly steeply sloping, with occasional undulations. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: roughly flat. Orientation: NE–SW. Filled by (203). Truncates [204].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible prehistoric or proto-historic pit</i>
(203)	Moderately compact, pinkish brown sandy clay with moderate amounts of charcoal. Dimensions: 1.50m × 0.80m × 0.45m. Fills [202] and underlies (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [202]</i>
[204]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.20m × 0.20m × 0.60m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: near vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: concave. Inclination of axis: vertical. Truncated by [202] (possibly); exact relationship between the two unclear. Filled by (205). Cuts (148).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post or stake hole of early/pre-Roman (but uncertain) date</i>
(205)	Moderately compact, greyish-pink silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 0.20m × 0.20m × 0.60m. Fills [204].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [204]</i>
[206]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.80m (diameter) × 0.80m (depth). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: concave. Filled by (207). Cuts (105).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Medieval pit feature</i>
(207)	Moderately compact, mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking with occasional residual Roman pottery. Dimensions: 0.80m in diameter × 0.80m in depth. Fills [206]. Underlies (243).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [206]</i>
[208]	Cut. Shape in plan: (appears) rectilinear. Corners: (one corner observed) 90°. Dimensions: 10.50m × >1.20m × c.0.80m. Break of slope top: not excavated (appears sharp). Sides: not excavated (appears almost vertical). Break of slope base: not excavated (appears sharp). Base: undulating and slopes to NW. Orientation: NW–SE. Filled by (209). Cut by [273].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Robbing cut associated with structure (115) located at NW corner of Prospect</i>

(209)	Loose, mixture of light brown silty sand and medium sized sandstone fragments. Dimensions: 10.50m x >1.20m x c.0.80m. Not excavated. Fills [208] and [247].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of robbing trench [208]</i>
[210]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >2.08m x 0.50m x 0.30m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat, but sloping to SW. Orientation: NE-SW. Filled by (211). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible drainage ditch of possible Roman date</i>
(211)	Loose to moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional Roman pottery and charcoal and very occasional bone. Dimensions: >2.08m x 0.50m x 0.30m. Possible it was deliberately backfilled, presumably in one go. Fills [211].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of ditch [210]</i>
[212]	Cut. Shape in plan: irregular ellipse. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: 1.60m x >0.80m x 0.40m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: roughly flat. Orientation: NE-SW. Filled by (213), (214) and (215). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of possible Roman waste pit</i>
(213)	Loose, black charcoal lens. Dimensions: 1.60m x >0.80m x 0.05m. Fills [212]. Underlies (108) and overlies (214).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Tertiary fill of [212]</i>
(214)	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, occasional Roman pottery and animal bone. Dimensions: 1.60m x >0.80m x 0.30m. Appears to be a deliberate backfill. Fills [212]. Underlies (213) and (215).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of [212]</i>
(215)	Loose, black charcoal with occasional fragments of daub. Dimensions: 1.60m x >0.80m x 0.05m. Fills [212]. Underlies (214).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [212]</i>
(216)	Firm, light reddish-brown silty sand with moderate to frequent amounts of degraded small and medium sandstone fragments, moderate clayey inclusions and occasional pebbles. Dimensions: c.0.10m x 0.12m x 0.50m. Frequent metalworking residue (e.g. tap slag) and residual Roman pottery. Cut by [270] and overlies (105).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post-medieval levelling deposit</i>
(217)	Loose, light brown organic silty sand, with frequent small angular stones and 1 x bird bone. Dimensions: 1.00m x 0.30m x 0.10m. Possibly relates to a period of abandonment suffered by (115), during which it may have been occupied by birds. Fills [113]. Overlies (147) and underlies (112).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of [113]</i>
(218)	Loose, light brown-grey angular sandstone fragments with a moderate amount of silty sand. 1 fragment of pottery was found. Dimensions: >1.00m x >1.00m x 0.08m. Fills [111]. Underlies (115).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [111]. Appears to be rubble levelling material on which (115) was built.</i>
[219]	Cut. Shape in plan: rectangular exterior and circular interior. Corners: not clearly defined. Dimensions: not clearly defined. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: appears moderate. Base: undulates depending on material removed. Orientation: NW-SE. Filled by (220). Cuts (252), (279) and (112).

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Represents a series of robbing trenches intended to extract masonry from (115); hence, difficulty in definition</i>
(220)	Loose, light brown silty sand, with frequent angular sandstone and occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: c.0.80m × c.0.80m × c.0.60m. Fills [219]. Underlies (110).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Backfill of robber trench [219]</i>
[221]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.47m × 0.22m × 0.14m deep. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: gradual concave. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: rounded. Orientation: E-W. Truncated (possibly) by [111]. Filled by (222). Cuts (146).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible gully of potential (early) medieval date</i>
(222)	Moderately compact, mid-reddish brown slightly sandy silt with occasional small stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional flecks and fragments of mortar. Dimensions: 0.47m × 0.22m × 0.14m. Complete lack of finds renders interpretation of [221] difficult. Fills [221]. Underlies (252).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [221]</i>
(223)	Same as (119)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Same as (119)</i>
(224)	Articulated horse skeleton, no discernible grave cut, no grave goods, good condition of bone, legs flexed - not fully revealed, as the skeleton extends underneath (115). Orientation: NNE-SSW. Underlies (120). Overlies (108)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible ritual horse burial</i>
[225]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 1.00m × 0.18m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: slightly concave. Orientation: NE-SW. Filled by (226). Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. Truncates [227].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Ephemeral feature, possibly a gully of Roman date</i>
(226)	Loose to moderately compact, light brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Dimensions: 1.00m × 0.18m × 0.10m. Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. Fills [225]. Underlies (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [225]</i>
[227]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 1.80m × 0.40m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: moderately sloping. Break of slope base: gentle. Base: flat to concave. Orientation: NW-SE. Truncated by [225]. Filled by (228). Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible continuation of [126]</i>
(228)	Loose, light brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional pottery shards and bone. Dimensions: 1.80m × 0.40m × 0.10m. Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. Fills [227].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [227]</i>
(229)	Void
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Void</i>
(230)	Friable mid to dark brown sandy silt with very occasional animal bone fragments and very occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 0.18m × >0.14m × 0.45m. Fills [237]. Overlies (238) and underlies (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of stake hole [237]</i>

[231]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 1.90m × >0.50m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: mainly flat, with some undulations. Orientation: NE-SW. Filled by (232). Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. Cuts (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Ephemeral linear feature of unknown function and date</i>
(232)	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional pottery, bone, slag, and moderate amounts of charcoal flecking and fragments. Dimensions: 1.90m × >0.50m × 0.10m. Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. Fills [231]. Underlies (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [231]</i>
[233]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: rounded (only visible at E end). Dimensions: >0.80m × c.0.20m × 0.04m. Break of slope top: gentle. Sides: slightly sloping. Break of slope base: gentle. Base: slightly concave. Orientation: E-W. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (234). Cuts (148).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Ephemeral linear feature that may possibly relate to a period of occupation that predating (115)</i>
(234)	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal. Dimensions: >0.80m × c.0.20m × 0.04m. Fills [233].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [233]</i>
(235)	Firm, mid greyish-brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. Dimensions: >1.80m × 0.35m × 0.02m. Overlies (148) and (187). Underlies (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Possible remains of a heavily truncated feature</i>
(236)	Loose, mid greenish-grey silt (cess). Dimensions: 0.25m × 0.30m × 0.05m. Possibly an inclusion with (109); however, it could postdate (109) and [227]. Disturbed by bioturbation. Underlies (108) and overlies (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Pocket of cess</i>
[237]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-rectangular. Corners: c.90°. Dimensions: 0.40m × 0.39m × 0.37m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: near vertical. Break of slope base: irregular. Base: concave/almost tapering. Orientation: N/A. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (238) and (230). Cuts (148).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Posthole of possible Romano-British date</i>
(238)	Moderately compact, dark reddish-brown silt sand with frequent sandstone pebbles and very occasional animal bone. Dimensions: 0.40m × 0.39m × 0.37m. Underlies (230). Fills [237].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [237] representing packing material for original stake</i>
[239]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-rectangular. Corners: rounded 90°. Dimensions: 2.18m × 1.50m × 0.27m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: mostly flat but also mildly undulating. Orientation: approximately N-S. Truncated by [126]. Filled by (240). Cuts (148).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Feature of unknown function and of possible Romano-British date</i>
(240)	Firm, dark pinkish-brown silty sand with frequent lumps of degraded sandstone, pebbles and occasional animal bone. Dimensions: 2.18m × 1.50m × 0.27m. Fills [239]. Underlies (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [239]</i>

(241)	Moderately compact, dark brown sandy silt with moderate CBM, slate, sandstone fragments, animal bone and glass. Dimensions: >40.00m × (width undetermined) × c.0.20m. Same as (101). Cut by [149] and overlies (102).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Modern topsoil to SW of Prospect wall (117)</i>
(242)	Moderately compact, mid-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: >40.00m × (width undetermined) × c.0.12m. Same as (104). Underlies (103) and is cut by [116] and [287]. Overlies (243).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Modern/post-1700 subsoil</i>
(243)	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand. Dimensions: >40.00m × undetermined width × 0.08m. Underlies (104)/(242) and overlies (207) and (271).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Naturally accumulated deposit overlying [126]</i>
[244]	Cut. Shape in plan: rectangular. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: 7.00m × 5.00m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: moderate. Break of slope base and Base: N/A. Orientation: follows line of wall (115). Filled by (245). Cuts (279).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Robbing cut to extract stone from (115)</i>
(245)	Loose, light brown silty sand with frequent small angular sandstone fragments. No finds. Dimensions: 7.00m × 5.00m × 0.10m. Fills [244]. Underlies (110).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [244]</i>
(246)	Void
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Void</i>
[247]	Cut. Shape in plan: rectilinear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >4.50m × c.1.00m × 0.10m. Break of slope top: gentle. Sides: shallow slope. Break of slope base and Base: N/A. Orientation: NW-SE. Filled by (209) and (248). Similar to [244].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Robbing cut to extract stone from (115)</i>
(248)	Loose, light brown silty sand with moderate angular sandstone fragments. No finds. Dimensions: >4.50m × c.1.00m × 0.10m. Possibly same as (209). Fills [247].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [247]</i>
[249]	Cut. Shape in plan: irregular rectangular. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: 1.20m × >0.40m × 0.28m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: near vertical. Break of slope base: sharp on NW edge. Base: sloping with natural soils. Orientation: NE-SW. Truncated by [273]. Filled by (250) and (251). Cut by [265]. Cuts (120).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit feature of possible Roman date, probably later reused for refuse</i>
(250)	Loose, mid- to dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking, pottery and occasional badly degraded copper/bronze objects/brooches (?) and 1 piece of CBM (possible ridge tile or pipe). Dimensions: 1.20m × 0.40m × 0.25m. Fill seems typical for a domestic refuse pit. Overlies (251). Fills [249].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of [249]</i>
(251)	Moderately compact, mid greyish-brown gravel and silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 1.20m × 0.40m × 0.03m. Underlies (250). Fills [249].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [249]; gravel inconsistent with natural geology, suggesting this may represent a deliberate lining, perhaps for drainage purposes.</i>

(252)	Loose to moderately compact, light brown silty sand with moderate angular sandstone fragments and occasional residual Roman pottery. Dimensions: not ascertained, but up to 0.30m. Cut by [244]. Overlies (222) and (124).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Build-up of material possibly relating to collapse of (115)</i>
[253]	Cut. Shape in plan: unclear due to insufficient amount revealed in trench. Corners: rounded? Dimensions: not recorded. Break of slope top: gentle. Sides: gently sloping. Break of slope base: gentle. Base: flat. Orientation: NW - SE? Filled by (255), (256) and (257), as well as possibly by (271) and (272). Presumably contemporary with [270], as they are both sealed by (271) after being levelled/backfilled by (272). Cuts (259).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Post-medieval scoop possibly relating to Prospect clearance and construction</i>
(254)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
(255)	Moderately compact, mid pinkish-brown silty sand with occasional to moderate angular sandstone fragments. No finds. Dimensions: 1.50m (maximum) × 0.05m (visible) × 0.50m. Visible tipping lines identifiable by a series of small stones. Fills [253]. Underlies (256).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [253]</i>
(256)	Loose mix of lime mortar and brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. Dimensions: 2.80m × 0.05m × 0.20m. Fills [253]. Underlies (257) and overlies (255).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary fill of [253]; may possibly relate to the robbing of (115).</i>
(257)	Moderately compact, greenish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and occasional charcoal fragments. No finds. Dimensions: 0.80m × c.0.20m × c.0.20m. Greenish colour of fill might suggest that it is organic, possibly relating to cess. Fills [253]. Underlies (272) and overlies (256).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Tertiary fill of [253]</i>
(258)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
(259)	Moderately compact, mid to dark brown silty sand with very occasional angular stones and occasional charcoal fragments. No finds. Dimensions: >1.80m × >0.10m × 0.23m. Possibly part of a deposition of topsoil, which has been heavily disturbed by the large scoop pits of [253] and [270]. Overlies (281).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Part of topsoil deposition</i>
[260]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear, although uncertain due to amount revealed. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: (visible) >3.00m × 1.20m × 0.60m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: steep. Break of slope base: mainly sharp, but undulating. Base: sloping to NE. Orientation: uncertain - possibly NW-SE. Filled by (261), (262) and (266). Possibly appears to have taken advantage of an undulation in the natural geology, although the edges and sides appear to have been worked. Cuts (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of large Roman pit or ditch of uncertain function</i>
(261)	Loose to firm, light brown silty sand with occasional to moderate charcoal flecking and occasional small sandstone fragments and Roman and Saxon (?) pottery, and occasional animal bone. Dimensions: >2.00m × 2.30m × 0.40m. Fills [260]. Overlies (262) and underlies (266).

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of [260]; possibly same as (108) or at least very similar in colour and texture</i>
(262)	Loose, mid brown silty sand and charcoal with very occasional small stones. No finds. Dimensions: >2.00m × 2.30m × 0.02m. Disturbed by bioturbation. Fills [260]. Underlies (261).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [260]</i>
(263)	Loose, light to mid brown sandy silt with frequent angular sandstone fragments and occasional pottery. Dimensions: 1.00m × >0.80m × 0.35m. Underlies (209). Fills [273].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible fill in [273]; relationship to [208] unclear, as it may be cut by it or may fill it. Equally possible/probable that it fills robber trench [273].</i>
(264)	Loose, dark brown silty sand with occasional pottery, bone and CBM. Dimensions: >1.80m × 0.35m × 0.25m. Finds appear domestic in nature. Fills [265]. Underlies (119)/(223).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [265]</i>
[265]	Cut. Shape in plan: ovoid. Corners: slightly squared/45°. Dimensions: >1.80m × > 0.65m × 0.25m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping, although shallows out towards the base. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: concave. Orientation: Apparently N-S, although not determined. Filled by (264). Cuts through earlier feature [249].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of ovoid domestic waste feature</i>
(266)	Moderately compact, light brown silty sand and gravel with occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. Dimensions: c.8.00m × 2.5m × 0.04m. Appears to be present on interface of (120) and (109). Fills [260]. Underlies (120) and overlies (261).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible tertiary fill of [260]; interpretation uncertain and unclear whether a fill of [260] or a deposit of some kind</i>
[267]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 1.00m × 0.93m × 0.23m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: slightly concave, although irregular. Inclination of axis: 20°. Orientation: E-W. Filled by (268). Cuts (109).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of a possible Roman-British domestic waste pit; finds indicate a possible domestic function</i>
(268)	Moderately compact, mid greyish-brown clayey silt with very occasional CBM fragments and very occasional charcoal flecking. Finds include a Cu alloy brooch. Dimensions: 1.00m × 0.93m × 0.23m. Heavily disturbed by bioturbation. Fills [267]. Underlies (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [267]</i>
(269)	Firm, greyish/white mortar. Dimensions: (visible) 2.40m × 1.20m × 0.04m. Fills [270]. Underlies (272).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Mortar lining of [270]</i>
[270]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: (visible) 2.40m × 1.20m × 0.40m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: moderately sloping. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: mostly flat. Oriented NW-SE Truncated by [287]. Filled by (269), and possibly by (271) and (272). Presumably contemporary with [253], as they are both sealed by (271) after being levelled/backfilled by (272).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post-medieval scoop possibly relating to Prospect clearance and construction</i>

(271)	Moderately compact, black charcoal. No finds or inclusions. Dimensions: (visible) 6.80m × 1.30m × 0.04m. Uncertain interpretation. Overlies (272) and seals [253] and [270], and may fill them. Alternatively, it may be a deposit relating to a burning. Overlies (272) and underlies (243).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Layer/fill that appears to seal features [253] and [270]</i>
(272)	Firm, light orangey-brown silty sand with frequent mortar, occasional to moderate charcoal flecking and frequent small and medium subangular stones. Dimensions: (visible) 5.40m × 1.30m × 0.34m. Uncertain interpretation. Probably a levelling deposit, which may explain why it appears to fill [253] and [270]. Underlies (271) and overlies (269) and (257).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Levelling deposit/fill that seals/fills [253] and [270]</i>
[273]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners. N/A. Dimensions: 1.10m × >0.70m × 0.32m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Orientation: NW-SE. Filled by (263). Truncates [249]. Cuts [208].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of uncertain function; represents a change in depth or robbing activity with robber trench [208]. Alternatively, it could be the original construction cut for a wall robbed by [208].</i>
(274)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
[275]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-linear. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: >0.70m × 0.51m × 0.16m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: roughly flat. Orientation: (potentially) E-W. Filled by (276). If the feature is linear, then the W-most terminus is present - here, the breaks of slopes are more gradual. Impossible due to extent revealed to determine whether it is a linear or pit feature. Cuts (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of irregular pit or linear feature</i>
(276)	Moderate to firm, mid brown clayey silt with very occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. Dimensions: >0.70m × 0.51m × 0.16m. Fills [276]. Underlies (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [276]</i>
[277]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.30m × 0.40m × 0.48m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: very steeply sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: roughly flat. Inclination of axis: near vertical (5°). Orientation: N/A. Filled by (278). Cuts (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut for stake-hole; another cut was observed in the base of [277], which was interpreted as the (possible) original location of the tip of the stake; the (marginal) inclination in axis could thus be explained as resulting from removal of the stake. The cut may have been enlarged in an attempt to remove the stake.</i>
(278)	Moderately compact, dark orangey-brown clay sand with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional to moderate charcoal fragments, occasional small inclusions of clean clay, frequent small subangular stones, very occasional small CBM fragments, pottery and bone fragments. Dimensions: 0.30m × 0.40m × 0.48m. Fills [278]. Underlies (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [278]; originally interpreted as being a packing material, although it could equally be backfill for the posthole.</i>

(279)	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with very frequent small sandstone fragments and occasional slag. Dimensions: 0.23m × 2.20m × 0.26m. Fills [111]. Overlies (115) and underlies (244).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Probable tertiary fill of [111]; relationship to (115) unclear: could be a backfill or packing material deposited shortly after (115) was constructed or possibly associated with robbing activity. Appears to be visible on NE side of structure only.</i>
[280]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: 90°. Dimensions: 1.30m × >1.26m × 0.85m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: very steep/vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Orientation: NE-SW. Filled by (281). Probably the original cut for a wall which has been robbed and backfilled with (281). Respects (115). Cuts (105).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of linear feature in NE corner of site</i>
(281)	Loose, sandstone rubble & mid brown sandy silt, moderate CBM and roofing material, frequent animal bone and medieval/post-medieval pottery and occasional metal fragments. Dimensions: 1.50m × 1.26m × 0.85m. Fills [280]. Underlies (259).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Rubble backfill of [280]; consistency of fill suggests that [280] had been rapidly backfilled quickly and in one action.</i>
(282)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	Void
(283)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	Void
[284]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 2.00m × 0.84m × 0.39m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: fairly regular, slightly concave. Break of slope base: gradual. Base: concave. Orientation: NE-SW. Truncated by [289]. Filled by (285) and (286). Truncates [292].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of ditch/gully feature, possibly for drainage; fairly wide and apparently inclined, unusually, to SW; largely undiagnostic finds.</i>
(285)	Loose to moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional small sandstone fragments, moderate charcoal flecking, moderate pottery and occasional animal bone. Dimensions: >2.00m × 0.84m × c.0.26m. Fills [284]
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [284]</i>
(286)	Loose, mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate pottery. Dimensions: >2.00m × 0.84m × 0.13m. Potentially the result of a gradual silting of [284].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary fill of [284]</i>
[287]	Cut. Shape in plan: not determined; appears in section only. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: length unknown × 1.86m × 0.52m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: concave. Orientation: indeterminate. Filled by (288). Visible in NW-facing section only. Cuts (104).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Feature of unknown function/shape and unknown date but of presumed post-medieval/modern origin</i>
(288)	Moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecking and moderate reddish-brown silty clay flecking. No finds. Dimensions: (unknown) × 1.86m × 0.52m. Disturbed by bioturbation. Fills [287]. Underlies (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [287]</i>

[289]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >3.00m × 0.45m × 0.15m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply to moderately sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: sloping to NE, but generally flat. Orientation: approximately NE-SW. Truncated by [123]. Filled by (290) and (291). Truncates [292].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of possible Romano-British drainage gully. Appears to be related to [301], possibly feeder ditch</i>
(290)	Moderately compact, slightly greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional pottery. Dimensions: >3.00m × 0.45m × 0.13m. Similar in nature to (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary fill of [289]</i>
(291)	Firm, yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: >3.00m × 0.45m × 0.02m. Possibly presents an initial silting of ditch while in use.
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [289]</i>
[292]	Cut. Shape in plan: roughly teardrop. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: 2.00m × 1.10m (maximum)/0.30m (minimum) × 0.20m (maximum)/0.05m (minimum). Truncation by [123], [284] and [289] has removed its sides. Base: concave. Orientation: NE-SW. Filled by (294) and possibly (293).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Undiagnostic feature of uncertain date but presumed Roman. Lack of clarity due to nature and extent of the truncation; however, it was observed in the base of [123] with a distinct fill (294) and possibly constitutes the remains of an oven.</i>
(293)	Moderately compact, light brown silty sand with occasional pottery. Dimensions: 0.70m × 0.60m × 0.15m. Presumed secondary fill of [292], but unclear due to truncation by [123], [284] and [289].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary fill of [292]</i>
(294)	Moderately compact, dark brown silty sand with very frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional pottery. Dimensions: 2.00m × 0.60m × 0.05m. As with [292] and (293), (294) has been heavily truncated by [123], [284] and [289].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [292]. The character of this layer together with the form of [292] suggests [292] may be an oven, although there is a lack of burnt clay in the vicinity.</i>
[295]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.13m (diameter) × 0.07m (depth). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: very steeply sloping. Break of slope base: moderate to sharp. Base: concave. Inclination of axis: vertical. Filled by (296). Cut only evident in the bedrock, although it is likely/possible that it was cut from a higher level. Potentially associated with [297]. Cuts (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Possible stake-hole of Romano-British date</i>
(296)	Moderately compact to firm, mid pink sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate degraded sandstone bedrock. Dimensions: 0.13m (diameter) × 0.07m (depth). Fills [295]. Underlies (108).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [295]. Sufficiently similar to (109) to suggest that may represent the same deposit</i>
[297]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.09m × 0.07m × 0.06m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: very steeply sloping. Break of slope base: concave. Base: concave, almost tapering. Inclination of axis: 45°. Filled by (298). Cuts (109).

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of possible Romano-British stake-hole. Potentially associated with [295], the inclination of its axis suggesting the stake served as a support.</i>
(298)	Moderately compact to firm, mid pink sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecking and moderate degraded sandstone bedrock. Dimensions: 0.09m × 0.07m × 0.06m. Fills [297]. Underlies (108).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of stake-hole [297]. Close similarity to (109) suggests possibly same deposit.</i>
(299)	Moderate to firm, mid brown silty sand with occasional to moderate sandstone fragments. No finds. Dimensions: 2.45m × 1.92m × 0.13m. Presumably contemporary with (300). Underlies (300) and overlies (110).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Levelling deposit underlying (300)</i>
(300)	Moderately compact, light to mid brown sandy silt with very frequent pebbles and small stones. No finds. Dimensions: 2.80m × 1.90m × 0.28m. Presumably contemporary with (299). Overlies (299) and underlies (105).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Levelling deposit overlying (299); composition suggests related to demolition activity</i>
[301]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 2.04m × >3.00m × 0.50m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: moderately sloping. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Orientation: NW-SE. Truncated by [116]. Filled by (302). Cuts (306) and truncates [303].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possibly related to drainage as it appears to be orientated so as to carry water away from the occupation area towards the present-day ridge. Possibly fed by [289]</i>
(302)	Moderately compact, reddish-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded quartz pebbles. Dimensions: 2.04m × >3.00m × 0.50m. Fills [301]. Underlies (120).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [301]</i>
[303]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >3.10m × >2.50m × 0.96m. Break of slope top: moderate. Sides: moderate to steep. Break of slope base: gradual to moderate. Base: slightly concave. Orientation: NNW-SSE. Truncated by [301]. Filled by (305) and (306). Cuts (304).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Large linear of unknown function, but possibly Romano-British, although may simply represent a natural depression.</i>
(304)	Moderately compact, light reddish-brown silty sand; occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional to moderate charcoal flecking, pottery, animal bone and slag. Dimensions: >3.10m × >2.50m × 0.20m. Possibly the same as or very similar to (108), and possibly contemporary with (109). Overlies (312) and is cut by [303].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Probable wash material; possibly the same as (108)</i>
(305)	Moderately compact, dark grey/black silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecking, moderate charcoal fragments and occasional pottery. Dimensions: >3.10m × >2.50m × 0.46m. Fills [303] and underlies (306).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [303]</i>
(306)	Moderately compact, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate charcoal flecking and occasional pottery, bone and slag. Dimensions: c.2.72m × >2.50m × 0.50m. Fills [303]. Overlies (305). Cut by [301] and [309].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Secondary fill of [303]</i>

(307)	Moderately compact, dark greyish-brown silty sand with very frequent small and medium sandstone rubble fragments, occasional CBM fragments, occasional animal bone and very occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: >1.60m × 1.55m × 0.52m. Fills [309]. Underlies (310).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [309]; some of the rubble appears to be dressed suggesting it may be related to demolition activity.</i>
(308)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
[309]	Cut. Shape in plan: (visible) sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >1.60m × 1.55m × 0.72m Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of base: moderate to sharp. Base: flat. Truncated by [116]. Truncates [303]. Filled by (307) and (310). Cuts (306).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of sub-circular pit with rubble backfill</i>
(310)	Loose to moderately compact, dark reddish-brown silty sand with very frequent medium to large angular sandstone masonry fragments and occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: >1.60m × 1.55m × 0.2m. Fills [309]. Overlies (307) and underlies (106) and (110).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary fill of [309], similar to (307) but with higher concentration of masonry fragments.</i>
[311]	Cut. Shape in plan: (visible) linear. Corners: rounded. Dimensions: (visible) 0.70m × 0.22m × 0.18m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: moderately sloping. Break of slope base: tapering. Base: tapering/concave. Orientation: unclear, possibly N-S. Filled by (312). Cuts (109).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of possible ditch or gully of potential Romano-British date. Base on the extent revealed, it is uncertain as to shape and function - possibly a terminus of a ditch or gully</i>
(312)	Moderately compact, mid-orange brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecking, moderate small rounded stone and moderate small gravels. No finds. Dimensions: (visible) 0.70m × 0.22m × 0.18m. Similar to (304). Fills [311]. Underlies (304).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [311]</i>

Evaluation trench

(1001)	Moderately compact, dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, moderate post-medieval CBM and pottery and occasional glass and slag fragments. Dimensions: trenchwide (c.8.00m × c.6.00m) × c.0.18m. Underlies (1042) and overlies (1002).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Post-medieval topsoil</i>
(1002)	Loose, mid brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium angular sandstone fragments, post-medieval pottery and iron slag fragments and occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: Extends over site to a depth of c.0.25m. Bioturbation present. Underlies (1001) and overlies (1003).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Post-medieval subsoil</i>
(1003)	Loose, pinkish-brown sandy silt with frequent small angular sandstone fragments, moderate mortar fragments and flecking, occasional CBM fragments and animal bone and very occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: Extends over site to a depth of c.0.70m. Underlies (1002). Overlies (1020), (1022) and (1024).

INTERPRETATION:	<i>Post-medieval make-up layer</i>
(1004)	Moderately compact, greenish-grey silty clay with moderate mortar flecking. Dimensions: Extends over site to a depth of 0.25m.. Cut by [1017] and overlies (1012), (1039) and (1047).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Post medieval soil deposit</i>
(1005)	Moderately compact, mid pinkish-brown sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments and pottery, occasional animal bone and very occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 6.60m × 3.60m × 0.18m. Cut by [1038] and [1043]. Overlies (1044).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Medieval soil deposit</i>
(1006)	Masonry. Materials: green sandstone. Size of materials: c.0.64m (maximum) × c.0.24m (maximum) × c.0.18m (maximum); average - 0.22m × 0.12m × 0.14m; masonry of core typically smaller and irregular. Finish of stones: rough-hewn. Coursing: fairly regular. Form: wall. Orientation/direction of faces: NW-SE; SW- and NE-facing. Bonding material: pale pink flecked with white silty sand and occasional very small rounded gravels. Dimensions: c.5.96m × c.1.55m × c.1.13m. Fills [1007]. Underlies (1012).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Substantial foundation evidently relating to a high-status medieval building, possibly the palace of the Bishops of Hereford. Appears to have been truncated, particularly at NW end (see plan)</i>
[1007]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: 90°. Dimensions: (visible) c.5.96m × c.1.55m × (undefined). Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: (not known). Base: (not known). Orientation: NW-SE. Possibly truncated by [1043]. Filled by (1006) and (1012). Only partially revealed, as (1006) remained <i>in situ</i> . Cuts (1045).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Foundation cut for (1006)</i>
(1008)	Moderately compact, dark brown sandy silt with moderate small angular sandstone fragments, moderate CBM fragments, occasional pottery and animal bone and very occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: (visible) c.8.00m × c.3.00m × c.0.50m. Potentially late medieval. Cut by [1019], [1021] and [1023]. Overlies (1048).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Post medieval landscaping layer</i>
(1009)	Firm, mid brown sandy silt with very occasional small rounded quartz pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. Dimensions: c.4.80m × c.0.15m × c.0.15m. Underlies (1044) and overlies (1010).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Accumulation of soil between Roman and medieval periods, its limited thickness may represent an episode of landscaping activity carried out prior to the construction of (1006).</i>
(1010)	Firm light greyish-brown silty clay. No finds or inclusions. Dimensions: c.2.40m × c.0.20m × c.0.13m. Seals Roman features at S end of trench. Underlies (1009) and overlies (1029).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Clay deposit sealing Roman features of presumed early medieval date</i>
(1011)	Moderately compact, orange-brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments, moderate pottery and occasional Cu objects and occasional charcoal flecking and fragments. Dimensions: c.4.20m × c.2.00m × c.0.25m. Cut by [1030] and overlies (1027).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Romano-British occupation layer, which appears to have been heavily impacted by medieval landscaping, presumably related to the construction of (1006), which may explain its shallowness when compared to the Roman occupation layer found in other parts of the site.</i>

(1012)	Moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional small angular sandstone fragments and occasional mortar flecking. Dimensions: (visible) c.5.96m × c.1.55m × c.1.10m. Fills [1007]. Overlies (1006) and underlies (1004) and (1015).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Backfill of construction cut [1007]</i>
[1013]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: >1.70m × >0.61m × 0.44m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: irregular. Break of slope base: moderate. Base: irregular but roughly flat. Truncated by [1007]. Filled by (1045) and (1014). Cuts (1044).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of medieval pit</i>
(1014)	Moderately compact, orange-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional CBM fragments. Dimensions: >1.70m × >0.61m × 0.38m. Appears to have been formed from underlying Romano-British deposits. Fills [1013]. Underlies (1044).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [1013]</i>
(1015)	Moderately compact, slightly reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional mortar fragments and small angular sandstone fragments, very occasional charcoal flecking and CBM flecking and occasional animal bone. Dimensions: c.8.00m × c.2.30m × >0.45m. Cut by [1017] and overlies (1012).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Post medieval soil build up overlying structure (1006)</i>
(1016)	Void
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Void</i>
[1017]	Cut. Shape in plan: unclear. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: unclear. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: steeply sloping. Break of slope base: undefined. Base: undefined. Filled by (1048)? Cuts (1004) and (1015).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Robber cut overlying structure (1046)</i>
(1018)	Void
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Void</i>
[1019]	Cut. Shape in plan: circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.11m × 0.12m × 0.18m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: tapered. Filled by (1020). Presumably associated with [1021] and [1023]. Cuts (1008).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of stake-hole of post-medieval date</i>
(1020)	Loose, dark-greyish brown sandy silt. No finds. Dimensions: 0.11m × 0.12m × 0.18m. Fills [1019]. Underlies (1003).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [1019]</i>
[1021]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.10m × 0.08m × 0.13m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: tapered. Base: concave. Inclination of axis: 120°. Filled by (1022). Presumably associated with [1019] and [1023]. Cuts (1008).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of stake-hole of post-medieval date</i>
(1022)	Loose, dark brown sandy silt. No finds. Dimensions: 0.10m × 0.08m × 0.13m. Fills [1021]. Underlies (1003).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [1021]</i>
[1023]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.09m × 0.09m × 0.25m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: tapered. Base: tapered. Inclination of axis: 50°. Filled by (1024). Presumably associated with [1019] and [1021]. Cuts (1008).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of stake hole of post-medieval date</i>
(1024)	Loose, yellow organic fill. No finds. Dimensions: 0.09m × 0.09m × 0.25m. Fills [1023]. Underlies (1003).

INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [1023], possibly representing a decomposed root or the remains of the degraded stake</i>
(1025)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
(1026)	Void
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Void</i>
(1027)	Loose, pinkish-brown sandy silt clay. No finds. Dimensions: (visible) unknown. Underlies (1011) and overlies (1028).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Romano-British soil deposit</i>
(1028)	Moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: (visible) unknown × c.0.30m. Underlies (1027) and overlies (1033) and (1037).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Romano-British soil deposit</i>
(1029)	Masonry. Materials: sandstone. Size of materials: (max) c.0.15m × 0.20m × 0.07m. Finish of stones: rough-hewn. Coursing: irregular. Form: wall. Orientation: E-W. Bonding material: silty clay. Dimensions: (visible) c.0.55m × c.0.20m × c.0.20m. A large <i>amphora</i> sherd was built into the wall. Only partially revealed, extending into trench from W-facing section of Sondage 1. Fills [1030]. Underlies (1010) and overlies (1041).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Part of Roman wall in Sondage 1</i>
[1030]	Cut. Shape in plan: linear. Corners: 90°. Dimensions: 0.86m × c.0.15m × 0.22m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp (90°). Base: flat. Orientation: E-W. Filled by (1029) and (1041). Cuts (1011).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of Roman wall (1029)</i>
(1031)	Firm, reddish-brown sandy silt clay with frequent very small gritty inclusions. No finds. Dimensions: (visible) unknown (but forms base of both sondages) × c.0.40m. Features [1032] and [1034] cut into it. Overlies (1040).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Sterile deposit overlying bedrock</i>
[1032]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 0.70m × 0.12m × 0.35m. Break of slope top: moderate to sharp. Sides: bowl-shaped. Break of slope base: moderate to gradual. Base: concave. Filled by (1033). Only partially revealed, extending into trench from W-facing section of Sondage 1. Contemporary with [1034]. Cuts (1031).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of small domestic pit of presumed Romano-British date</i>
(1033)	Moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded quartz pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 0.70m × 0.12m × 0.35m. Fills [1032]. Underlies (1028).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [1032]</i>
[1034]	Cut. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Corners: N/A. Dimensions: 1.50m × c.0.27m × 0.30m. Break of slope top: moderate to sharp. Sides: bowl-shaped. Break of slope base: moderate to gradual. Base: flat. Filled by (1035), (1036) and (1037). Contemporary with [1032]. Cuts (1031).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of large pit of possible Romano-British date</i>
(1035)	Loose, reddish-brown silty sand with very occasional charcoal flecking. No finds. Dimensions: 1.45m × c.0.27m × 0.17m. Fills [1034]. Underlies (1036).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary fill of [1034]</i>

(1036)	Moderately compact, greyish-brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-rounded quartz pebbles and occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 1.50m × c.0.27m × 0.10m. Fills [1034]. Underlies (1037) and overlies (1035).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary fill of [1034]</i>
(1037)	Loose, black charcoal spread. Dimensions: 1.10m × c.0.27m × 0.03m. Fills [1034]. Overlies (1036) and underlies (1028).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Tertiary fill of [1034]</i>
[1038]	Cut. Shape in plan: undefined. Corners: 90°. Dimensions: 0.34m × >0.08m × 0.12m. Break of slope top: sharp. Sides: vertical. Break of slope base: sharp. Base: flat. Filled by (1039). Only partially revealed, extending into trench from S-facing (?) section of Sondage 2. Cuts (1005).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Cut of partially revealed feature of possible late medieval/post-medieval date</i>
(1039)	Loose, dark greyish-brown silty sand. No finds or inclusions. Dimensions: 0.34m × >0.08m × 0.12m. Fills [1038]. Underlies (1004) and (1015).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Fill of [1038]</i>
(1040)	Indurated greyish-brown sandstone. Dimensions: only visible in base of Sondage 1 and 2 (revealed) 0.50m. Underlies (1031).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Natural bedrock</i>
(1041)	Moderately compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional small angular sandstone fragments with occasional charcoal flecking. Dimensions: 0.86m × >0.15m × 0.22m. Fills [1030]. Underlies (1029).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Primary (packing?) fill of [1030]</i>
(1042)	Loose, black/brown humic silt with frequent decayed and fragmentary wood, pine cones and leaf mould. Dimensions: trenchwide × c.0.30m. Overlies (1001).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Modern cultivated topsoil</i>
[1043]	Cut. Shape in plan: rectilinear. Corners: 90°. Dimensions: c.2.50m × c.2.40m × undefined. Break of slope top: undefined. Sides: undefined. Break of slope base: undefined. Base: undefined. Truncated by [1017]. Filled by (1046). Only the top of the structure was revealed during investigations. Cuts (1005).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Construction cut for wall foundation (1046)</i>
(1044)	Well-compacted, greenish grey sandy silt clay. Dimensions: undefined × 0.26m. Cut by [1013] and underlies (1005). Overlies (1009).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Clay deposit of presumed medieval date</i>
(1045)	Moderately compact, black brown sandy silt with moderate CBM flecking and charcoal flecking and fragments. Dimensions: >1.70m × >0.61m × 0.15m. Fills [1013]. Overlies (1014). Cut by [1007].
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Secondary fill of [1013]</i>
(1046)	Masonry. Materials: sandstone. Size of materials: (average) 0.14m × 0.10m × 0.08m. Finish of stones: unworked. Coursing/bond: rough/unbounded. Form: wall foundation. Orientation: (roughly) NNW - SSE and ENE - WSW. Bonding material: reddish brown silty clay. Dimensions: >1.60m × >1.48 × 0.23m. Wall heavily robbed out by [1017]. Fills [1043]. Underlies (1047).
INTERPRETATION:	<i>Wall belonging to ancillary structure abutting (1006)</i>



(1047)	Moderately compact, patchy reddish brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium angular sandstone fragments, occasional charcoal flecking and CBM flecking. Dimensions: >1.60m x >1.48m x undefined. Surface defined but not excavated. Overlies (1046). Underlies (1004) and (1015).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Occupation surface delineated by (1046)</i>
(1048)	Loose to moderately compact, reddish brown sandy silt and stone rubble layer with very frequent mortar patches. Dimensions: (visible) 2.28m x 2.60m x 0.30m. Fills [1017]. Underlies (1008).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble fill of [1017].</i>

9. Appendix 2: Harris Matrices

Excavation matrix

A3

Fig 32



Eval trench matrix

A3

Fig 33

10. Appendix 3: Assessment of ceramic material

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10.1 Introduction and methodology

10.2 The archaeological work at Prospect Gardens, Ross on Wye resulted in the recovery of 1795 sherds of pottery weighing c 21.4kg dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. In addition there are c 495 pieces of tile weighing 276.3kg which are discussed separately below. The ceramic material was submitted for assessment in an unwashed condition. Given the time and financial constraints it was not feasible for the specialist to wash the assemblage in its entirety so selected sherds were cleaned for clarification of identification. Whilst the author is confident that the general character and date of the assemblage has been ascertained, details of precise identification of the local oxidised and reduced wares may have been somewhat simplified and some wares allocated to the Severn Valley ware tradition may be other wares and *vice-versa*.

10.3 The assemblage was scanned and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The resulting data has been summarised in Table 1. The condition of the assemblage appears to be moderately good although in quite a fragmented state reflected in an overall average sherd weight of 11.9 g. There are several examples of multiple sherds from single vessels although only one obvious profile is present. Pottery was recovered from 58 defined contexts with quantities ranging from single sherds up to a maximum of 450 pieces. In addition there are 54 sherds from unstratified collection. In the following report the assemblage is described and discussed chronologically, followed by a commentary in terms of the site distribution.

10.4 Roman

10.5 *Description of wares*

10.6 Most of the pottery recovered dates to the Roman period, some 1651 sherds, 92% of the assemblage by count. The emphasis is very much on the early Roman period with a few later Roman pieces but no clear mid Roman (mid-later 2nd-3rd) component. The assemblage comprises a mixture of continental, regional and local wares. Named, traded wares are coded using the National Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

10.7 The continental imports include a range of samian table-wares, North Gaulish *mortaria* and Spanish *amphora*. Samian is particularly well represented, with some 99 sherds, 6% of the total assemblage by count. The group mainly comprises South Gaulish vessels (LGF SA) with a range of both plain and decorated wares dating to the later 1st century AD. There are probably a few Central Gaulish (LEZ SA) pieces but these are small scraps. Decorated sherds from forms Drag 29, 30 and 37, account for around 30% of the sherds, an unusually high occurrence. There is just

a single stamp present which is not an obvious literate name. Vessels forms include cups Drag 27, Drag 33, Ritt 9 and dishes 15/17, 18, 18R, 18/31, Curle 11 or Ritt 12 and Drag 35/6. Whilst some of the pieces are probably pre-Flavian with cups Ritt 9 and dishes Drag 15/17 becoming rarer after c AD 60 the initial impression is that the emphasis is on material of Flavian or Flavio-Trajanic date. This would need to be confirmed by a samian specialist.

- 10.8 Also present amongst the imports are several sherds of North Gaulish *mortaria* (NOG WH). Several of the sherds are worn through use and rim-sherds are mainly those of Gillam (1970) form 238 dating to the second half of the 1st century. Sherds were recovered from (105), (108), (120) and (250). Two further *mortaria* from context (110) and unstratified finds are also probably continental imports.
- 10.9 In total 27 sherds of amphorae were recorded some of which may be from the same vessels. Three main types could be identified, Dressel 20 globular *amphorae* (BAT AM) from Baetica, Southern Spain used to transport olive-oil; Camulodunum type 186 (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 17) from Cadiz (CAD AM) probably used for fish sauce and Gallic wine *amphorae* (GAL AM).
- 10.10 There are several unidentified white or cream wares mainly from flagons which may include some imports from North Gaul but also vessels of British manufacture. Unfortunately these are all bodysherds with no diagnostic rim-sherds. Among the coarse sandy white-wares is a double-handled honey jar (cf. Usk type 7.3, Manning 1993, 53) from (108). A number of white-slipped oxidised wares may be coming from kilns based at Gloucester.
- 10.11 The regional imports include further *mortaria*, at least four pieces of Gloucester *mortaria* made in the Flavio-Trajanic period; one possible piece of early Mancetter-Hartshill and two sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped *mortaria*, the latter dating to the later 3rd-4th centuries. These latter pieces came from contexts (105) and (108). The other main named imports are sherds of south-east and south-west black burnished ware (DOR BB1; SOW BB1). There are in total 31 sherds of BB1 with examples of a flat-rimmed bowl, short-everted rim jars (Gillam 30/31) and a lid. Where identifiable, most of the sherds appear to date to the later 1st-mid 2nd century. The only other traded ware is a single sherd of later Roman shelly ware (ROB SH) from context 102 likely to date to the late 4th century.
- 10.12 The remaining Roman assemblage comprises 'local' British wares. These can be divided into three groups: pre-Roman native wares; local wares in the Severn Valley ware tradition and other slightly more specialised wares. The pre-Roman native wares are handmade vessels that occur in both pre and post-conquest levels in the region. Two main wares can be discerned: a grog-tempered ware and a Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (MAL REB). There are 20 sherds of grog-tempered ware (equivalent of Gloucester type fabric (TF) 2A) and 17 of the Malvernian ware, all from jar forms and collectively just 2% of the total Roman assemblage. Severn Valley wares (SVW OX, SVW RE) in both oxidised and reduced (grey) wares dominate the assemblage accounting for around 56% by sherd

count of the total Roman assemblage. This is a long-lived industry spanning the 1st to 4th centuries. The group here includes several of the early Roman fabric variants with grog or charcoal tempering or black exterior surfaces (Gloucester TF 11D, 17 and 23). Most of the vessel forms belong to the early phase of the industry with examples of butt beakers with comb-impressed decoration, everted rim jars, curved-wall dishes, tankards, carinated cups/bowls, lids and storage jars. The more specialised wares include cream, white-slipped oxidised and oxidised flagon; grey wares, including several decorated sherds with rustication, combed wavy lines, thin barbotine lines or elongated barbotine cross or dot decoration. Unfortunately, there is only one flagon rim, a ring-necked form with four rings indicating an early Flavian date from context 120. Jars and beakers with rusticated decoration generally date to the Flavian-Trajanic period. One jar in a grey micaceous ware from context 305 has a central hole in the base made after firing. There are some minor fabrics, including a black ware imitating BB1 which are probably of later Roman date. This particular ware includes a flanged conical bowl and a jar decorated with oblique burnished-line latticing.

10.13 *Interpretation*

- 10.14 The character of the early Roman assemblage strongly suggests that it has military associations. The particularly high percentage of South Gaulish samian, with several decorated vessels, accounting for 6% of the Roman assemblage, alone suggests a non-civilian presence in the area. An apparent low incidence of pre-Flavian types and an absence of other pre-Flavian fine ware imports, such as Lyons ware, lamps and Pompeian red-ware, suggest that this assemblage is likely to date from the early Flavian period at the earliest. Detailed study of the samian by an appropriate specialist may be able to refine this more specifically. Further confirmation that this is a military group of material is from the presence of several imported *mortaria*, from Gaul, Gloucester and perhaps elsewhere, probable imported flagon and at least three types of *amphorae*. Military assemblages typically show a preponderance of flagons, *mortaria* and *amphorae* as well as other specialised vessels such as the honey pottery. The decorated coarseware vessels could also reflect more specialised local production designed to supply the army, in particular the rusticated wares, typical of the Flavian-Trajanic periods and the barbotine decorated wares. Similar vessels have been found at Usk, Dymock and Gloucester.
- 10.15 The small number of local native wares (grog and Palaeozoic limestone-tempered wares) and the very high incidence of Severn Valley wares may reflect a civilian settlement or may be locally produced wares supplying whatever establishment or settlement established here from the Flavian period. There is nothing present in this material to suggest a pre-conquest settlement nearby. That occupation continued into the early 2nd century is suggested by the small amount of BB1. An apparent very low incidence of Central Gaulish samian and other 2nd century wares suggests the area had been abandoned by the Hadrianic – Antonine period if not earlier. A small amount of later Roman pottery, all redeposited, indicates later Roman occupation somewhere in the vicinity.
- 10.16 In this respect the assemblage is not that unlike early Roman Dymock, Glos, which has produced a similar samian assemblage (Wild 2007).

Again the nature of the occupation is slightly enigmatic. It is suggested that Dymock may have been a local tribal power centre supported by the Romans hence the presence of a material culture which seems to be an amalgam of local and Roman (Catchpole 2007, 237). The presence of an iron working industry here and at *Ariconium* located nearer to Ross on Wye may be the reason for the Roman interest in the area and there may have been a minor military installations set up connected with controlling this resource. The Roman army was present in the Gloucester area from c AD 50, first at Kingsholm, then, from the late AD 60s, at Gloucester itself. Links with Gloucester itself is seen in the presence of Gloucester mortaria, initially part of a pottery production closely associated with or run by the military themselves to later become a civilian industry in the early 2nd century. Another relatively nearby military forts is that at Usk initially established in the pre-Flavian period with subsequent later reduced occupation and demolition in the seventies.

10.17 Medieval

- 10.18 A small assemblage of medieval pottery, amounting to some 40 sherds, was present. The sherds were associated with just five contexts (102, 105, 110, 119 and 120) with most pieces coming from (105) and (108). Many of the sherds are from coarse quartz-tempered grey jars / cooking pots with everted rims or an unglazed sand and limestone-tempered ware. There are a few glazed sherds including the thumb base of a jug in the unstratified material and four sherds of glazed Herefordshire-Worcester Border ware. The low quantities might suggest the excavated area is peripheral to medieval occupation or that material has been imported from elsewhere.

10.19 Post-medieval

- 10.20 Some 104 sherds of post-medieval date are present in the assemblage associated with nine contexts with 59 pieces, 57%, probably from a single vessel from context (119). Refined white industrial earthenware (china) dating from the 18th or 19th centuries was associated with contexts (102), (104), (105) and (1001). Tankard sherds in German Westerwald stoneware came from (102) and (216) dating from the mid 19th century onwards and a sherd of Wedgewood basalt ware was present in the unstratified material. The commonest post-medieval ware is 'local' glazed earthenware which could include material dating from the 17th century through to the 19th/20th centuries. A single glazed bowl of North Devon gravel-tempered ware came from (105) dating to the later 17th or early 18th century.

10.21 Site distribution

- 10.22 In terms of the distribution across the site many of the larger groups of Roman pottery appear to be coming from mixed deposits. Some 17 contexts contained less than five sherds with no diagnostic features so dating can only be Roman. A total 17 contexts contained pottery datable to the 1st century AD with a further 11 which are later 1st century or early 2nd century. All the later Roman wares appear to be residual finds in medieval or post-medieval layers or features.

- 10.23 No pottery was recovered from the two identified possibly prehistoric features [202] and [204] although the former did include a lump of ceramic building material (CBM) likely to be of Roman date. Deposit (109) covering most of the investigated trench and interpreted as an occupation deposit produced a modest assemblage of just 56 sherds. Most of this, 80%, is Severn Valley ware with two small pieces of samian, one sherd of amphora, a grey ware flanged-rim jar and two pieces of DOR BB1. Although it is now thought that some BB1 was circulating up the Severn in the later 1st century its presence in this region is generally accepted to date from the early 2nd century. If this is the case here it is giving a *tpq* to deposit (109) of early-mid 2nd century. Ditch [126] produced a similar quantity of pottery also dominated by Severn Valley ware and with a single oxidised sherd possibly with some form of moulded decoration. The various associated linears produced small assemblages of pottery; three sherds of 1st-century date from [144]; eighteen sherds including a sherd of CAD AM of later 1st or early 2nd- century date and seven sherds from overlying layer (139) which probably contains Central Gaulish samian which would also suggest early 2nd century. A similar picture emerges for the other associated features with pottery which includes linears [180], [156], pit [163] and spread (179). Linear [166] produced some 16 sherds including some rusticated ware and a South Gaulish dish 15/17 suggesting a Flavian date.
- 10.24 Linear [210] produced 25 sherds, mainly Severn Valley wares accompanied by single sherds of grey-ware and grog-tempered ware, suggesting again a 1st-century date. Pit [212] with 14 sherds is of similar date with again mainly Severn Valley wares and a sherd of South Gaulish samian as is feature [121].
- 10.25 Deposit (108/120) overlying the various cut features and layer (109) produced a very large assemblage of pottery amounting to some 596 sherds. Apart from a single sherd of medieval date these are all Roman and predominantly of later 1st -century currency from (120). There are a few late Roman sherds including Oxfordshire colour-coated mortaria and BB1 and two pieces of medieval or post-medieval flat roof tile from (108), presumably intrusive. South Gaulish samian accounts for 6.4% by count and North Gaulish mortaria for 5%. Another large group of mainly 1st - century Roman pottery came from layer (119) but accompanied by one medieval sherd and 59 post-medieval glazed earthenware fragments.
- 10.26 Deposit (110) relating to the demolition, robbing and abandonment of structure [115] produced some 62 sherds of which 16 date to the medieval period with examples of plain cooking pottery and glazed jug; and one to the post-medieval period. The remaining sherds date to the 1st and 2nd centuries. With an overall average sherd size of just 7.5 g it is likely that all the Roman sherds are redeposited from elsewhere. Curiously the sherd preservation from the overlying layer (105) was considerably better with an average weight of 23 g. The range of material is similar with 1st-century Roman material accompanied by 14 medieval sherds and nine post-medieval wares. The latter include Devon gravel-tempered ware, glazed earthenware and refined glazed earthenware collectively suggesting a date from the later 17th or early 18th century on.

10.27 GLASS BEAD

- 10.28 A small fragment of a glass melon bead was present with the pottery from layer (102). This form was very common in the 1st century.

10.29 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (CBM)

- 10.30 Accompanying the pottery was a large assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), 13 pieces of fired clay and 495 broken fragments of tile and brick amounting to c 276.3 kg in weight. A significant proportion of the assemblage comprises irregular lumps which cannot be easily dated but it is clear from the better preserved pieces that the assemblage includes both Roman and medieval/post-medieval fragments. Ceramic building material was recovered from 46 contexts with in excess of 30 pieces from contexts (102), (104), (105), (110) (120) and (216), effectively accounting for 62% of the assemblage. All these contexts also yielded sherds of post-medieval pottery emphasising the disturbed nature of the deposits.

10.31 *Roman*

- 10.32 Diagnostic Roman pieces include mainly roofing tiles, both *tegulae* and *imbrices* and thicker flat tile. One fragment of thicker flat tile from (281) has the partial impression of a sandal visible in the form of impressed studs made when the clay was wet. Some of the *tegulae* show concentric finger grooving on the upper surface. One quite thick fragment from (103) has deep scoring for keying. There are no obvious thinner or decorated hypocaust fragments present. Amongst the other material in with the pottery were two large fragments of *opus signinum*.

10.33 *Medieval/post-medieval*

- 10.34 At least 70 fragments (4.2kg) can be dated to the medieval or early post-medieval period. These include plain and glazed roof tile and glazed ridge tiles. The latter have triangular knife-cut crests. Glazed tiles were associated with contexts (102, 104, 105, 1120, 216, 281, 1002 and 1046). A single plain glazed floor tile came from (105) and three fragments of brick came from (102). Many of the unassigned lumps may be degraded brick. Glazed roof tile was made from the medieval period onwards.

10.35 Potential and further work

- 10.36 This is clearly a very interesting assemblage for Ross-on-Wye indicating a relatively early military presence in the area. The nature of this presence is unclear and may be connected with controlling the local populace or the local natural resources of the area. It is beyond the remit of this report to go into detailed comparisons with other assemblages from the region but some similarities, albeit it on a smaller scale, can be seen between this assemblage and that from known military forts such as Gloucester and Usk. Further comparisons could perhaps be sought with material from other installations along the Welsh Marches including that from Metchley, Birmingham which has seen quite a lot of work in recent years. Several of the wares, particularly the more unusual decorated wares, bear comparison with unstratified assemblages recently documented from the Bredon Hill-Nettlebed area catalogued as part of the Aggregates

landscape project (Worcester County Council) (Timby 2008) hinting at some unknown pottery industry or industries in the region which may be connected with a military presence. It is clear that there is still much to learn about military dispositions in the area at this time.

- 10.37 Although other material is present dating to the later Roman, medieval and post-medieval period this is relatively minor and appears to be largely associated with landscaping and levelling deposits which could imply imported soil from elsewhere.
- 10.38 The existing assemblage should be washed, marked and separated out into pottery and CBM with other finds removed. Some of the existing bags marked CBM have amphorae or mortaria sherds mixed in which require rebagging. A provisional archive list has been produced as part of this assessment but it should be emphasised that this should only be regarded as a preliminary statement subject to subsequent modification.

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Tables

Table 1: Pottery

Cont	◆	Type	Fabric	Form	Wt	No	Rim	Comment
102	231	layer	AMP	flanged bowl	42	1	0	
102	40	layer	BB1IMIT		36	0	1	gyw sy
102	295	layer	BB1IMIT		3	1	0	oblique
102	295	layer	BW		2	1	0	lattice
102	177	layer	CREAM		5	1	0	lumpy, fine
102	235	layer	DORBB1		7	1	0	text
102	295	layer	GY2		30	1	0	
102	305	layer	GY2	cook-pot	9	1	0	sandwich core red-bwn/gy, sl gran
102	49	layer	GYLI		30	1	0	
102	305	layer	GYSY		?	1	0	
102	305	layer	LGFS		0.5	1	0	
102	313	layer	MED		53	1	1	coarse qtz
102	177	layer	MEDGL		75	1	0	
102	49	layer	MELON BD		0	0	0	
102	154	layer	OXIDLI		10	1	0	
102	177	layer	PMBLG		3	1	0	
102	313	layer	PMESTW		15	1	0	
102	235	layer	PMGRE	bowl	21	0	1	
102	313	layer	PMGRE	bowl	34	0	2	horiz handle
102	313	layer	PMWEST		2	1	0	
102	235	layer	ROBSH		4	1	0	
102	305	layer	SVW11D		6	1	0	
102	25	layer	SVWOX		7	1	0	
102	49	layer	SVWOX		84	3	0	
102	154	layer	SVWOX		4	3	0	
102	177	layer	SVWOX		34	4	0	
102	235	layer	SVWOX		14	3	0	
102	250	layer	SVWOX		14	1	0	BB imp comb dec
102	295	layer	SVWOX		42	2	0	
102	305	layer	SVWOX		77	2	0	
102	305	layer	SVWOX		?	1	0	
102	313	layer	SVWOX		37	4	0	
104	241	garden topsoil	BWMIC	dish	13	1	0	HM
104	258	garden topsoil	DORBB1	jar	47	3	1	
104	133	garden topsoil	GY		3	1	0	
104	258	garden topsoil	GY		18	1	0	
104	133	garden topsoil	GY/OXSY		2	1	0	
104	16	garden topsoil	LGFS		23	1	0	stamp /MIA
104	97	garden topsoil	LGFS?		2	1	0	
104	258	garden topsoil	MORT?		4	1	0	

104	258	garden topsoil	PMCHINA		17	5	0	
104	258	garden topsoil	PMGRE		38	2	2	
104	241	garden topsoil	SOWBB1	jar	30	0	1	
104	133	garden topsoil	SVW23		7	1	0	
104	258	garden topsoil	SVWOX	tankard	214	25	1	
104	16	garden topsoil	SVWOX		10	1	0	
104	133	garden topsoil	SVWOX		8	1	0	or cbm?
104	210	garden topsoil	SVWOX		6	1	0	
104	241	garden topsoil	SVWOX		23	2	0	
104	287	garden topsoil	SVWOX		10	3	0	
104	258	garden topsoil	SVWRE		22	3	0	
104	241	garden topsoil	SVWRE?		42	1	0	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	BATAM		183	1	0	
105	517	pre 1700 subsoil	CC	bkr	1	0	1	?oxf
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	CREAM	footring	13	1	0	
105	8	pre 1700 subsoil	GALAM		50	2	0	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	GLOSMORT		52	1	0	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	GROG		15	1	0	
105	108	pre 1700 subsoil	GY		17	1	0	rustic
105	36	pre 1700 subsoil	LGFSa	29	2	1	0	dec
105	87	pre 1700 subsoil	LGFSa	37D	8	1	0	
105	36	pre 1700 subsoil	LGFSa		8	1	0	dec bowl
105	39	pre 1700 subsoil	M/PMOXID		8	1	0	
105	39	pre 1700 subsoil	MED		15	1	0	sa and li plain
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	MED	cook-pot	44	2	1	
105	39	pre 1700 subsoil	MEDGL		52	4	0	
105	59	pre 1700 subsoil	MEDGL		64	1	0	
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	MEDGY	cook-pot	111	2	2	
105	335	pre 1700 subsoil	NOGWHM	G238	93	0	1	
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	OXFRSM		2	1	0	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	OXID	jar	41	0	1	
105	87	pre 1700 subsoil	OXIDF		1	1	0	
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	PMCHINA		8	0	2	
105	36	pre 1700 subsoil	PMDEVGT	bowl	141	0	1	int glazed
105	39	pre 1700 subsoil	PMGL	base	50	1	0	
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	PMGRE		62	5	0	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	SVW23		63	1	0	
105	117	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWOX	jar	60	1	1	
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWOX	jar	41	5	2	
105	87	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWOX	jar	40	2	0	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWOX	jar	10	3	1	
105	117	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWOX		74	1	0	
105	276	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWOX		14	2	0	
105	517	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWOX		14	1	0	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	SVWRE		4	1	0	
105	87	pre 1700 subsoil	WSOXID		16	1	0	
105	87	pre 1700 subsoil	WWF	(flagon)	62	1	0	

106	14	layer	GLOSMORT		291	3	0	qtzite trit ?handle/ ?slipped ?Date
106	14	layer	OXIDMIC		36	1	0	
107	21	post-Ro topsoil	SVW23	stor jar	378	0	1	
107	7	post-Ro topsoil	SVWOX		31	1	0	
107	54	post-Ro topsoil	SVWOX		40	5	0	
107	54	post-Ro topsoil	SVWRE		11	1	0	
108	90	occup layer	BATAM		489	1	0	
108	84	occup layer	BWSY	jar/bowl	45	0	1	
108	6	occup layer	CADAM		123	3	0	
108	126	occup layer	DORBB1		5	1	0	
108	412	occup layer	GY	bkr	65	0	1	vert barbot lines
108	38	occup layer	GY		25	4	0	
108	112	occup layer	GY		32	1	0	
108	126	occup layer	GY		3	1	0	rustic
108	273	occup layer	GY		42	1	0	
108	126	occup layer	GY/OXSY		2	1	0	
108	84	occup layer	GYFMIC		1	1	0	
108	107	occup layer	GYMISC	jar	34	1	1	
108	4	occup layer	GYSY	bkr	26	2	1	
108	103	occup layer	GYSY	base	167	1	0	thick heavy base
108	41	occup layer	LGFSa	27	3	0	1	
108	38	occup layer	LGFSa	30	7	0	1	
108	416	occup layer	LGFSa	29 D	18	1	0	
108	41	occup layer	LGFSa	37 D	41	1	0	
108	41	occup layer	NOGWHM	mort	91	1	0	
108	41	occup layer	NOGWHM		156	11	0	
108	103	occup layer	OO		0.25	1	0	
108	112	occup layer	OXFRSM		9	1	0	
108	38	occup layer	OXID		14	0	1	
108	107	occup layer	OXID		2	1	0	
108	38	occup layer	OXIDLI		6	1	0	slipped? VII
108	103	occup layer	OXIDLI		2	1	0	
108	271	occup layer	OXIDLI		18	1	0	
108	41	occup layer	OXIDSY	lid	5	0	1	
108	107	occup layer	POT/FC		10	1	0	
108	84	occup layer	SVW11D		20	2	0	
108	126	occup layer	SVW17		41	1	0	
108	126	occup layer	SVWOX	jar	54	8	1	
108	84	occup layer	SVWOX	jar	148	7	3	
108	90	occup layer	SVWOX	dish	110	5	1	curved wall
108	415	occup layer	SVWOX	tankard	46	1	1	
108	4	occup layer	SVWOX		70	5	0	
108	28	occup layer	SVWOX		33	1	0	
108	38	occup layer	SVWOX		20	1	0	
108	41	occup layer	SVWOX		316	26	0	
108	81	occup layer	SVWOX		126	9	0	

108	112	occup layer	SVWOX		99	7	0	
108	147	occup layer	SVWOX		18	1	0	
108	81	occup layer	SVWRE		26	1	0	
108	415	occup layer	SVWRE?		43	9	0	
108	84	occup layer	WSOXID		3	1	0	
108	126	occup layer	WSOXIDF		9	1	0	
108	84	occup layer	WW		5	1	0	
108	126	occup layer	WW		10	1	0	?import handled hard ww honey jar
108	9	occup layer	WWSY	honey jar	74	3	2	
109	318	occup surf	AMP?		3	1	0	
109	123	occup surf	DORBB1	jar flat rim bowl	5	0	1	
109	393	occup surf	DORBB1		14	0	1	
109	318	occup surf	GY	jar fl	44	0	1	
109	390	occup surf	LGFS A	29D	6	1	0	
109	390	occup surf	LGFS A	35/6	1	1	0	
109	103	occup surf	MALREB		18	1	0	
109	103	occup surf	SVW17		178	12	0	
109	236	occup surf	SVW17		33	3	0	oxid
109	236	occup surf	SVW17		120	3	0	
109	393	occup surf	SVW17		14	4	0	
109	238	occup surf	SVW23		88	1	0	(l4)
109	5	occup surf	SVWOX	car bowl tank/car bowl	13	0	1	
109	236	occup surf	SVWOX		94	1	1	
109	5	occup surf	SVWOX		2	1	0	
109	236	occup surf	SVWOX		20	3	0	
109	318	occup surf	SVWOX		49	9	0	
109	393	occup surf	SVWOX		50	1	0	
109	5	occup surf	SVWRE		2	1	0	
109	318	occup surf	SWV11D?		64	4	0	hm organic
109	318	occup surf	WSOXIDF		1	1	0	
109	236	occup surf	WWF		16	2	0	
109	318	occup surf	WWSY		2	1	0	
110	104	rob layer str 115	DORBB1		35	2	0	
110	185	rob layer str 115	GY		8	2	0	
110	349	rob layer str 115	GY		5	1	0	
110	248	rob layer str 115	LEZSA?		1	2	0	
110	185	rob layer str 115	LGFS A		1	1	0	DEC
110	349	rob layer str 115	LGFS A		0.25	1	0	
110	185	rob layer str 115	MEDGL	JUG	3	1	0	
110	247	rob layer str 115	MEDGY		63	11	0	
110	104	rob layer str 115	MEDHWBW		48	4	0	
110	22	rob layer str 115	MORT		15	2	0	cream sand/ occas red Fe
110	349	rob layer str 115	OXIDFMIC		10	1	0	
110	185	rob layer str 115	PMGL		18	1	0	
110	0	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		29	1	0	rubble layer

110	22	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		5	2	0	
110	22	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		14	1	0	
110	60	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		1	1	0	
110	104	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		9	1	0	
110	122	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		9	1	0	
110	151	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		0.5	1	0	
110	185	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		46	7	0	
110	246	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		15	1	0	
110	247	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		56	6	0	
110	349	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		27	5	0	
110	396	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		14	3	0	
110	397	rob layer str 115	SVWOX		12	1	0	
110	396	rob layer str 115	SVWRE		3	1	0	
110	104	rob layer str 115	SVWRE?		16	1	0	
112	422		LGFS A		3	1	0	
112	376		SVWOX	jar	28	4	1	
118	116	boundary wall cut	SVWOX		17	2	0	
118	116	boundary wall cut	SVWRE		9	1	0	
119	171		DORBB1		29	1	0	
119	401		DORBB1		0.5	1	0	
119	368		GY	jar, bkr	12	1	2	
119	128		GY		3	1	0	
119	201		GY		7	3	0	
119	371		GY		9	1	0	barbotine line
119	401		GY		6	3	0	
119	127		GYSY		4	1	0	
119	371		GYSY		19	2	0	
119	175		LEZSA		6	5	0	
119	116		LEZSA?	37 D	5	1	0	
119	128		LEZSA?		0.25	3	0	
119	200		LGFS A	27	2	1	0	
119	371		LGFS A	29	1	1	0	
119	365		LGFS A	29D	9	2	0	
119	368		LGFS A	29D	0.5	1	0	
119	170		LGFS A	30 D	13	2	0	
119	175		LGFS A	30/7 D	3	1	0	
119	170		LGFS A		1	1	0	
119	175		LGFS A		1	1	0	
119	171		MALREB		10	0	1	
119	171		MEDGY		9	1	0	
119	136		OO		5	4	0	
119	127		OXID/SVW	H	7	1	0	handle
119	368		OXIDF		13	3	0	
119	171		OXIDF		1	1	0	cream
119	231		PMGRE		640	53	6	
119	127		SVW17		6	1	0	
119	331		SVW23	stor jar	33	0	1	

119	127	SVWOX		3	1	0	
119	128	SVWOX		10	4	0	
119	171	SVWOX		26	8	0	
119	201	SVWOX		69	6	0	
119	331	SVWOX		12	1	0	
119	368	SVWOX		52	9	0	
119	371	SVWOX		30	5	0	
119	401	SVWOX		10	7	0	
119	404	SVWOX		14	1	0	
119	171	SVWRE		53	10	0	
119	371	WSOXID	footring	17	1	0	
119	171	WSOXID		5	1	0	
119	368	WSOXID		4	1	0	
119	368	WW		9	1	0	
120	157	BATAM		126	2	0	
120	161	BATAM		122	2	0	
120	135	CADAM		99	1	0	
120	142	CADAM		47	1	0	
120	45	CC		2	1	0	fine red
120	155	DORBB1		90	3	2	
120	157	DORBB1		4	1	0	
120	166	DORBB1		15	1	0	int calc
120	155	GROG		43	6	0	
120	205	GY	jar	11	0	1	
120	155	GY	bowls, jar	263	31	3	
120	157	GY	lid	555	37	6	
120	440	GY		8	1	0	barbotine lines and dots
120	260	GY1	lid	12	0	1	red core sy rustic; fine sy mic
120	260	GYBL		22	3	0	
120	241	GYF	jar/bkr	73	13	4	1 vess
120	45	GYMICF		1	1	0	
120	260	GYMISC		16	2	0	
120	440	GYMISC		51	3	0	
120	260	GYSY		13	2	0	
120	438	LGFSA	18	11	1	1	
120	207	LGFSA	29 D	13	0	1	
120	110	LGFSA	37?	4	1	0	dec
120	157	LGFSA		2	1	0	dec
120	160	LGFSA		13	5	0	décor ?37 27, C11 (preFI). R9, 18, 30
120	160	LGFSA		50	15	5	
120	260	LGFSA		0.5	1	0	
120	440	LGFSA		1	2	0	
120	440	LGFSA?	?30	7	1	0	ovolo
120	157	MALREB	jar	72	8	1	
120	135	MALREB		4	5	0	v degraded

120	440	MEDGY		13	1	0	
120	155	NOGWHM	G238	179	7	1	
120	157	NOGWHM		246	11	0	
120	132	OO		0.25	1	0	
							x4 rings, strap x3 handle, ring-necked
120	205	OXID	flagon	115	12	1	
120	440	OXID		3	1	0	
120	440	OXIDF		5	1	0	
120	440	SVW11D		7	1	0	black ext
120	440	SVW17		8	1	0	
120	166	SVW23		50	1	0	
120	205	SVW23		32	1	0	
120	206	SVW23		13	1	0	gy
120	440	SVWOX	jar/bk	30	15	1	
120	364	SVWOX	jar	18	0	1	
120	155	SVWOX	jar/tankard	200	19	2	
120	157	SVWOX	jar/bkr	533	66	3	
							wavy lines on rim flange
120	440	SVWOX	bowl	30	0	1	
120	364	SVWOX	tankard	14	0	1	
120	438	SVWOX		13	5	0	
120	45	SVWOX		3	1	0	
120	51	SVWOX		6	1	0	
120	166	SVWOX		376	18	0	
120	205	SVWOX		22	2	0	
120	206	SVWOX		15	1	0	
120	260	SVWOX		53	13	0	
							SVW variant
120	260	SVWOX		38	1	0	
120	364	SVWOX		24	8	0	
120	410	SVWOX		10	0	1	
120	51	SVWOX?		7	1	0	odd shape
120	440	SVWRE		30	2	0	
120	440	SVWRE		14	3	0	
120	440	SVWRE/17		47	5	0	
120	166	SVWRE/GY	jar	294	53	2	
120	45	SWVOX		4	2	0	
120	440	WSOXID		41	8	0	
120	157	WSOXIDF		17	2	0	
							dense sy, no surviving trit grit ?MAH
120	440	WWMORT		37	1	0	
122	123	GY	jar	230	11	3	
122	123	GY	jar fl	32	3	0	
122	126	GY		17	6	0	rustic
122	123	MALREB		5	1	0	
122	126	OXID		20	1	0	
122	126	SAM	33	9	0	1	

122	123		SVW11D		10	1	0	black surf
122	123		SVWOX		86	4	0	
122	126		SVWOX		39	9	0	
122	57		SVWRE	lid	10	1	1	
122	123		WSOXID		15	1	0	
125	48		SVW11D		14	4	0	black burnish ext
125	48		SVWOX	jar	35	87	2	
125	44		SVWOX		73	1	0	
127	19	linear ditch 126	OXIDSY	footring	10	2	0	?mould dec sherd profile; butt beaker
127	24	linear ditch 126	SVWOX	bkr	610	42	4	
127	19	linear ditch 126	SVWOX		53	5	0	
127	23	linear ditch 126	SVWOX		14	2	0	
127	23	linear ditch 126	WWSY		6	1	0	greenish, ?flagon
129	111	gully 144	CADAM		100	1	0	
129	111	gully 144	GY		10	2	0	
129	70	gully 144	GYMIC	jar	96	6	2	x1 wavy line; x4 b lattice
129	70	gully 144	GYSY		18	1	0	
129	111	gully 144	OXID		1	2	0	
129	70	gully 144	SVW17		1	1	0	
129	70	gully 144	SVWOX		70	1	1	
129	70	gully 144 as 110	SVWRE		29	1	0	
138	26	demol/rob as 110	OXIDLI		54	1	0	
138	26	demol/rob	OXIDLI		54	1	0	
139	96	occup deposit	LEZSA		4	6	0	flakes
139	96	occup deposit	SVWOX		5	1	0	
145	8	gully 144	GYSY		13	1	0	
145	8	gully 144	LGFSA	Ritt 9?	0.5	0	1	
145	8	gully 144	SVWRE/GY		9	1	0	
151	76	linear 150	SVWOX		2	1	0	
157	75	3rd fill linear 156	SVWOX		3	1	0	
157	110	3rd fill linear 156	SVWOX		2	1	0	
162	80	linear 161	GYFMIC	H	2	1	0	
162	80	linear 161	SVWOX		8	3	0	
162	80	linear 161	SVWRE		7	1	0	
164	78	2nd fill pit 163	SVWOX		1	1	0	
164	78	2nd fill pit 163	SVWRE		5	1	0	
165	83	prim fill pit 163	CREAM		2	1	0	gy core
165	83	prim fill pit 163	GY		7	1	0	red core
167	82	ditch 166	GYMIC		24	2	0	rustic
167	73	ditch 166	LGFSA	15/17	6	0	1	
167	73	ditch 166	SVWOX	jar	60	5	1	
167	82	ditch 166	SVWOX		50	2	0	
167	87	ditch 166	SVWOX		3	1	0	
167	73	ditch 166	SVWRE/GY	jar	62	3	1	
179	86	occup surf	BATAM		6	2	0	

179	86	occup surf	BW		13	1	0	sa and org
179	86	occup surf	GROG		6	1	0	
179	86	occup surf	GYF		8	1	0	clay pellets; combed wavy lines
179	86	occup surf	LGFS?		6	3	0	
179	86	occup surf	OXIDFMIC		4	1	0	
179	86	occup surf	SVW11D		13	1	0	var of 11D? Black ext
179	86	occup surf	SVW17		43	2	0	
179	86	occup surf	SVWOX	tankard	143	12	1	
179	88	occup surf	SVWOX		66	2	0	
179	88	occup surf	SVWRE		2	2	0	
181	72	ditch 180	CREAM		7	1	0	
181	72	ditch 180	GY	jar	16	0	1	
181	77	ditch 180	GY		10	2	0	
181	72	ditch 180	MISCGY		64	7	0	
181	72	ditch 180	OXID		4	2	0	
181	72	ditch 180	SVW11D		4	1	0	black e
181	72	ditch 180	SVWOX	jar	10	1	1	
181	77	ditch 180	SVWOX		10	1	0	
209	150	fill rob tr 208	GYMISC		3	1	0	clay pellets
209	0	fill rob tr 208	LGFS?		4	1	0	
209	389	fill rob tr 208	SVWOX	jar/bkr	57	8	2	
209	389	fill rob tr 208	SVWRE?		38	1	0	
211	0		GROG	jar	8	0	1	hm
211	0		GY		14	1	0	
211	0		SVWOX	jar	57	22	1	
214	118		LGFS?	18	17	0	1	
214	118		SVWOX		30	5	0	
214	118		SVWRE		100	8	0	hm
216	0		CADAM		120	3	0	
216	0		GY	jar	61	9	1	
216	0		GYF	bkr	9	0	1	
216	227		LEZSA		2	1	0	
216	227		LGFS?	18	7	0	1	
216	227		LGFS?	15/17	1	1	0	
216	0		PMGL		55	10	0	
216	0		PMWEST		9	2	0	
216	0		SOWBB1	flat rim bowl	19	1	1	flanged cup as Dr 38, VI
216	0		SVWOX		420	29	2	
216	0		WW		6	1	0	
218	125		GY/SVWRE		7	1	0	
226	252		SVWRE?		7	1	0	
232	229		GALAM		2	1	0	
232	229		GY		8	0	1	
232	247		GYSY		5	1	0	
250	342		LGFS?	29D	46	1	0	

250	342	LGFS A	29D	17	1	0	
250	344	NOGWHM		172	1	0	worn interior
261	109	BSURFGW	jar/bk	20	2	1	
261	113	BWSY	jar/bowl	5	0	1	
261	109	CREAM		70	1	0	sim tf 24 VII
261	113	CREAM		14	1	0	
261	113	DORBB1	lid	72	0	1	internal squiggles
261	116	GROG	jar	20	1	1	
261	113	GROG		17	1	0	
261	116	GY		20	2	0	rustic
261	109	GYFMIC	jar/bk	40	5	1	
261	109	GYFMIC		7	1	0	rustic
261	113	GYFMIC		19	1	0	
261	113	GYLI		6	1	0	
261	113	GYMISC		44	4	0	
261	102	GYSY	bkr	34	1	1	
261	108	LGFS A	18	4	2	1	
261	249	LGFS A	30	8	1	0	dec
261	249	LGFS A	33	6	0	1	
261	114	LGFS A	18R	17	1	0	
261	117	LGFS A	30 or 37	1	1	0	ovolo
261	113	LGFS A		0.25	1	0	
261	116	LGFS A		0.25	1	0	chip
261	249	LGFS A		8	1	0	
261	116	OXID	jar	26	6	1	
261	102	OXID		7	4	0	
261	249	OXIDF	flagon	69	1	0	4 rib handle
261	109	OXIDFSY		40	8	0	
261	109	SOWBB1	G30/31	25	2	1	
261	113	SVW11D		15	1	0	
261	113	SVW17	jar	13	3	1	
261	109	SVW17		33	1	0	
261	109	SVW23		49	4	0	
261	109	SVWOX	jar	17	0	1	
261	113	SVWOX	bowl	62	0	2	
261	0	SVWOX	tankard	6	2	1	
261	109	SVWOX	tankard	160	20	1	
261	102	SVWOX		16	4	0	
261	113	SVWOX		73	16	0	
261	116	SVWOX		40	10	0	
261	4007	SVWOX		4	1	0	
261	0	SVWRE		1	1	0	
261	116	SVWRE		30	2	0	
261	113	WSOXID		27	3	0	
261	109	WSOXIDF		30	3	0	
261	109	WWF		30	3	0	
261	113	WWF		16	2	0	

262	121	GY		5	1	0	
262	121	SVWOX		216	8	1	
262	121	WSOXID		15	1	0	
263	270	DORBB1		17	1	0	
263	270	GYSY		6	1	0	
264	340	BATAM		89	1	0	
264	340	BUFF	(flagon)	40	1	0	
264	340	BWSY		2	1	0	
264	340	DORBB1	G30/31	33	2	2	
264	340	GWF	dish	10	0	1	curved wall
264	341	GY		18	3	0	vertic
264	340	GYMIC		24	1	0	barbot lines
264	340	OXID		7	3	0	barbotine
264	340	OXID/BWN		9	1	0	line crosses
264	340	OXIDF		1	1	0	
264	340	SVW11D		10	1	0	
264	340	SVWOX	dish	47	3	1	curved wall
264	341	SVWOX		37	5	0	
264	340	WSOXID	footring	60	8	0	
268	405	SVWOX		1	1	0	
276	413	GROG		3	1	0	
281	358	PMGRE		1	1	0	
281	363	PMGRE		120	1	0	
285	128	CADAM		134	1	0	
285	128	GROG		1	2	0	
285	128	GY	jar	28	0	1	
285	128	SVWRE		15	1	0	
286	118	LGFS	27	1	0	1	
286	118	SVWOX		4	1	0	
286	118	WSOXID		1	1	0	
294	120	GROG		12	4	0	
302	429	SVWOX	jar	36	5	2	
302	429	SVWRE?	jar	24	3	1	
304	106	SVWOX		34	3	0	
304	101	SVWOX?		11	1	1	
304	106	SVWRE		9	1	0	
304	101	WSOXID	H	10	1	0	1 vess, central post-fir hole in base
305	107	GYMIC	(jar)	300	15	0	
305	105	GYMIC		36	3	0	
305	107	GYMISC		60	5	0	
305	107	SVWOX		35	1	0	
305	107	SVWOX	jar	40	2	1	
305	107	SVWOX	bkr	4	0	1	
305	107	WSGY		14	1	0	
306	443	GYSY		3	1	0	

306	451		LGFS		0.25	1	0	
306	444		SVWOX	dish	34	0	1	curved wall
306	450		SVWOX		21	3	0	
312	434		SVWOX		1	1	0	
1001	1		GROG	jar	9	1	1	hm organic
1001	1		OXIDMIC		5	1	0	oxfcc?
1001	1		PMCHINA		16	0	1	
1002	0		SVWOX	jar	37	2	1	
1005	8		AMP		50	2	0	
1005	8		LGFS	29	8	0	1	roul
1008	9		GYBLSYF		4	1	0	
1008	9		LGFS	37?	10	0	2	
1014	2		CRUMBS		2	2	0	
1024	6		SVWOX		22	1	0	
1029	4		CADAM		740	1	0	
102/103	50		M/PM	bowl	11	0	1	int glaz
102/103	50		M/PMED	dish	11	0	1	int glazed, curved wall
102/103	50		SVWOX		36	1	0	
102/103	50		SVWOX		36	1	0	
108/109	138		SVWOX		54	4	0	
109/109	152		SVWOX		40	2	0	
109/218	134		GY		4	1	0	red-bwn inner core
US	109	us	BATAM		74	1	0	
US	109	us	GY		54	1	0	
US	79	us	GYSY		18	1	0	
US	109	us	LEZSA?	18/31	8	0	1	
US	3	us	MED	JUG	11	1	0	thumbed base
US	109	us	MED		20	1	0	
US	124	us	MEDGY		23	2	0	
US	240	us	MEDGY		2	1	0	
								import, worn; pnkishoge, qtz, li
US	0	us	MORT		88	1	0	
US	27	us	NOGWHM?		1	1	0	
US	0	us	OXID		28	14	0	1 vess fresh bks
US	124	us	OXID		5	1	0	
US	3	us	PMBASALT		5	1	0	
US	146	us	PMGRE	bowl	28	0	1	
US	79	us	PMGRE		6	1	0	
US	124	us	PMSLIP		3	0	1	
US	121	us	SVW17		32	1	0	
US	121	us	SVWOX	jar	233	3	1	
US	113	us	SVWOX	jar	25	3	1	
US	3	us	SVWOX		60	2	0	
US	27	us	SVWOX		11	3	0	
US	79	us	SVWOX		65	3	0	
US	109	us	SVWOX		9	1	0	

The Prospect Ross-on-Wye Herefordshire



US	146	us	SVWOX		21	2	0	
US	79	us	SVWRE		5	1	0	
US	146	us	SVWRE		10	1	0	
US	113	us	SVWRE/GY	bkr	9	0	1	devolved butt bkr
US	109	us	WSOXID		20	1	0	



Pottery Tables A3



Pottery Tables A3

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material

102	154	layer	CBM		1	2	crumbs
102	176	layer	CBM	TEG	440	2	
102	176	layer	CBM		70	1	lump
102	231	layer	CBM	IMB	44	1	
102	235	layer	CBM		23	2	
102	311	layer	CBM	TEG	151	1	
102	312	layer	CBM		113	2	mortared lump
102	313	layer	CBM		8	2	
103	37	const debris	CBM		8	1	
103	55	const debris	CBM	TEG/HYP	348	1	scored - quite thick
104	18	garden topsoil	CBM	TEG	640	4	
104	94	garden topsoil	CBM		94	1	?date
104	95	garden topsoil	CBM		17	1	lump
104	244	garden topsoil	CBM		177	1	
104	252	garden topsoil	CBM	TEG	173	2	
104	252	garden topsoil	CBM	IMB	123	2	
104	252	garden topsoil	CBM		124	6	lumps
104	258	garden topsoil	CBM		24	3	
104	260	garden topsoil	CBM		60	6	np date
104	287	garden topsoil	CBM		6	1	
104	288	garden topsoil	CBM		50	5	
105	8	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM	IMB	118	1	
105	8	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		53	4	lumps
105	36	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		0.5	1	
105	39	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		41	1	lumps
105	39	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		32	2	lumps
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM	PILA	982	1	
105	114	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		27	1	lump
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		86	10	
105	191	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		412	19	lumps
105	274	pre 1700 subsoil	CBM		22	2	lump
106	56	layer	CBM	TEG?	178	1	
107	7	post-Ro topsoil	CBM	TEG	307	3	
107	54	post-Ro topsoil	CBM	TEG	464	2	
107	54	post-Ro topsoil	CBM		25	1	lump
108	6	occup layer	CBM		309	1	
108	6	occup layer	CBM		187	1	teg
108	9	occup layer	CBM	IMB	97	1	
108	9	occup layer	CBM		14	1	lump RB finger grooves
108	9	occup layer	CBM		92	1	
108	38	occup layer	CBM	TEG?	77	1	
108	41	occup layer	CBM		396	2	
108	84	occup layer	CBM		24	2	lump
108	89	occup layer	CBM		13	3	
108	89	occup layer	CBM	TEG	121	1	

108	89	occup layer	CBM		32	3	lumps
108	90	occup layer	CBM		16	1	lump
109	103	occup surf	CBM		6	1	
109	236	occup surf	CBM		7	1	
109	320	occup surf	CBM		7	1	lump
110	22	rob layer str 115	CBM		11	3	
110	60	rob layer str 115	CBM		140	6	
110	60	rob layer str 115	CBM		76	7	lumps
110	60	rob layer str 115	CBM		60	3	
110	104	rob layer str 115	CBM		28	1	lump
110	184	rob layer str 115	CBM	TEG	194	3	
110	184	rob layer str 115	CBM		43	6	lumps
110	185	rob layer str 115	CBM		0.5	1	
110	214	rob layer str 115	CBM	TEG	290	1	
110	214	rob layer str 115	CBM		35	3	
110	246	rob layer str 115	CBM	TEG	443	2	
110	246	rob layer str 115	CBM		67	7	lumps
110	247	rob layer str 115	CBM		5	3	
110	349	rob layer str 115	CBM		20	5	
110	397	rob layer str 115	CBM		37	1	
112	377		CBM		28	2	lumps
119	127		CBM	IMB	54	1	
119	128		CBM		20	6	
119	172		CBM	IMB	85	2	
119	172		CBM		188	7	lumps
119	201		CBM		8	2	
119	202		CBM	IMB	126	1	
119	202		CBM	TEG	245	3	
119	202		CBM		18	2	lumps BOX 4
119	231		CBM		?	4	lumps
119	232		CBM		66	11	
119	264		CBM		22	3	
119	369		CBM	IMB	80	1	
119	369		CBM		80	2	
120	45		CBM		11	2	lump
120	156		CBM		745	6	
120	156		CBM		294	21	lumps
120	161		CBM	IMB	210	2	
120	161		CBM	TEG	490	2	
120	161		CBM		330	28	lumps
120	167		CBM	TEG	108	1	
120	167		CBM		32	4	lumps
120	206		CBM	TEG	364	2	
120	206		CBM		48	1	
120	315		CBM	TEG	310	1	concentric finger grooves
120	315		CBM		107	8	lumps

120	381		CBM		25	3	lumps
120	411		CBM	IMB	144	1	
120	441		CBM		21	3	
122	123		CBM	TEG	297	1	
122	123		CBM		49	1	lump
127	19	linear ditch 126	CBM		3	1	
127	23	linear ditch 126	CBM		28	3	
127	23	linear ditch 126	CBM		28	3	
129	111	gully 144	CBM		57	2	lump
145	8	gully 144	CBM	IMB	49	1	
151	33	linear 150	CBM		3	1	
151	76	linear 150	CBM		4	1	lump
157	75	3rd fill linear 156	CBM		26	1	lump
162	80	linear 161	CBM		38	2	lumps
165	83	prim fill pit 163	CBM		2	1	
167	87	ditch 166	CBM		43	6	lumps
179	74	occup surf	CBM		9	1	lump
179	86	occup surf	CBM		23	3	lumps
179	88	occup surf	CBM		28	5	
181	72	ditch 180	CBM		7	1	
186	98	hearth/oven	CBM		164	4	lumps
203	105	fill ?pit 202	CBM		11	1	lump
209	325	fill rob tr 208	CBM		11	1	
216	0		CBM		98	12	lumps
216	226		CBM	IMB	61	1	
216	226		CBM	TEG	206	2	
216	226		CBM		160	9	lumps
250	343		CBM	IMB	337	1	
261	109		CBM		22	3	
261	113		CBM		13	1	lump
261	115		CBM		56	3	lumps
261	115		CBM	TEG	74	1	
261	119		CBM		8	1	lump
264	340		CBM		20	1	
268	406		CBM	TEG?	191	1	
278	267		CBM		3	2	
281	357		CBM	TEG	619	1	
281	357		CBM		16	1	lump impress sandal studs on surface
281	361		CBM	PILA	1021	1	
281	361		CBM	TEG	672	2	
281	361		CBM		763	4	lumps
285	128		CBM		4	2	
302	432		CBM		9	1	
306	443		CBM		2	1	
307	426		CBM	PILAE	2013	2	
1001	0		CBM		292	3	RB?

1002	3		CBM		41	1	lump
1005	8		CBM	IMB	116	1	
1005	8		CBM		54	4	lumps
1008	0		CBM	TEG	453	2	
1008	0		CBM		163	4	lumps
1014	2		CBM		22	2	lumps
1024	6		CBM	IMB	329	4	
1024	6		CBM		16	1	lump
1046	7		CBM	OPSIG	585	2	
102/103	50		CBM	TEG	1299	1	
108/109	152		CBM		5	1	lump
us	0	us	CBM	TEG?	307	2	
US	79	us	CBM	TEG?	233	1	concentric grooving
us	109	us	CBM		7	1	lump
US	125	us	CBM		77	3	NO DATE
103	55	const debris	CBM/FC		1	2	
124	43		CBM/FC		5	2	
124	47		CBM/FC		1	1	
158	35	2nd fill linear 156	CBM/FC		14	4	
167	73	ditch 166	CBM/FC		45	7	lumps
119	127		CBM?		0.5	1	
167	82	ditch 166	CBM?		1	1	
232	247		CBM?		1	1	
US	124	us	CBM?		5	1	
109	5	occup surf	FC		3	2	
125	48		FC		5	1	
164	78	2nd fill pit 163	FC		1	2	
181	72	ditch 180	FC		2	1	
264	341		FC		50	1	
us	121	us	FC		11	1	
120	156		FC VITRF		17	1	
165	83	prim fill pit 163	FC/CBM		3	3	
181	77	ditch 180	FC/CBM		1	1	
102	176	layer	PMCBM		218	2	glazed rt
102	177	layer	PMCBM		160	7	
102	249	layer	PMCBM	BRICK	1565	3	
102	295	layer	PMCBM		27	2	
102	311	layer	PMCBM		132	3	glazed rtile
102	311	layer	PMCBM		44	4	rtile
104	16	garden topsoil	PMCBM		30	2	glazed pmed glazed ridge
104	20	garden topsoil	PMCBM		76	1	t
104	20	garden topsoil	PMCBM		51	3	glazed tile
104	20	garden topsoil	PMCBM		41	1	plain rtile
104	52	garden topsoil	PMCBM		47	1	glaze rt
104	212	garden topsoil	PMCBM		17	2	rtile
104	252	garden topsoil	PMCBM		28	1	

104	288	garden topsoil	PMCBM		34	1	glazed
105	8	pre 1700 subsoil	PMCBM		66	1	tile
105	17	pre 1700 subsoil	PMCBM	floor	224	1	glazed floor tile, plain glazed ridge t
105	39	pre 1700 subsoil	PMCBM		158	2	rtile
105	192	pre 1700 subsoil	PMCBM		46	2	glazedrt
105	192	pre 1700 subsoil	PMCBM		24	1	glazed
105	274	pre 1700 subsoil	PMCBM		34	1	rt
108	6	occup layer	PMCBM		60	2	glazed ridge
110	104	rob layer str 115	PMCBM		49	1	rtile
110	104	rob layer str 115	PMCBM		9	1	
110	184	rob layer str 115	PMCBM		82	2	
110	214	rob layer str 115	PMCBM		78	1	glazed rt
110	214	rob layer str 115	PMCBM		102	2	
110	246	rob layer str 115	PMCBM		112	1	glaz r tile
110	349	rob layer str 115	PMCBM		10	2	
216	0		PMCBM		104	5	glazed rt
216	0		PMCBM		53	2	rtile
216	226		PMCBM		93	2	glazed
281	357		PMCBM		73	1	glazed rtile
281	358		PMCBM		78	1	glazed rtile
1002	3		PMCBM		72	1	glaz rtile
1005	8		PMCBM		66	1	rooft
1024	6		PMCBM		38	1	rooft
1046	7		PMCBM		12	1	glazed rtile
us	0	us	PMCBM		62	1	
us	3	us	PMCBM		2	1	
					4177	70	