Cotswold Archaeology

The Wave
Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm
Over, South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Excavation

for:
The Wave Ltd

CA Project: CR0145
CA Report: CR0145_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-504250

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SUMMARY

Project name:	The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm
Location:	Over, South Gloucestershire
NGR:	358136 182961
Type:	Excavation
Date:	April–July 2018
Planning ref:	South Gloucestershire Council; planning ref: PT13/4756/F
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-504250
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol Museum, Galleries and Archives
Accession Number:	BRSMG 2018/33
Site Code:	WAVE 18

Between April and July 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire. An area of 1.5ha was excavated across the development area, which was divided into three land parcels (Areas 1–3) by extant field boundaries.

A natural north-east/south-west aligned channel ran across the site, filled with a sequence of alluvial deposits. These are identified as being part of the middle and upper Wentlooge sequence of deposits, which characterise the low-lying terrain surrounding the Severn Estuary. The earliest alluvial layers predated the earliest archaeological features at the site. The earliest evidence for human activity occurred during the Middle to Late Iron Age. Gullies, probably associated with structures, were found, which potentially relate to seasonal occupation of the saltmarsh, perhaps for cattle grazing, at this time. The Iron Age pottery assemblage was dominated by handmade locally derived 'calcareous' fabrics of Middle to Late Iron Age date, compatible with assemblages recovered from contemporaneous sites in the surrounding area. A group of three radiocarbon dates provide consistent evidence for activity at the site at some point between the 360s and 170s cal BC.

Most archaeological features dated to the Roman period. Modifications to the layout of enclosures and repeated redigging of ditches indicate two broad episodes of activity. The earliest Roman features (Period 2.1) comprised two rectilinear enclosures. Occupation appears to have intensified from the 2nd century AD onwards (Period 2.2), with the

development of an extensive enclosure system. Most of the pottery assemblage was dominated by local, broadly datable reduced coarsewares; pottery of mid to late 2nd century onwards was also present in significant quantities in the Period 2.2 assemblage. A small number of pottery sherds indicate continued activity into the later 4th century AD, and many coins were recovered as topsoil and subsoil finds, mostly dating to between the later 3rd and 4th centuries AD. A rich artefact assemblage included many unstratified metal finds and coins discovered by metal detection; elements of the assemblage suggest a settlement of some status in the near vicinity. Two Late Roman inhumation burials were identified, and radiocarbon dates indicate that at least one of them had been interred during the early 5th century AD at the earliest. The form of the enclosures at the site and the presence of a droveway leading to the channel, as well as an emphasis on cattle in the meagre animal bone assemblage, may indicate a partial focus on cattle husbandry. However, a mixed economy is indicated by the recovery of charred plant remains, including cereal remains, and the identification of a grain drying oven.

The Late Roman features were subsequently sealed by a further alluvial deposit. This had been cut by a medieval ditch which defined the boundary between two fields containing plough furrows. The only likely feature of post-medieval date was a north-west/south-east aligned ditch which was, aligned with a modern field boundary.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Between April and July 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 358136 182961; Fig. 1), on land previously used as farmland. The work was undertaken at the request of Mick Rawlings of RPS Planning and Development (RPS), acting on behalf of The Wave Ltd.

1.2. The archaeological excavations were required in order to satisfy a planning condition (PT13/4756/F) attached to the development of an artificial surf lake and associated facilities, imposed by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), South Gloucestershire Council (SGC). It was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2018) and subsequent Method Statement (CA 2018), which were approved by Paul Driscoll, Archaeology and Historic Environment Officer (AHEO), SGC.

1.3. Alongside the specifications in the WSI, the archaeological fieldwork also followed *South West Archaeological Research Framework* (Grove and Croft 2012), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014a, updated 2020); *the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015b). It was monitored by Paul Driscoll, including site visits on 25 April, 9 May and 12 June 2018.

The site

1.4. The development site is located on farmland between the B4055 and the village of Easter Compton to the south-west and the hamlet of Over to the south-east (Fig. 1). To the north-west are fields associated with Washingpool Farm and Brynleaze Farm. The Over Brook crosses the development site on a broadly north-west/south-east alignment. Prior to development the site comprised pasture divided by hedges and drainage ditches and lies on the lower slope of a locally high natural ridge (part of the wider Severn Ridge which overlooks the Avon Levels) at approximately 6m aOD.

1.5. Previous site investigations (described in section 2) indicated that the new lake is located just outside the Avon Levels, on slightly higher ground, underlain by sand which is part of the Mercia Mudstone Group, the sand representing the decayed

upper part of the mudstone. The geological survey results suggested that there may also be some glacial head deposits in the south-west part of the development site, but this was not confirmed during the site investigations (RPS 2018). The soils of the site are mapped as slightly acid, loamy and clayey soils, with impeded drainage (Soilscape 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site (along with an additional field located to the north of the site) has previously been the subject of a Heritage Assessment (RPS 2013), geophysical survey (AP 2014) and an archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological borehole survey (WA 2014). The results are summarised below.

2.2. The Heritage Assessment indicated that the development site is located within the North Avon Levels, an area that is considered to have the potential to contain significant archaeological remains due to the presence of deep, often waterlogged, alluvial deposits of Holocene date, known to contain evidence for settlement and other activities from at least the Bronze Age (RPS 2018; RPS 2013).

2.3. The geophysical survey identified a number of large linear and curvilinear anomalies of potential archaeological interest, including some that suggested a possible settlement enclosure (AP 2014; Fig. 2).

2.4. The area of potential settlement identified in the geophysical survey was investigated through a series of evaluation trenches (WA 2014), which revealed features dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, interpreted as a rural settlement of Mid–Late Roman date on the edge of the Avon Levels. The features included ditches and gullies that correlated reasonably well with the anomalies recorded during the preceding geophysical survey, although the survey included features that were not identified during the evaluation (WA 2014; RPS 2018; Figs 2–3).

2.5. The geoarchaeological boreholes and evaluation trenches indicated that the proposed surf lake was located just outside the wetland deposits of the North Avon levels. Saltmarsh deposits of the upper and middle Wentlooge formation were found to be present to the north and west of the surf lake area, with the basal mudstone being encountered at depths ranging from 1m to 3.2m below current ground level. No peats were recorded in any of the boreholes and only one was found to contain a potential stasis horizon sealed beneath 0.85m of upper Wentlooge sediments.

This horizon contained charcoal flecks and may represent the remains of a buried soil on top of the weathered mudstone. Overall, the wetland deposits identified in the boreholes were considered to be of low paleoenvironmental interest, but with the potential to seal buried archaeological remains and potentially preserve waterlogged artefacts and features associated with exploitation of the saltmarsh (WA 2014; RPS 2018).

2.6. While no evidence for Roman settlement had previously been identified within the development area, Roman settlements identified in the vicinity include a small farmstead excavated at Cattybrook, just 1km to the east (Bennett 1980), Lower Knole Farm, 1.5km to the north-east, and Farm Lane, Easter Compton, 1.5km to the south-west (Masser *et al*. 2005); the latter two were both possibly associated with a pattern of 'modification' of the wetland landscape in the Avonmouth Levels in order to control flooding and prevent damage to crops during the Late Roman period (Masser *et al*. 2005, 83–4).

2.7. Alongside farmsteads, higher status Roman villa settlements are also known from within the general area, including examples at Kings Weston (Boon 1950), 7km to the south-west, and the recently excavated sites at Stoke Gifford (Brindle *et al*. forthcoming) and Lyde Green (Hobson and Newman 2021), located 5.5km to the south and 10km to the south-east respectively.

2.8. The closest known major Roman settlement to the site is the Roman port and associated civilian settlement of Abonae, located 8km to the south-west at present day Sea Mills. Abonae probably originated in the mid 1st century AD and military finds link it with the 2nd Augustan Legion based at Caerleon, on the far side of the Bristol Channel (Ellis 1987; Bennet 1985).

2.9. The earthwork remains of medieval and/or post-medieval drainage channels and ridge and furrow agriculture are recorded on aerial photographs of the development area and its surrounding landscape (RPS 2013). Over Court, a building demolished in the 1980s, was located 800m to the south-east of the site; this building was a country house of mid 17th-century date, but is thought likely to have been the site of a medieval manor house (ibid). It is possible that the archaeological evidence for ridge and furrow at the Wave was associated with this medieval manor.

2.10. Over Court Farm and Washingpool Farm were both small farming settlements occupied during the post-medieval period (RPS 2013); land in the development area was principally utilised as farmland associated with these settlements throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, with parts of the current site used as an assault course from 2012 up until the time of the present development.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The aims of the programme of archaeological investigation were to provide additional information regarding the Roman period Avon Level-edge activity and to examine other parts of the site likely to be impacted on by the development.

3.2. The specific objectives were set out in the WSI (RPS 2018) in accordance with the required work agreed between the consultant, Mick Rawlings (RPS), and the curator, Paul Driscoll (SGC). These were to:

- provide further information regarding the nature, character, date and extent of the archaeological remains identified within the surf lake location;
- identify the nature, character, date and extent of archaeological remains within any other part of the development site which may be impacted by the development;
- assess the survival, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological remains;
- ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of the further investigation; and
- prepare an appropriate archaeological archive including the treatment and preservation of any finds, incorporating the material already available from previous archaeological work associated with the planning application for the development.

3.3. Research aims presented in the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2012) of potential relevance to the archaeological works include:

- 17 - Improve the quality and quantity of environmental data and our understanding of what it represents;

- 18 - Target specific soil and sediment contexts for environmental information;
- 23 - Improve our understanding of past climate and sea level changes together with their effects on the peoples' relationships with landscapes and the sea;
- 29 - Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The archaeological evaluation (WA 2014) identified a concentration of Roman remains in the area of the proposed surf lake. With the agreement of the SGC AHEO, a *c*. 1.5ha archaeological excavation area was opened on the proposed site of the surf lake. This was divided into three land parcels by extant field boundaries, referred to as Area 1 (*c*. 0.8ha), Area 2 (*c*. 0.1ha) and Area 3 (0. 4ha) (Figs 2–3).

4.2. The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual v. 5 Survey Manual* (CA 2017a).

4.3. Archaeological excavation commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed (whichever was encountered first). The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the base of archaeological stratigraphy. Archaeological features and deposits were planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2017b).

4.4. Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and structural sequences, with particular emphasis placed upon gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, including the recovery of samples suitable for radiocarbon dating where appropriate, and on upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site.

4.5. The following sampling strategy was employed:

- All funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits were 100% excavated.
- All discrete features (post holes, pits) were sampled by hand excavation to 50% unless their common/repetitious nature suggested that they were unlikely to yield significant new information.
- Linear features (ditches, pathways etc.) and bulk horizontal deposits were sampled to a maximum of 10%.

4.6. Spoil was monitored in order to recover artefacts, including systematic sweeping with a metal detector, and a metal detector was used to scan the stripped surface in order to maximise recovery of metal artefacts. In Area 1, at the south of the excavation area, an alluvial spread (1951) measured at least 50m by 90m across and 0.3m in depth, sealing the Late Roman archaeology (Fig. 3). In this area two test trenches were excavated across the deposit (Figs 3 and 4), revealing continuations of features from other areas. In agreement with Paul Driscoll (SGC), no further excavation was undertaken in this area, with the exception of a 10m by 10m strip over a postulated convergence of ditches.

4.7. Deposits were assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites* (CA 2012). Twelve samples (273 litres of soil) were deemed suitable for sampling and were taken from pits, ditches, postholes, layers, graves and Period 2.2 Oven 6148, which were considered to have potential for characterising the activity. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995). Following completion of the fieldwork, all finds and records were archived in line with standard procedures (CIfA 2014b).

4.8. Following the fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation assessment (PXA) was undertaken, which quantified and assessed the stratigraphic evidence from the excavation. All the artefacts and biological material recovered were fully assessed and recorded during the assessment process and full details can be found within the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (UPD) (CA 2019). The evidence was considered in its local, regional and national context, and a series of updated aims and objectives were compiled. These updated aims and objectives were particularly influenced by research undertaken as part of the Roman Rural

Settlement Project (Allen *et al.* 2016 and 2017; Smith *et al.* 2016; Fulford and Holbrook 2014; 2015; 2018), which presented proposals on the methodologies which should be considered in the future investigation of sites of this type (http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/developer-funded-roman-archaeology-in-britain/methodology-study/).

4.9. The UPD included a second phase of post-excavation analysis, to include stratigraphic analysis and further work on artefacts and ecofacts (biological evidence) of intrinsic interest, with the results to be presented in an excavation report (the current document), and a summary account to be published in the Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

4.10. CA will make arrangements with the Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives (accession no. BRSMG 2018/33) for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CifA 2014b; updated October 2020).

4.11. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix O, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. The excavation revealed evidence for a natural channel, filled with alluvium, which ran on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment across Area 1 (Fig. 3). The channel and associated alluvial deposits were also partially exposed within Area 2. Large-scale, multi-phased activity spanning the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period was identified in Areas 1 and 3. The earliest evidence for activity, during the Middle to Late Iron Age, was represented by a series of sub-circular enclosures. No substantial structural evidence for domestic dwellings was identified, although small circular ditches are potentially of this date based on their spatial and stratigraphic association, and may represent the locations of several roundhouse buildings.

5.2. During the Roman period a small number of linear ditches in Areas 1 and 3 may have related to enclosures and/or drainage. The alignment of the earlier Roman ditches appears to have been respected in the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, with some

recut and others dug on the same alignment, possibly indicating a degree of continuity between the Early and Late Roman periods. The Roman pottery recovered from the site spans the Roman period, with no discernible gaps, supporting the suggestion of continuation (McSloy, Appendix B). During the Mid to Late Roman period a series of irregular enclosures were also constructed, respecting the north-western and south-eastern extent of the channel, with associated ditches, pits and two inhumation burials. A probable corn dryer was also associated with this phase of activity. Medieval features included a probable field boundary and associated furrows, while a single ditch is likely to have been of post-medieval date. Several features had been truncated by disturbance associated with a modern assault course.

5.3. Many finds were recovered, including a large amount of pottery of Iron Age and Roman date, iron slag, worked stone (fragmented quern stones), brooches, rings, coins and other copper alloy objects. A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, although poor preservation caused by the acidic soil conditions meant much was unidentifiable and of limited use for contributing to understanding of the economy of the site. Evidence recovered from environmental samples have indicated that crops were grown nearby, and that a range of local environments were exploited. The principal crop in the Late Roman period was spelt wheat, with some barley and emmer wheat also grown. Crops appear to have been processed on or near the site.

5.4. This section provides an overview of the excavation results. Summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site to be found in Section 6 and Appendices B–H, while details of the environmental samples (paleoenvironmental evidence) are provided in Section 7 and Appendices I–N. Radiocarbon dates are quoted below at the 95.4% confidence level, unless otherwise specified.

5.5. The archaeological evidence from the site has been divided chronologically into five broad periods, 1–5. Contexts have been assigned to these periods based on detailed analysis of the pottery data and their stratigraphic location, spatial distribution and form. Artefactual dating evidence indicates that most of the archaeological activity on the site dates to the Roman period.

- Period 0: Natural deposits and features

- Period 1: Middle to Late Iron Age (*c.* 4th century BC to mid 1st century AD)
- Period 2: Roman
    - Period 2.1: Early Roman (*c.* 1st to 2nd century AD)
    - Period 2,2: Mid to Late Roman (2nd to 4th century AD)
- Period 3: Medieval (12th to 15th century)
- Period 4: Post-medieval
- Period 5: Modern

The archaeological features were generally well-preserved and correlated well with the features identified during the preceding geophysical survey. Medieval or post-medieval plough furrows and modern disturbance of archaeological deposits were identified across the site, truncating the archaeological features to varying degrees. However, the stratigraphy was clear for most features, and it was generally possible to determine stratigraphic relationships with a high degree of confidence. Some features could not be definitively assigned to a period where no dating evidence was available and stratigraphic relationships were lacking.

Period 0: Natural deposits and features (Figs 3–5)

5.6. The natural geology at the site comprised a basal layer of light grey, red and light orange red silt clay with iron mottling and lenses of well-sorted 'pea' gravel (<20mm), possibly representing the upper weathered stratum of the local Mercia Mudstone Group geology (Appendix M). Above the natural sat up to 0.5m of overburden, consisting of topsoil, subsoil and the fills of medieval/ post-medieval furrows.

5.7. Several features that looked archaeological in plan were tested and interpreted as either tree-throw pits or periglacial cracks in the geology. These features were identified throughout Areas 1 and 3, and, with less frequency, in Area 2.

5.8. A natural channel was identified in Areas 1 and 2, aligned north-east/south-west with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. It measured at least 140m in length, 50m in width and 1.3m in depth. The channel was filled with a sequence of deposits, some of which predated the earliest archaeological features at the site (Figs 3–5). The earliest deposit within the channel occurred as a spread of riverine gravel, which occurred intermittently on the base of the natural substrate, measuring up to 0.1m thick. This was overlain by thick deposit of light grey, silty sand alluvium (1949), up to 0.5m deep (Figs 3–5). The only dating evidence recovered from

alluvial layer 1949 consisted of two sherds of broadly dated Roman greyware pottery, although the stratigraphy suggests that these finds are intrusive. Alluvial layer 1949 was sealed by another alluvial deposit (1950), which was a reddish brown silty clay with medium to fine sandy inclusions, measuring up to 0.5m Thick; this alluvial deposit had been cut by the earliest archaeological features identified at the site.

5.9. A monolith sample (samples 10 to 13 inclusive) was taken through the sequence (Fig. 5) and analysis indicated that the layers were alluvial deposits associated with episodes of flooding (Kowalska, Appendix M). Variations in grain size indicate changing energy of deposition. Stone spread 1948 and red alluvium 1950 were recorded within hand excavated slots in the northern extent of Area 1 and within a machine excavated slot in Area 2. Grey alluvium 1949 was not identified in these slots and its absence suggests deposition during separate events.

5.10. At the south of the excavation area, in the southern half of Area 1, a dark grey-brown clayey silt alluvium (1951) sealed the Late Roman (Period 2.2) archaeology. The deposit measured at least 50m by 90m across and 0.3m deep. The deposit was cut by medieval Ditch 24, indicating that the layer formed between the end of the Roman period (from around the turn of the 4th–5th centuries AD) and the medieval period.

Period 1: Middle to Late Iron Age (Figs 6–8)

5.11. The earliest evidence for human activity within the excavation areas was of Middle to Late Iron Age date and comprised a series of gullies, pits and a possible boundary ditch spread across Areas 1 and 3. The majority of the activity lay to the north of the channel but three curvilinear gullies (gullies 1,2 and 27 in Area 1 had been dug into alluvial deposit 1950). The spatial arrangement of the features suggests that this activity may have extended beyond excavation Areas 1 and 3 to the south and west, although the apparent emphasis on the area to the north and west of the channel may suggest the activity was focussed on this slightly higher terrain.

5.12. The form of the gullies suggests that they may have been drainage features associated with circular structures, and domestic activity is suggested by the presence of a small group of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery.

5.13. The assignment of features to Period 1 was based on the recovery of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, found in small quantities in most of the ditches and pits, along with

the stratigraphic relationships of the features. In some cases where no dating or straigraphic evidence was available, the curvilinear form of the gullies has been used to suggest a Period 1 date, as features of Roman periods 2.1 and 2.2 were in general more uniform and of straighter character. The pottery assemblage recovered from Period 1 features is relatively small (63 sherds, approximately 0.4kg) and dominated by handmade locally derived 'calcareous' fabrics. Few identifiable vessel forms were present, but aspects of the pottery are compatible with assemblages recovered from apparently contemporaneous Middle to Late Iron Age sites in the surrounding area. Three radiocarbon determinations obtained from animal bone recovered from two of the gullies and a pit are closely comparable, with date ranges in the 4th to 2nd centuries BC, suggesting activity occurred within the Middle Iron Age. The pottery fabrics and forms are of imprecisely dated types known to persist into the early decades of the Roman period, but no firm evidence for Late Iron Age activity was identified; it is possible that there was a hiatus at this time.

Area 1

5.14. Four curvilinear gullies (1, 2, 26 and 27) and four unenclosed pits (1558, 1722, 1728 and 1735) were identified in Area 1. The focus of activity was spread across a 50m by 30m area on the north side of the channel but pits 1722 and 1735 and gully 27 were situated adjacent to the south-east and south-west boundaries of the excavation area, to the south of the channel.

5.15. Gullies 1, 2 and 26 had been truncated by Roman Period 2.2 ditches and it is likely that they had originally been sub-circular in layout (Fig. 6). Gully 1 was defined by a ditch measuring 0.4m in width and 0.3m in depth, defining an internal diameter of approximately 12m. A possible entrance was indicated by a ditch terminal on the southern side. Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the silty clay fills of the gully. A more refined date for the gully is suggested by a radiocarbon date obtained from a disarticulated animal bone recovered from gully fill 1634, which returned a date range of 366–173 cal. BC (SUERC-83336), providing a *terminus post quem* in the Middle Iron Age, compatible with the earlier range of the pottery.

5.16. Three pits (1624, 1650 and 1652) were identified within the internal area defined by Gully 1. Elongated Pit 1652 measured approximately 1.3m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.1m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a silty fill (1653) from which a sherd of broadly dated Iron Age to 1st century pottery and animal bone were recovered. Pits 1624 and 1650 were both circular in plan

(0.6m in diameter) with gently sloping concave profiles, 0.1m deep. Pit 1624 contained a silty fill (1625) from which animal bone was recovered. A radiocarbon date obtained from a sample of animal bone provided a date range of 365–169 cal. BC (SUERC-83338), compatible with the date from Gully 1. The function of these pits is uncertain.

5.17. At the western extent of Area 1, sub-circular Gully 2 may represent the location of another structure, measuring at least 8m in diameter. The gully appears to have been recut at least twice, implying maintenance over time. The recut gullies shared similar moderately sloping concave profiles and each measured up to 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep. Pottery recovered from the fills of the gullies is compatible with the Middle to Late Iron Age assemblage recovered from Gully 1.

5.18. Gully 26 was situated approximately 10m to the north of Gully 1, just beyond the channel. It appeared to have been of similar form to Gully 1 but was slightly smaller, with an internal diameter of approximately 10m. The gully measured 0.4–0.5m wide and 0.2–0.3m deep, with a south facing entrance apparently indicted by a break in its course, though the feature had been truncated by a Period 2 ditch. While undated, its form and spatial proximity suggests the gully was broadly contemporaneous with gullies 1 and 2.

5.19. Part of a further curved gully (27) was situated approximately 50m to the south-west of Gully 1, but most of it lay beyond the excavation area to the south-west. The gully was narrow (0.3m wide) and shallow (0.1m) and appears to have enclosed an area with an internal diameter of at least 4m. No dating evidence was recovered but the similarity in form between this feature and those to the north suggest it may have formed part of the same activity, and it potentially represented the remains of a circular building.

5.20. Four pits (1558, 1722, 1735 and 1728) were dispersed across Area 1. All were of broadly similar form, with moderate to steeply sloping concave profiles and were approximately 0.3m deep. Pits 1558 and 1728 contained no finds but have been assigned to Period 1 based on their spatial proximity to gullies 1 and 2 respectively. whilst Pits 1722 and 1735 were located approximately 70m to the south-east, on the opposite side of the channel. Pit 1722 contained a sherd of broadly dated late prehistoric pottery while pit 1558 contained a small quantity of wood charcoal, dominated by oak, and charred plant remains indicative of dumped hearth waste.

Consolidation layer 2057

5.21. Layer 2057 was identified within the eastern part of the area, approximately 40m to the south-east of Gully 1. It measured approximately 20m by 15m across and was formed from large, irregular shaped pieces of eroded limestone and sandstone in a dark black/brown clay silt matrix, 0.3m thick. The layer partially covered alluvial deposit 1950 and seems likely to represent an attempt to consolidate soft ground. A group of six broadly dated Middle to Late Iron Age pottery sherds (with no later material present) suggests the layer was contemporaneous with the structures. Stratigraphically, the layer had been cut by Roman Period 2.2 ditches, indicating a relatively early date.

Area 3 (Fig. 6)

5.22. Evidence for settlement was also identified in Area 3, where the truncated remains of at least four curvilinear gullies, interpreted as probable drainage ditches associated with structures, were revealed. Gullies 3 and 4 were sealed by a small patch of locally restricted alluvium, which may have been the result of localised flooding.

5.23. Stratigraphically, the earliest feature identified in this Area 3 was north-west/south-east aligned ditch 8. the feature was defined by two intercutting ditches of similar width (0.4–0.5m) and depth (up to 0.2m), with moderately sloping concave profiles. The feature was at least 17m long; it may have formed part of a small enclosure associated with gullies 3 and 4, located immediately to the south, which appear to have defined at least two successive structures.

5.24. Curvilinear Gully 3 measured 0.7m in width and 0.3m in depth, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The gully appears to have defined an area of approximately 5m in diameter. A possible north-east facing entrance was suggested by a terminus at the gully's west side, although no corresponding terminus was identified to the east. Pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date was recovered from the ditch. A radiocarbon date obtained from animal bone recovered from the gully (fill 6204) provides a date within the range 365–171 cal. BC (SUERC-83337), compatible with the earlier end of the range suggested by the pottery, and with Gully 1 and pit 1624 in Area 1. Broadly dated Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from Gullies 3 and 4.

5.25. Both Gully 3 and Ditch 8 had been cut by Gully 4, although the three features are considered to have been broadly contemporaneous. Gully 4 was defined by part of a badly truncated curvilinear ditch with a postulated internal diameter of approximately 11m. The ditch measured 0.5–1m in width, 0.1–0.4m in depth and had moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The gully had been partially redug on a similar course at least once. The gully contained silty fills, from which broadly dated Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered. A sherd of Roman pottery is considered likely to be intrusive.

5.26. Gully 7 was located towards the south of Area 3 and seemed to extend outside the excavated area; it appears to have had an internal diameter of at least 10m. The gully measured 0.3m wide, 0.2m deep and had a moderately sloping concave profile. Gully 13 was similar in width and depth but appears to have defined a much smaller area of approximately 6m. No dating evidence was recovered from either gully but they have been assigned to Period 1 based on their morphological similarity to other Middle to late Iron Age features. The form of the gullies suggests that they may have been drainage ditches associated with roundhouses.

5.27. An isolated pit (6105) was identified in the centre of Area 3. It was sub-circular in plan and measured approximately 0.9m in length, 0.3m in width, 0.3m in depth. Pit 6105 contained a single, silty fill from which a sherd of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered. The function of the pit is unclear but its proximity to Gully 13 may indicate a relationship.

Period 2: Roman

5.28. The majority of archaeological features within the development site were dated to the Roman period and related activity was found in all three excavation areas. Activity appears to have occurred throughout the Roman period, between the 1st and 4th centuries AD. Two distinct periods of activity, 2.1 and 2.2, are suggested on the basis of the stratigraphy. These periods are tentatively assigned to the Early Roman (Period 2.1) and Mid to Late Roman (Period 2.2) periods, although precise dating was hindered by a scarcity of well-dated ceramics and pottery recovered from both stratigraphic periods was broadly similar. The pottery from the site in general spans the 1st to later 3rd and 4th centuries AD (McSloy, Appendix B), with most of the material dating to the 2nd and later 3rd to 4th centuries. A relatively large coin list from the site spans the 2nd to late 4th centuries, though very few coins were recovered as stratified finds.

Period 2.1: Early Roman (mid 1st to mid 2nd century) (Fig. 9)

5.29. The earliest Roman features comprised ditches associated with two rectilinear enclosures (9 and 10) in the northern half of Area 3 (Fig. 9).

5.30. Pottery (75 sherds, 0.78kg) and animal bone (63 fragments, 0.35kg) was recovered from ditches associated with Enclosures 9 and 10 but the small quantities involved imply peripheral activity, with a settlement core presumably situated further to the west of Area 3. Very few internal features were identified within the enclosures aside from a small number of pits and postholes, and the enclosures possibly functioned as small fields or paddocks.

5.31. The pottery from Period 2.1 features was mostly only broadly datable as Roman although some refined dating was provided by micaceous greywares which suggest a mid 1st to late 2nd-century date range. Later Dorset black-burnished ware and Central Gaulish samian was also present but these sherds may represent intrusive pottery incorporated during intensive ditch digging at the site during the later Roman Period 2.2 occupation.

Enclosures 9 and 10 and sub-enclosure 12 (Fig. 9)

5.32. Enclosures 9 and 10 were defined by a series of broadly aligned north-west/south-east ditches. The ditches measured approximately 0.6m in width and 0.2m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and concave bases. The enclosures appear to have been 35m wide and at least 40m long, although their western boundaries were not identified within the excavation area. A 15m wide gap in the eastern boundary of enclosure 9 is likely to represent an entrance. No southern boundary ditch was identified for Enclosure 10, perhaps having been lost to truncation from Period 2.2 ditches. The ditches associated with both enclosures contained silty fills from which pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD was recovered.

5.33. Ditches 6 and 11 were in parallel positions against the north-east boundaries of Enclosures 9 and 10 respectively, and may represent broadly contemporaneous but slightly different iterations of the enclosures. The alluvial deposits within the channel may indicate that the site was prone to flooding; the enclosure ditches may have silted up quickly, requiring redefinition within a relatively short space of time. A sherd of broadly datable Roman pottery was recovered from the single silty clay fill of Ditch 11 but the lower fill of Ditch 6 produced a sherd of presumed residual Middle to Late Iron Age pottery.

5.34. A possible sub-enclosure in the interior of Enclosure 10 was indicated by the L-shaped layout of Ditch 12. The ditch was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with a gradually sloping concave profile. Eight sherds (0.06kg) of broadly dated Roman pottery were recovered from its single fill. A short, truncated ditch (6023) in Enclosure 9 could represent a further sub-enclosure or internal partition.

5.35. A number of pits (6016, 6030, 6053, 6127,6281 and 1722) and two possible postholes (6062 and 6191) were present in and around the enclosures. Although they were not dated by artefacts, they are considered to be potentially contemporaneous. The function of these features is uncertain; most were under 0.1m in depth and contained sterile silty clay fills.

Period 2.2: Mid to Late Roman (mid 2nd to 4th century AD) (Figs 10–16)

5.36. Activity within the excavation areas appears to have intensified from the late 2nd century AD onwards, with the development of an extensive system of ditches and enclosures in Areas 1 and 3. Modifications were also made to the Period 2.1 enclosures in Area 3, but their layout was largely retained. Many of the ditches assigned to this period were identified during the preceding geophysical survey.

5.37. The main focus of activity appears to have been towards the west and south sides of Areas 1 and 3, respectively. The Period 2.2 activity was accompanied by a significant increase in pottery (1467 sherds, 17kg) and animal bone (850 fragments, 9.8kg), suggesting the presence of domestic activity in the near vicinity.

5.38. The pottery assemblage indicates that activity took place between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, and pottery consistent with this date range was recovered from many of the Period 2.2 ditches. Most of the assemblage was dominated by local, broadly datable reduced coarsewares, but pottery more precisely dated to the mid to late 2nd century onwards was also present in significant quantities, including white-painted Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, New Forest finewares, Central Gaulish samian and Dorset Black-burnished ware. Seventy seven coins were recovered, mostly as topsoil and subsoil finds within Areas 1 and 3, with the large majority being copper alloy-denominations struck in the later 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

Boundary ditches 14, 15 and 16 (Figs 10–13)

5.39. The channel in Area 1 was flanked by three ditches, which appear to represent an effort to define the channel and presumably had associated banks intended to prevent flooding. No clear evidence for any such banks was identified, however.

Ditch 14 defined the northern extent of the channel while ditches 15 and 16 defined its southern boundary in Area 1. They appeared to continue on the same course beyond the excavation area to the north-east and were partially observed in Area 2 (Fig. 10). Ditch 14 continued into Area 3. The ditches had each been recut several times, implying rapid silting and maintenance. The largest of the ditches measured approximately 1.8m to 2.1m in width and 0.8–1.0m in depth (Fig. 11, sections CC and DD). The ditches had moderate to steeply sloping sides with concave bases and contained silty fills from which 3rd to 4th-century pottery was recovered. A radiate coin of Carausius was recovered from fill 1595 of Ditch 16, which appears to have been a late recut of Ditch 15. The coin provides a terminus post quem of AD 286–293 (Ra. 37, Fig. 21), suggesting the ditches were being maintained at least up to the end of the 3rd century AD, and probably into the 4th century. The complex system of recuts, particularly for Ditch 14, where at least five episodes of recutting were identified, suggests seasonal re-cutting of the ditches. Although stratigraphicaly complex, the ditches are considered likely to have been broadly contemporaneous; later Roman pottery was recovered from all of them. Ditch 15 had been cut by the western extent of Enclosure 17, situated immediately to the south-east, which appears to have been sited in direct reference to the position of the ditches.

5.40. At the south of Area 1, Period 2.2 features had been sealed by a post-Roman alluvial spread (1951) (see section 4.6), which measured at least 50m by 90m across and 0.3m in depth (Figs 3–4). This layer was not fully removed, although traces of ditches were revealed beneath the alluvium. It is possible that these features represented attempts to prevent the channel from silting up, although not enough of the ditches were exposed for their precise character to be determined.

5.41. Beyond the channel to the north-west, Ditch 14 appeared to define the northern boundary of a drove-way towards the channel, suggesting it may have been utilised for watering livestock. The droveway measured 5m wide and was bounded to the south by ditches associated with what may have been a large enclosure, Enclosure 18. The droveway was at least 80m long and followed a broadly north-west/south-east aligned course across Area 3, extending beyond the excavation area to the west. Half-way along a series of intercutting ditches had been dug across the corridor of the trackway (Ditch group 32). They were 0.4–0.8m wide and all were under 0.1m deep (Fig 12, section EE). Their function is uncertain but they may

represent localised attempts at drainage. At a late stage the droveway appears to have been blocked at the western end during modifications to the enclosure layout in Area 3 (Ditch 33).

Enclosure 17 and Ditch 20

5.42. Enclosure 17 was situated on the south side of Ditch 15 and had been partially dug into it. The enclosure was on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment and defined a sub-rectangular area measuring approximately 25m long and 17m wide. The enclosure ditch itself was approximately 1.1m wide, 0.2m deep and contained mainly silty fills from which 3rd to 4th century AD pottery was recovered. The enclosed area was divided by broadly north-east/south-west aligned ditch 1668, which measured approximately 1.3m in width and 0.3m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base; however, its stratigraphic relationship with the enclosure was not determined and it may have been a drainage ditch associated with a slightly different episode of activity. A 1st to 3rd century plate brooch with enamelled 'serpentine' design was recovered from this ditch (Ra. 22; No. 11, Figs 20 and 23), though as brooches potentially had long use-lives this does not represent secure dating evidence.

5.43. Ditch 20 may have formed the north-eastern corner of an enclosure which was only partially exposed in plan at the southern limit of excavation in Area 1. Like many other ditches at the site, it had been recut several times. the largest iteration of the ditch measured 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep. All recuts had moderately sloping sides and concave bases, and contained silty fills containing 3rd to 4th century AD pottery.

5.44. Apparently contemporaneous ditches 34 and 35 were identified immediately to the south-east of Ditch 20 and could represent boundaries associated with further enclosures situated outside the excavated areas.

Enclosure 18

5.45. On the opposite side of the channel, at the north west side of Area 1 and extending into Area 3, was the north-eastern corner of what appears to have been a large sub-rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 18; Fig. 10). The enclosure was formed by a series of intercutting ditches along a north-west/south-east axis. The largest of them measured approximately 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 7, section AA, cut 1753). All ditches had moderately sloping sides and concave bases. The recutting of the ditches was noted to be most intensive along the north-eastern boundary of the

enclosure, possibly indicating that this area was prioritised for maintenance. The upper fills of all ditches and re-cuts associated with this enclosure contained notably more abundant finds than other parts of the site, including pottery, a fragment of rotary quern stone and fragments from a possible loom weight (fill 1945 of Ditch 1944). This may suggest that Enclosure 18 was associated with a settlement core which lay just outside the excavated areas, perhaps to the south-west.

5.46. The exposed part of the interior of Enclosure 18 contained several ditches on varying alignments, suggesting relatively intensive activity within the enclosure. Many of the ditches had been recut multiple times, and like the enclosure boundaries, are suggestive of continued maintenance and development over time. Pottery of Mid to Late Roman date was recovered from most of these ditches although it was insufficiently closely dated to allow distinct phasing of the individual ditch elements. A fragment from the upper stone of a rotary quern was recovered from the fill (1982) of ditch 1981 (Fig. 13), suggesting crop processing took place nearby. Other domestic activities may be suggested by a possible loom weight fragment (from fill 1945 of Ditch 1944), although as these are usually regarded as being of Iron Age or Early Roman date, if its identification is correct it may represent a residual find.

5.47. Several ditches possibly associated with Enclosure 18 curved outside the area of excavation to the south-west and suggest the continuation of features within the enclosure to the south. The function of the ditches is uncertain. They may have been drainage gullies associated with a building or perhaps defined sub-enclosures or partitions within the main enclosure. A fragment of daub with wattle impressions (from fill 1976 of Ditch 1975) may suggest a timber framed building lay nearby. The ditches cut an intermittently preserved deposit of compacted silty clay (6253), which possibly represented an occupation deposit, although no clear evidence was recovered to indicate a domestic origin for the layer.

5.48. Five pits (1697, 1699, 1966, 2058 and 2127) within the interior and to the north of Enclosure 18 were not dated by artefacts but have been tentatively assigned to the same period based on their spatial association, although given their proximity to the earlier Period 1 enclosures, it is possible that some are earlier in date.

Enclosures 23 and 28

5.49. Period 2.1 Enclosures 9 and 10 were remodelled as Enclosures 23 and 28 during Period 2.2. The new enclosures were on broad north-west/south-east alignments and occupied the area to the north of Ditch 14 in the northern half of Area 3. The existence of further enclosures to the north of Enclosure 23 is suggested by the continuation of the enclosure's western boundary beyond the excavation area. Enclosures 23 and 28 appear to have measured 24–28m in length and at least 26m in width. Their boundaries had been formed by several intercutting ditches on broadly similar alignments. The ditches measured approximately 1m wide and 0.3m deep, with silty fills containing 3rd to 4th century AD pottery (Fig. 14, section FF). Two north-west/south-east oriented ditches within Enclosure 23 possibly represent internal divisions within the enclosure.

5.50. Within southernmost Enclosure 28, a narrow, sub-rectangular feature (6148) was identified, interpreted as a grain drying oven. The oven measured 2m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.1–0.33m deep (Fig. 15) and contained a series of distinct shallow fills (0.1m thick) with large stone inclusions. The sides of the feature had been scorched. A charcoal rich layer covered the entire base of the oven and this produced a large assemblage of charred plant remains, predominantly of spelt, with traces of emmer and barley, some weed seeds and sapwood oak charcoal (Appendices K and L). Chaff dominated the charred plant remains recovered from the feature's south-east end, which was probably the location of the stokehole The oven chamber was most likely situated at the deeper (0.33m in depth) north-west end. The composition of the assemblage of charred plant remains suggests that the oven was used for the drying and/or parching of crops, and the material probably represents a number of firing events. The presence of some germinated grains and coleoptile fragments were noted amongst the assemblage but occurred in insufficient quantities to provide convincing evidence for the use of the oven in the malting and brewing process (Appendix K).

5.51. A small assemblage of Mid to Late Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of the oven. Pottery recovered from the latest fill in the feature (6155) dates from the 12th to 14th century AD and must represent intrusive material incorporated when the oven was truncated at its eastern end by a medieval or post-medieval plough furrow.

5.52. Large quantities of carbonised cereal remains and wood charcoal were recovered from the eastern boundary ditch of Enclosure 23. The assemblage was dominated

by chaff and most likely represents crop processing waste from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form (Appendix K). The charcoal comprised a range of wood species, dominated by oak but also including hazel, hawthorn group, ash and blackthorn/cherry and is consistent with mixed fuel refuse (Appendix L).

Inhumation burials 2050 and 6235

5.53. The backfill of one of the earliest ditches associated with the northern boundary of Enclosure 18 had been cut by two inhumation graves, which each contained a skeleton (SK2050 and SK6235). Both burials had been placed on the south-west side of the enclosure ditch, against the boundary, and appear therefore to have been placed with reference to the boundary ditches. It is likely that they were associated with a settlement core located towards the south-west (Figs 13 and 16).

5.54. Grave 2049 was situated in Area 1. It contained the poorly preserved remains of an adult who had been placed in a supine position, their head at the north-west end of the grave, facing east. Four nails (Ras 179–183 and 185) recovered from the grave suggest that the individual had been interred within a wooden coffin. Bone preservation was poor, although a radiocarbon date from one of the bones provided a date range of 401–543 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-83331), within the very Late Roman or Early post-Roman period. At 68.2% confidence the dating can be refined to AD 411–543 cal. AD In the absence of any clearly identified Early Medieval activity within the development site, it is likely that the burial was of a similar date to Enclosure 18, suggesting the enclosure remained extant beyond the end of the 4th century AD.

5.55. Grave 6234 was situated approximately 40m to the north-west of grave 2049, in Area 3. It contained the skeleton of a male (SK6235) of a mature to older age range (Appendix J), which had been buried on a north-west/south-east alignment. The individual had been placed prone, with arms bent at the elbows, across the front of the body. The individual's position may suggest burial in a tightly bound funerary shroud. Eighty-six hobnails were recovered from the area of the feet and indicate the individual had been buried with hobnailed footwear (McSloy, Appendix D). A radiocarbon date on bone from the skeleton provided a date range of 247–404 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-83335). At 68.2% probability the date range is refined to 253–377 cal. AD, suggesting that although it was probably also Late

Roman, this burial may not have been precisely contemporaneous with SK2050, potentially having been buried decades earlier.

Period 3: Medieval (12th to 15th century AD) (Fig. 17)

5.56. In the southern half of Area 1 a dark grey-brown clayey silt alluvium 1951 sealed the Late Roman Period 2.2 archaeology (Appendix M). The deposit had probably developed over a considerable time, between the post-Roman and medieval periods, as it had been cut by medieval Ditch 24 (described below), which contained 13th to 15th-century pottery.

5.57. As in Area 1, much of the southern third of Area 3 was sealed by post-Roman alluvial spread 6283 (equivalent to 1951 in Area 1), which was up to 0.3m deep. A similar layer also partially covered the north-west end of Ditch 14/which probably accumulated following the abandonment of the ditches.

5.58. Running through the centre of the channel in Area 1, cutting post-Roman alluvium 1951, medieval Ditch 24 was orientated on a north-east/south-west alignment (Fig 17). It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and measured approximately 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two silty clay fills; the primary fill contained pottery dating to the 13th to 15th century. Four lead or tin alloy studs were also recovered from the ditch and were most likely from leather straps (Appendix D).

5.59. Plough furrows to the west (north-east/south-west aligned) and east (north-west/south-east aligned) appeared to respect the course of Ditch 24 and it is likely to have formed part of a boundary with associated headlands. Plough furrows were also identified in Areas 2 and 3 and their shared orientation suggests that they formed part of the same arable system as the north-east/south-west furrows in Area 1. The alignment of the plough furrows is broadly consistent with the orientation of the field system depicted in the earliest Ordnance Survey map (the 25 inch 1873 to 1888 series), suggesting that this pattern of agricultural land use may have influenced the layout of the field system in the post-medieval and modern periods.

Period 4: Post-medieval

5.60. The only likely feature of post-medieval date was north-west/south-east aligned Ditch 25, located towards the northern end of Area 3. This was stratigraphically the latest feature in the area, cutting all plough furrows, and was aligned with a modern field boundary ditch separating Areas 1 and 3. This ditch is interpreted as

contemporaneous with the modern boundary ditch based on its orientation and spatial relationship, although no dating evidence was recovered.

Period 5: Modern

5.61. Small-scale disturbance associated with a modern assault course (Fig. 3) in use between 2012 and the commencement of the development was identified throughout Area 1.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. The recovered finds are listed in the table below. Details can be found in Appendices B to H.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late Prehistoric	100	657
	Roman	1526	17900
	Medieval and later	16	261
	Total	1642	18,818
Lithics	Worked	2	12
Metal finds	Copper alloy	61	-
	Iron	113	-
	Lead/lead alloy	37	-
Coins and tokens	Roman	77	-
	Medieval and later	10	-
CBM	Brick or tile, land drain	2	24
Fired Clay/daub	All	23	113
Stone	Worked	3	2071
Industrial waste	Metalworking and fuel ash	-	419

6.2. The finds assemblage comprises late prehistoric, Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional and Roman pottery, metalwork, coins, ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay, stone and industrial waste. A relatively small component of the pottery assemblage is of Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional date, with the remainder dominated by late prehistoric (predominantly Iron Age) and Roman material. The small quantity of CBM was too fragmentary to identify to form but appears to be of medieval and later date.

Pottery

6.3. Late prehistoric (Iron Age) pottery amounted to 100 sherds (657g). The assemblage was well broken-up, the mean sherd weight being 6.8g. All sherds are of handmade types, with 'calcareous' fabrics (including fully 'leached' type VES) making up the majority. Most or all material is likely to be of local origin. The small assemblage is consistent in its composition with other Middle to Late Iron Age groups from the area; the same tradition of typically plain globular-bodied vessels in handmade calcareous fabrics is known to persist into the early decades of the Roman period and is known across the wider area.

6.4. The Roman component of the pottery assemblage accounted for 1526 sherds (17.9kg). The identified pottery types range in date across the 1st century AD through to the later 3rd and 4th centuries. The better chronological indicators in the assemblage are provided by traded finewares/specialist wares, such as Late Roman types from Oxfordshire and the New Forest. Among the coarsewares useful dating indicators come from the Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) and from the micaceous greywares (GW2/3), which date from *c.* AD 150/180. Overall, the assemblage is reflective of the known patterns of pottery supply in the area, although some more unusual occurrences such as the South Gaulish samian (LGF SA) and Caerleon ware (CAR RS) are noteworthy. The presence of both types may perhaps be explained by the site's proximity to the port site at Sea Mills (approximately 8km to the south-west), where imported types are prominent, particularly in the period up to the earlier 2nd century. The samian and other finewares however form only a small minority of the assemblage (the samian component amounts to 1.5% by count), the bulk of material being composed of coarsewares, supplied from a range of local and regional sources.

Lithics

6.5. The two flints potentially provide evidence of prehistoric activity somewhere near the site, although they are residual and cannot be closely dated; the evidence for alluvial activity across many parts of the site mean they may have been washed in from elsewhere.

Metal finds

6.6. Some 211 items of metal (1103g), comprising 113 of iron, 61 of copper alloy and 37 or lead or lead alloy were recorded. The large majority of the assemblage was made up by metal-detected items from unstratified deposits but, nonetheless, provides

clear evidence for significant activity in the Roman, medieval and later periods. Items such as the brooches contribute to the understanding of the site's chronology, implying significant activity in the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD.

6.7. Most of the recovered non-ferrous objects (brooches, finger rings, buckles, a bracelet, spoons, lead weights, an awl and an arm from tweezers) were related to personal adornment and dress, the largest number (15) consisting of brooches. Most notable were two enamelled brooches both of uncommon form, one modelled on the rectangular military shield in use across the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. Iron hobnails of the kind commonly used in the construction of Roman-period footwear were also present, the majority (86) derived from an inhumation. Other noteworthy finds were the arm portion from a copper alloy cast figurine, an uncommon find from the region and a possible indication of ritual-related activity on the site, and a buckle. The Hawkes and Dunning's Type IIA (Ra. 132) buckle is similarly of interest, one of a number of recent finds from the area which potentially points to the presence of the late 'military'.

Coins and tokens

6.8. Seventy-seven Roman coins were recovered, comprising a single silver denarius and 76 copper alloy issues. Only two coins were recovered from archaeological features, an illegible radiate or nummus and a radiate of Carausius. The remainder came from topsoil or subsoil layers or were unstratified. The coins range in date from the mid 2nd century AD to the late 4th century AD. The earliest coin is an *as,* probably of Antoninus Pius and dating to the period AD 138 to 161. The latest coin is a nummus of the House of Valentinian dating to the period AD 379 to 383 (Ra. 106). Despite this chronological range, the majority of coins date to the late 3rd and 4th century AD, with a significant peak in the period AD 296 to 348 (Reece periods 15 to 17).

6.9. The group of medieval and post-medieval coins and tokens is small, and their recovery from subsoil deposits offers little secure dating evidence for the site. Nonetheless, the group of coins and tokens provides broad evidence for commercial activity in the vicinity of the site during these periods.

CBM, fired clay and worked stone

6.10. No ceramic brick or tile dating to the Roman period was identified and the two fragments (24g) appear to be intrusive finds of post-medieval and modern date. The

excavation produced 23 fragments of fired clay (113g). The material consists mainly of small fragments in poor condition, preserving no diagnostic features, but one fragment of possible burnt daub, with a rod-like wattle impression, was identified. Fragments from a possible loom weight of Iron Age or Early Roman date were also recovered.

6.11. The excavation produced three pieces of worked stone (2071g), comprising a possible whetstone, possible roofing material of Roman or medieval date and the upper stone from a rotary quern of Roman type.

Industrial residues

6.12. The group of industrial residues (419g) is small and includes a very high proportion of material that has no demonstrable link to metalworking (or other specific high-temperature crafts or industries). A quantity of fuel ash was recorded from the earliest (Iron Age) deposits and represents a non-metallurgical waste material formed in a fire, probably resulting from inorganic elements in the 'fuel' surviving as vitrified ash.

6.13. The presence of several fragments of ironworking slag demonstrates that some working of iron took place. The fragments of ironworking debris are small and lack any distinctive morphology that would allow the recognition of a particular sort of ironworking. It is not possible to rule out either iron smelting or iron smithing. The recovery of small fragments of vitrified ceramic lining material suggests that a hearth or furnace was built nearby for ironworking. Nevertheless, the small amount of ironworking debris suggests that this was not a socially or economically important activity.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices H to N (including radiocarbon dating).

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	340	-
Environmental samples	Bulk soil samples	12	273-
	Monolith samples	4	-
Human bone	Inhumation burials	2	-

Animal bone

7.2. A small assemblage of approximately 340 fragments of animal bone was recovered from features spanning the Middle Iron Age to Late Roman periods. The majority came from Roman features. Bones were generally in fair to poor condition, which may produce a bias in favour of the larger bones of cattle and horse over smaller animals and the porous bones of juveniles. Cattle bones were most commonly recorded, followed by sheep/goat then horse with a few bones of pig and dog also recovered. Unsurprisingly for such a small assemblage there were few potential metrical or mortality data.

Human bone

7.3. Two inhumation burials were recovered from the site; both were aligned north-west/south-east and had been buried against the same boundary ditch. SK2050 (grave cut 2049) had been laid in a supine extended position with the head on its left side. SK6235 (grave cut 6234) had been buried in a prone position, with arms bent at the elbows across the front of the body. It was slightly better preserved than SK2050, but also heavily fragmented.

Plant macrofossils

7.4. As a result of the assessment of nine of the 12 samples taken from the site, the charred plant assemblages from a total of four of these samples were subjected to further analysis. Three of these samples were from Period 2.2 (Mid to Late Roman) Oven 6148 and one sample was from Period 2.2 Enclosure 23, both in Area 3.

7.5. During the Mid to Late Roman period at the site, the main crop appears to have been spelt wheat, while some barley and emmer wheat was also present. There is an indication that the crops were being processed on site, being stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form before being used as required. The oven may have been used for both the parching of crops, which had already been processed by winnowing, threshing and sieving, and for the drying of cleaned grain to harden it prior to milling. It appears likely that the level of crop processing on the site was enough to support the local settlement rather than being at a large enough scale to be a production site with surpluses. No exotic species were recovered.

7.6. There is an indication of the exploitation of a number of different environments from the weed seeds assemblage, with some species such as clover favouring lighter drier calcareous soils, and others like curled dock (Rumex crispus), sedge (Carex

sp.) and club-rush (Schoenoplectus lacustris) being typical of damper soils. There is also an indication of the exploitation of hedgerow/woodland edge environments typical of species such as hazelnut (Corylus avellana), sloe (Prunus spinosa) and hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna). These assemblages add to the wider picture of the nature of the landscape and environmental practices in the area during the Roman periods.

Charcoal

7.7. Four bulk samples (8–40 litres in vol.) were investigated for wood charcoal, from three Period 2.2 Late Roman features, including Pit 1558 (sample 16), Oven 6148 (samples 4 and 6) and the ditch defining Enclosure 23 (6007; sample 14). All four samples produced well preserved wood charcoal and all were dominated by oak, and those from Pit 1558 and Oven 6148 contained oak exclusively. Other species present in the ditch defining Enclosure 23 include blackthorn/cherry, hawthorn group, hazel, alder/hazel and ash.

7.8. Together, the samples produced a similar but narrower range of taxa compared with other sites in the region. Fast grown oak sapwood may have been selected for specific purposes but what these were remains unclear. Use of good quality wood fuels seems to have been important.

Lithological analysis of monoliths

7.9. Four monolith samples were taken from the natural channel deposit which ran through the site. The sediment sequence from the fill of the natural channel can be interpreted as alluvial deposits associated with probable flooding of the area in the past. Variations in grain size indicate changing energy of deposition. The deposits appear to represent elements of the Middle and Upper Wentlooge sequence, which consist of sediments of high tidal mudflats and saltmarsh environments with peats overlain with estuarine alluvium (Allen and Scaife 2010; BGS 2022).

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The aims and objectives set out in section 3 have been met. The site is now understood to have been occupied between the Middle Iron Age and Late Roman periods when the low-lying wetland landscape of the Avon Levels became increasingly exploited. The archaeological evidence during both periods appears to have been associated with rural activity, perhaps with a pastoral emphasis, with the surrounding saltmarsh utilised for the grazing of cattle. The evidence from the site

contributes considerably to our understanding of the development of the relationship between humans and the dynamic environment of the Avon Levels.

8.2. Much of the significance of the site at Over lies in its geographical position. The site is located on the Avon Levels, 5km to the east of the River Severn, and it is part of a broader low-lying wetland landscape surrounding the Severn Estuary (Fig. 22). This wetland landscape has seen considerable attention in recent years, as it has become recognised that much of the levels are represented by a thick, uniform post-glacial sediment sequence of estuarine mineral sediments and peats known as the Wentlooge Formation, where high tides created mudflats and saltmarsh environments (Allen and Scaife 2010, 5). The evidence for human activity on the Avon Levels is inextricably linked with this evidence for tidal marine transgression.

8.3. As described in Section 2, previous investigations including geoarchaeological boreholes and evaluation trenches had suggested that the proposed surf lake at Over was located just outside the wetland deposits of the North Avon levels, and while saltmarsh deposits of the upper and middle Wentlooge formation were found to be present to the north and west of the surf lake area, these were not anticipated within the excavation area itself (WA 2014; RPS 2018). However, while the modern topography of the site is essentially flat, upon excavation a channel filled with alluvium was identified running through the site along a north-east/south-west alignment. The lower levels of alluvium within this channel were found to predate the earliest archaeological features identified at the site.

8.4. The two major alluvial deposits within the channel, 1949 and 1950, seem almost certainly to be part of the wider pattern of alluvium seen across the Avon Levels, representing repeated marine transgressions during tidal flooding of this localised channel of lower terrain within the site, along alluvial or estuarine inlets (Allen and Scaife 2010, 101). The deposits would seem to fit with those of the middle Wentlooge formation, which typically occur between -1 to +3–4m aOD and consist of greenish grey sandy to clayey silts deposited between *c.* 5500 and *c.* 250 cal BC) Allen and Scaife 2010, 5). Similar channels amid 'islands' of higher terrain were identified at nearby Hallen Marsh, 4.5km to the south-west (Gardiner *et al*. 2002; Allen and Scaife 2010, 54–9).

8.5. Alluvial deposit 1950 had been cut by the earliest archaeological features at the site, which comprised a series of curvilinear gullies, pits and ditches. The curvilinear

gullies are interpreted as drainage gullies associated with the remains of up to seven structures, ranging from between around 4m and 10m in diameter; at least some, if not all, are likely to have been domestic houses. The recutting of some of the gullies, particularly those associated with structure 2, suggests maintenance or re-establishment over time. While badly truncated and incomplete, the form of the structures at Over are broadly comparable with structures identified at Hallen Marsh, where a group of roundhouses of Middle Iron Age date were also found to cut middle Wentlooge deposits (Gardiner *et al*. 2002; Allen and Scaife 2010, 54–9). Iron Age pottery and radiocarbon dates from the settlement at Hallen Marsh indicated activity between 390 and 110 cal BC (Allen and Scaife 2010, 98).

8.6. Relatively little pottery was recovered from the Period 1 features at Over, but where present the pottery all appears to be of Middle to Late Iron Age in date. The three radiocarbon dates from Period 1 features are very consistent, all falling between the 360s to 170s cal BC, suggesting activity at some point between the mid 4th and early 2nd centuries BC. These dates are consistent with those from Hallen Marsh, indicating that the settlements were at least broadly contemporaneous.

8.7. These dates are consistent with a more general pattern in the Middle Iron Age, particularly from the 4th/3rd centuries BC, when there was expansion into previously underutilised zones of the landscape, especially into the wet marshy landscapes of the Avon, Gwent and Somerset Levels (Moore 2006, 72). Indeed, there is little evidence for any Iron Age activity in the Avon levels earlier than in the Middle Iron Age (Allen and Scaife 2010, 101). This expansion may be a response to climatic changes linked to a slight decrease in sea level, which facilitated environmental change from saltmarsh to grassland pasture, opening these areas up to exploitation (Allan and Scaife 2010, 66), but also a result of increasingly complex, larger societies, which required the Avon Levels to be utilised (ibid. 103).

8.8. The economic base of the Period 1 site at Over is uncertain. Evidence from Hallen and Northwick suggests that the low-lying Avon Levels were used seasonally during the summer for sheep and cattle pasture in the Iron Age, with little evidence for arable cultivation (Moore 2006, 84; Gardiner *et al.* 2002; Allen and Scaife 2010). The distribution of the Iron Age structures at Over, which were focussed on Area 3 and towards the west side of Area 1, appear for the most part to have been concentrated on the somewhat higher terrain to the west of the channel, and a similar pattern was identified at Hallen Marsh (Allen and Scaife 2010, 55). It is

possible that these ‘islands’ in the Avon Levels were being exploited during pastoral transhumance on a seasonal basis, and that the settlement at Over was not a permanent one. Such an interpretation might be supported by the relative scarcity of Iron Age material culture recovered, with only 100 sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery recovered from the site. It is unclear whether the individual structures at the site were precisely contemporaneous, or whether they represent new buildings constructed on repeat visits to the same location. The apparently small size of some of the structures, especially those represented by gullies 3 and 27, perhaps reflects the small-scale and temporary nature of activity at the site. There is no evidence to indicate that the Iron Age settlement was ever furnished with any major enclosure.

8.9. It is uncertain whether the Middle Iron Age activity at the site persisted into the Late Iron Age. The Iron Age pottery from the site is imprecisely dated; while the pottery types are known to persist into the early decades of the Roman period there is no firm evidence for Late Iron Age activity at the site, and it is possible that there was a hiatus at this time.

8.10. By the Early Roman period the site had become the focus for a group of enclosures although it is uncertain whether this represented direct continuity from the Iron Age activity. A small group of ‘transitional’ Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery of probable 1st century AD date, along with two brooches which probably date from the mid 1st century AD suggest activity at this time, but the bulk of the pottery assemblage from the site is of 2nd to 4th century date.

8.11. While the dating is imprecise, the earliest phase of enclosures at the site appear likely to have been established in the later 1st or 2nd centuries AD. The scarcity of features attributed to Period 2.1 in Areas 1 and 2 suggest that the enclosures in Area 3 represented peripheral activity, perhaps as stock enclosures associated with a settlement located outside the excavated area to the west.

8.12. At some stage, possibly during the 2nd century AD, the enclosures were redefined and a series of ditches were dug which appear to have defined the channel. These features were maintained and adapted over what seems to have been a considerable period, seemingly into the 4th century. The amount of material culture recovered suggests a domestic core lay close by, possibly to the south-west in Enclosure 18.

8.13. The other enclosures at the site may have performed a range of functions, and at least some may have served as paddocks. At the west of the site, a wide droveway appears to have led down to the channel, which was possibly utilised to water livestock. While animal bone was not well represented and poor preservation may have created a bias towards larger species, cattle were the most frequently encountered animal bones recovered from the site, so do appear to have been the most important domestic animals represented at the site. This repeats the pattern seen in the Severn Estuary region more generally, and the use of such floodplains for cattle husbandry during the Iron Age and Roman periods is now well recognised (Allen 2017, 91–2). The enclosures at the site evidently extended outside the areas of excavation, and it is possible that the site was similar to a Late Iron Age to Early Roman settlement excavated at Thornhill Farm in Gloucestershire, 60km to the east in the Upper Thames Valley, where a series of conjoined rectilinear enclosures were interpreted as being associated with extensive livestock management (Jennings *et al*. 2004). The low-lying landscape may have been less suitable for the rearing of sheep, which are more susceptible to infestation by parasites such as liver fluke (Allen 2017, 92).

8.14. Not all of the settlement was exposed, but its apparent form, consisting of a series of conjoined enclosures and an associated droveway, is consistent with interpretation as a farmstead of 'complex form', as defined by the Roman Rural Settlement Project (Smith *et al*. 2016). The evidence for increasing activity at the site during the 2nd century AD, when the main ditched enclosure system and droveway at the site seems to have first been established, is in keeping with a recognised trend for dramatically increased numbers of such settlements during the early 2nd century (Smith 2016, 152), which appears closely linked with the need to produce surplus in order to meet the requirements of the large military garrison in the province, as well as an increasing urban population. One of the characteristic features of such sites is the use of ditched internal sub-divisions to create distinct areas, which often appear to have been dedicated to discrete activities (Allen and Smith 2016, 28). While there is relatively little evidence to indicate discrete activities within the individual enclosures, the presence of drying Oven 6148 in Enclosure 28 indicates that this enclosure was used for the processing of arable crops (chiefly spelt wheat) at some stage.

8.15. Indeed, while the site's topographic position and emphasis on cattle in the animal bone assemblage may suggest a pastoral focus, the economy of the site may have been somewhat mixed. It is unclear precisely where the crops were grown, however. Weed seeds amongst the charred plant assemblages suggest that a number of different environments were being exploited, including both damper soils and lighter drier calcareous soils. It is possible that some crops processed at the settlement were grown in the Avon Levels and others perhaps in fields occupying the nearby higher terrain overlooking the Levels just to the east.

8.16. Roman settlements identified in the vicinity of Over include a small farmstead excavated at Cattybrook, just 1km to the east (Bennett 1980) (which also included a drying oven), Lower Knole Farm, 1.5km to the north-east, and Farm Lane, Easter Compton, 1.5km to the south-west (Masser *et al*. 2005); the latter were both possibly associated with a pattern of 'modification' of the wetland landscape in the Avonmouth Levels in order to control flooding and prevent damage to crops during the Late Roman period (Masser *et al*. 2005, 83-4). The intensive ditch digging at Over in the later Roman period would appear to represent part of this wider pattern, and appears related to an attempt to control flooding of the local channel which ran through the site.

8.17. Slightly further afield, a number of other Roman period rural sites are also now known from the Bristol area, many of which have been discovered during archaeological work associated with the expansion of Bristol's suburbs. It is likely, however, that the presence of the important Roman port and associated small town at Sea Mills, just 8km to the south-west of Over, also influenced the density of settlement in its hinterland.

8.18. A particularly dense concentration of sites is recorded from Bradley Stoke, 4km to the east of Over. None are well understood, but several have produced evidence for rectangular buildings on masonry foundations and beam slots for timber buildings (Great Meadow, Bradley Stoke; Tavener *et a*l. 1997), along with field boundaries (Willow Brook Centre; Simmonds 2011), a possible waterhole (Bradley Stoke Way; Samuel 2002) and a stone-lined well (Brook Way; Hart 2010).

8.19. At Stoke Gifford, 5km to the south-east, multi-roomed masonry buildings and stone-walled yards and paddocks have been recorded at Sandringham Road (Parker 1978) and Bailey's Court Farm (Russell 1989), and the latter site produced a small

finds assemblage suggestive of a settlement of considerable status, including brooches, finger rings with intaglios, glass beads and bone hair pins, with coins and pottery indicating occupation between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. A recently excavated site at Winterbourne, 7km to the south-east, produced evidence for a domestic enclosure with evidence for crop processing, associated with a coaxial field system, with evidence for hedged boundaries (Cook *et al*. in press). Substantial high-status Late-Roman villas are also known from nearby, including at Kings Weston (Boon 1950), 7km to the south-west, and the recently excavated site at Stoke Gifford (Brindle *et al*. forthcoming). None of these sites existed in a vacuum, and the settlement at Over was part of a well-established and densely populated network of local rural sites; the site at Over may have been interconnected with these other sites, its use perhaps varying in intensity during different seasons, as cattle were transported from higher sites on the limestone ridge overlooking the Avon Levels during summer months to take advantage of the rich pasture. The evidence for small finds from the site, including small numbers of brooches, finger rings and coins, together with small quantities of 'imported' pottery including samian and amphorae, suggest a settlement very much linked in with the social and commercial networks of the period (e.g., Brindle 2018).

8.20. During the Late Roman period two adult inhumation burials were interred at the site. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the first of these burials, which had been buried within a prone position, perhaps within a burial shroud, was interred between the early 3rd and early 5th century AD (SUERC-83335). The second burial, possibly a mature or elderly male, had been placed in a supine position and was probably interred between the early 5th and mid 6th century AD (SUERC-83331). The two burials may not have been precisely contemporaneous but both appear to have been placed with reference to the latest iteration of the north-eastern ditch defining Enclosure 18, suggesting that this remained a meaningful boundary at least up until the beginning of the 5th century, and possibly for some considerable period beyond. Evidence for potential continued activity into the 5th century was also identified recently at the Roman villa site at Stoke Gifford (Brindle *et al.* forthcoming), and evidence for continuity into the 5th century at Roman rural sites in the region is not unusual. The placement of the burials adjacent to field boundaries, respecting their alignment, is a familiar aspect of Roman rural burials (Smith 2018, 245). While the bones were in poor condition and fragmentary, evidence for joint disease and localised soft tissue trauma in prone burial SK6235 suggests that this individual had

experienced a hard, active life. It is possible that these burials, apparently on the outskirts of a settlement, were in some way socially marginalised, and it has often been suggested that prone burials in particular may in some cases represent a particular way of treating individuals who occupied the fringes of society (Philpott 1991, 74–5; Smith 2018, 229).

8.21. A relatively large quantity of coins and metal small finds were recovered from the site, mostly found with the aid of a metal detector; most were recovered from spoil and topsoil deposits and very few were recovered from stratigraphically secure contexts. While unstratified, there was a clear concentration of finds within the channel, towards the south of Area 1. These objects may represent accumulated material washed into the channel from a nearby settlement focus during flooding episodes, and it is possible that their distribution was affected by the effects of medieval ploughing at the site (discussed below). Less prosaic explanations also exist, however. It is possible, for instance, that the channel became a focus for the ritual deposition of objects, and that the coins, brooches and other objects recovered from this area represent votive offerings. Watery locations, including wells and natural features, were frequently the focus for ritual expression in the Iron Age and Roman periods (Smith 2018, 152). Several objects interpreted as potential votive offerings were recovered from a canalised palaeochannel at a Roman site at Whaddon, Cheltenham, presenting a possible parallel (Brindle *et al.* 2021). At Whaddon, it was speculated that the significance of the palaeochannel may have been linked to its location at a liminal zone between the upper slopes of Cleeve Hill and the Cotswolds and the Severn Vale to the west (Brindle *et al.* 2021, 153). Given the evidence for episodic flooding of the channel at Over, it is possible that its dynamic and changing nature led to its imbuement with supernatural or divine meanings, perhaps also linked with the liminal, seasonally changing landscapes of the Avon Levels. The arm fragment from a figurine of an unknown deity (Ra. 38) certainly hints at some form of religious activity at the site, though its recovery by metal detector from a heap of the stripped subsoil hinders further interpretation.

8.22. Following the Roman activity at the site, the channel running through the site continued to be filled with alluvial deposits (1951) during flooding events, and the deposits appear to be consistent with those of the Upper Wentlooge formation, which developed from the Late Iron Age onwards, though at different times in different places (Allen and Scaife 2010, 80). The evidence for medieval plough

furrows associated with ridge-and-furrow arable farming indicate that climatic change had by this point made arable cultivation viable across much of the site. The location of Ditch 24, which ran through the course of the channel, cutting alluvial deposit 1951 is of interest. The differing alignments between the ridge and furrow to the north and west and the south and east of this ditch indicate that this ditch formed an important boundary between fields during the medieval period. The precise location of this boundary seems certain to have been influenced by the localised, low-lying topography of the channel, which likely continued to be prone to flooding events, and Ditch 24 likely performed an important drainage function. The alignment of the plough furrows is broadly consistent with the orientation of the field system depicted in the earliest Ordnance Survey map (the 25 inch 1873 to 1888 series), suggesting that this pattern of agricultural land use may have influenced the layout of the field system in the post-medieval and modern periods. The evidence for arable farming at the site during the medieval period and beyond was perhaps associated with the 17th century Over Court and the postulated medieval manor house that preceded it (RPS 2013).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins, assisted by Gary Baddeley, Sam Bateman, Nathan Chinchen, Matthew Coman, Jack Harrison, Christina McClean, Richard Scurr, Alex Stephens, Maddie Stephens, Kinga Werner and Holly Young. This report was written and compiled by Tom Brindle and Jo Barker. The pottery and metal finds reports were written by Ed McSloy, the Roman coins report by Philippa Walton, the medieval and post-medieval numismatics report by Ruth Beveridge, the lithics report by Jacky Sommerville, the worked stone, CBM and fired clay reports by Ioannis Smyrnaios, and the industrial debris report by David Dungworth. The animal bone was reported on by Matilda Holmes and the human bone report was written by Sharon Clough. Plant macrofossils were reported on by Sarah Wyles and the charcoal report was written by Shelia Boardman. Agatha Kowalska undertook the lithological analysis of the environmental monolith samples. Radiocarbon dating was carried out by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) and reported on by Emma Aitkin. The report illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill, and is to be deposited with Bristol Museum, Galleries and Archives (accession number BRSMG 2018/33). The

fieldwork was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman and the post-excavation programme was managed by Dr Tom Brindle.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, loose clay silt	20m	1.8m	0.11m	4	
201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, compact silty clay	20m	1.8m	0.34m	3	
202	Layer		Natural	Mottled orange grey silty clay	20m	1.8	>0.01m	0	
203	Cut		Paleochannel	Steep sided paleochannel, base not found due to depth of bulk	>1.8m	11.06m	0.90m	0	
204	Fill	203	Fill of paleochannel	Mid greyish brown, compact silty clay	>1.8m	11.06m	0.26m	0	
205	Fill	203	Fill of paleochannel	Light orange grey, compact clay	>1.8m	0.38m	0.34m	0	
206	Fill	203	Fill of paleochannel	Mid orange grey, compact clay	>1.8m	2.84m	0.26m	0	
300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.25m	4	
301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown, firm silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.15m	3	
302	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown firm clay	25m	>1.8m	>0.01m	0	
303	Fill	304	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey, soft silty clay	>1.8m	0.85m	>0.01m	4	
304	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, not excavated	>1.8m	0.85m	>0.01m	4	
400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, loose clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.22m	4	
401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey red, compact silty clay	25m	>1.8	0.03m	0	
402	Cut		Gully	E-W aligned linear gully, gently sloping sides with concave base	>1.8m	0.40m	0.08m	0	
403	Fill	402	Sole fill of ditch	Mid greyish red, compact silty clay	>1.8m	0.40m	0.08m	0	
404	Cut		Furrow	NE-SW aligned furrow	25m	>1.34m	0.08m	3	
405	Fill	404	Sole fill of furrow	Mid grey brown, compact clay silt	25m	>1.34m	0.08m	3	
500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.26m	4	
501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.11m	3	
502	Layer		Natural	Light brown orange, silty clay	25m	>1.8m	>0.01m	0	
503	Cut		Furrow	NE-SW aligned furrow	>1.8m	2.1m	0.19m	3	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
504	Fill	503	Sole fill of furrow	Light brown grey, silty clay	>1.8m	2.1m	0.19m	3	
600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, friable silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.26m	4	
601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.39m	3	
602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown, firm clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.01m	0	
700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, soft clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.26m	4	
701	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown, soft clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.16m	3	
702	Layer		Natural	Light brown red, soft silty clay	25m	>1.8m	>0.01m	0	
800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, soft silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.27m	4	
801	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.11m	3	
802	Layer		Natural	Light brown red soft silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.01m	0	
900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown soft silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.22m	4	
901	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.15m	3	
902	Layer		Natural	Light brownish grey, soft clay silt	25m	>1.8m	>0.01m	0	
1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, loose clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.15m	4	
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, soft clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.14m	3	
1002	Layer		Natural	Light blueish grey, firm silt clay	25m	>1.8m	>0.01m	0	
1003	Fill	1004	Sole fill of furrow	Light orange brown, firm silt clay	>1.8m	3.06m	0.21m	3	
1004	Cut		Furrow	NE-SW aligned furrow	>1.8m	3.06m	0.21m	3	
1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, loose clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.19m	4	
1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, loose clay silt with orange clay inclusions	25m	>1.8m	0.02m	3	
1102	Layer		Natural	Mid orange grey, compact silt clay	25m	>1.8m	>0.01m	0	
1103	Cut		Furrow	NE-SW aligned furrow	>1.8m	1.32m	0.06m	3	
1104	Fill	1103	Sole fill of furrow	Mid orange grey, compact silt clay	>1.8m	1.32m	0.06m	3	
1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, loose clay silt	25m	>1.8m	0.32m	4	
1201	Layer		Natural	Light pinkish grey, compact silt clay	25m	>1.8m	>0.01m	0	
1202	Cut		Furrow	Furrow	>1.8m	1.02m	0.03m	3	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1203	Fill	1202	Sole fill of furrow	Light grey brown, soft silt clay	>1.8m	1.02m	0.03m	3	
1204	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with a concave base	>1.8m	2.02m	0.56m	4	
1205	Fill	1204	Fill of ditch	Light reddish grey, soft silty clay	>1.8m	0.96m	0.22m	4	
1206	Fill	1204	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, soft silty clay	>1.8m	2.02m	0.40m	4	
1207	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with a concave base	>1.8m	1.40m	0.58m	4	
1208	Fill	1207	Fill of ditch	Light grey red, soft silty clay	>1.8m	1m	0.30m	4	
1209	Fill	1207	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish red, soft silty clay	>1.8m	1m	0.29m	4	
1210	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey, soft silty clay	>1.8m	3.10m	0.14m	4	
1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay	25m	>1.8m	0.10m	4	
1301	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	25m	>1.8m	0.12	3	
1302	Layer		Natural	Light brown red, soft clay silt	25m	>1.8m	>0.01	0	
1500	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey brown, soft silt clay	/	/		4	
1501	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey, soft silt clay	/	/		5	
1502	Layer		Natural	Natural substrate	/	/		0	
1503	Fill	1504	Sole fill of pit	Mid brownish grey, firm silt clay	2.05m	0.46m	0.12m	2.2	LC1-C2
1504	Cut		Pit	Elongated pit, gently sloping sides with a concave base	2.05m	0.46m	0.12m	2.2	
1505	Fill	1506	Fill of pit	Mid brownish orange, friable silt clay	1.23m	0.43m	0.12m	2.2	
1506	Cut		Pit	Elongated pit, moderately sloping sides with an uneven base	1.23m	0.43m	0.12m	2.2	
1507	Fill	1509	Fill of posthole	Mid brown grey, firm silt clay	0.40m	0.37m	0.10m	2.2	
1508	Fill	1509	Fill of posthole	Mid orange brown, friable silt clay	/	0.20m	0.10m	2.2	
1509	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole, moderately sloping with a concave base	0.40m	0.37m	0.14m	2.2	
1510	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, shallow sided with a flat base	1m	1.95m	0.12m	3	
1511	Fill	1510	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, friable silt clay	1m	1.95m	0.12m	3	LC1-C2
1512	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, gently sloping sides with a concave base	1m	2.36m	0.43m	3	
1513	Fill	1512	Fill of ditch	Light pink grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.84m	0.18m	3	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1514	Fill	1512	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	2.36m	0.29m	3	MC13-LC15
1515	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides with a concave base	1m	1.38m	0.42m	2.2	
1516	Fill	1515	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	1.08m	0.22m	2.2	
1517	Fill	1515	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	1.38m	0.24m	2.2	
1518	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping ditch	1m	0.66m	0.23m	2.2	
1519	Fill	1518	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.66m	0.23m	2.2	
1520	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, moderately sloping sides with a flat base	1.85m	0.90m	0.16m	2.2	
1521	Fill	1520	Fill of pit	Mid red brown, friable silt clay	1.55m	0.46m	0.09m	2.2	
1522	Fill	1520	Fill of pit	Dark brown grey, friable silt clay	1.85m	0.76m	0.14m	2.2	
1523	Cut		Ditch	Concave sides with a flat base	2.92m	1.31m	0.21m	2.2	
1524	Fill	1523	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, silt clay	2.92m	1.31m	0.21m	2.2	RB
1525	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, gently sloping with a flat base	1m	1.54m	0.29m	3	C12-C14
1526	Fill	1526	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.54m	0.29m	3	
1527	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides	1m	0.99m	0.12m	3	
1528	Fill	1527	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, compact sand clay	1m	0.99m	0.12m	3	RB
1529	Cut		Posthole	Oval posthole, concave base with a concave base	0.72m	0.48m	0.26m	0	
1530	Fill	1529	Fill of posthole	Dark grey brown, compact silt clay	0.72m	0.48m	0.26m	0	
1531	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, gently sloping with flat base	1m	1.10m	0.16m	2.2	
1532	Fill	1531	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.10m	0.16m	2.2	LC3-C4
1533	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, steep sided with a concave base	0.54m	0.45m	0.19m	2.2	
1534	Fill	1533	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.54m	0.45m	0.19m	2.2	
1535	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, shallow sided with a flat base	1m	0.90m	0.06m	2.2	
1536	Fill	1535	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.90m	0.06m	2.2	C2-C4
1537	Fill	1535	Stone surface	Small stone metaled Layer/surface	1m	0.90m	0.06m	2.2	
1538	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch terminus, moderately sloping sides with a rounded base	1m	0.88m	0.14m	2.2	
1539	Fill	1538	Fill of ditch	Light grey pink, compact silt clay	1m	0.88m	0.14m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1540	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderate sloping sides and rounded base	1m	1.03m	0.30m	2.2	
1541	Fill	1540	Fill of ditch	Grey orange, compact silt clay	1m	1.03m	0.30m	2.2	C3-C4
1542	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, gently sloping and a concave base	1m	1.14m	0.19m	2.2	
1543	Fill	1542	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.14m	0.19m	2.2	
1544	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, concave sides, and concave base	0.74m	0.45m	0.13m	0	
1545	Fill	1544	Fill of pit	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	0.74m	0.45m	0.13m	0	
1546	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, convex sides, and an uneven base	0.94m	0.28m	0.18m	0	
1547	Fill	1546	Fill of pit	Orange grey, compact clay	0.94m	0.28m	0.18m	0	
1548	Cut		Pit	Oval /pit, moderately sloping sides, and a concave base	0.93m	0.66m	0.16m	0	
1549	Fill	1548	Fill of pit	Orange grey, compact clay	0.93m	0.66m	0.16m	0	
1550	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, moderately sloping and concave base	0.30m	0.30m	0.08m	0	
1551	Fill	1550	Fill of pit	Black orange, compact clay	0.30m	0.30m	0.08m	0	
1552	Cut		Tree hole/bowl	Irregular tree throw, irregular sided and base	1.20m	0.73m	0.09m	0	
1553	Fill	1552	Fill of tree hole/bowl	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	1.20m	0.73m	0.09m	0	
1554	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, gently sloping and concave base	0.30m	0.45m	0.07m	0	
1555	Fill	1554	Fill of pit	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.30m	0.45m	0.07m	0	
1556	Cut0		Pit	Oval pit, gently sloping and concave base	0.26m	0.34m	0.10m	0	
1557	Fill	1556	Fill of pit	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	0.26m	0.34m	0.10m	0	
1558	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, steep sided and flat base	0.83m	0.78m	0.13m	2.2	
1559	Fill	1558	Fill of pit	Grey orange, compact silt clay	0.83m	0.78m	0.13m	2.2	
1560	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and concave base	1m	0.40m	0.14m	2.2	
1561	Fill	1560	Fill of ditch	Grey orange, compact clay	1m	0.40m	0.14m	2.2	RB
1562	Cut		Tree hole/bowl	Irregular tree throw, irregular sides, and base	1m	1.48m	0.18m	2.2	
1563	Fill	1562	Fill of tree hole/bowl	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.48m	0.18m	2.2	C12-C14
1564	Cut		Hollow	NW-SE aligned linear hollow, gently sloping side and a concave base.	1m	3.77m	0.29m	0	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1565	masonry		Make-up/levelling	Small cobbled stones, forming potential metalled surface	1m	3.77m	0.29m	1	
1566	Fill	1564	Fill of hollow	Mid orange grey, compact silt clay	1m	3.77m	0.29m	2.2	MC3-C4
1568	Fill	1569	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, firm silt clay	2m	1m	0.29m	2.2	
1569	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	2m	1m	0.29m	2.2	
1570	Fill	1571	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, firm silt clay	/	0.55m	0.47m	2.2	
1571	Cut		Ditch	Steep sided and concave base	/	0.55m	0.47m	2.2	
1572	Fill	1574	Fill of pit	Mid brown grey, firm silty clay	0.47m	0.35m	0.12m	2.2	
1573	Fill	1574	Fill of pit	Mid brown orange, friable silt clay	0.47m	0.35m	0.12m	2.2	
1574	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, moderately sloping sides and concave base	0.47m	0.35m	0.12m	2.2	
1575	Fill	1578	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, firm silt clay	2m	1.16m	0.42m	2.2	C3-C4
1576	Fill	1578	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, firm silt clay	1m	1.03m	0.38m	2.2	MC3-C4
1577	Fill	1578	Fill of ditch	Mid red orange, compact clay silt	1m	0.89m	0.36m	2.2	C3-C4
1578	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, steep sided and concave base	2m	0.92m	1.57m	2.2	
1579	Fill	1582	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, firm silt clay	2m	1.46m	0.60m	2.2	RB
1580	Fill	1582	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown, firm silt clay	1m	0.43m	0.24m	2.2	RB
1581	Fill	1582	Fill of ditch	Mid red orange, compact silt clay	1m	0.32m	0.18m	2.2	
1582	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a concave base	2m	1.46m	0.80m	2.2	
1583	Fill	1584	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown, firm clay	0.15m	0.08m	0.12m	0	
1584	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, steep sided and concave base	0.15m	0.08m	0.12m	0	
1585	Fill	1589	Fill of ditch	Mid orange grey, firm silt clay	1m	0.39m	0.47m	2.2	RB
1586	Fill	1589	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown, firm silt clay	1m	0.51m	0.11m	2.2	
1587	Fill	1589	Fill of ditch	Mid blue grey, firm clay	1m	0.42m	0.03m	2.2	
1588	Fill	1589	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown, firm silt clay	1m	0.71m	0.13m	2.2	
1589	Cut		Ditch	Cut of linear ditch	1m	0.71m	0.68m	2.2	
1590	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.06m	0.34m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1591	Fill	1590	Fill of ditch	Light red brown, soft clay silt	1m	1.06m	0.34m	2.2	RB
1592	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and a concave base	1m	3.02m	0.68m	2.2	
1593	Fill	1592	Fill of ditch	Light red brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.88m	0.12m	2.2	
1594	Fill	1592	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown, soft silt clay	1m	1.98m	0.22m	2.2	C3-C4
1595	Fill	1592	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	3.02m	0.36m	2.2	MC3-C4
1596	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch/paleochannel, concave base	1m	9.60m	0.84m	0	
1597	Fill	1596	Fill of ditch	Light red brown, soft silt clay with stone	1m	9.60m	0.20m	0	
1598	Fill	1596	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, soft silt clay	1m	9.60m	0.40m	0	
1599	Fill	1596	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	9.20m	0.32m	0	
1600	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear feature, moderately sloping sides with a flat base	1m	14.18m	0.48m	1	
1601	Fill	1600	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, majority of fill contain sub-angular stones	1m	9.25m	0.18m	1	LIA-C1
1602	Fill	1600	Fill of ditch	Mid brown red, friable silt clay	1m	14.18m	0.37m	1	
1603	Fill	1600	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silt clay	1m	13.62m	0.28m	2.1	C3-C4
1604	Cut		Ditch	Cut of curvilinear, moderately sloping sides and a rounded base	1m	0.29m	0.11m	1	
1605	Fill	1604	Sole fill of ditch	Orange grey, compact sand clay	1m	0.29m	0.11m	1	
1606	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and a flat base	1m	1.10m	0.48m	2.2	
1607	Fill	1606	Fill of ditch	Grey orange, compact silt clay	1m	1.10m	0.23m	2.2	MC3-C4
1608	Fill	1606	Fill of ditch	Orange grey, compact silt clay	1m	1m	0.25m	2.2	C3-C4
1609	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	1m	0.44m	0.19m	2.2	
1610	Fill	1609	Sole fill of ditch	Brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.44m	0.19m	2.2	
1611	Cut		Tree hole/bowl	Oval tree hole/bowl, irregular sides and base	0.76m	1.07m	0.21m	0	
1612	Fill	1611	Fill of tree hole/bowl	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	0.76m	1.07m	0.21m	0	
1613	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.41m	0.15m	1	
1614	Fill	1613	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.41m	0.15m	1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1615	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.32m	0.16m	2.2	
1616	Fill	1615	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.32m	0.16m	2.2	
1617	Cut		Ditch	E-W ditch aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sided and concave base	1m	0.68m	0.25m	1	
1618	Fill	1617	Ditch	Light brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	0.68m	0.25m	1	
1619	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, steeply sided and concave base	0.73m	0.97m	0.10m	2.2	
1620	Fill	1619	Sole fill of pit	Dark orange grey, compact silt clay	0.73m	0.97m	0.10m	2.2	C3-C4
1621	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, gently sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.48m	0.27m	2.2	
1622	Fill	1621	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	0.48m	0.22m	2.2	
1623	Fill	1621	Fill of ditch	Dark orange grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.48m	0.05m	2.2	C3-C4
1624	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, gently sloping sides and concave base	0.68m	0.57m	0.10m	1	
1625	Fill	1624	Sole fill of pit	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	0.08m	0.57m	0.10m	1	
1626	Cut		Pit	Moderately sloping sides and concave base	1.40m	0.58m	0.16m	0	
1627	Fill	1626	Fill of pit	Light orange grey, soft sandy silt	1.40m	0.37m	0.08m	0	
1628	Fill	1626	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown, soft silty clay	1.40m	0.50m	0.09m	0	
1629	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.97m	0.29m	1	
1630	Fill	1629	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	0.97m	0.29m	1	
1631	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ring ditch, gently sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.87m	0.16m	1	
1632	Fill	1631	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft	1m	0.87m	0.16m	1	
1633	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.66m	0.24m	1	
1634	Fill	1633	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.66m	0.24m	1	LIA-C1
1635	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch	1m	0.68m	0.23m	1	
1636	Fill	1635	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.68m	0.23m	1	
1637	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.57m	0.70m	1	
1638	Fill	1637	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.57m	0.20m	1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1639	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.62m	0.23m	1	
1640	Fill	1639	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.62m	0.23m	1	LIA-C1
1641	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Light to mid orange brown, friable sandy silty clay				1	Late prehistoric
1642	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	2.20m	0.38m	2.2	
1643	Fill	1642	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silty clay	1m	2.20m	0.38m	2.2	C3-C4
1644	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, steep sides and concave base	1m	0.40m	0.39m	2.2	
1645	Fill	1644	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown blue, compact sandy clay	1m	0.40m	0.39m	2.2	C2-C3
1646	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.04m	0.44m	2.2	
1647	Fill	1646	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silty clay	1m	1.04m	0.44m	2.2	C2-C4
1648	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.46m	0.46m	2.2	
1649	Fill	1648	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, compact silty clay	1m	1.46m	0.46m	2.2	MC3-C4
1650	Cut		Pit	Elongated in plan gently sloping sides and concave base	1.22m	0.63m	0.07m	1	
1651	Fill	1650	Sole fill of pit	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1.22m	0.63m	0.07m	1	
1652	Cut		Pit	Elongated in plan, moderately sloping side and concave base	1.34m	0.40m	0.11m	1	
1653	Fill	1652	Sole fill of pit	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1.34m	0.40m	0.11m	1	Late prehistoric
1654	Fill	1657	Fill of ditch	Light orange grey, moderate clay silt	1m	1.95m	0.37m	2.2	C2-C4
1655	Fill	1657	Fill of ditch	Light grey, moderate clay silt	1m	2.50m	0.24m	2.2	RB
1656	Fill	1657	Fill of ditch	Mid orange grey, soft clay silt	1m	0.85	/	2.2	C2-C4
1657	Cut		Ditch	Moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	2.50m	0.60m	2.2	
1658	Fill	1660	2nd fill of ditch	Orange brown, moderate clay silt	1m	0.75m	0.30m	2.2	
1659	Fill	1660	1st fill of ditch	Light orange grey, soft clay silt	1m	0.45m	0.10m	2.2	RB
1660	Cut		Ditch	Moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.75m	0.45m	2.2	
1661	Fill	1662	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey, moderate clay silt	1m	0.80m	0.50m	2.2	RB
1662	Cut		Ditch	Steep sides and concave base	1m	0.80m	0.50m	2.2	
1663	Fill	1664	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, moderate clay silt	0.70m	1.08m	/	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1664	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch, steep side and flattish base	0.70m	1m	0.35m	2.2	
1665	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch	1m	0.91m	0.30m	1	
1666	Fill	1665	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	0.91m	0.30m	1	
1667	Layer		Layer	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay	0.50m	8m	0.12m	2.2	RB
1668	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, gently sloping sides, concave base	4.70m	1.30m	0.25m	2.2	
1669	Fill	1668	Sole fill of ditch	Dark grey, compact clay	4.70m	1.30m	0.25m	2.2	
1670	Cut		Pit	Rounded in plan, gently sloping sides and concave base	1.10m	1.40m	0.20m	2.2	
1671	Fill	1670	Sole fill of pit	Dark grey, compact clay	1.10m	1.40m	0.20m	2.2	
1672	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.14m	0.98m	2.2	
1673	Fill	1672	1st fill of ditch	Light grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.14m	0.22m	2.2	MC3-C4
1674	Fill	1672	2nd fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown, friable silty sandy clay	1m	0.80m	0.14m	2.2	
1675	Fill	1672	3rd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	0.90m	0.32m	2.2	RB
1676	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch	1m	0.56m	0.10m	2.2	
1677	deposit		Layer	Grey brown, friable clay	1m	0.26m	0.04m	2.1	
1678	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.02m	0.28m	2.2	
1679	Fill	1678	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.02m	0.28m	2.2	RB
1680	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, gently sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.82m	0.12m	2.2	
1681	Fill	1680	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	0.82m	0.12m	2.2	RB
1682	Fill	1686	1st fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, moderate silty clay	1m	1.60m	0.25m	2.2	RB
1683	Fill	1686	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, moderate clay silt	1m	1.80m	0.30m	2.2	
1684	Fill	1686	3rd fill of ditch	Mid grey orange, moderate clay silt	1m	1.25m	0.15m	2.2	Late pre/Early RB
1685	Fill	1686	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, moderate silty clay	1m	0.80m	0.14m	2.2	
1686	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, steep sides and flattish base	1m	1.80m	0.70m	2.2	
1687	Fill	1689	2nd fill of ditch	Mid grey, moderate clay silt	1m	0.70m	0.18m	2.2	RB
1688	Fill	1689	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey, moderate clay silt	1m	0.30m	0.08m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1689	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, linear in plan, steep sides and concave base	1m	0.70m	0.28m	2.2	
1690	Fill	1691	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, moderate clay silt	1m	0.74m	0.20m	2.2	LIA-C1
1691	Cut		Ditch	Steep sides and flattish base	1.15m	0.74m	0.20m	2.2	
1692	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, sharp sides and concave base	1.61m	1.41m	0.78m	0	
1693	Fill	1692	1st fill of pit	Mid grey orange, friable silty clay	0.80m	1.41m	0.13m	0	
1694	Fill	1692	2nd fill of pit	Mid orange grey, friable silty clay	1.40m	1.33m	0.62m	0	
1695	Fill	1692	3rd fill of pit	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	0.52m	0.22m	0	
1696	Fill	1697	Sole fill of pit	Dark brown grey, firm silty clay	0.48m	0.45m	0.14m	2.2	
1697	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	0.48m	0.45m	0.14m	2.2	
1698	Fill	1699	Sole fill of pit	Dark brown grey, firm silty clay	0.76m	0.37m	0.11m	2.2	RB
1699	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, gently sloping sides and flattish base	0.76m	0.37m	0.11m	2.2	
1700	Cut		Pit	Ovoid shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and irregular base	1.04m	0.53m	0.13m	0	
1701	Fill	1700	Sole fill of pit	Mid orange grey, compact silty clay	1.04m	0.53m	0.13m	0	
1702	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, steep sides and concave base	1m	1.32m	0.50m	2.1	
1703	Fill	1702	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.02m	0.22	2.1	C2
1704	Fill	1702	2nd fill of ditch	Dark grey, friable silty clay	1m	1.32m	0.31m	2.1	C2-C4
1705	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, linear in plan, concave base	1m	0.12m	0.20m	2.2	
1706	Fill	1705	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.12m	0.20m	2.2	
1707	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, convex sides and concave base	1m	1.20m	0.40m	2.2	
1708	Fill	1707	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.62m	0.12m	2.2	
1709	Fill	1707	2nd fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	1.20m	0.28m	2.2	
1710	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, concave sides	0.40m	0.75m	0.33	2.1	
1711	Fill	1710	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, friable silty clay	0.40m	0.29m	0.37m	2.1	
1712	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides and flattish base	1m	1.08m	0.38m	2.2	
1713	Fill	1712	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, friable silty clay	1m	1.08m	0.38m	2.2	C2-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1714	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, gradual sloping sides and flattish base	1m	2.78m	0.49m	2.2	
1715	Fill	1714	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	2.01m	0.20m	2.2	
1716	Fill	1714	2nd fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	2.78m	0.29m	2.2	C2-C4
1717	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.20m	0.46m	2.2	
1718	Fill	1717	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.06m	0.16m	2.2	
1719	Fill	1717	2nd fill of ditch	Mid dark brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.01m	0.27m	2.2	
1720	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	1m	1.36m	0.42m	2.2	
1721	Fill	1720	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	1.36m	0.42m	2.2	C2-C4
1722	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	/	0.68m	0.30m	1	
1723	Fill	1722	Sole fill of pit	Dark brown grey, compact sandy clay	/	0.68m	0.30m	1	Late prehistoric
1724	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned enclosure ditch curvilinear in plan, gently sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.17m	0.22m	2.2	
1725	Fill	1724	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	1.17m	0.22m	2.2	C3-C4
1726	Fill	1728	2nd fill of pit	Mid brown grey, moderate clay silt	1.25m	1.10m	0.13m	1	
1727	Fill	1728	1st fill of pit	Light orange grey, firm silty clay	1.30m	1.15m	0.14m	1	
1728	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, straight sides and flattish base	1.30m	1.15m	0.30m	1	
1729	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.48m	0.33m	0.08m	0	
1730	Fill	1729	Sole fill of pit	Mid orange grey, compact silty clay	0.48m	0.33m	0.08m	0	
1731	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, gently sloping sides and concave base	0.82m	0.38m	0.13m	Natural	
1732	Fill	1731	Sole fill of pit	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	0.82m	0.38m	0.13m	0	
1733	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	0.96m	0.71m	0.16m	0	
1734	Fill	1733	Sole fill of pit	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	0.96m	0.71m	0.16m	0	
1735	Cut		Pit	Ovoid shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and irregular base	1.11m	0.70m	0.19m	1	
1736	Fill	1735	Sole fill of pit	Mid orange grey, compact silty clay	1.11m	0.70m	0.19m	1	
1737	Fill	1728	3rd fill of pit	Dark grey, moderate clay silt	0.60m	0.60m	0.04m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1738	Fill	1741	3rd fill of ditch	Light grey, moderate clay silt	1m	1.05m	0.20m	2.2	C2-C4
1739	Fill	1741	2nd fill of ditch	Mid grey, moderate clay silt	1m	0.90m	0.09m	2.2	C2-C4
1740	Fill	1741	1st fill of ditch	Light orange brown, moderate silty clay	1m	1.20m	0.08m	2.2	
1741	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, linear in plan, straight sides and flattish base	1m	1.20m	0.39m	2.2	
1742	Fill	1745	3rd fill of pit	Dark grey, moderate clay silt	0.80m	0.40m	0.10m	1	Late pre/Early RB
1743	Fill	1745	2nd fill of pit	Mid grey brown, moderate clay silt	0.80m	0.70m	0.18m	1	
1744	Fill	1745	1st fill of pit	Light orange brown, moderate silty clay	0.80m	0.60m	0.06m	1	
1745	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, concave sides and flattish base	0.80m	0.70m	0.28m	1	
1746	Fill	1747	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, moderate clay silt	1m	0.90m	0.10m	2.1	
1747	Cut		Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned ditch linear in plan, concave sides and flattish base	1m	0.90m	0.10m	2.1	
1748	Cut		Pit	Moderately sloping sides and uneven base	0.78m	0.40m	0.30m	0	
1749	Fill	1748	Sole fill of pit	Grey pink, compact clay	0.78m	0.40m	0.30m	0	
1750	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, concave base	1m	1.10m	0.46m	2.2	
1751	Fill	1750	1st fill of ditch	Grey pink, compact clay	1m	1.10m	0.24m	2.2	
1752	Fill	1750	2nd fill of ditch	Grey orange, compact sandy clay	1m	1.10m	0.22m	2.2	RB
1753	Cut		Ditch	E-W ditch linear in plan, steep sides and concave base	1m	2m	0.60m	2.2	
1754	Fill	1753	1st fill of ditch	Brownish pink, compact clay	1m	2m	0.16m	2.2	
1755	Fill	1753	2nd fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact sandy clay	1m	2m	0.20m	2.2	RB
1756	Fill	1753	3rd fill of ditch	Orange brown, friable clay sand	1m	2m	0.22m	2.2	LIA-C1
1757	Fill	1753	4th fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	2m	0.18m	2.2	LIA-C1
1758	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.84m	0.20m	2.2	
1759	Fill	1758	Sole fill of ditch	Black grey, compact sandy clay	1m	1.84m	0.20m	2.2	LC1-C2
1760	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides and concave base	1m	0.56m	0.26m	2.2	
1761	Fill	1760	Sole fill of ditch	Grey black, compact silty clay	1m	0.56m	0.26m	2.2	MC3-C4
1762	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned boundary ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.20m	0.54m	1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1763	Fill	1762	Sole fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact sandy clay	1m	1.20m	0.54m	1	
1764	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides and concave base	1m	0.40m	0.42m	1	
1765	Fill	1764	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.40m	0.42m	1	
1766	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides and concave base	1m	0.38m	0.46m	1	
1767	Fill	1766	Sole fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact silty clay	1m	0.38m	0.46m	1	
1768	Cut		Ditch	N-S alleged ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.66m	0.60m	2.2	
1769	Fill	1768	1st fill of ditch	Light red brown, soft silty clay	1m	1.58m	0.26m	2.2	C3-C4
1770	Fill	1768	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	1.30m	0.30m	2.2	C2-C4
1771	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.30m	0.55m	2.2	
1772	Fill	1771	1st fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.74m	0.14m	2.2	
1773	Fill	1771	2nd fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	1.90m	0.38m	2.2	C3-C4
1774	Fill	1771	3rd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	4.78m	0.28m	2.2	MC3-C4
1775	Fill	1777	2nd fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, firm silty clay	4m	0.56m	0.05m	2.2	
1776	Fill	1777	1st fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, firm sandy silty clay	/	0.33m	0.09m	2.2	
1777	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	4m	1.20m	0.15m	2.2	
1778	Fill	1780	2nd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, moderate silty clay	1m	0.75m	0.40m	2.2	LC3-C4
1779	Fill	1780	1st fill of ditch	Light orange brown, firm clay silt	1m	0.45m	0.07m	2.2	
1780	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, straight sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.75m	0.45m	2.2	
1781	Fill	1783	2nd fill of ditch	Light grey brown, moderate clay silt	1m	0.50m	0.30m	2.2	
1782	Fill	1783	1st fill of ditch	Light red brown, moderate silty clay	1m	0.35m	0.06m	2.2	
1783	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, straight sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.50m	0.33m	2.2	
1784	Fill	1785	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, moderate clay silt	0.70m	0.35m	0.08m	2.1	Late prehistoric
1785	Cut		Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, concave sloping sides and flattish base	0.70m	0.35m	0.08m	2.1	
1786	Fill	1787	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, moderately silty clay	1.60m	0.25m	0.12m	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1787	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, concave sloping sides and flattish base	1.60m	0.25m	0.12m	2.1	
1788	Fill	1789	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, firm clay silt	1m	1m	0.11m	2.1	
1789	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, concave sloping sides and flattish base	1m	1m	0.11m	2.1	
1812	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, concave sloping sides and rounded base	1m	1.04m	0.45m	2.2	
1813	Fill	1812	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.76m	0.15m	2.2	
1814	Fill	1812	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	1.04m	0.30m	2.2	MC3-C4
1815	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.51m	0.96m	0.05m	2.1	
1816	Fill	1815	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, firm clay silt	0.51m	0.34m	0.05m	2.1	
1817	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, shallow sides base not reached	0.92m	0.40m	0.11	2.2	
1818	Fill	1817	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, friable silty clay	0.92m	0.40m	0.11m	2.2	
1819	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, rounded base	1m	0.51m	0.34m	2.2	
1820	Fill	1819	Sole fill of ditch	Light orange brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.51m	0.34m	2.2	
1821	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	1m	0.92m	0.51m	2.2	
1822	Fill	1821	1st fill of ditch	Light brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	0.96m	0.30m	2.2	
1823	Fill	1821	2nd fill of ditch	Light brown grey friable silty clay	1m	0.85m	0.21m	2.2	MC1-C2+
1824	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	1m	1.74m	0.71m	2.2	
1825	Fill	1824	1st fill of ditch	Light orange brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.05m	0.43m	2.2	C2-C4
1826	Fill	1824	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, friable silty clay	1m	1.74m	0.27m	2.2	
1827	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	1m	0.84m	0.34m	2.2	
1828	Fill	1827	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	0.84m	0.34m	2.2	C3-C4
1829	Cut		Pit	Circular shaped in plan, gentle sloping sides and flattish base	0.30m	0.55m	0.08m	0	
1830	Fill	1829	Sole fill of pit	Mid orange grey, compact clay	0.30m	0.55m	0.08m	0	
1831	Cut		Pit	Circular shaped in plan, gradual sloping sides and irregular base	0.80m	0.70m	0.08m	0	
1832	Fill	1831	Sole fill of pit	Mid orange grey, compact clay	0.80m	0.70m	0.08m	0	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1833	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	1.20m	1.55m	0.25m	2.2	
1834	Fill	1833	1st fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, compact silty clay	1.20m	0.23m	0.13m	2.2	
1835	Fill	1833	2nd fill of ditch	Dark black grey, compact silty clay	1.20m	0.48m	0.22m	2.2	C3-C4
1836	Fill	1833	3rd fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silty clay	1.20m	0.82m	0.22m	2.2	C3-C4
1837	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	5.80m	1.30m	0.36m	2.2	
1838	Fill	1837	Sole fill of ditch	Mid blue grey, compact silty clay	5.80m	1.30m	0.36m	2.2	C2-C4
1839	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, gradually sloping sides and concave base	2.80m	1.70m	0.30m	2.2	
1840	Fill	1839	Sole fill of ditch	Mid black grey compact silty clay	2.80m	1.70m	0.30m	2.2	C3-C4
1841	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, vertical sides and concave base	15.5m	2.50m	0.20m	2.2	
1842	Fill	1841	Sole fill of ditch	Mid black grey, compact silty clay	15.5m	2.50m	0.20m	2.2	C2-C4
1843	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, gentle sloping sides	35m	0.56m	0.17m	2.2	
1844	Fill	1843	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey, compact silty clay	35m	0.56m	0.17m	2.2	RB
1845	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	50m	0.71m	0.23m	2.2	
1846	Fill	1845	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact sandy clay	50m	0.71m	0.23m	2.2	C3-C4
1847	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	45m	2.14m	0.82m	2.2	
1848	Fill	1847	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silty clay	45m	1.57m	0.18m	2.2	C2-C4
1849	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, gradual sloping sides and concave base	115.5m	1.60m	0.18m	2.2	
1850	Fill	1849	Sole fill of ditch	Mid black grey, compact silty clay	15.5m	1.60m	0.18m	2.2	
1851	Fill	1852	Sole fill of ditch	Dark orange grey, compact silty clay	0.70m	0.23m	0.20m	2.2	RB
1852	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE ditch linear in plan, gently sloping sides and rounded base	0.70m	0.23m	0.20m	2.2	
1853	Fill	1854	Sole fill of ditch	Dark grey, compact silty clay	0.64m	0.29m	0.12m	2.2	
1854	Cut		Ditch	E-W ditch linear in plan, gentle sloping sides and rounded base	0.64m	0.29m	0.21m	2.2	
1855	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	2.06m	0.08m	2.1	C2-C4
1856	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.66m	0.78m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1857	Fill	1856	1st	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	0.48m	0.32m	2.2	MC3-C4
1858	Fill	1856	2nd	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.76m	0.58m	2.2	
1859	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.46m	0.24m	0	
1860	Fill	1859	Sole fill of ditch	Dark grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.46m	0.24m	0	RB
1861	Fill	1863	2nd fill of ditch	Light grey brown, moderate clay silt	2.80m	0.95m	0.30m	2.2	RB
1862	Fill	1863	1st fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, moderate silty clay	1.30m	1.10m	0.30m	2.2	RB
1863	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	2.80m	1.10m	0.34m	2.2	
1864	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Mid blue grey, compact clay	1m	1.36m	0.18m	2.1	
1865	Fill	1847	3rd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable clay sand	30m	1.16m	0.12m	2.2	
1866	Fill	1847	2nd fill of ditch	Light red grey, compact clay	1m	0.73m	0.50m	2.2	RB
1867	Fill	1847	Ditch	Light blue brown grey, compact silty clay	45m	1.05m	0.49m	2.2	
1868	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.99m	0.88m	0.19m	0	
1869	Fill	1868	Sole fill of pit	Dark brown grey, compact sandy clay	0.99m	0.88m	0.19m	0	
1870	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, gradual sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.55m	0.18m	2.2	
1871	Fill	1870	Sole fill of pit	Mid green brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.55m	0.18m	2.2	C3-C4
1872	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW ditch linear in plan, gradual sloping sides	0.90m	2.14m	0.22m	2.2	
1873	Fill	1872	Sole fill of ditch	Mid green brown compact, silty clay	0.90m	1.56m	0.22m	2.2	RB
1874	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, gradual sloping sides	0.80m	0.71m	0.20m	2.2	
1875	Fill	1874	Sole fill of ditch	Mid black grey, compact silty clay	0.80m	0.71m	0.20m	2.2	C3-C4
1876	Fill	1877	Sole fill of pit	Mid to Light grey, compact silty clay	0.62m	0.45m	0.14m	0	
1877	Cut		Pit	Circular shaped in plan, gently sloping sides and u-shaped base	0.62m	0.45m	0.14m	0	
1878	Fill	1879	Sole fill of pit	Light brown grey, compact silty clay	0.56m	1.28m	0.17m	0	
1879	Cut		Pit	Circular shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.56m	1.28m	0.17m	0	
1880	Fill	1882	2nd fill of ditch	Mid to light brown grey, compact silty clay	0.96m	0.76m	0.23m	2.2	
1881	Fill	1882	1st fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	0.96m	0.30m	0.14m	2.2	MC1-C2

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1882	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, gentle sloping sides and flattish base	0.96m	0.76m	0.38m	2.2	
1883	Fill	1884	Sole fill of pit	Light red brown, coft silty clay	1m	1m	0.45m	5	
1884	Cut		Pit	Irregularly shaped in plan, straight sloping sides and flattish base	1m	1m	0.45m	5	
1885	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, gently sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.12m	0.23m	2.2	
1886	Fill	1885	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	1.12m	0.23m	2.2	RB
1887	Cut		Ditch	Cut of boundary ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.63m	0.48m	1	
1888	Fill	1887	Sole fill of ditch	Brown grey, compact silty clay	1m	0.63m	0.48m	1	
1889	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.83m	0.32m	1	
1890	Fill	1889	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.83m	0.32m	1	C1
1891	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.3m	0.56m	1	
1892	Fill	1891	1st fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.69m	0.22m	1	LIA-C1
1893	Fill	1891	2nd fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	1m	1.3m	0.18m	1	
1894	Fill	1891	3rd fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact silty clay	1m	1m	/	1	
1895	Cut		Pit	NE-SW aligned pit oval shaped in plan, vertical sides and concave base	1.30m	1m	0.25m	2.2	
1896	Fill	1895	Sole fill of pit	Mid green grey, compact silty clay	1.30m	0.65m	0.25m	2.2	
1897	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides and concave base	2.30m	0.70m	0.18m	2.2	
1898	Fill	1897	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	2.30m	0.70m	0.18m	2.2	
1899	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, concave base	1m	0.58m	0.17m	1	
1900	Fill	1899	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	0.58m	0.17m	1	
1901	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, rounded base	1m	0.66m	0.32m	2.2	
1902	Fill	1901	1st fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.66m	0.18m	2.2	LC2-C4
1903	Fill	1901	2nd fill of ditch	Mid to dark brown grey, friable silty clay	0.50m	0.43m	0.14m	2.2	
1904	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned boundary ditch, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	1m	1.61m	0.52m	1	
1905	Fill	1904	1st fill of ditch	Light orange brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.26m	0.21m	1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1906	Fill	1904	2nd fill of ditch	Light brown grey orange, friable silty clay	1m	1.05m	0.19m	1	LIA-C1
1907	Fill	1904	3rd fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, friable silty clay	0.70m	1.36m	0.27m	1	
1908	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW boundary ditch, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.70m	0.99m	0.34m	2.2	
1909	Fill	1908	1st fill of ditch	Light brown orange, friable silty clay	0.70m	0.62m	0.11m	2.2	
1910	Fill	1908	2nd fill of ditch	Light grey brown, friable silty clay	0.70m	0.99m	0.23m	2.2	C2-C4
1911	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, concaves sides and rounded base	0.40m	0.64m	0.36m	2.2	
1912	Fill	1911	Sole fill of ditch	Light orange grey, friable silty clay	0.40m	0.64m	0.36m	2.2	
1913	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	5.18m	0.92m	0.38m	2.2	
1914	Fill	1913	Sole fill of ditch	Dark orange grey, friable silty clay	5.18m	0.30m	0.58m	2.2	RB
1915	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned boundary ditch, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	1m	1.45m	0.62m	2.2	
1916	Fill	1915	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.67m	0.14m	2.2	
1917	Fill	1915	2nd fill of ditch	Mid to Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	1.45m	0.48m	2.2	C3-C4
1918	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.68m	0.50m	2.2	
1919	Fill	1918	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.68m	0.50m	2.2	
1920	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.30m	0.34m	2.2	
1921	Fill	1920	1st fill of ditch	Light red brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.88m	0.0.8m	2.2	RB
1922	Fill	1920	2nd fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	0.88m	0.14m	2.2	LC2-C4
1923	Fill	1920	3rd fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	1.30m	0.20m	2.2	C3-C4
1925	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.24m	0.40m	2.2	
1926	Fill	1925	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	1.24m	0.40m	2.2	MC3-C4
1927	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, concave base	1m	1.34m	0.40m	2.2	
1928	Fill	1927	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	1.34m	0.40m	2.2	C2-C4
1933	Cut		Ditch	Moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.36m	0.30m	2.2	
1934	Fill	1933	1st fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.72m	0.08m	2.2	C3-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1935	Fill	1933	2nd fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	1.36m	0.24m	2.2	C3-C4
1936	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, sides and base not determined	0.40m	0.32m	0.07m	2.2	
1937	Fill	1936	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	0.40m	0.32m	0.07m	2.2	
1938	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, sides and base not determined	0.40m	0.39m	0.07m	2.2	
1939	Fill	1938	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	0.40m	0.39m	0.07m	2.2	
1940	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.61m	0.11m	1	
1941	Fill	1940	Sole fill of ditch	Green grey, compact sandy clay	1m	0.61m	0.11m	1	
1942	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides and rounded base	1m	0.55m	0.31m	2.2	
1943	Fill	1942	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.55m	0.31m	2.2	
1944	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.66m	0.23m	2.2	
1945	Fill	1944	Sole fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact silty clay	1m	0.66m	0.23m	2.2	Prehistoric
1946	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping side and rounded base	1m	0.90m	0.19m	2.2	
1947	Fill	1946	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.90m	0.19m	2.2	
1948	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Rounded sub-angular gravel and stone	/	/	0.02m	0	
1949	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Light grey brown, friable silty clay	/	/	0.44m	2.1	Late pre-RB
1950	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Light to mid orange brown, friable sandy silty clay	/	/	0.53m	1	
1951	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Dark grey brown, friable clay silt	/	/	0.28m	2.2	
1952	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, steep sides and rounded base	1m	1.76m	0.82	2.2	
1953	Fill	1952	1st fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.75m	0.19m	2.2	
1954	Fill	1952	1st fill of ditch	Light brown orange, friable silty clay	1m	0.42m	0.08m	2.2	
1955	Fill	1952	2nd fill of ditch	Light to mid brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	0.58m	0.17m	2.2	
1956	Fill	1952	3rd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	1.76m	0.29m	2.2	C2-C4
1957	Fill	1952	4th fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, friable silty clay	1m	1.46m	0.35m	2.2	
1958	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.73m	0.28m	2.2	
1959	Fill	1958	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.73m	0.28m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1960	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, sides and base not determined	0.41m	/	0.10m	2.2	
1961	Fill	1960	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	0.41m	/	0.10m	2.2	LC2-C4
1962	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides	/	0.20m	0.24m	2.2	
1963	Fill	1962	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	/	0.20m	0.24m	2.2	RB
1964	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.66m	0.22m	2.2	
1965	Fill	1964	Sole fill of ditch	Orange grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.66m	0.22m	2.2	LC3-C4
1966	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	0.68m	0.25m	0.08m	2.2	
1967	Fill	1966	Sole fill of pit	Orange grey, compact clay	0.68m	0.25m	0.08m	2.2	
1968	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.80m	0.54m	2.2	
1969	Fill	1968	1st fill of ditch	Light brown red, soft sandy silt	1m	0.90m	0.16m	2.2	
1970	Fill	1968	second fill of ditch	Mid red brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.64m	0.38m	2.2	
1971	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	2.04m	0.84m	2.2	
1972	Fill	1971	1st fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	1.56m	0.22m	2.2	
1973	Fill	1971	2nd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	1.88m	0.32m	2.2	
1974	Fill	1971	3rd fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft	1m	2.04m	0.38m	2.2	
1975	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned boundary ditch, steep sides and rounded base	1m	0.11m	0.13m	2.2	
1976	Fill	1975	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.11m	0.13m	2.2	C3-C4
1977	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides, base undetermined	1m	0.28m	0.27m	2.2	
1978	Fill	1977	Sole fill of ditch	Compact silty clay	1m	0.28m	0.27m	2.2	
1979	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch, sides and base undetermined	0.34m	0.23m	0.11m	0	
1980	Fill	1979	Sole fill of ditch	Compact silty clay	0.34m	0.23m	0.11m	0	
1981	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, sides and base undetermined	1m	0.21m	0.17m	2.2	
1982	Fill	1981	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.21m	0.17m	2.2	
1983	Cut		Pit	Oval shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.16m	0.23m	0.13m	0	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
1984	Fill	1983	Sole fill of pit	Orange grey, compact clay	0.16m	0.23m	0.13m	0	
1985	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	0.49m	0.26m	0.20m	2.2	
1986	Fill	1985	Sole fill of ditch	Orange brown, compact silty clay	0.49m	0.26m	0.20m	2.2	
1987	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch, sides and base undetermined	0.54m	0.28m	0.16m	1	
1988	Fill	1987	Sole fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact silty clay	0.54m	0.28m	0.16m	1	
1989	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch, concave sides and uneven base	1m	1.06m	0.05m	2.1	
1990	Fill	1989	Sole fill of ditch	Grey orange, compact silty clay	1m	1.06m	0.05m	2.1	
1991	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch, sharp sides and concave base	1m	0.32m	0.18m	2.2	
1992	Fill	1991	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.32m	0.18m	2.2	RB
1993	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.66m	0.17m	0	
1994	Fill	1993	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	0.66m	0.19m	0	
1995	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, sides and base undetermined	1m	/	/	2.2	
1996	Fill	1995	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange red soft silty clay	1m	/	/	2.2	
1997	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	/	/	2.2	
1998	Fill	1997	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	/	/	2.2	
1999	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ring ditch, steep sides and rounded base	1m	0.46m	0.14m	2.2	
2000	Fill	1999	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.46m	0.14m	2.2	
2001	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch terminus, sides and base undetermined	1m	0.27m	/	2.2	
2002	Fill	2001	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.27m	/	2.2	
2003	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ring ditch, sides and base undetermined	1m	1.10m	/	2.2	
2004	Fill	2003	Sole fill of ditch	Orange grey, compact silty clay	1m	1.10m	/	2.2	
2005	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ring ditch curvilinear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	0.76m	/	1	
2006	Fill	2005	Sole fill of ditch	Orange grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.76m	/	1	
2007	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	1.06m	/	2.1	
2008	Fill	2007	Sole fill of ditch	Brown grey, compact silty clay	1m	1.06m	/	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
2009	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	0.46m	/	2.2	
2010	Fill	2009	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.46m	/	2.2	
2011	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch terminus, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	0.64m	0.54m	0.12m	0	
2012	Fill	2011	Sole fill of ditch	Orange grey, compact silty clay	0.64m	0.54m	0.12m	0	
2013	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides	0.53m	1.75m	21m	2.2	
2014	Fill	2013	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, friable silty clay	0.53m	0.34m	0.21m	2.2	
2015	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	0.80m	0.46m	0.27m	2.2	
2016	Fill	2015	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	0.46m	0.27m	2.2	
2017	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	0.80m	0.94m	0.22m	2.2	
2018	Fill	2017	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, friable silty lay	0.80m	0.94m	0.22m	2.2	
2019	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned ditch linear in plan, steep sides and flattish base	0.80m	1.21m	0.71m	2.2	
2020	Fill	2019	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	0.80m	1.21m	0.71m	2.2	
2021	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	0.80m	2.09m	0.90m	2.2	
2022	Fill	2021	1st fill of ditch	Light to mid grey brown, friable sandy silty clay	0.80m	0.89m	0.19m	2.2	
2023	Fill	2021	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	1.49m	0.32m	2.2	
2024	Fill	2021	3rd fill of ditch	Light to mid brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	1.30m	0.27m	2.2	C2-C4
2025	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.80m	5.03m	0.87m	2.2	
2026	Fill	2025	1st fill of ditch	Light grey brown, friable silty clay	0.80m	0.98m	0.12m	2.2	
2027	Fill	2025	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	1.40m	0.13m	2.2	
2028	Fill	2025	3rd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	0.80m	2.77m	0.28m	2.2	C2-C4
2029	Fill	2025	4th fill of ditch	Mid to dark brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	3.45m	0.14m	2.2	C2-C4
2030	Fill	2025	5th fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	5.03m	0.42m	2.2	LC2-C4
2031	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.80m	1.74m	0.16m	2.2	
2032	Fill	2031	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable sandy silty clay	0.80m	1.74m	0.16m	2.2	RB

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
2033	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, gradual sloping sides and flattish base	0.80m	0.82m	0.08m	2.2	
2034	Fill	2033	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	0.80m	0.82m	0.08m	2.2	
2035	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.68m	0.25m	0	
2036	Fill	2035	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	0.68m	0.25m	0	RB
2037	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	/	/	0	
2038	Fill	2037	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	/	/	0	
2039	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	/	/	0	
2040	Fill	2039	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	/	/	0	
2041	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ring ditch curvilinear in plan, moderately sloping to steep sides and concave base	1m	0.34m	0.12m	1	
2042	Fill	2042	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	0.34m	0.12m	1	C2-C4
2043	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ring ditch curvilinear in plan, not excavated	/	/	/	1	
2044	Fill	2043	Sole fill of ditch	Light to mid grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	/	/	1	
2045	Cut		Ditch	Cut of ditch linear in plan, not excavated	/	/	/	0	
2046	Fill	2045	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	/	/	/	0	
2047	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Dark grey brown, compact clay	/	8m	0.12m	2.1	
2048	Fill	2049	Fill of grave	Black grey brown, compact silty clay	2.08m	0.69m	0.10m	2.2	C3-C4
2049	Cut		Grave	NW-SE aligned grave square shaped in plan, steep sides and flattish base	2.08m	0.69m	0.10m	2.2	
2050	skeleton	2049	Skeleton	NW-SE aligned adult burial	2.08m	0.69m	0.10m	2.2	
2051	Fill	2052	Sole fill of pit	Grey orange, compact sandy clay	2.08m	0.50m	0.10m	0	
2052	Cut		Pit	Sides and base undetermined	2.08m	0.50m	0.10m	0	
2053	Cut		Pit	Circular shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and rounded base.	0.53m	0.47m	0.09m	2.2	
2054	Fill	2053	Sole fill of pit	Brown black, compact silty clay	0.53m	0.47m	0.09m	2.2	
2055	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	/	/	/	2.2	
2056	Fill	2055	Sole fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact silty clay	/	/	/	2.2	
2057	Layer		Consolidation layer	Dark brown grey, compact silty clay with abundant stone rubble	/	/	0.33m	1	LIA-C1

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
2058	Cut		pit	Oval shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	0.77m	0.60m	0.25m	2.2	
2059	Fill	2058	Sole fill of pit	Brown grey, compact silty clay	0.77m	0.60m	0.25m	2.2	
2060	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	1m	0.41m	0.08m	2.2	
2061	Fill	2060	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.41m	0.08m	2.2	
2062	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully, flattish base	0.10m	0.18m	0.16m	2.2	
2063	Fill	2062	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	0.10m	0.18m	0.16m	2.2	
2064	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, steep side and rounded base	0.30m	0.21m	0.20m	1	
2065	Fill	2064	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	0.30m	0.21m	0.20m	1	
2066	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, flattish base	0.15m	0.10m	0.08m	2.2	
2067	Fill	2066	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	0.15m	0.10m	0.08m	2.2	
2068	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ring ditch, moderately sloping sides and rounded base	0.30m	0.21m	0.20m	1	
2069	Fill	2068	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	0.30m	0.21m	0.20m	1	
2070	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, steep sides and rounded base	1m	0.38m	0.24m	2.2	
2071	Fill	2010	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.38m	0.24m	2.2	
2072	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	0.44m	/	2.2	
2073	Fill	2072	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.44m	/	2.2	
2074	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned boundary ditch linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	/	/	2.2	
2075	Fill	2074	Sole fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact silty clay	1m	/	/	2.2	
2076	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	0.48m	/	2.2	
2077	Fill	2076	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.48m	/	2.2	
2078	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned boundary ditch linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	1m	/	/	2.2	
2079	Fill	2078	Sole fill of ditch	Brown orange, compact silty clay	1m	/	/	2.2	
2080	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	0.18m	0.13m	0.12m	2.2	
2081	Fill	2080	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	0.18m	0.13m	0.12m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
2082	Cut		Ditch	Circular ditch, sides and base undetermined	0.66m	0.33m	0.16m	2.2	
2083	Fill	2082	Sole fill of ditch	Brown grey, compact silty clay	0.66m	0.33m	0.16m	2.2	
2084	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned boundary ditch linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	0.66m	0.37m	0.06m	2.2	
2085	Fill	2084	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty sandy clay	0.66m	0.37m	0.06m	2.2	
2086	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, sides and base undetermined	0.33m	0.18m	0.13m	2.2	
2087	Fill	2086	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	0.33m	0.18m	0.13m	2.2	
2088	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and uneven base	1m	1.20m	0.03m	2.2	
2089	Fill	2088	Sole fill of ditch	Brown pink, compact silty clay	1m	1.20m	0.03m	2.2	
2090	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned gully linear in plan, not excavated	1m	0.43m	/	2.2	
2091	Fill	2090	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silty clay	1m	0.43m	/	2.2	
2092	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, not excavated	1m	0.66m	/	2.2	
2093	Fill	2092	Sole fill of ditch	Brown grey, compact silty clay	1m	0.66m	/	2.2	
2094	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	1.17m	/	2.2	
2095	Fill	2094	Sole fill of ditch	Brown pink, compact silty clay	1m	1.17m	/	2.2	
2096	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch curvilinear in plan, not excavated	1m	0.56m	/	2.2	
2097	Fill	2096	Sole fill of ditch	Brown grey, compact silty clay	1m	0.56m	/	2.2	
2098	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	0.79m	/	2.2	
2099	Fill	2098	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact, silty sandy clay	1m	0.79m	/	2.2	
2100	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	0.80m	/	2.2	
2101	Fill	2100	Sole fill of ditch	Brown pink, compact silty clay	1m	0.80m	/	2.2	
2102	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	1.17m	/	2.2	
2103	Fill	2102	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silty clay	1m	1.17m	/	2.2	
2104	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	1.53m	/	2.2	
2105	Fill	2104	Sole fill of ditch	Light orange grey, moderate clay silt	1m	1.54m	/	2.2	
2106	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	2.34m	/	2.2	
2107	Fill	2106	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silty clay	1m	2.34m	/	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
2108	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	1.81m	/	2.2	
2109	Fill	2108	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, moderate silty clay	1m	1.81m	/	2.2	
2110	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	2m	/	2.2	
2111	Fill	2110	mid	Mid brown grey, compact silty clay	1m	2m	/	2.2	
2112	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, not excavated	1m	/	/	2.2	
2113	Fill	2112	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown	1m	/	/	2.2	
2114	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	/	/	2.2	
2115	Fill	2114	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown	1m	/	/	2.2	
2116	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ring ditch	1m	/	/	0	
2117	Fill	2116	Sole fill of ditch	Light orange brown	1m	/	/	0	
2118	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	/	/	0	
2119	Fill	2118	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey	1m	/	/	0	
2120	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	/	/	0	
2121	Fill	2120	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey clay silt	1m	/	/	0	
2122	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	/	/	0	
2123	Fill	2122	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown	/	/	/	0	
2124	Fill	2125	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, firm silty clay	4m	0.43m	0.09m	2.2	
2125	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ring ditch curvilinear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	4m	0.43m	0.09m	2.2	
2126	Fill	2127	Sole fill of pit	Mid brown grey, compact silty clay	0.55m	0.40m	0.12m	2.2	
2127	Cut		Pit	Circular shape in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	0.55m	0.40m	0.12m	2.2	
2128	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	/	0.80m	/	2.2	
2129	Fill	2128	Sole fill of ditch	Brown pink, compact silty clay	/	0.80m	/	2.2	
2130	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	0.52m	/	2.2	
2131	Fill	2130	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey, moderate clay silt	1m	0.52m	/	2.2	
2132	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	/	1.53m	/	2.2	
2133	Fill	2132	Sole fill of ditch	Light orange grey, moderate clay silt	/	1.54m	/	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
2134	Fill	2135	Sole fill of posthole	Dark brown grey, compact silty clay	0.49m	0.43m	0.30m	2.2	C3-C4
2135	Cut		Posthole	Circular shaped in plan	0.49m	0.43m	0.30m	2.2	
2136	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	40m	0.89m	0.24m	2.2	
2137	Fill	2136	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silty clay	40m	0.89m	0.24m	2.2	
2138	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	2.65m	1.41m	/	0	
2139	Fill	2138	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	2.65m	1.14m	/	0	
2140	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	1.35m	/	0	
2141	Fill	2140	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	1.35m	/	0	
2142	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	2.17m	/	0	
2143	Fill	2142	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silty clay	1m	2.17m	/	0	
2144	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch linear in plan, not excavated	1m	2.03m	/	3	
2145	Fill	2144	Sole fill of ditch	Dark grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	2.03m	/	3	
2146	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch terminus linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.14m	0.13m	0	
2147	Fill	2146	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	1.14m	0.13m	0	Late prehistoric
5003	Cut		Geological	NW-SE aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.40m	0.14m	0	
5004	Fill	5003	Sole fill of geological feature	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.40m	0.14m	0	
5005	Cut		Geological	NE-SW aligned curvilinear in plan, gently sloping sides and concave base	6m	0.50m	0.15m	0	
5006	Fill	5005	Sole fill of geological feature	Dark brown, compact silty clay	6m	0.50m	0.15m	0	
5007	Cut		Tree hole/bowl	Circular shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	0.53m	/	0.09m	0	
5008	Fill	5007	Sole fill of tree hole/bowl	Mid orange brown, compact silty clay	0.53m	/	0.09m	0	
5009	Cut		Tree hole/bowl	Oval shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1.30m	0.34m	0.74m	0	
5010	Fill	5009	1st fill of tree hole/bowl	Black friable silty clay	1.30m	0.22m	0.09m	0	
5011	Fill	5009	2nd fill of tree hole/bowl	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1.30m	0.70m	0.18m	0	
5012	Fill	5009	3rd fill of tree hole/bowl	Mid red brown, friable silty clay	1.30m	0.73m	0.08m	0	
5013	Cut		Geological	E-W aligned periglacial feature curvilinear in plan, moderately sloping sides and v shaped base	5m	0.35m	0.19m	0	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
5014	Fill	5013	Sole fill of geological feature	Dark brown, compact silty clay	5m	0.35m	0.19m	0	
5015	Cut		Geological	NW-SE aligned, curvilinear in plan, moderately sloping sides and pointed base	5m	0.40m	0.20m	0	
5016	Fill	5015	Sole fill of geological feature	Dark orange brown, compact silty clay	5m	0.40m	0.20m	0	
5017	Cut		Geological	E-W aligned, linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	0.29m	0.12m	0	
5018	Fill	5017	Sole fill of geological feature	Mid grey brown, friable silty clay	1m	0.29m	0.12m	0	
5019	Cut		Tree hole/bowl	Ovoid shaped in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1.23m	0.50m	0.13m	0	
5020	Fill	5019	Sole fill of tree hole/bowl	Mid grey orange, compact silty clay	1.23m	0.50m	0.13m	0	
5021	Cut		Tree hole/bowl	NE-SW aligned tree throw, gradual sloping sides and concave base	2.20m	0.70m	0.20m	0	
5022	Fill	5021	Sole fill of tree hole/bowl	Mid orange brown, compact silty clay	.20m	0.70m	0.20m	0	
5023	Layer		Layer	Mid brown orange, compact sandy clay	0.95m	0.48m	0.14m	3	
5024	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	4.40m	1.28m	0.31m	2.2	
5025	Fill	5024	Sole fill of ditch	Mid to dark brown grey, compact silty clay	4.40m	1.28m	0.31m	2.2	
5026	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned ditch linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and flattish base	1m	0.75m	0.34m	2.2	
5027	Fill	5026	4th fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, firm clay silt	1m	0.40m	0.04m	2.2	
5028	Fill	5026	3rd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, firm clay silt	1m	0.75m	0.19m	2.2	
5029	Fill	5026	2nd fill of ditch	Yellow red, firm mudstone	1m	0.38m	0.10m	2.2	
5030	Fill	5026	1st fill of ditch	Light to mid red grey yellow, firm clay silt	1m	0.53m	0.16m	2.2	
6003	Layer		Geological	Dark orange brown friable silt sand	1m	0.90m	0.96m	0	
6004	Layer		Geological	Dark orange brown friable silt sand	1m	0.70m	0.90m	0	
6005	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, sharply sided and concave base	1m	0.47m	0.25m	2.2	
6006	Fill	6005	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.47m	0.25m	2.2	
6007	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, sharply sided and concave base	1m	0.95m	0.27m	2.2	
6008	Fill	6007	Fill of ditch	Dark grey orange, soft silt clay	1m	0.89m	0.23m	2.2	
6009	Fill	6007	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	0.64m	0.06m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6010	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, steep sided with a concave base	1m	0.22m	0.09m	2.1	
6011	Fill	6010	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	0.22m	0.09m	2.1	MC1-C2
6012	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping ditch with concave base	1m	0.31m	0.08m	1	
6013	Fill	6012	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.31m	0.08m	1	
6014	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, gently sloping ditch with a concave base	1m	0.55m	0.08m	2.1	
6015	Fill	6014	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	0.55m	0.08m	2.1	RB
6016	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, steep sided with a concave base	0.94m	0.54m	0.13m	2.1	
6017	Fill	6018	Sole fill of pit	Dark grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.20m	0.40m	2.1	
6018	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides with a flat base	1m	1.20m	0.40m	2.1	
6019	Fill	6020	Sole fill of ditch	Dark grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	0.62m	0.14m	2.1	MC1-EC2
6020	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, sharp sided with a flat base	1m	0.62m	0.14m	2.1	
6021	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch terminus, sharp sided with a flat base	1m	0.50m	0.11m	2.1	
6022	Fill	6021	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.50m	0.11m	2.1	MC13-C15
6023	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch terminus, gently sloping sides with a concave base	2.80m	0.41m	0.08m	2.1	
6024	Fill	6023	Sole fill of ditch	Light orange brown, compact silt clay	0.50m	0.41m	0.08m	2.1	
6025	Cut		Pit	Circular posthole, sharply sided and concave base	0.80m	0.63m		2.1	
6026	Fill	6025	Fill of pit	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	0.45m	0.36m	0.30m	2.1	
6027	Fill	6025	Fill of pit	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	0.63m	0.45m	0.31m	2.1	
6028	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, gently sloping sides with flat base	2.80m	0.41m	0.07m	2.1	
6029	Fill	6028	Sole fill of ditch	Light orange brown, compact silt clay	2.80m	0.41m	0.07m	2.1	
6030	Cut		Pit	Subcircular pit, gently sloping sides with a flat base	0.97m	0.86m	0.09m	2.1	
6031	Fill	6030	Sole fill of pit	Light orange brown, compact silt clay	0.97m	0.86m	0.09m	2.1	
6032	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping side with a flat base.	1m	0.55m	0.12m	2.2	
6033	Fill	6032	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.55m	0.12m	2.2	LC3-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6034	Fill	6035	Fill of ditch	Mid grey orange, compact silt clay	0.44m	0.51m	0.07m	0	
6035	Cut		Pit	Subcircular pit, gently sloping with a concave base	0.44m	0.51m	0.07m	0	
6036	Fill	6037	Fill of posthole	Mid grey orange, compact silt clay	0.56m	0.57m	0.07m	0	
6037	Cut		Posthole	Oval posthole, gently sloping with a flat base	0.56m	0.57m	0.19m	0	
6038	Fill	6037	Fill of posthole	Mid brownish orange, compact silt clay	0.56m	0.13m	0.11m	0	
6039	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, steeply sided with a concave base	1.75m	0.63m	0.26m	2.1	
6040	Fill	6039	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey orange, compact silt clay	1.75m	0.63m	0.26m	2.1	RB
6041	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, steeply sided with a concave base	1.75m	1.26m	0.47m	2.2	
6042	Fill	6041	Fill of ditch	Mid grey orange, compact silt clay	1.75m	1.07m	0.22m	2.2	MC3-C4
6043	Fill	6041	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1.75m	1.07m	0.39m	2.2	LC3-C4
6044	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and concave base	1.2m	2m	0.76m	2.2	
6045	Fill	6044	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact clay	1.2m	1.2m	0.26m	2.2	
6046	Fill	6044	Fill of ditch	Mid blue brown, compact silt clay	1.2m	0.88m	0.60m	2.2	MC3-C4
6047	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and concave base	1.2m	1.80m	0.50m	2.2	
6048	Fill	6047	black	Black, compact silt clay	1.2m	1.80m	0.50m	2.2	C3-C4
6049	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, steeply sided with a concave base	0.80m	0.40m	0.06m	2.2	
6050	Fill	6049	mid	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.80m	0.40m	0.06m	2.2	C2-C4
6051	Fill	6016	mid	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.44m	0.38m	0.13m	2.1	
6052	Fill	6016	mid	Mid brown orange, compact sand clay	0.38m	0.17m	0.13m	2.1	
6053	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, steep sided with a flat base	0.61m	0.25m	0.09m	2.1	
6054	Fill	6053	Sole fill of pit	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.61m	0.25m	0.09m	2.1	
6055	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch terminus, gently sloping with rounded base	1.11m	0.28m	0.06m	2.2	
6056	Fill	6055	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1.11m	0.28m	0.06m	2.2	RB
6057	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, gently sloping with rounded base	1m	1.18m	0.34m	2.2	
6058	Fill	6057	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.18m	0.34m	2.2	C3-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6059	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, gently sloping with rounded base	1m	0.53m	0.24m	2.1	
6060	Fill	6059	Fill of ditch	Light grey orange, compact silt clay	1m	0.53m	0.09m	2.1	Late pre-RB
6061	Fill	6059	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.53m	0.15m	2.1	
6062	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, steep sided with a flat base	0.34m	0.34m	0.16m	2.1	
6063	Fill	6062	Sole fill of pit	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.34m	0.34m	0.16m	2.1	
6064	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear, moderately sloping sides with concave base	1m	0.28m	0.10m	2.2	
6065	Fill	6064	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.28m	0.10m	2.2	
6066	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with rounded base	1m	0.24m	0.07m	2.2	
6067	Fill	6066	Sole fill of ditch	Mid blueish grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.24m	0.07m	2.2	
6068	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch terminus, moderately sloping with a rounded base	0.31m	0.32m	0.06m	2.2	
6069	Fill	6068	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brownish grey, compact silt clay.	0.31m	0.32m	0.06m	2.2	C3-C4
6070	Cut		Pit	Cut of sub-oval with moderately sloping with a flat base	0.87m	0.30m	0.15m	2.2	
6071	Fill	6070	Sole fill of pit	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	0.87m	0.30m	0.15m	2.2	C2-C4
6072	Cut		Pit	Ovoid posthole/pit, sharp sided with flat base	0.45m	0.47m	0.12m	2.2	
6073	Fill	6072	light	Light orange brown, compact silt clay	0.45m	0.47m	0.12m	2.2	C3-C4
6074	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides with a flat base	1m	0.80m	0.24m	2.2	
6075	Fill	6074	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.39m	0.07m	2.2	
6076	Fill	6074	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.80m	0.18m	2.2	LC3-C4
6077	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides with a flat base	1.2m	0.60m	0.30m	2.2	
6078	Fill	6077	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1.2m	0.60m	0.10m	2.2	
6079	Fill	6077	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1.2m	0.60m	0.18m	2.2	
6080	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping	1.1m	0.60m	0.35m	2.2	
6081	Fill	6080	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1.1m	0.60m	0.20m	2.2	
6082	Fill	6080	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1.1m	0.60m	0.20m	2.2	C3-C4
6083	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned curvilinear ditch, gently sloping sides with concave base	0.81m	0.55m	0.07m	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6084	Fill	6083	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.81m	0.55m	0.07m	2.1	
6085	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, moderately sloped sides with a concave base	0.81m	0.59m	0.19m	2.2	
6086	Fill	6085	mid	Mid grey orange, compact silt clay	0.81m	0.59m	0.19m	2.2	C2-C4
6087	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, gently sloping with rounded base	0.50m	0.44m	0.16m	2.1	
6088	Fill	6087	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.50m	0.44m	0.16m	2.1	C2-C4
6089	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, steep sided with a flat base	0.35m	0.55m	0.06m	2.2	
6090	Fill	6089	Sole fill of pit	Mid grey orange, compact silt clay	0.35m	0.55m	0.06m	2.2	
6091	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderate sloping sides with concave base	1m	1.11m	0.26m	2.1	LC2-C4
6092	Fill	6091	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.11m	0.26m	2.1	C12-C14
6093	Fill	6094	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, silty clay	40m	2.60m	0.07m	4	
6094	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, unexcavated.	40m	2.60m	0.07m	4	
6095	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch terminus, steep sided concave base	1.09m	0.58m	0.07m	2.1	
6096	Fill	6095	Sole fill of ditch	Light red grey, compact sandy clay	1.09m	0.58m	0.07m	2.1	
6097	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, steep sided concave base	0.42m	0.34m	0.16m	2.1	
6098	Fill	6097	Sole fill of pit	Mid blue grey, compact silt clay	0.42m	0.34m	0.16m	2.1	
6099	Cut		Posthole	Oval posthole, steep sided with rounded base	0.38m	0.44m	0.07m	0	
6100	Fill	6099	Sole fill of posthole	Dark blue grey, compact silt clay	0.38m	0.44m	0.07m	2.2	
6101	Cut		Posthole	Oval posthole, gently sided with concave base	0.87m	0.40m	0.07m	0	
6102	Fill	6101	mid	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.87m	0.40m	0.07m	0	
6103	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear terminus, sharp sided and a concave base.	0.75m	0.03m	0.07m	2.1	
6104	Fill	6103	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.75m	0.03m	0.07m	2.1	
6105	Cut		Pit	Oval posthole/pit, steep sided concave base	0.91m	0.29m	0.25m	1	
6106	Fill	6105	Sole fill of pit	Grey brown compact silt clay	0.91m	0.29m	0.25m	1	Late pre-RB
6107	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, steep sided with a concave base	1m	0.40m	0.09m	2.1	
6108	Fill	6107	Sole fill of ditch	Grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	0.40m	0.09m	2.1	C2-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6109	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides with a concave base	0.60m	0.30m	0.19m	2.2	
6110	Fill	6109	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	0.60m	0.30m	0.19m	2.2	C2-C4
6111	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a concave base	0.60m	0.40m	0.27m	2.2	
6112	Fill	6111	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	0.60m	0.40m	0.27m	2.2	LC3-C4
6113	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and a flat base	1.37m	1.80m	0.31m	2.2	
6114	Fill	6113	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	1.37m	1.80m	0.31m	2.2	C3-C4
6115	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear, steeply sided and base not visible	1.8m	0.79m	0.41m	2.2	
6116	Fill	6115	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	1.8m	0.52m	0.08m	2.2	
6117	Fill	6115	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey, compact silt clay	1.8m	3.65m	0.32m	2.2	LC3-C4
6118	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides	0.81m	0.50m	0.28m	2.2	
6119	Fill	6118	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	0.81m	0.50m	0.12m	2.2	
6120	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, steeply sided and base not visible	1.25m	0.62m	0.27m	2.2	
6121	Fill	6118	dark	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	/	/	/	2.2	C3-C4
6122	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, not excavated due to relationship being visible in plan	62.70m	/	/	2.2	
6123	Fill	6122	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	62.70m	/	/	2.2	
6124	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, not excavated	>2.50m	>0.98m	/	2.2	
6125	Fill	6124	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	>2.50m	>0.98m	/	2.2	
6126	Fill	6127	Sole fill of pit	Mid brown grey, firm clay	0.67m	0.36m	0.25m	2.1	
6127	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, steep sided with a concave base	0.67m	0.36m	0.25m	2.1	
6128	Cut		Furrow	Cut of furrow	/	/	/	3	
6129	Fill	6128	Sole fill of furrow	Furrow Fill	/	/	/	3	C2-C4
6130	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a flat base	0.58m	0.21m	0.15m	2.2	
6131	Fill	6130	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.58m	0.21m	0.15m	2.2	
6132	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, not excavated	62.70m	2.07m	/	0	
6133	Fill	6132	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, not excavated	62.70m	2.07m	/	0	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6134	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, not excavated	30m	1.20m	/	2.2	
6135	Fill	6134	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, not excavated	30m	1.20m	/	2.2	
6136	Fill	6138	Fill of pit	Dark grey brown, compact clay	0.86m	0.44m	0.14m	2.2	C2-C4
6137	Fill	6138	Fill of pit	Mid red orange, firm silt clay	0.64m	/	0.14m	2.2	
6138	Cut		Pit	Ovoid pit, steeply sloped sides and a concave base	0.86m	0.44m	0.21m	2.2	
6139	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear terminus, steeply sided and a concave base	0.90m	0.36m	0.06m	1	
6140	Fill	6139	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	0.90m	0.36m	0.06m	1	
6141	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, steep sided and a concave base	0.90m	0.61m	0.11m	2.2	
6142	Fill	6141	Sole fill of pit	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	0.90m	0.61m	0.11m	2.2	RB
6143	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, steeply sided and base not visible	0.30m	0.44m	0.14m	2.2	
6144	Fill	6143	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.30m	0.44m	0.14m	2.2	
6145	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, moderately sloping sides and a concave base	0.48m	0.20m	0.10m	0	
6146	Fill	6145	Fill of pit	Mid brown red, compact silt clay	0.41m	0.20m	0.05m	0	
6147	Fill	6145	Fill of pit	Dark blue grey, compact clay silt	0.48m	0.20m	0.05m	0	
6148	Cut		Drying oven	Sub-rectangular oven feature, steeply sided and uneven base.	1.98m	0.94m	0.33m	2.2	
6149	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Grey black, friable clay sand	3.64m	0.94m	0.08m	2.2	
6150	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Black grey, friable sand silt	0.86m	0.94m	0.10m	2.2	
6151	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Black, friable silt clay	1.06m	0.68m	0.12m	2.2	C3-C4
6152	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Grey black, compact silt clay	1.04m	0.94m	0.10m	2.2	
6153	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Grey black, compact silt clay	0.64m	0.94m	0.08m	2.2	
6154	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Yellow grey, compact silt clay	1.50m	0.94m	0.20m	2.2	
6155	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Black grey, compact silt clay	1.74m	0.90m	0.14m	2.2	C12-C14
6156	Fill	6148	Fill of drying oven	Black, friable silt clay	0.58m	0.60m	0.14m	2.2	
6157	Fill	6158	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, firm clay	6.30m	0.39m	0.16m	1	RB
6158	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear, steep sided and concave base.	0.50m	0.39m	0.16m	1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6159	Fill	6161	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, firm clay	5.30m	0.47m	0.07m	1	
6160	Fill	6161	Fill of ditch	Mid red orange, firm silt clay	5.30m	0.22m	0.04m	1	
6161	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, gently sloping sides and concave base	5.80m	0.47m	0.11m	1	
6162	Fill	6164	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, firm clay	6.30m	0.62m	0.12m	1	
6163	Fill	6164	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, firm silt clay	0.50m	0.28m	0.05m	1	
6164	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, sharp sloping sides and a concave base	6.30m	0.62m	0.18m	1	
6165	Fill	6166	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown orange, firm clay	0.66m	0.26m	0.10m	1	
6166	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, gently sloping sides and concave base	0.66m	0.26m	0.10m	1	
6167	Fill	6148	Fill of oven	Black, friable silt	0.40m	0.67m	0.08m	2.2	C3-C4
6168	Cut		Pit	Circular pit/posthole, moderately sloping and concave base	1m	1m	0.20m	2.2	
6169	Fill	6168	Sole fill of pit	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1m	0.20m	2.2	C3-C4
6170	Cut		Pit	Circular posthole/pit, moderately sloping and concave base	0.90m	/	0.19m	2.2	
6171	Fill	6170	Sole fill of pit	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.90m	/	0.19m	2.2	
6172	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, concave sides and concave base	1m	2.30m	0.45m	2.2	
6173	Fill	6172	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	2.30m	0.45m	2.2	LC3-C4
6174	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, concave sides and concave base	1m	1.90m	0.20m	2.2	
6175	Fill	6174	Sole fill of ditch	Mid black grey, compact silt clay	1m	1.90m	0.20m	2.2	
6176	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, concave sides and concave base	1m	1.55m	0.27m	2.2	
6177	Fill	6176	Fill of ditch	Mid black grey, compact silt clay	1m	1.55m	0.27m	2.2	
6178	Fill	6176	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1m	1.55m	/	2.2	LC3-C4
6179	Cut		Ditch	Cut of curvilinear, sharp sided and concave base	1m	0.37m	0.16m	1	
6180	Fill	6179	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.37m	0.16m	1	
6181	Cut		Ditch	Cut of curvilinear, not excavated due to being clear in plan	11.70m	0.36m	/	1	
6182	Fill	6181	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	11.70m	0.36m	/	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6183	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, not excavated	12.00m	1m	/	2.2	
6184	Fill	6183	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	12.00m	1m	/	2.2	
6185	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, steep sided and concave base	0.64m	0.73m	0.32m	1	
6186	Fill	6185	Fill of ditch	Mid orange grey, compact silt clay	0.64m	0.53m	0.14m	1	
6187	Fill	6185	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	0.64m	0.73m	0.18m	1	Late MIA-C1
6188	Fill	6172	Fill of ditch	Mid grey, compact silt clay	1m	1.25m	0.30m	2.2	C2-C4
6189	Fill	6174	Fill of ditch	Red brown, compact silt clay	1m	0.60m	0.95m	2.2	
6190	Fill	6191	Sole fill of posthole	Dark grey brown, firm clay	0.40m	0.35m	0.03m	2.1	
6191	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole, gently sloping and a concave base	0.40m	0.35m	0.03m	2.1	
6192	Fill	6193	Sole fill of posthole	Mid brown grey, compact clay	0.38m	0.35m	0.16m	2.2	
6193	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole, moderately sloping with concave base	0.38m	0.35m	0.16m	2.2	
6194	Fill	6195	Sole fill of pit	Mid brown grey, compact clay	0.48m	0.42m	0.27m	0	
6195	Cut		Pit	Circular pit, steep sided and concave base	0.48m	0.42m	0.27m	0	
6196	Fill	6197	Sole fill of pit	Mid brown grey, compact clay	0.49m	0.38m	0.14m	0	
6197	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole, gently sloping sides and concave base	0.49m	0.38m	0.14m	0	
6202	Fill	6203	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact clay	5.40m	3.40m	0.34m	1	
6203	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, steep sided and concave base	5.40m	3.40m	0.34m	1	
6204	Fill	6205	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact clay	3.60m	0.95m	0.30m	1	LIA-C1
6205	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned curvilinear, steep sided and concave base	3.60m	0.95m	0.30m	1	
6206	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides with a concave base	1m	0.66m	0.26m	2.2	
6207	Fill	6206	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silty clay	1m	0.66m	0.26m	2.2	
6209	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping sides and a concave base	1m	0.39m	0.34m	1	
6210	Fill	6209	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.39m	0.34m	1	RB
6211	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear, moderately sloping sides and concave base	1m	1.05m	0.34m	1	
6212	Fill	6211	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silt clay	1m	1.05m	0.34m	1	Late MIA-C1

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6213	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, steeply sided and concave base	1m	1.18m	0.69m	2.2	
6214	Fill	6213	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, friable silt clay	1m	0.41m	0.18m	2.2	MC3-C4
6215	Fill	6213	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	1m	1.18m	0.51m	2.2	
6216	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch, shallow sided and concave base	1m	1.77m	0.58m	2.2	
6217	Fill	6216	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silt clay	1m	0.90m	0.22m	2.2	
6218	Fill	6216	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, friable silt clay	1m	1.77m	0.36m	2.2	RB
6219	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Light grey, friable silt clay	1m	0.59m	0.10m	0	
6221	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, shallow sided and concave base	0.60m	0.72m	0.09m	2.2	
6222	Fill	6221	mid	Mid orange brown, friable silty clay	0.60m	0.72m	0.09m	2.2	
6223	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, shallow sided and a concave base	0.60m	1.39m	0.22m	2.2	
6224	Fill	6223	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.60m	1.39m	0.22m	2.2	
6225	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sided and a concave base	0.60m	0.87m	0.36m	2.2	
6226	Fill	6225	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silt clay	0.60m	0.87m	0.36m	2.2	
6227	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sided and a concave base	0.60m	1.66m	0.40m	2.2	
6228	Fill	6227	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, friable silt clay	0.60m	1.66m	0.40m	2.2	
6229	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sided and a concave base	0.60m	2.54m	0.71m	2.2	
6230	Fill	6229	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.60m	2.31m	0.28m	2.2	
6231	Fill	6229	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, friable silt clay	0.60m	2.04m	0.43m	2.2	
6232	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, shallow sided and a concave base	0.60m	2.11m	0.41m	2.2	
6233	Fill	6232	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey, friable silt clay	0.60m	2.11m	0.41m	2.2	RB
6234	Cut		Grave	Sub-rectangular grave, steep sided and flat base	2m	0.70m	0.30m	2.2	
6235	Fill	6234	Skeleton	skeleton	1.7m	0.50m	0.25m	2.2	
6236	Fill	6237	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact clay	1.05m	0.70m	0.36m	1	LIA-C1
6237	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned curvilinear terminus, steeply sloping sides and concave base	1.05m	0.70m	0.36m	1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6238	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a concave base	1m	0.84m	0.28m	2.2	
6239	Fill	6238	Sole fill of ditch	Light red brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.84m	0.28m	2.2	
6240	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned curvilinear terminus, moderately sides and concave base	1m	2.30m	0.52m	2.2	
6241	Fill	6240	Fill of ditch	Light red brown, soft silt clay	1m	1.48m	0.18m	2.2	
6242	Fill	6240	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	2.30m	0.30m	2.2	
6243	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned curvilinear terminus, steeply sloping sides and concave	1m	1.62m	0.36m	2.2	
6244	Fill	6243	Sole fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	1.62m	0.36m	2.2	
6245	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a concave base	1m	1.44m	0.38m	2.2	
6246	Fill	6245	Fill of ditch	Light orange brown, soft silt clay	1m	0.68m	0.18m	2.2	
6247	Fill	6245	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	1.44m	0.22m	2.2	
6248	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a concave base	1m	3.12m	0.58m	2.2	
6249	Fill	6248	Fill of ditch	Light orange brown, soft silt clay	1m	2.08m	0.18m	2.2	
6250	Fill	6248	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	3.12m	0.40m	2.2	
6251	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Mid brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	7.60m	0.20m	0	
6252	Fill	6234	Fill of grave	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	2m	0.70m	0.30m	2.2	C3-C4
6253	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Light orange grey, compact silt clay	8.50m	2.28m	0.32m	0	
6254	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and concave base	0.50m	0.62m	0.30m	2.2	
6255	Fill	6254	Sole fill of ditch	Light grey brown, compact silt clay	0.50m	0.62m	0.30m	2.2	Late pre-RB
6256	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a concave base	0.50m	0.78m	0.46m	2.2	
6257	Fill	6256	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.50m	0.78m	0.46m	2.2	Late MIA-C1
6258	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and a concave base	0.50m	1.60m	0.40m	2.2	
6259	Fill	6258	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.50m	1.60m	0.40m	2.2	C2-C4
6260	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned curvilinear ditch, moderately sloping and concave base	0.76m	0.40m	0.25m	1	
6261	Fill	6260	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	0.76m	0.09m	0.10m	1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6262	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned curvilinear ditch, moderately sloping and concave base	0.81m	0.52m	0.28m	1	
6263	Fill	6262	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.81m	0.31m	0.16m	1	Late MIA-C1
6264	Fill	6262	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	0.81m	0.52m	0.12m	1	Late MIA-C1
6265	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Light blue grey, compact clay silt	/	/	0.15m	0	
6266	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned curvilinear ditch, sharp sided and base not found	1.10m	0.50m	0.30m	1	Late MIA-C1
6267	Fill	6266	Fill of ditch	Mid orange grey, compact silt clay	1.10m	0.30m	0.08m	1	
6268	Fill	6266	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	1.10m	0.50m	0.21m	1	
6269	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned curvilinear ditch, sharply sided and base not found	0.60m	0.62m	0.07m	1	
6270	Fill	6269	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	0.60m	0.62m	0.07m	1	
6271	Fill	6260	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact silt clay	0.76m	0.44m	0.14m	1	
6272	Fill	6274	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact clay	40m	3.15m	0.06	2.2	
6273	Fill	6274	Fill of ditch	Mid grey orange, compact clay	0.80m	0.26m	0.16	2.2	RB
6274	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, steep sided and base not found	40m	3.15m	0.22m	2.2	
6275	Fill	6276	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact clay	3.05m	0.99m	0.17m	1	Late MIA-C1
6276	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with a concave base	3.05m	0.99m	0.17m	1	
6277	Fill	6278	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact clay	4.20m	0.87m	0.27m	1	Prehistoric
6278	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with a concave base	4.20m	0.87m	0.27m	1	
6279	Fill	6280	Sole fill of ditch	Mid brown grey, compact clay	10.70m	0.85m	0.19m	1	Late MIA-C1
6280	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with a concave base	10.70m	0.85m	0.19m	1	
6281	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, steep sided and concave base	1.18m	0.40m	0.29m	2.1	
6282	Fill	6281	Sole fill of pit	Mid grey brown, compact silt clay	1.18m	0.40m	0.29m	2.1	
6283	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	/	/	0.31	2.2	
6284	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch terminus, moderate sides, concave base	0.62m	0.61m	0.09m	2.2	
6285	Fill	6284	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.62m	0.61m	0.09m	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6286	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch terminus, shallow sided and a concave base	0.53m	0.83m	0.09m	2.2	
6287	Fill	6286	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.53m	0.83m	0.09m	2.2	
6288	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, shallow sided and a concave base	1.08m	0.54m	0.08m	2.2	
6289	Fill	6288	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	1.08m	0.54m	0.08m	2.2	
6290	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch terminus, shallow sided and a concave base	0.40m	0.48m	0.08m	2.2	
6291	Fill	6290	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.40m	0.48m	0.08m	2.2	
6292	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch terminus, shallow sided and a concave base	0.90m	0.66m	0.08m	2.2	
6293	Fill	6292	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.90m	0.66m	0.08m	2.2	
6294	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch terminus, shallow sided and a concave base	0.76m	0.61m	0.07m	2.2	
6295	Fill	6294	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.76m	0.61m	0.07m	2.2	
6296	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch, shallow sided and a concave base	1.21m	0.53m	0.10m	2.2	
6297	Fill	6296	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	1.21m	0.53m	0.10m	2.2	
6298	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch terminus, shallow sided and a concave base	0.50m	0.68m	0.07m	2.2	
6299	Fill	6298	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, friable silt clay	0.50m	0.68m	0.07m	2.2	
6300	Cut		Ditch	NE-SW aligned curvilinear, not excavated due to being clear in plan	1m	0.36m	/	1	
6301	Fill	6300	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, compact silt clay	1m	0.36m	/	1	
6302	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with a concave base	1m	1.10m	0.48m	2.2	
6303	Fill	6302	Sole fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	1.10m	0.48m	2.2	RB
6304	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping and concave base	1m	1.14m	0.37m	2.2	
6305	Fill	6304	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown, soft silt clay	1m	1.14m	0.37m	2.2	
6306	Fill	6304	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, soft silt clay	1m	0.98m	0.24m	2.2	
6307	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, moderately sloping with concave base	1m	0.24m	0.37m	2.2	
6308	Fill	6309	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	2.90m	1.90m	/	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Period/Phase	Spot-date
6309	Cut		Ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, not excavated due to relationship being clear in plan	2.90m	1.90m	/	2.2	
6310	Fill	6311	Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	10m	1.55m	/	2.2	
6311	Cut	6313	Ditch	Unexcavated	10m	1.55m	/	2.2	
6312	Fill		Sole fill of ditch	Mid orange brown, compact silt clay	10m	0.50m	/	2.2	
6313	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, not excavated	10m	0.50m	/	2.2	
6314	Fill	6315	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	2.80m	0.83m	/	1	
6315	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned curvilinear ditch, not excavated	2.80m	0.83m	/	1	
6316	Fill	6317	Sole fill of ditch	Dark brown grey, compact silt clay	3m	1.13m	/	1	
6317	Cut		Ditch	E-W aligned linear ditch, not excavated	3m	1.13m	/	1	

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

By E. McSloy

Pottery amounting to 1642 sherds, weighing approximately 18.8kg (10.65 EVEs) was recorded, the large bulk of the assemblage dating to the Roman period.

The pottery has been recorded in accordance with the current accepted guidelines for analysis of archaeological ceramics (Barclay *et al*. 2016). The assemblage was scanned by context, sorted by fabric and quantified by sherd count and weight. In addition, vessel form (generic 'class' and profile) and rim morphology were recorded, as were evidence for secondary adaptation or use. Fabric codes used for recording have been defined, where appropriate the Roman types corresponding to National Roman Fabric Reference Collection classifications (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Condition and provenance

Pottery was recovered from 190 separate deposits. Comments on condition, including levels of fragmentation, is included below relative to period. In general, the burial environment has resulted in good surface preservation, however, there has been some leaching of calcareous (limestone or fossil shell) inclusions.

Overwhelmingly the pottery derived from ditches (1386 sherds or 85%), with lesser quantities from pits/postholes (90 sherds or 6%) and the remainder from other features/layers including furrows, graves and 'natural feature' fills. Almost the whole assemblage was hand recovered, with only a single sherd (6g) recorded from bulk soil sample residues. Context group size tends to be small and especially so for the earliest (Iron Age) material. Larger Roman groups of 70–116 sherds all come from Period 2.2 (Roman) ditches (features 1712, 6014, 1964 and 6115).

Assemblage composition by period

Iron Age

Late prehistoric (Iron Age) pottery was recovered by hand from 49 deposits and amounted to 100 sherds (657g). The assemblage was well broken-up, the mean sherd weight being 6.8g and there are few sherds where the vessel profile was reconstructable below neck/shoulder level. The conditions of burial have resulted in the partial or full leaching of calcareous inclusions, which may have led to greater fragmentation.

The Iron Age fabrics are described below. All are handmade types, with 'calcareous' fabrics (including fully 'leached' type VES) making up the majority. Most or all material is likely to be of local origin, the angular limestone surviving in types LI and almost certainly derived from the carboniferous limestones extending from the Mendips and northwards to the Bristol area.

LI Handmade. Dark grey throughout. Soft, with rough feel. Common angular limestone (up to 0.6mm) and may contain sparse calcite (0.5mm) 16 sh 137g; 0.10 EVEs.

QZLI Handmade. Dark grey throughout. Soft, with sandy feel. Common or sparse sub-angular quartz sand (0.1-0.3mm); common or sparse angular limestone (up to 0.4mm). 13 sh 57g

VES Handmade. Dark grey throughout. Soft, with smooth feel. Common angular voids (some with white/yellow staining). 69 sh 438g; 0.34 EVEs.

ARGQZ Handmade. Dark grey with lighter grey brown ext. Hard with sandy feel. Common sub-rounded quartz (0.3mm) and sparse grey argillaceous rock or grog (0.5mm) and sparse yellow-buff decayed limestone (0.5mm). 2 sh 25g; 0.05 EVEs.

Only seven rim sherds were recorded, all of which are likely to come from jar-proportioned vessels and mostly from globular-bodied forms. Such vessels were most suitable for cooking/food preparation or storage and some evidence for vessel use (as cooking vessels) was preserved in the form of four sherds with external carbonaceous residues. Rims are bead-like or short upright or slightly everted (Fig. 18; nos. 1–3). Complex decoration in later Iron Age Glastonbury ware (Southwestern decorated) tradition sometimes noted from the area was not recorded. Only a single sherd, from Period 1 Gully 1 (fill 1635), featured indistinct scored horizontal lines probably to its neck.

Dating and stratigraphy

The small assemblage is consistent in its composition with other Middle to Late Iron Age groups from the area including from Cribbs Causeway, Filton (Timby 1998), Henbury (McSloy 2006) and Bedminster (Morris 2016, 14–19). The same tradition of typically plain globular-bodied vessels in handmade calcareous fabrics is known to persist into early decades of the Roman period, and is known across the wider area, including both sides of the Severn estuary (Spencer 1983, 410–411; 'Class A').

A small majority of the Iron Age pottery, 64 sherds (397g) was recorded from deposits attributed to Period 1, mostly from pottery from Gullies 1, 3 and 4. Indications that some Period

1 features belong to the earlier Middle Iron Age come from radiocarbon determinations from three deposits which returned closely similar dates 366–173 cal. BC (SUERC-83336; Gully 1 deposit 1634); 365-169 cal. BC (SUERC-83338; Gully 1 pit fill 1625) and 365–171 cal. BC (SUERC-83337; Gully 3 ditch fill 6204). Very little diagnostic pottery was however recorded from among the Period 1-phased deposits, the few featured sherds limited to small rim sherds, including from a bead-rimmed vessel from Gully 2 (Fig. 18; no. 1). For such reasons, few meaningful comparisons could be made across the Period 1 material. The dominance of fabric VES among Enclosures 1 and 3 and more generally across Area 1 deposits appears to relate to taphonomy, with calcareous inclusions much better preserved in Area 3, which contained Gully 4.

It seems likely that at least some of the handmade 'native style' pottery recorded from Period 2.1 and 2.2 deposits is contemporaneous with this (Roman) activity. Vessels with thinner-walls, of globular form or with angular shoulders such as that from Period 2.2 ditch 1753 (Fig. 18; nos. 2–3), compare to examples associated with Early Roman activity from Sea Mills (Timby 1987, 88, fig. 39, nos. 17–20) and Lockleaze (McSloy forthcoming).

Roman

The Roman component of 1526 sherds (17.9kg) was hand-recovered from 159 separate deposits. Its mean sherd weight is higher than for the Iron Age group (11.7g compared to 6.9g), largely a reflection of the greater robustness of the harder-fired fabrics. Surface preservation tends to be good, the relative scarcity of carbonaceous or other residues evidencing 'use', likely due to other factors.

Assemblage range

The composition of the assemblage is set out below. Small quantities of grog-tempered fabrics, sometimes containing limestone or quartz sand (types GT, GRLI), are probably of local origin, representing an early 'transitional' style probably dating to the 1st century AD and possibly contemporaneous with some of the 'native style' types described above.

Approximately half (49.4%) of the assemblage total by weight is made up of reduced coarsewares (types GW1–7), the majority probably of local origin. Among the more distinctive, and here most common, are micaceous types GW2 and GW3, which correspond to the regionally significant micaceous greyware (MGW) tradition and together make up 21% of the overall total (by weight). No kilns associated with the production of MGW are known, though its distribution suggests origins in the Bristol area (Timby 2017, 321) and this is supported by limited thin-section analysis (Wood forthcoming). Typically, forms represented in these types

are jars and 'utilitarian' dishes and bowls, derived from BB1 styles. The remaining greyware fabrics probably represent products from a number of sources; types GW1 and GW4 show some correspondence with Congresbury greywares, although the products from these kilns located approximately 25km to the southwest, are variable (pers comm. Thorp) which makes positive correlation difficult without detailed fabrics analysis. Identified forms among fabrics GW1 and GW4 again comprise mainly jars and 'coarseware' dishes/bowls, together with a small number of tankards based on Severn Valley ware forms, 'fineware' bowls and a platter possibly copying samian forms. It may be significant that none of the bifid-rim jars/flagons which are among the more distinctive vessels from the Congresbury kilns occur in fabrics GW1 or GW4.

Oxidised coarsewares are moderately well represented mainly as Severn Valley wares (18% of the group total by weight), which probably originated from the Gloucester area. Forms in this tradition are the typical mix of jars (Webster's classes A and C) and tankards (Webster class E). Sandy type OX1 is similar in most respects to reduced type GW1 and a common source is likely. The few forms identifiable in types OX3 and OX4 are fineware bowl and beaker classes (Fig. 19, nos 9–11). The soft and very fine fabric of OX2 is similar to that of Caerleon type CAR RS discussed below and it is possible that type OX2 represents further, degraded, occurrences of this regional type.

White slipped fabric SOW WS is represented by a small number of sherds from flagons and mortaria. The source for this type is unknown, although its distribution indicates origins in north Wiltshire or southern Gloucestershire.

Regional

Typically for the region (Timby 2017), the largest element among non-local/regional wares comprises Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1), which makes up 21% of the group by weight. Vessel forms comprise a mix of jars, dishes and bowls, familiar for this ware type from most sites away from the core production area. This material provides useful dating evidence, it being unlikely to occur before *c.* AD 120 and including vessel classes common to the period before AD 200/220 and later styles, after *c.* AD 220/250 (below).

Romano-British traded fine and specialist wares (mortaria) are present primarily as Late Roman types from Oxfordshire and the New Forest. One or possibly two fineware types can be dated to the Early Roman period, probably to the 2nd century. The most likely source for colour-coated fabric UNS CC is North Wiltshire (Anderson 1979, 11). This type is represented by two body sherds from topsoil layer 1501 and Period 2.2 alluvial deposit 1566 (fill of

channel), the latter a rough casted beaker sherd. Caerleon ware (CAR RS), which was recorded from three deposits, has been suggested as dating *c.* AD 110–160/170 (Webster 1993). Caerleon ware from sites outside of southeast Wales is uncommon and finds are largely confined to mortaria (Hartley in Boon 1966, 52, fig. 4), with further examples now known also from Sea Mills (Timby 1987, 87) and a villa site at Stoke Gifford (McSloy forthcoming). The type's distribution and its rarity in Gloucester, hints at a seaborne route to sites south of the Bristol Channel, most likely via the port at Sea Mills. At the Wave site, the forms represented appear to be fineware bowls or dishes. The largest sherd, from Period 2.2 ditch 14/21 fill 6046, is from a bowl probably copying samian form 37 (Fig. 19; no. 8). Smaller sherds from ditch fills 1857 and 1861 (Period 2.2 features 1856 and 1863) may be from the same vessel, a dish probably imitating samian form 18/31.

Of the later Roman traded ware types, products from Oxfordshire (OXF RS; OXF WH) are most common, followed by New Forest Colour-coated ware (NFO CC). In addition, there is a single instance (Period 2.2 ditch 1657) of Midlands type shell-tempered ware ROB SH, a type uncommon from the area before *c*. AD 350. Mortaria are represented in both of the Oxfordshire types, as a flanged (form M22) vessel in type OXF WH from Period 2.2 ditch 1837 (fill 1838) and wall-sided (form C97) vessels from Period 2.2 Enclosure 20 ditch 1925 and ditch 6213 (fills 1926 and 6214). Other forms among red-slipped type OXF RS consist of two fineware bowls (forms C45 and C50) from Period 2.2 ditches 15 (fill 1679) and 6172 (fill 6173). New Forest Colour-coated ware (NFO CC) occurs as body sherds mostly from beakers, with a flagon identified from Period 2.2 3 ditch 6111 (fill 6112).

Imports

The Gaulish samian represented the sole imported fineware presence. Products from each of the three production regions were present, the combined total equivalent to 1.8% of the total by sherd count (1.5% by weight).

Unusually for a smaller rural site from the region, South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian is present, albeit as only two sherds (18g) from Period 2.2 deposits and possibly redeposited. The single sherd from a decorated (form 29) vessel occurs in this type, from Period 2.2 ditch 1758 (fill 1759). The sherd is small, with evidence for repair and preserving a portion of the upper leaf scroll and is probably of the period *c*. AD 50–75. The second sherd, from a plain platter (form 18), is from ditch 1927 and dates *c.* AD 50–100/110. The remaining portion of the samian is made up of products from Central and East Gaul. The chronological focus suggested by the range of forms is the second half of the 2nd century, possibly extending to

the mid 3rd for the East Gaulish component. The identifiable forms comprise plain types only; dishes/bowls (Dr 31, Dr 31r, Dr 38) and cups (Dr 33).

Other imported wares in the assemblage are restricted to Baetican (southern Spanish) amphora type BAT AM2, which occurs as a single body sherd from Period 2.2 ditch 1856 (fill 1857). This is the single most common amphora type known from Roman Britain, imported across the mid 1st to 3rd centuries and associated with the carriage of olive oil.

The Fabrics

Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional types (local or probably local)

GT Mid or dark grey throughout. Smooth feel with common fine or medium angular grog (0.3–0.5mm); may contain sparse sub-rounded quartz sand (<0.3mm). 11 sh; 224g

GTli Dark grey throughout. Smooth feel with common fine or medium angular grog (0.3–0.5mm) and sparse angular limestone (0.3–0.5mm). 7 sh; 85g

Reduced coarsewares (local or probably local)

GW1 Grey throughout. Sandy feel. Common sub angular, clear quartz (0.2–0.3mm) and sparser polycrystalline quartz/sandstone (0.5-0.6mm). 250 sh; 2589g; 2.53 EVEs

GW2 Grey throughout. Sandy feel. Abundant sub angular, clear quartz (0.2–0.3mm); commonly micaceous. 214 sh; 2768g; 1.81 EVEs

GW3 Dark grey throughout or with paler margin. Sandy feel. Abundant sub-angular, clear quartz (0.2–0.3mm) and sparse polycrystalline quartz/sandstone up to 0.6mm; commonly micaceous. 72 sh; 929g; 1.29 EVEs

GW4 Grey throughout. Or with paler core. Smooth feel, hard, dense fabric. Common or sparse rounded, clear quartz (0.3–0.5mm); sparse rounded clay pellet. 87 sh; 1208g; 0.70 EVEs

GW5 Pale grey throughout or with reddish core. Slightly sandy feel. Sparse rounded/polished, clear quartz (0.3–0.4mm); sparsely micaceous. 27 sh; 247g; 0.75 EVEs

GW6 Mid or dark grey throughout. Coarse sandy feel. Abundant sub-rounded and rounded clear or milky quartz (0.3-0.5mm) and sparse red brown iron (up to 0.5mm). 88 sh; 934g; 0.97 EVEs

GW7 Pale grey throughout, occasionally dark grey. Smooth feel. Sparse fine quartz (0.1–0.2mm), micaceous. 8 sh; 172g; 0.26 EVEs.

Oxidised

OX1 Orange with grey core. Sandy feel. Common rounded, clear or milky quartz (0.3–0.5mm); sparse rounded iron (0.3mm) and sparse angular limestone (0.3mm). 21 sh; 413g; 0.70 EVEs

OX2 Pale orange throughout. Smooth feel. Fine, inclusion-free, commonly micaceous 20 sh; 185g; 0.21 EVEs

OX3 Pale orange/buff with grey core. Smooth feel. Abundant sub-rounded dark brown iron-rich fine sand (0.1–0.2mm) and abundantly micaceous.13 sh; 115g; 0.40 EVEs

OX4 Yellow orange throughout or with grey core. Smooth feel. Common or sparse rounded quartz sand (0.3–0.4mm), sparse red brown iron (0.3–0.5mm) and commonly micaceous.13 sh; 80g; 0.11 EVEs

UNS CC Reddish brown with dull grey slip (1 sherd with clay roughcasting). Smooth feel. Abundant fine (silt-sized) quartz sand and sparse iron (0.3mm). 2 sh; 3g

SVW OX2 Severn Valley ware (‘standard’ oxidized). (Tomber and Dore 1998, 149). 207 sh; 3097g; 1.74 EVes

SVW OXg Severn Valley ware (variant with common grog). 2 sh; 76g

SVW Oxo Severn Valley ware (variant with sparse charcoal). 1 sh; 2g

SOW WS South-west White-slipped ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 192). 2 sh; 11g

Regional wares

CAR RS Pale orange with thin orange slip. Very fine, sparsely micaceous (Tomber and Dore 1998, 204). 7 sh; 39g; 0.05 EVEs. *note that type OX2 may represent further material from this source, the thin red slip lost.

DOR BB1 Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127). 398 sh; 3775g; 4.96 EVEs

SOW BB1 South West Dorset Black-burnished ware 1 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 129). 19 sh; 111g; 0.23 EVEs

NFO CC New Forest Colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 141). 6 sh; 56g

OXF RS Oxford Red-slipped ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 174). 15 sh; 325g; 0.52 EVEs

OXF WH Oxford whiteware (mortaria), (Tomber and Dore 1998, 174). 2 sh; 52g; 0.07 EVEs

ROB SH Midlands shell-tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212). 1 sh; 13g

SAV GT Savernake grog-tempered ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191). 1 sh; 17g

WH White ware (unsourced, probably Oxfordshire). Sandy feel. Abundant sub-angular clear quartz sand (<0.3mm). 1 sh; 14g

Imported wares

BAT AM2 Baetican (Ds 20 type) amphoras (Tomber and Dore 1998, 85). 1 sh; 46g

LGF SA South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28). 2 sh; 18g

LEZ SA2 Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32). 19 sh; 142g; 0.41 EVEs

EGSA East Gaulish samian. Probably Trier and Rheinzabern (Tomber and Dore 1998, 34-31) 7 sh; 116g; 0.13 EVEs

Stratigraphy and Chronology

As described, the identified pottery types range in date across the 1st century through to the later 3rd and 4th centuries. Understanding of the site sequence was, as with many Romano-British rural assemblages, hindered by the lack of surviving vertical stratigraphy, predominance of broadly datable material and a prevalence of ditch groups, where the risk of residuality is high. The better chronological indicators in the assemblage are provided by the traded finewares/specialist wares, although such material was absent from a large number of deposits. Among the coarsewares useful dating indicators come from the Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) and from the micaceous greywares (GW2/3), which date from after *c.* AD 150/180.

Period 2.1

Only small quantities of pottery (42 sherds; 467g) were recorded from deposits, which are largely on stratigraphical grounds, assigned to the earliest period of Roman activity. Its composition is for the most part similar to that from Period 2.2; the majority composed of local reduced coarsewares, Severn Valley ware and Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware. Indications of earlier Roman dating are few; a thick-walled storage jar sherd in fabric GT, which is decorated in the manner of Savernake ware, and a grog-tempered vessel, dating to the mid 1st to earlier 2nd centuries, was recorded from Ditch 11 (fill 6011). The single samian incidence is from ditch 6020 (fill 6019) and consists of an abraded sherd from a Central Gaulish Dr 33 cup, which probably dates to the mid or late 2nd century.

Period 2.2

This, the main Roman phas,e produced the large bulk of Roman material from the site, 1451 sherds (16,954g). Although assigned to a single structural phase, earlier and later elements can be identified which suggest activity across the later 1st or early 2nd through to the 4th centuries. Pottery groups representative of activity no later than the 2nd or early 3rd centuries are largely from Area 1 and include the groups from Ditch 29 (1702), ditches 1644, 1712, 1760 1863 and (from Area 3) Ditch 14/21 (6044). The identified earlier Roman groups make up approximately a third of the Period 2.2 total, some 439 sherds (5442g).

The primary dating indicators from the identifiably ‘early’ deposits come from the Gaulish samian and British traded types described above. The samian component is a little larger, proportionally, than for the assemblage overall, amounting to 11 sherds or 2.5%. Of note are the two South Gaulish (LGF SA) sherds, a form 18 platter sherd from ditch 1927 and a form 29 decorated bowl sherd from ditch 1958, which are datable to the mid or late 1st century. The remainder of the samian is Central Gaulish and the forms represented (Dr 31, 31R and 33)

suggestive of the second half of the 2nd century. A carinated bowl or cup in fine reduced and micaceous fabric GW7 (Fig. 19, no.7) compares to a vessel from Sea Mills probably dating to the 1st or early 2nd centuries (Timby 1987, 88, fig. 39, no. 32). Caerleon ware (CAR RS), a type dating before *c*. AD 160/70, was recorded from three deposits ascribed to the earlier group (see above). Bowls which similarly imitate samian vessel forms (Fig. 19; nos. 9–10) and a beaker (Fig. 19; no. 11), all in unsourced oxidized fabrics, also probably date to the 2nd century.

A feature of the identified earlier Roman groups is the relative abundance of Severn Valley ware, 24.1% of the total measured by weight compared to 17.8% for the assemblage overall. The prominence of this type and decline thereafter appears characteristic in the area south of Gloucester (Timby 2017), probably brought on by the success of the (MGW and Congresbury) greywares from the later 2nd century onwards. Significantly, MGW types (GW2/GW3) are much less well represented among the earlier groups compared to the assemblage overall, 7.4% compared to 21.1% (by weight). The presence of Black-burnished ware among most of the 'early' Period 2.2 groups is an indication that most are of 2nd century or later dating. Where forms can be identified these are mostly jars with acute-angled burnished lattice and a flat-rimmed dishes/bowls, where dating can be expected before *c*. AD 220 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 97). The plain-rimmed dishes from ditches 1712 and 1768 (fills 1713 and 1770) might be later, the form common from the later 2nd century through to the 4th.

For the remainder of the Period 2.2 assemblage dating is broad, typically only in the 2nd to 4th centuries range, however dating *c.* 250/270–400+ can be ascribed to some features (Ditches 14/21, 15, 16 and 18/19) by the presence of Oxfordshire or New Forest type finewares, or late coarseware types. Only in a few instances is more precision possible; including dating after *c.* AD 325indicated by a white-painted Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (form C50; Young 1977, 160) recorded from ditch 6172 (fill 6173). Evidence for dating into the second half of the 4th century was recorded from Period 2.2 ditch 1657 (fill 1655) as a sherd in Midlands shell-tempered ware (ROB SH), a type known in Cirencester and other major sites from the region only after *c.* AD 360.

Discussion

The Roman pottery is reflective of long-running activity, most of the material probably dating to the 2nd and later 3rd to 4th centuries. Almost certainly the pottery relates to domestic activity, its relative abundance and generally good condition suggesting that areas of habitation were located in close proximity to the sampled features. Overall, the assemblage is reflective of the known patterns of pottery supply in the area, although some more unusual

occurrences such as the South Gaulish samian (LGF SA) and Caerleon ware (CAR RS) are noteworthy. The presence of both types may perhaps be explained by the site's proximity to the port site at Sea Mills (approximately 8km to the south-west), where imported types are prominent, particularly in the period up to the earlier 2nd century. The samian and other finewares form only a small minority of the assemblage (the samian component 1.5% by count), however, the bulk of material being composed of coarsewares, supplied from a range of local and regional sources. A utilitarian focus is suggested similarly by the range of forms (Table B1), which is dominated by jars and 'open' forms suitable for cooking or food preparation and storage. The infrequency of amphorae, mortaria and flagons further support the assemblage as derived from a rural community of 'lower status'.

Illustration catalogue

1. Fabric LI. Jar. Bead rim. Period 1 Gully 2 (fill 1906)

2. Fabric VES. Globular jar; everted rim. Period 2.2 Ditch 1753 (fill 1756)

3. Fabric VES. Globular jar; everted rim. Period 2.2 Ditch 1691 (fill 1690)

4. Fabric SVW OX2. Jar, narrow mouth (Webster A class; cf. nos. 1–2). Period 2.2 Ditch 1758 (fill 1759)

5. Fabric GW6. Shouldered bowl. Period 2.2 Ditch 1758 (fill 1759)

6. Fabric SVW OX2. Globular jar (Webster C class; cf. nos. 19–20). Period 2.2 Ditch 1699 (fill 1698)

7. Fabric GW7. Carinated bowl; bifid rim. (cf. Timby 1987, 88, fig. 39, nos. 17–20). Period 2.2 Ditch 1699 (fill 1698)

8. Fabric CAR RS. Bowl imitating samian form 37. Period 2.2 Ditch 14/21 (fill 6046)

9. Fabric OX3. Bowl imitating samian form 37. Period 2.2 Ditch 1644 (fill 1645)

10. Fabric OX4. Bowl imitating samian form 36? Period 2.2 Ditch 1657 (fill 1654)

11. Fabric OX3. Beaker; everted rim with groove. Period 2.2 Ditch 6070 (fill 6071)

12. Fabric GW4. Medium-mouth necked jar. Period 2.2 Ditch 1712 (fill 1713)

13. Fabric GW2. ?Globular bowl with bifid rim Period 2.2 Ditch 6172 (fill 6173)

14. Fabric GW3. Dish; plain rim with deep chamfered base angle. Period 2.2 Ditch 6041 (fill 6042)

15. Fabric OXF RS. Mortarium, wall-sided (cf. Young 1977, 173-174). Period 2.2 Ditch 6213 (fill 6214)

Table B1: Vessel forms summary (Roman)

Form (generic)	Min. vess.*	% Min. vess.	EVEs	%EVEs
flagon	1	<1	0	<1
beaker	3	1.6	.39	2.4
cup	3	1.6	.15	<1
tankard	10	5.3	.62	3.7
jar	102	54.3	9.97	60.1
bowl	24	12.8	2.14	12.9
dish/bowl	6	3.2	.37	2.2
mortarium	3	1.6	.40	2.4
dish	32	17	2.26	13.6
dish/platter	1	<1	.13	<1
platter	3	1.6	.15	<1
Totals	**188**		**16.58**	

* min. number vessels (rim sherd families)

Medieval and later

Only small quantities of medieval and later pottery were recorded, some 16 sherds (261g). Among them were five sherds of post-medieval/modern date, all recovered from subsoil/topsoil deposits. The remainder occurred together with larger quantities of Roman pottery and most or all can be regarded as 'intrusive', probably introduced by agricultural or other actions. Condition is in all instances poor, with all sherds well-fragmented and exhibiting abrasion.

The medieval group consists of unglazed and glazed types, most identifiable as from local sources (Table B2). Dating is for the most part broad, although Ham Green types (medHG; medHGc) indicate activity in the 12th to 13th centuries and the Bristol glazed ware (medBRG) later, within the mid 13th to mid 15th-century range. The post-medieval/modern pottery includes glazed earthenwares probably dating to the 17th to 18th centuries and a flowerpot type sherd probably no earlier than the 19th.

Table B2: Post-Roman pottery summary quantification

Date/source	fabric	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	EVEs
Medieval (Local/ Unsourced)	BRGL	Bristol (Redcliffe) glazed ware	3	125	-
	GL	Glazed sandy fabric (unsourced)	2	18	-
	HG	Ham Green glazed ware	1	18	-
	HGc	Ham Green unglazed ware	6	64	.15
	ves	Vesicular (limestone-tempered?)	1	5	-
Sub-total			13	230	0.15
Post-med/ modern	GRE	Somerset glazed earthenware	1	11	-
	NDGT	North Devon Gravel-tempered	1	3	-
	FP	Unglazed garden wares (flowerpots)	1	17	-
Sub-total			3	31	-
Total			**16**	**261**	**0.15**

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APPENDIX C: LITHICS

By Jacky Somerville

Two worked flint flakes (12g) were hand-recovered from the excavation and both were residual finds in later features. These are a medial fragment from Period 2.2 (Mid to Late Roman) ditch 15 and a distal fragment from undated ditch 1796. The latter displays evidence of utilisation along the left distal edge.

APPENDIX D: METAL FINDS

By E. McSloy

Some 211 items of metal (1103g), comprising 113 of iron, 61 of copper alloy and 37 or lead or lead alloy were recorded. The high representation of non-ferrous objects reflects the methods of recovery, the large majority being metal-detected items from subsoil deposits (1501 and 6001) and from the spoil heaps. A relatively small number of objects, mainly nails or other iron items were hand recovered from excavation of archaeological deposits.

The metalwork assemblage belongs predominantly to the Roman period, with a number of items of the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The catalogue presented below is selective, focusing on objects of individual interest and/or where dating is possible by form. Details of the remaining items, comprising a mix of fragmentary objects of indeterminate type and some modern objects is contained in the archive. All objects are included in summary Table D1. Catalogue entries set out below are organised chronologically and then according to functional category and material. The functional categories have been adapted from Crummy's (1983) divisions.

Distribution

The distribution of metal objects (together with the coins) recovered from the metal detector survey shows a clear concentration of Roman items in the alluvial subsoils central to Area 1 and a smaller group from Area 3 to the north (Fig. 20). The recorded positions of some objects from Area 3 approximates to ditches and other features and these items (brooches nos. 3–5 and 8–9; awl no. 25) probably derive from the upper fills of these features (Fig. 20).

Roman

Personal adornment and Dress

Most of the recovered non-ferrous objects could be assigned to this division, the largest number (15) consisting of brooches.

The poor condition of the majority of the brooches is consistent with what is a largely unstratified group. In contrast brooches 3 and 4 were substantially complete and their plotted locations indicates these were probably deposited in the upper fills of ditches in Area 3. In their range, the brooches are relatively diverse although chronologically most could be accommodated within the late 1st to 2nd century. Exceptions are the one piece and Hod Hill types (nos. 1–2) which probably date to the mid 1st century (*c*. 40s to 60s AD). The weighting to T-shaped, Trumpet, Headstud or Plate classes (up to nine examples) suggests a 2nd

century focus. This runs contrary to the pattern Brindle (2018) recorded as typical for the Central Belt and South-West regions, where his Group B (Hod Hill, Polden Hill and earlier Colchester derivative forms) were found in the largest numbers.

Two enamelled brooches merit mention, most notably no. 11, the single brooch from the site from a Roman-phased deposit. It is a variant form of the enamelled plate brooches modelled on the rectangular military shield in use across the 1st and 3rd centuries. Only two examples of this (serpentine) variant were noted by Mackreth (2011). Snake imagery is a popular theme in jewellery of the period reflecting its mainly positive associations with healing, the underworld, rebirth and regeneration (Johns 1996, 37). The enamelled Headstud brooch (no. 7) is a fragment only of what is again an uncommon form, Mackreth noting only 20 examples mainly from findspots in eastern and northern counties (Mackreth 2011, 108–109). A third enamelled object, finger ring no. 16, is of a type more often recognized from central or eastern England, particularly Northamptonshire (Daubney 2008; Partridge).

The iron items belonging to this functional division consist of hobnails of the kind commonly used in the construction of Roman-period footwear. Most (86 from the 89 recorded) were recorded from Period 2.2 inhumation burial 6234 and representative of a common burial Romano-British practice for the period across the 2nd to 4th centuries (Philpott 1991). A further single find was Period 2.2 grave 2049, perhaps indicating disturbance of this feature. Other single finds from two Period 2.2 ditches are probably stray losses.

Brooches (copper alloy)

On iece

2. 1. Bow only. The narrowing at the neck of no. 1 indicates a one-piece form, most likely of the Nauheim derivative series. The bow is sub-rectangular, the upper portion with a central groove and diagonal notches, the decoration terminating in a double cross-cut. Probably Mackreth ND 4B. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 87. Not illust.

Hod Hill

2. Head only. Double moulding below hinge and narrow bow. Probably Mackreth HH 3A-C. Unstratified. Ra. 104. Not illust.

Colchester Derivative Polden Hill

3. Mackreth PH 5b. Complete. Length 36mm; Width 20.5mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 156.

4. Mackreth PH 5a. Complete (distorted). Length 44mm; Width 16mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 146.

Trumpet

5. Mackreth TR2. Fragment, heavily worn. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 148. Not illust.

6. Mackreth TR2.2? Lower bow/foot only. Notched central moulding as Mackreth's no. 5342; disc-like foot. Unstratified. Ra. 91. Not illust.

Headstud

7. Mackreth Headstud 9a. Fragment of head/upper bow. Blue and red enamel cells to wings and decorated stud set in recess to top of bow. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 48.

Hinged Colchester Derivative (T-shaped)

8. Mackreth CD H 10f. Head/upper bow. Traces of white metal plating. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 147. Not illust.

9. Mackreth CD H 10. Head fragment. Wide, tapering head with double grooves. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 145. Not illust.

10. Mackreth CD H 11a. Head/upper bow. Central knop and multiple grooves to wings. Unstratified. Ra. 95. Not illustate

2. 11. Mackreth PL OBJECT 1.2b2. Plate brooch of rectangular shield form with en'melled 'se'pentine' design. The outer ground is blue. The inner serpentine element has raised scales with traces of enamel now appearing greenish yellow. There are 'reserved' studs at the centre and to represent the 'eye', the central element white-metal plated. Length 27mm; Width 13mm. Period 2.2 Enclosure 17 ditch 1535 (fill 1536). Ra. 22

Indeterminate

12. Lower bow only. Flat with pronounced spine terminating in discoid foot knob. The spine features cast wavy decoration with beading to each side. Single circular perforation to catchplate. Colchester Derivative type. Subsoil 5001. Ra. 110. Not illust.

13. Lower bow only. Narrowing to foot; central flute with grooves either side. Catchplate with double circular perorations – a style common to Colchester and some Colchester Derivative brooches (Mackreth's C or CD Ha). Subsoil 6001. Ra. 134. Not illust.

14. Lower bow only. Plano-convex bow; short, deep, trapezoidal catchplate, trefoil style foot knob. Probably of T-shaped type (Mackreth's CD H). Subsoil 5001. Ra. 115. Not illust.

15. Similar to no. 14 but lacking foot knob. Again, probably T-shaped type (Mackreth's CD H). Subsoil 6001. Ra. 172. Not illust.

Finger rings (copper alloy)

16. Flat oval bezel with cross design, two of the recessed quarters retaining traces of enamel (now appearing pale blue). Daubney (2008) Type 3A. The hoop appears to be oval, although the lower part is missing; the shoulder expanding to the bezel. Width of bezel 13mm. Subsoil 5001. Ra. 14.

17. Of rolled form with butted terminals, probably adapted from a bracelet. One terminal of flat, expanded form with central rivet hole and crosscut grooves at junction. The second terminal is crudely cut to a point. Width of bezel 6mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 11.

Buckles (copper alloy)

Fragmentary buckle Ra. 132 belongs to distinctive object class, the use of which spans the Late Roman and Early Post-Roman period *c*. AD 350–450. Initially considered of military character and continuing to be used by irregular foederati present in Britain in the earlier and mid 5th century (Hawkes and Dunning 1961), it appears more likely that use was more widespread and part of both male and female dress styles in this period (see discussion in Wilson *et al.* 2014, 101). The distribution of Type IIA buckles, while weighted more to the eastern counties, particularly Lincolnshire, does however demonstrate a cluster of finds in the historic Gloucestershire area (Leahy 2007, 136, fig. 5). Indeed, the concentration of some types has been suggested as evidencing manufacture at Cirencester or its environs (Swift 2000, 185).

18. Fragment of openwork buckle plate of Hawkes and Dunning's Type IIA. Single central division with two round-headed arches. Closest to no. 1, illustrated by H&D from Caerwent (ibid. fig. 17, a). The lobed mouldings separating the (largely missing) lower

portion are unusual. Two rivets and part of the iron axis bar are in situ. Subsoil 6001. Ra. 132.

Bracelet? (copper alloy)

19. Strip (width 10.6mm–11.6mm x 2.4mm in thickness), the margins raised and the centerline with beaded spine set within grooves. Possibly a flattened section from a bracelet of strip form of Early Roman type (cf. Crummy 1983, 38, no. 1586). Unstratified. Ra. 93. Not illust.

Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical

Tweezers (copper alloy)

20. Arm from tweezers, the surviving end curved-inwards. Made from plain, narrow strip. Length 46mm; width 4mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 15. Not illust.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Object no. 20 (Ra. 38) is noteworthy as the single item from the group with religious associations. It comprised an arm portion from a cast figurine, perhaps standing originally approximately 150–180mm in height. Clearly portable, it may have come from a household shrine or lararium but lacks features permitting attribution to a particular deity or other figure.

Statuette (copper alloy)

21. Detached arm from solid-cast statuette. Heavily worn and damage also to the fingers/thumb. Naturalistically modelled in the classical style. The forearm is unclothed, but unclear if the faint striations to the upper arm were intended to represent drapery or other clothing/cuirass. Surviving length 53mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 38.

Household objects

Roman objects falling within Crummy's 'household' category included three spoons, the two most complete among which are included here (no. 20). All were of the common form with the bowl offset, below the handle, a class thought to be manufactured from the second half of the 2nd century and later (Crummy 1983, 69). Although unstratified metal-detector finds nos 22 and 23 are substantially complete, suggesting their original deposition was close to their findspots.

Spoon (copper alloy)

22. Joining fragments from spoon with offset bowl. The bowl is of irregular oval form, its asymmetry probably resulting from use. The form of the bowl is closest to Crummy's Type 2 spoons (1983, 69). Decoration is limited to at the junction of the bowl and handle, in the form of stepped and 'scooped' mouldings and grooved to the sides. The decoration compares to similar, probably 4th-century spoons from Uley (Woodward and Leach 1993, 175, figs. 134–135) and Frocester (Price 2000, 54, fig. 2.12.318). Unstratified. Ra. 58.

23. Fragments from spoon with offset bowl. The detached bowl is larger than no. 21 (60mm x 35mm) and of more regular, oval form, again most similar to Crummy's Type 2 (1983, 69). The junction with the bowl is decorated in a similar manner to no. 22. Both lack the decorative twisting and white metal plating which appears to be a feature of some 4th-century spoons from Uley (Woodward *et al.* 1993, 175, fig. 134, no. 6) and Somerford Keynes, Glos (Cool 2007, 259, fig. 9.15, no. 44). Unstratified. Ra. 99.

Fixtures and Fixings

This category includes 16 iron nails, all but one of which were hand-recovered from Period 2.2 deposits. Four were recorded from (Period 2.2) grave 2049 and a fifth from grave 6234, where they probably represent coffin nails. Most are fragments only, the (five) complete examples measuring 46–60mm range. Heads, where present are flat and comparable with common Roman nails (Manning 1985; Type 1).

Copper alloy stud no. 24 was primarily decorative, possibly to ornament chest or other furnishing. The concavity was probably intended for coloured enamel although none survives. A number of similar studs are recorded on the PAS database, predominantly from eastern England (Daubney 2012).

Studs (copper alloy)

24. Cast disc-like head, the upper face concave. Central, square-sectioned shaft (broken). Diam. 11mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 18. Not illust.

Tools

As an unstratified item the dating of awl no. 25 is uncertain. Comparable Roman-dated examples include those from Wanborough, Wilts (Hooley 2001, 76, nos 1–2).

25. Awl. Round-sectioned shaft tapering to point square-sectioned tang. Length 49mm; width/thickness 5-6mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 150.

Weights and measuring

Four lead objects identified as weights were recorded, all as metal detected finds from subsoils 1501 (three) or 6001 (one). Conical or biconical forms including no. 25 were probably intended for suspension for use with steelyard balances. The remaining examples are of rolled sheet possibly for weighing fishing or other game nets and more likely of post-Roman date.

Weight (lead)

26. Approximately biconical (distorted at one end) weight. Length 45mm; diam. 37mm; weight 193g Subsoil 1501. Ra. 65.

Medieval

The objects from this period comprise mainly buckles. Those of copper alloy probably date after *c.* 1200/1250.

Buckles (copper alloy)

27. Single-looped oval frame buckle with prominent lobed knops flanking 5 grooved moulding and narrowed/offset strap bar. Pin in situ with fragment of sheet-like buckle plate (cf. Whitehead 1996, 23, nos. 99–101); *c.* 1250–1400 (ibid.). Length 25mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 1.

28. Single-looped D-shaped frame buckle with deeply notched and pointed pin rest and rebated strap bar (cf. Whitehead 1996, 18, no. 41); *c.* 1250–1500 (ibid.). Length 17mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 19.

29. Single-looped composite plate type buckle with forked spacer (one arm survives). Frame is oval with pointed pin rest (cf. Whitehead 1996, 36, no. 214); *c.* 1350–1450 (ibid.). Length 55mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 28.

30. Single-looped composite plate type buckle of same form as no. 26 (ibid.). Length 36mm. Subsoil 6001. Ra. 174. Not illust.

31. Buckle plate made from thin folded sheet. The rectangular front plate is decorated with a border of double punched dots and has two rivet holes to the back corners (one flat-headed rivet is in situ). The back plate narrower, continuing the line of the lugs

enclosing the buckle, and was secured by two central rivets (one of which is *in situ*). Probably *c.* 1250–1400 (cf. Whitehead 1996, 22, no. 97; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 111, nos 502–508). Length 36mm; width 20mm. Not illust.

Buckles (lead alloy and iron)

Eight unstratified objects of similar form (one example of which is described) are tentatively identified as fasteners for shoes. All are circular or sub-circular, measuring approximately 15–18mm in diam. and probably of cast construction. Four (Ras 2, 20, 88 and 138) retain an iron pin, indicating use as buckles for narrow straps. Medieval shoe buckles of lead alloy or tin are known (Egan and Pritchard 1993, 86), though these typically are of the double oval form seen with object no. 30. Ra. 169.

32. Small ring buckle. Round-sectioned annular frame. Simple wire pin of iron. Diam. 17mm; thickness 2mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 88 (Ras. 2, 20, 25, 84, 114, 133, 138 are similar)

33. Small 'spectacle' buckle. Double oval frame. Length 29mm; width 23mm; thickness 2-3mm. Subsoil 6001. Ra. 169.

Studs (lead or tin alloy)

A group of four objects (no. 29) were the only items recorded from a medieval-dated feature and were associated with pottery dated in the 12th to 14th century range. Use was probably decorative, most likely for leather strap work and examples of similar type are published from London (Egan and Pritchard 1993, 173).

34. Four small studs or mounts with circular, domed heads and short, round-sectioned shafts (broken). Head diam. 15mm. Period 4 Ditch 24 (fill 1526). Ra. 9. Not illust.

Post-medieval and modern

Four items of individual interest are included in the catalogue. The remaining items comprise mainly buckles, buttons, thimbles and lead shot the majority dating in the 17th to 19th centuries range. Among the most modern items are two timer fragments (Ras 7 and 118) from anti-aircraft shells probably of 3.7" calibre. These were almost certainly fired in defence of Bristol from air attack in the period 1940–1945.

Openwork-decorated hooked tag clothes fastener (Ra. 53) of a style dating to the 16th and 17th centuries and 'bridle boss' no. (Ra. 17, Fig. 24.35) probably dates to the early or mid 17th century. The latter is of Maslin's Figurative or Heraldic Multifoil type, a grouping commonly

feature horse and rider designs (Maslin 2020, 3). No. 24 is near identical to an example recorded on the PAS database from Suffolk which was thought to show a George and the dragon (Brown 2009) although other interpretations are possible. Most that are known are unstratified detectorist finds, however a comparable example from Exeter comes from a context dated *c.* 1620-50 (Goodall 1984, 343, no. 148). In use such largely decorative objects were fixed to the cheekpieces of the curb bits, concealing the ends of the mouthpiece (ibid., 2).

Bridle boss (copper alloy)

35. Solid cast domed form with outer flange ornamented with a border of pellets and pierced by two large and two smaller attachment holes. The surface is much degraded and details of the design unclear. It shows a mounted figure flanked by a vertical arrangement of repeated S-shaped scrolls, and in the act of riding down a recumbent ?animal figure. Diam. 55mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 17.

Hooked tag (copper alloy)

36. Hooked tag. One piece openwork knot design with stirrup-shaped strap loop. Length 39mm. Subsoil 1501. Ra. 53. Not illust.

Watch winder (copper alloy)

37. With gilt traces. Shield shaped; with cast inscription (front) JACKSON; 35; SADLERGATE; DERBY and (back) WATCH; MAKER; &; JEWELLER. Probably late 19th century. Subsoil 6001. Ra. 176. Not illust.

Cloth seal (lead or lead alloy)

The partly legible stamp identifies cloth seal no. 35 as originating from Exeter, an important centre for the serge trade of the 1670s continuing into the 19th century (Egan 1992, 3).

38. Circular with stub from strip-like tab. Legend in relief reads E.X.O.N, the letters arranged in quarters surrounding a five-pointed star and inside pelleted border. Diam. 14mm; Subsoil 6001. Ra. 127. Not illust.

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APPENDIX E: ROMAN COINS

By P.J. Walton

Introduction

Seventy-seven Roman coins were recovered from six deposits. The group comprises a single silver denarius and 76 copper alloy issues. All coins were recorded in an Excel spreadsheet noting Denomination, Obverse description, Obverse legend, Reverse description, Reverse legend, Mintmark, Mint, Reference, Date, Reece period, Weight and Diameter. The condition of the coins was relatively good and identification was attempted without any specialist cleaning being undertaken. It was possible to assign 64 coins to individual Reece periods and eight to broader periods of issues. Only five were unidentifiable and were classified as being either radiates or *nummi*.

Interpretation of the assemblage

Fig. E1 summarises the chronological composition of the assemblage, using the established numismatic framework of Reece periods (Reece 1972). The coins range in date from the mid 2nd century AD to the late 4th century AD. The earliest coin is an *as* (Ra. 94) probably of Antoninus Pius and dating to the period AD 138 to 161. The latest coin is a *nummus* of the House of Valentinian dating to the period AD 379 to 383 (Ra. 106). Despite this chronological range, the majority of coins date to the late 3rd and 4th century AD, with a significant peak in the period AD 296 to 348 (Reece periods 15 to 17).

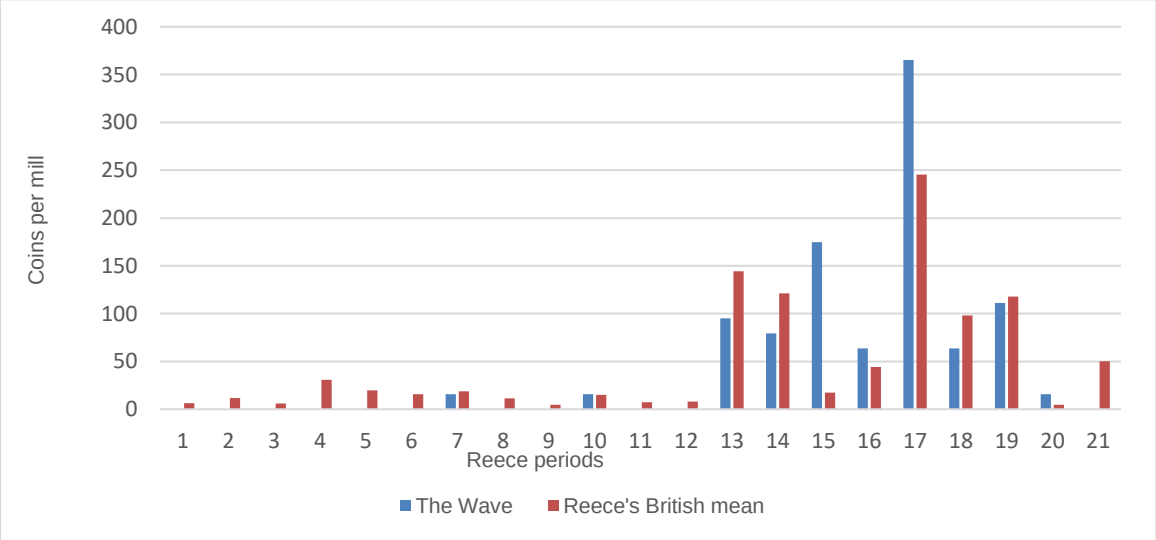

Figure E1: Histogram comparing the coin loss profile for the site wi'h Reece's British Mean

Only two coins were recovered from archaeological features. Ra. 158, an illegible radiate or *nummus*, was found in fill 6048 of Ditch 14/21, while Ra. 37, a radiate of Carausius, was found in fill 1595 of Ditch 16. The remainder of the coins came from topsoil or subsoil layers (1500; 1501; 5001; 6001) or were unstratified.

While the coins contribute little to the dating of individual features, their presence attests to the use of coinage at the site in the third and fourth century AD. Indeed, the chronological profile for the assemblage with its emphasis on 4th century coin loss and peaking in Reece period 17 (AD 330–348) is characteristic of coin loss at rural Romano-British settlement in the Late Roman period (Davies and Gregory 1991, 75).

However, the exceptionally high per mill value for the period AD 296–318 (Reece period 15) is unusual and it is possible that this indicates the presence of a dispersed hoard dating to the early 4th century amongst the assemblage. Indeed, two thirds of the coins dating to Reece period 15 were recovered from a single deposit, subsoil layer 1501 (Ra. 136; Ra. 12; Ra. 31; Ra. 76; Ra. 79; Ra. 66; Ra. 74 and Ra. 70). It is notable that the coins from subsoil layer 1501 were better preserved than the majority of pieces recovered from the site and it was even possible to assign RIC numbers to six of the eight coins.

Unfortunately, spatial analysis of the distribution of the coinage is difficult as the majority of the coins attributed to subsoil layer 1501 were recovered from the spoil. The distribution of coinage is greatest to the south of Enclosure 18, in the area of the channel, as Fig. 21 illustrates, and also along the line of the north-west boundary of Enclosure 28 in Area 3. Even so, they are spread over an area of more than 25m by 25m and no chronological patterning in their distribution could be discerned.

Catalogue

1. Copper alloy *as* of Antonine emperor, probably Antoninus Pius. AD 138–180. Unclear reverse depicting reclining figure. Mint of Rome. Wt. 6.1g D 25mm. u/s. Ra. 94.

2. Silver *denarius* of Elagabalus. AD 218–222. LIBERTAS AVG reverse depicting Libertas left with pileus and sceptre; in right field, a star. Mint of Rome. RIC IV, no. 107b. Wt 1.8g D 18mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 135.

3. Copper alloy radiate of Claudius II. AD 268–270. Uncertain reverse type depicting figure left. Mint uncertain. Wt 2.6g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 151.

4. Copper alloy radiate (copy) of Claudius II. AD 270–275. CONSECRATIO reverse depicting altar. Wt. 1g D 18mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 80.

5. Copper alloy radiate (copy) of Claudius II. AD 270–275. CONSECRATIO reverse depicting eagle right, head left. Wt 0.9g D 21mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 68.

6. A copper alloy radiate of Victorinus AD 269–271. ORIENS AVG or INVICTVS reverse depicting Sol advancing left. Gaul Mint I. Wt 1.4g D 16mm. Layer 1501. Ra. 23.

7. Copper alloy radiate of Aurelian. AD 270–275. FORTVNA REDVX reverse depicting Fortuna seated left on wheel, holding rudder and cornucopiae. Mint of Siscia. RIC V, Pt I, p. 284, no. 170. Wt 1.9g D 19mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 71.

8. Copper alloy radiate of Tetricus I. AD 271–274. PAX AVG reverse depicting Pax left with olive branch and vertical sceptre. Gaul Mint I. Layer 6001, Ra. 167.

9. Copper alloy barbarous radiate. AD 275–285. Unclear reverse depicting ?Pax left with transverse sceptre. Wt 0.6g D 13mm. Layer 1500, Ra. 142.

10. Copper alloy radiate of Carausius. AD 286–293. HILARITAS AVGGG reverse depicting Hilaritas left holding palm and cornucopiae. Mint of London. RIC V, Pt II, p. 467, no. 43. Wt 2.8g D 14mm. Ditch fill 1595 of Ditch 16, Ra. 37.

11. Copper alloy radiate of Carausius. AD 286–293. PAX AVG reverse depicting Pax left with olive branch and sceptre. Mint of London. Wt 2.8g D 22mm. RIC V, Pt II, p. 472, no. 101. u/s, Ra. 101.

12. Copper alloy radiate of Carausius. AD 286–293. Uncertain reverse depicting figure left. Mint unclear. Wt 2.3g D 23mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 162.

13. Copper alloy radiate of Allectus. LAETITIA AVG or VIRTVS AVG reverse depicting galley. Uncertain mint. Wt 1.2g D 23mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 126.

14. Copper alloy *nummus* of Maximian. AD 300–301. MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN reverse depicting Moneta left with scales and cornucopiae. Mint of Trier. Cf. RIC VI, p. 192. Wt 8g D 26mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 12.

15. Copper alloy *nummus* of Galerius. AD 301–303. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI reverse depicting Genius left holding patera and cornucopiae. Mint of Lyon. RIC V, Pt II, p. 251, no. 143b. Wt 5.8g D 27mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 31.

16. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 307–317. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS reverse depicting prince standing facing holding two standards. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.8g D 20mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 76

17. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 307–317. GENIO POP ROM reverse depicting Genius left with patera and cornucopiae. Mint of London. Wt 1.9g D 24mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 79.

18. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 310–311. SOLI INVICTO reverse depicting Sol left. Mint of Trier. RIC VI, p. 228, no. 899. Wt 0.9g D 18mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 66.

19. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 310–311. SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse depicting Sol left with whip and globe. Mint of Trier. Wt 2.1 D 21mm. RIC VI, p. 226, no. 867. Layer 6001, Ra. 121.

20. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 312–313. SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse depicting Sol left with raised arm and holding globe. Mint of London. Cf. RIC VI, p. 140, nos. 279-280. Wt 2.3g D 22mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 74.

21. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 310–318. SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse depicting Sol standing right holding globe. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.8g D 19mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 131.

22. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 310–318. SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse depicting Sol standing left holding globe. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.6g D 19mm. u/s, Ra. 103.

23. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 313–314. SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse depicting Sol left raising right hand and holding globe. Mint of London. RIC VII, p. 98, no. 6. Wt 3.2g D 22mm. u/s. Ra. 92.

24. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 313–315. SOLI INVICTO COMITI reverse depicting Sol left raising right hand and holding globe. Mint of Trier. RIC VII, p. 168, no. 42. Wt 2.8g D 23mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 70.

25. Copper alloy *nummus* of Licinius I. AD 316. GENIO POP ROM reverse depicting Genius left holding patera and cornucopiae. Mint of Trier. RIC VII, p. 173, no. 121. Wt 1.7g D 20mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 136.

26. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 318–320. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP reverse depicting Victories holding shield inscribed VOT/PR over altar. Wt 1.2g D 16mm. u/s, Ra. 96.

27. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 318–320. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP reverse depicting Victories with shield inscribed VOT PR resting on column. Wt 1.2g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 43.

28. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine I. AD 321–323. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS reverse depicting altar surmounted by globe. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.8g D 19mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 27.

29. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantine II or Constantius II. AD 324–330. PROVIDENTIA CAESS reverse depicting camp gate with two turrets; star above. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.6g D 20mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 137.

30. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–331. CONSTANTINOPOLIS type with reverse depicting Victory on prow. Mint of Trier. RIC VII, p. 214, no. 523. Wt 1.9g D 17mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 125.

31. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. CONSTANTINOPOLIS type with reverse depicting Victory on prow. Mint of Trier. Wt 1.6g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 77.

32. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. VRBS ROMA type with reverse depicting wolf and twins; two stars above. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.4g D 15mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 143.

33. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. VRBS ROMA type with reverse depicting wolf and twins; two stars above. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.2g D 14mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 144.

34. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. VRBS ROMA type with reverse depicting wolf and twins; two stars above. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.6g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 82.

35. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. VRBS ROMA type with reverse depicting wolf and twins; two stars above. Mint uncertain. Wt 1g D 14mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 21.

36. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. VRBS ROMA type with reverse depicting wolf and twins; two stars above. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.2g D 16mm. u/s, Ra. 100.

37. Copper alloy *nummus* (copy) of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. VRBS ROMA type with reverse depicting wolf and twins; two stars above. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.4g D 10mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 21.

38. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constantius I. AD 330–335. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, two standards. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.9g D 12mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 50.

39. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, two standards. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.9g D 16mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 33.

40. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, two standards. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.8g D 16mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 81.

41. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–335. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, two standards. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.1g D 17mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 129.

42. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 333–334. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, two standards. Mint of Lyon. Wt 1.8g D 17mm. u/s, Ra. 97.

43. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 330–345. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, two standards. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.7g D 13mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 33.

44. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constans. AD 335–341. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, one standard. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.9g D 16mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 155.

45. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 335–341. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, one standard. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.9g D 19mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 83.

46. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 335–341. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, one standard. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.1g D 14mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 67.

47. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 335–341. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, one standard. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.9g D 14mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 154.

48. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 335–341. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, one standard. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.1g D 14mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 113.

49. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 335–341. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, one standard. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.5g D 19mm. U/s, Ra. 107.

50. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 337–340. GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse depicting two soldiers, one standard. Mint of Lyon. Wt 0.9g D 15mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 72.

51. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 341–346. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN reverse depicting Victories with wreaths. Mint of Trier. LRBC p. 6, no. 139-140a. Wt 1.1g D 16mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 153.

52. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 341–348. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN reverse depicting Victories with wreaths. Mint unclear. Wt 0.8g D 15mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 164.

53. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine. AD 318–348. Unclear reverse depicting two figures. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.5g D 15mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 45.

54. Copper alloy *nummus* of Constans or Constantius II. AD 348–361. FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse depicting soldier spearing fallen horseman. Mint uncertain. Wt 3.6g D 19mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 149.

55. Copper alloy *nummus* (copy) of Constans or Constantius II. AD 355–361. FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse depicting soldier spearing fallen horseman. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.2g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 64.

56. Copper alloy *nummus* (copy) of Constans or Constantius II. AD 355–361. FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse depicting soldier spearing fallen horseman. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.1g D 20mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 165.

57. Copper alloy *nummus* (copy) of Constans or Constantius II. AD 355–361. FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse depicting soldier spearing fallen horseman. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.3g D 22mm. u/s, Ra. 63.

58. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian. AD 364–378. GLORIA ROMANORVM reverse depicting emperor advancing right holding standard and dragging captive. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.2g D 15mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 41.

59. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian. AD 364–378. GLORIA ROMANORVM reverse depicting emperor advancing right holding standard and dragging captive. Mint uncertain. Wt 1g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 54.

60. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian. AD 364–378. GLORIA ROMANORVM reverse depicting emperor advancing right holding standard and dragging captive. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.2g D 22mm. U/s, Ra. 57.

61. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian. AD 364–378. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE reverse depicting Victory advancing left. Mint uncertain. Wt 2g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 75.

62. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian. AD 364–378. Illegible reverse. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.7g D 13mm. u/s, Ra. 60 [one of two coins stuck together]

63. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian or House of Theodosius. AD 364–402. Unclear reverse depicting Victory advancing left. Mint uncertain. Wt 3.5g D 18mm. u/s, Ra. 60 [one of two coins stuck together].

64. Copper alloy *nummus* of Gratian. AD 367–375. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI reverse depicting Emperor standing right holding standard and shield. Mint of Arles. Wt 1.2g D 22mm. u/s, Ra. 62.

65. Copper alloy *nummus* of Gratian. AD 367–375. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI reverse depicting Emperor standing right holding standard and shield. Mint of Arles. Wt 1.7g D 18mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 69.

66. Copper alloy *nummus* of the House of Valentinian. AD 379–383. Wreath enclosing legend VOT/XV/MVLT/XX. Mint unclear. Wt 0.8g D 13mm. u/s, Ra. 106.

67. Copper alloy radiate of uncertain ruler. AD 260–296. Unclear reverse type depicting ?temple. Mint unclear. Wt 1.5g D 18mm. U/s, Ra. 90.

68. Copper alloy radiate of uncertain ruler. AD 260–296 Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.1g D 21mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 161.

69. Copper alloy *nummus* of uncertain ruler. AD 306–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.6g D 14mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 166.

70. Copper alloy *nummus* of uncertain ruler. AD 306–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 1g D 17mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 13.

71. Copper alloy *nummus* of uncertain ruler. AD 306–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.6g D 14mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 152.

72. Copper alloy *nummus* of uncertain ruler. AD 306–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.5g D 9mm. U/s, Ra. 59.

73. Copper alloy radiate or *nummus*. AD 260–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.7g D 13mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 157.

74. Copper alloy radiate or *nummus*. AD 260–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 0.7g D 13mm. Layer 1501, Ra. 26.

75. Copper alloy radiate or *nummus*. AD 260–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.8g D 16mm. Layer 6001, Ra. 159.

76. Copper alloy radiate or *nummus*. AD 260–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 1.5g D 15mm. Ditch fill 6048 of Ditch 14/21, Ra. 158.

77. Copper alloy radiate or *nummus*. AD 260–402. Illegible reverse type. Mint uncertain. Wt 3.1g D 19mm. U/s, Ra. 16.

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APPENDIX F: MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL COINAGE AND TOKENS

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

Ten coins and tokens were recovered across the site; four from subsoil layer 1501 (Period 6); one from subsoil layer 5001 and five from subsoil layer 6001. All items were collected by metal detecting. The numismatic assemblage has been fully recorded and catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet, detailing denomination, obverse and reverse descriptions as well as date, moneyer, mint and type as appropriate and where legible. The catalogue produced below is selective, detailing items that may assist with dating or in understanding the variety of activities occurring close to the site. A comprehensive catalogue database listing all recovered items is included in the archive.

Date range of the objects

The five silver coins date to the medieval and Early post-medieval periods, the earliest being three silver cut farthings of John or Henry III. The copper alloy items were heavily worn and not fully identifiable. They are probably trade tokens of the type common to the middle and later 17th century.

The character of the assemblage

Whilst the recovery of the medieval and post-medieval coinage from subsoil layers precludes it from assisting with dating of individual features, it does suggest commercial activity in the vicinity of the site during these periods.

Silver

Five silver coins have been recorded; four from subsoil layer 1501 (Period 6) and one from subsoil layer 6001, with the latter (Ra. 123) being the earliest.

Three of the silver medieval coins are cut farthings: Ra. 123 is a cut short-cross farthing of John (1204/5–1208/9); Ra. 8 and Ra. 24 are cut voided long-cross farthings of Henry III; Ra 8 was minted in Gloucester between 1247–1269 and Ra. 24 minted by Walter at Canterbury between 1256–1258. Ra. 44 is a half penny of Edward I/II minted in London *c*. 1280–1327.

The post-medieval silver coinage comprises Ra. 6, a fragmented Tudor penny with square topped shield on the reverse. It is likely to be for Henry VIII (1509–1547) or Elizabeth I (1558–1603).

Copper alloy

A total of five worn copper alloy tokens were recovered from subsoil layers 5001 and 6001. They have been catalogued as 17th-century trade tokens based on their diameter and thickness; though none display characteristics to identify further.

Catalogue

1 Cut silver short-cross farthing of John, incomplete. Class 5b, *c*.–1204/5 - 208/9. Length 8.9mm, Width 8.7mm, Weight 0.2g. Period 6, subsoil layer 6001. Ra. 123.

2 Cut silver voided long-cross farthing of Henry III, incomplete. Gloucester mint, Class 2b–3c, *c*. 1248–50. Length 9.9mm, Width 9mm, Weight 0.3g. Diameter 13.4mm, Weight 0.3g. Period 6, subsoil layer 1501, Ra. 8.

3 Cut silver voided long-cross farthing of Henry III, incomplete. Minted by Walter at Canterbury (?), Class 5f, *c*. 1256–58, Length 10.4mm, Width 9.6mm, Weight 0.4g. Period 6, subsoil layer 1501, Ra. 24.

4 Silver half-penny of Edward I/II, clipped. London mint. Withers type 10 and 13, *c.* 1280–1327. Diameter 13.3mm, Weight 0.4g. Period 6, subsoil layer 1501, Ra. 44.

5 Silver penny of Henry VIII or Elizabeth I, incomplete, *c*. 1509–1603. Length 15.4mm, Width 9.2mm, Weight 0.1g. Period 6, subsoil layer 1501, Ra. 6.

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APPENDIX G: CBM, FIRED CLAY AND WORKED STONE,

By Ioannis Smyrnaios

Ceramic building material (CBM)

No ceramic brick or tile dating to the Roman period was identified, an indication that any structures of this period from the vicinity of the site were roofed or constructed using other materials. The two fragments (24g) of CBM were derived from Period 1 and Period 2.2 deposits and appear to be intrusive. Enclosure 2 (fill 1892) produced a curving fragment (20g) in coarse sandy fabric which is probably part of a modern land drain. Period 2.2 ditch 1852 (fill 1851) produced a small chip of brick or tile (4g), made in a fine sandy fabric which is probably of post-medieval date.

Fired or burnt clay (including daub)

The excavation produced 23 fragments of fired clay (113g), from 12 separate deposits. The material consists mainly of small fragments in poor condition, preserving no diagnostic features. Four joining fragments (35g) from Period 2.2 ditch 1944 (fill 1945), which were made in a coarse sandy fabric with some organic inclusions, appear to come from an object preserving part of its smoothed and curving edge. They may represent part of a loom weight of Iron Age or earlier Roman type, although the characteristic perforations were not present. Period 2.2 ditch 1975 (fill 1976) produced a fragment in an organic-rich fabric identified as burnt daub and with a rod-like wattle impression surviving.

Worked stone

The excavation produced three pieces of worked stone (2071g) from three deposits. A fragment (44g) from Period 2.2 ditch 1856 (fill 1858) was identified as a micaceous foliated metamorphic stone, probably schist. The fragment is smooth and features scratch marks possibly resulting from use as a whetstone, or probably due to weathering. A small, flat fragment (17g) of sandstone measuring 8mm in thickness was recorded from Period 1 Gully 1 (fill 1888). Similar material derived from Upper and Lower Devonian sandstones including Pennant or Old Red types was commonly used as roofing in the Roman and medieval periods. Its presence here in a Period 1 (Iron Age) deposit may indicate a different use, or that the fragment is a later and intrusive find.

The single certain object, a fragment from the upper stone from a rotary quern of Roman type is described below.

2. 1. Rotary quern upper stone. Fragment preserving approximately one quarter of its circumference, estimated at 300mm and 70mm in thickness at its greatest. The upper surface is flat and pecked, but the handle socket or other features are not preserved. The grinding surface is worn from use and steeply concave. Probably Lower Old Red Sandstone possibly from the Forest of Dean area. Weight 2640g. Period 2.2 Enclosure 18/19 ditch 1981 (fill 1982).

APPENDIX H: INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES

By D. Dungworth

The composition of this small assemblage (419g) is set out by dated context in Table H1. All recovered material was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The assemblage is small and includes a very high proportion of material that has no demonstrable link to metalworking (or other specific high-temperature crafts or industries). A quantity of fuel ash was recorded from the earliest (Iron Age) deposits, however most material relates to the main Roman activity in Period 2.2.

Table H1. Summary of slag (and other materials)

Period/Phase	Context no.	Description	Wt.(g)
1	1888	Vitrified Fuel Ash	4.5
1	1893	Vitrified Fuel Ash	13.2
1	6202	Vitrified Fuel Ash	158
2.1	6022	Non-Diagnostic Ironworking slag	19.1
2.2	1566	Vitrified Ceramic Lining	9.4
2.2	1607	Vitrified Fuel Ash	9.1
2.2	1607	Vitrified Ceramic Lining	23.7
2.2	1842	Coal	161
2.2	1935	Coal	9.4
2.2	6048	Coal	3.7
2.2	6100	Non-diagnostic ironworking slag	7.8
Total			**418.9**

Discussion

The vitrified fuel ash recorded mostly from Period 1 deposits represents a non-metallurgical waste material formed in a fire, probably resulting from inorganic elements in the 'fuel' surviving as vitrified ash. The recovery of such material is a phenomenon often noted on prehistoric sites (Andrews 2009; Cowgill *et al.* 2006; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993; McDonnell 1986; Salter 1991; Young 2011). One suggested origin of vitrified fuel ash is from the firing of haystacks (Biek 1977; Nickolls 1977). In some cases, it is also likely that earthy materials (such as daub) may be incorporated and detailed examination of material from Beckford (Dungworth and McDonnell forthcoming) suggests that vitrified fuel ash was produced by reactions between wood ash and soil and/or ceramic material (possibly daub) at temperatures between 850°C and 1150°C.

The presence of several fragments of ironworking slag from Periods 2.1 and 2.2 deposits demonstrates that some working of iron took place in the Roman period. The fragments of ironworking debris are small and lack any distinctive morphology that would allow the recognition of a particular sort of ironworking. It is not possible to rule out either iron smelting or iron smithing. The recovery of small fragments of vitrified ceramic lining material suggests

that a hearth or furnace was built nearby for ironworking. Nevertheless, the small amount of ironworking debris suggests that this was not a socially or economically important activity.

The recovery of coal is not surprising as this has been used as a fuel since Roman times.

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APPENDIX I: ANIMAL BONE

By Matilda Holmes

Introduction

A small assemblage of approximately 340 fragments of animal bone was recovered from features spanning the Middle Iron Age to late Roman periods. The majority came from Roman features.

Methods

All bones and teeth were recorded, although for some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was employed to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxa were noted, as well as those used to age the major domesticates (tooth wear and bone fusion). The number of potential measurements was also recorded for each bone. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing and butchery marks. All fragments were recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxa. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Summary of Findings

Bones were generally in fair to poor condition (Table I1), which may produce a bias in favour of the larger bones of cattle and horse over smaller animals and the porous bones of juveniles. Roughly a third of contexts exhibited signs of canid gnawing, and a few from Late Roman features bore signs of butchery and burning. Context 1608 (Ditch 14/21, 1606) was likely a primary context as there was a juvenile bone found with its corresponding epiphysis, indicating that it was undisturbed after deposition. There were no obvious deposits of butchery, craft-working, skin-processing waste or associated bone groups.

Cattle bones were most commonly recorded (Table I2), followed by sheep/goat then horse with a few bones of pig and dog also recovered. Unsurprisingly for such a small assemblage there were few potential metrical or mortality data (Table I3).

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Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014 *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice* Portsmouth, English Heritage

Table I1: Preservation and bone modifications observed on the bones for each context

	Preservation					Bone Modification		
Period/Phase	*Good*	*Good-fair*	*Fair*	*Fair-poor*	*Poor*	*Gnawed*	*Butchered*	*Burnt*
1 Mid to Late Iron Age			6	1	9	3		
2.1 Early Roman			4		1	1		
2.2 Middle to Late Roman	1		9		5	2		
3 Medieval	2	1	27	1	17	9	6	1
Total no. contexts	**3**	**1**	**46**	**2**	**32**	**15**	**6**	**1**

Table I2: Number of fragments recorded for the major domesticates, birds and other taxa

Period/Phase		**Cattle**		**Sheep**		**Pig**		**Bir**	**Fish**	**Other**	**Total**	**Other taxa**
	Unidentified	*Bones*	*Teeth*	*Bones*	*Teeth*	*Bones*	*Teeth*				*Identified*	
1 Mid to Late Iron Age	110	13	2	10	2					6	33	Equid
2.1 Early Roman	29		2	1	3						6	
2.2 Middle to Late Roman	40	13	5	3	7					2	30	Canid, equid
3 medieval	163	25	7	6	7		9			4	58	Equid
Total	**342**	**51**	**16**	**20**	**19**		**9**			**12**	**127**	

Table I3: Number of bones and teeth likely to provide ageing and metrical data for the major domesticates.

	Cattle				**Sheep/ goat**				**Pig**			
Period/Phase	MW	TW	Fusio	Mea	MW	TW	Fusio	Mea	MW	TW	Fusio	Mea
1 Mid to Late Iron Age			6	3	1		2	3				
2.1 Early Roman												
2.2 Middle to Late Roman	2		9	5		1	1					
3 medieval	2	1	17	10		2	4	4		1		
Total	**4**	**1**	**32**	**18**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**7**		**1**		

MWS= mandibular wear stage; TWS= wear from individual teeth; fusion= bone fusion; mea= metrical data

APPENDIX J: HUMAN BONE

By Sharon Clough

Two inhumation burials were recovered from the site. SK2050 (grave cut 2049) was aligned south-east/north-west and laid supine extended with head on its left side. This adult burial has been radiocarbon dated to Period 2.2 Middle to Late Roman (401–543 cal. AD, SUERC-83331). Poor preservation in a shallow grave cut has resulted in a limited amount of bone recovered.

SK6235 (grave cut 6234) was laid prone, with arms bent at the elbows across the front of the body. It was slightly better preserved than SK2050, but also heavily fragmented. Radiocarbon dated to the Late Roman Period 2.2 (247–404 cal. AD, SUERC 83335); it may be slightly earlier than the other burial.

A feature was identified on site as a possible cremation burial (2053), but no bone was recovered from the fill.

Methodology

All skeletal material was examined and recorded in accordance with national guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004 and Mays *et al.* 2018).

Sex estimation was based on the morphological differences of the skull and pelvis, as well as more general observations on size and robusticity (Schwartz 1995). Age estimation was limited to dental attrition (Brothwell 1981).

Results

SK2050

Very little bone was recovered and apart from teeth and very small cranial fragments there were only long bones represented. Small fragments of the left right distal humerus, tiny fragment of scapula and parts of the shafts of the left and right femur were present. As such age and sex from the bone was not possible to estimate.

A total of 18 tooth crowns or enamel were recovered. The roots were absent, assumed destroyed by the burial environment. Dental attrition was light and there was no calculus or caries. There was a single line of enamel hypoplasia on the lower second incisors, indicating

a growth arrest period in childhood. The low attrition rate may indicate an individual within the younger age range.

The posterior femur had a well-developed linea aspera (muscle attachment site) which is commonly, but not exclusively, observed on active male individuals.

SK6235

SK6235 was slightly better preserved with some skull, teeth and long bones present. theThe areas of dense cortical bone were predominantly without spongy bone. With some cranial elements preserved, it was possible to estimate that the individual was male, since the brow ridges and occipital area were large and protruding. This concurred with the post-cranial skeletal elements which were large and robust.

A single fragment of orbit was available, and it displayed the porosity of cribra orbitalia. This indicates a metabolic deficiency during childhood, an insufficient diet for example.

The femora both had large entheses for the muscle attachments and these were particularly excessive on the right proximal femur. The additional bone growth was probably due to joint disease, but post-mortem damage and lack of the pelvis prevented diagnosis.

The left femur had on the distal third posterior shaft ossified soft tissue 38mm by 19mm. This is probably from a direct trauma to the back of the leg, above the knee which did not break the bone, but caused tissue damage which resulted in ossified repair.

As with the previous skeleton, dental attrition was the only aging method available. The wear on the molar teeth was greater than the other individual and there was evidence for periodontal disease in some of the remaining alveolar, both of which increase with age. The degeneration of the hip joint observed also indicates an older age range. Although it is not possible to place this individual into a narrow age category, it is possible to state that they were not young when they died and more likely to be in the mature or older group (35–45 years or 45+ years).

The teeth were all loose (19) and many had lost the roots (taphonomy). None re-fitted back into the remaining mandibular alveolar due to the root loss and damage to the alveolar. It was though possible to see that there was periodontal disease in the alveolar and potentially antemortem tooth loss. There were two tooth roots that had lost the enamel crown, indicating that extensive caries had resulted in the loss of the whole tooth. Small caries were observed on the right lower molars buccal side and upper right third molar distal side.

Discussion

These burials contribute to the knowledge about dispersed rural burials in the Roman period, for which we have a limited understanding (Smith *et al*. 2018). SK6235 had some evidence for joint disease and localised soft tissue trauma, indicating an active life. He had been laid prone (face down) in the grave. The reasons for prone burial are likely to be complex, but it has been observed that prone burial form a minor proportion of inhumation burials from the Late Iron Age onwards (Smith *et al.* 2018, 279).

A similar site close by at Henbury to the south-west had six burials identified in 1982 and a further one in 2004 (Russel 1983 and CA 2004), all dating to the Roman period and thought to be on the periphery of a Late Roman farmstead. Trends for 'back land' burial have been identified (Smith *et al*. 2018), whereby rural burials are usually found individually or in small numbers aligned with ditches. The intention may have been to reinforce territorial boundaries, although there may have been religious or spiritual reasons for the decision to bury the dead in such locations.

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APPENDIX K: PLANT MACROFOSSILS REPORT

By Sarah Wyles

Introduction

As a result of the assessment of nine samples (of a total of 12 taken) from the site (Wyles 2019a), the charred plant assemblages from a total of four of these samples were selected for further analysis. Three of these samples were from Period 2.2 (Middle to Late Roman) Oven 6148 and one sample was from Period 2.2 Enclosure 23, both in Area 3. The unselected samples from Enclosures 1 and 2 and Pit 1558 in Area 1 of the site contained small amounts of charred plant remains and the assemblages from the ditches appeared to be reflective of dispersed domestic settlement waste, while that from the pit was indicative of dumped hearth waste. The remaining two unselected samples were also taken from Oven 6148.

It was hoped that the more detailed analysis of the selected samples would provide some information on the nature of the settlement and surrounding landscape, the range of crops and the crop processing activities and techniques taking place on site during the Late Roman period. It was also hoped that this further analysis would assist in determining the function of Oven 6148.

Methodology

The samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 0.5mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains from these samples were identified and these identifications follow the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table K1.

Results

Period 2.2: Middle to Late Roman (Late 2nd to 4th century AD)

Oven 6148

A very large assemblage was recovered from fill 6149 (sample 2b), a high number of remains from fill 6151 (sample 4) and a moderate quantity from fill 6154 (sample 6). Cereal remains were predominant in all three samples, representing 77–80% of the assemblages from fills 6149 and 6151 but only 56% of the assemblage from fill 6154. These remains were mainly those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), with a few remains of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). There were traces of germination on a few of the grains in the assemblage from fill 6143 together with small numbers of coleoptile fragments in this assemblage and that from fill 6151. The chaff elements greatly outnumbered the grains in two

of the assemblages (samples 2b and 4) but were outnumbered by grains in the assemblage from fill 6154 (sample 6). Spelt wheat was the predominant wheat species in Southern Britain during this period (Greig 1991) and the assemblages are compatible with the phasing of this feature.

The weed seeds were dominated by the larger and intermediate seeded species and included seeds of brome-grass (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). The weed seeds are generally those typical of grassland, field margin and arable environments.

There is an indication that crop processing waste was sometimes used as tinder and fuel in corn driers and ovens during the Roman period (van der Veen 1989). These assemblages may represent remains from the parching of grain prior to storage or the drying of fully cleaned grain prior to milling, together with waste material from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form being used as tinder (Hillman 1981; 1984). It is likely that the larger and intermediate weed seeds remained with the spikelets in storage and were released when the spikelets were pounded to dehusk the hulled grain for use. These weed seeds would have been incorporated with the crop-processing waste. It seems likely that these assemblages reflect a number of different firings of the oven rather than a single catastrophic event. Although corn driers and ovens may have been multifunctional, there is no evidence from the samples that this oven was ever used for industrial purposes. Additionally, as the level of grains with traces of germination and the number of coleoptile fragments was very low, there is no indication that this oven was used for roasting germinated grains during the malting stage of the brewing process. The wood charcoal assemblages recorded from fills 6151 and 6154 (samples 4 and 6) consisted of oak and suggest deliberate species selection, but do not assist in confirming the specific function of this oven (Boardman, Appendix L).

Enclosure 23

Fill 6008 (sample 14) of segment 6007 of Enclosure 23 produced a very high number of charred plant remains, with cereal remains predominant. The cereal remains were mainly those of spelt wheat, with a few remains of emmer wheat and barley. The chaff elements were much more numerous than the grains and represented 74% of the assemblage. There were a few coleoptile fragments within the assemblage.

The weed seeds were again dominated by the larger seeded species and included seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), rye-grass/fescue, brome grass, oats, knotgrass and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). This assemblage may represent the dumping of

crop processing waste material, possibly from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form, within the ditch.

Discussion and summary

During the Period 2.2 Middle to Late Roman phase of the site, the main crop appeared to have been spelt wheat with some barley and emmer wheat also present. Spelt wheat is the dominant wheat within the Roman period within this part of the British Isles (Greig 1991) and a similar pattern of a predominance of remains of spelt wheat with lower quantities of emmer wheat has been recorded in other assemblages of this date from sites in the wider area such as at Mythe to Mitcheldean Mains Reinforcement (Wyles 2016), the landscape of Hucclecote Roman Villa (Wyles 2018), Lydney B (Wyles 2019b) and Plot 4000 Avonmouth (Stevens 2007). As was the case on this site, only very low levels of barley were recovered in the Roman assemblages from Mythe to Mitcheldean Mains Reinforcement (Wyles 2016), Hucclecote Roman Villa (Wyles 2018), Lydney B (Wyles 2019b) and Plot 4000 Avonmouth (Stevens 2007) and this may be a trend for the wider area.

The presence of twinning species, such as vetches/wild peas and black bindweed, and low growing weed species, such as clover and docks, may suggest a low harvesting height by sickle (Hillman 1981), a typical harvesting technique for the period. There is an indication that the crops were being processed on site, being stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form before being used as required. This has the advantage of spreading the labour time needed to fully process the grain over the year, rather than doing it all at busy harvest time.

The oven may have been used for both the parching of crops, which had already been processed by winnowing, threshing and sieving; and for the drying of cleaned grain to harden it prior to milling (van der Veen 1989). It was thought that the assemblages examined from the Roman corn drier at Lydney B were also likely to reflect a similar use for that feature (Wyles 2019b). The assemblages analysed from a Roman corn drier at Stanley Meadows, Lower Woods Hawkesbury were also dominated by spelt wheat and were thought to be representative of material from the repeated use to parch crops and to dry cleaned grain prior to milling (Pelling 2013). It was also suggested that the chaff elements were being used as fuel, as seems likely at The Wave. Other corn driers with assemblages dominated by spelt wheat were recorded from the Roman villa at Great Witcombe (AML1998) and from Upton St Leonards (Fowler and Walthew 1971).

There is an indication of the exploitation of a number of different environments from the weed seeds assemblage with some species such as clover favouring lighter drier calcareous soils,

and others like curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and club-rush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris)* being typical of damper soils. There is also an indication of the exploitation of hedgerow/woodland edge environments typical of species such as hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

There is some evidence that during the Roman period in Southern Britain that there were changes in arable production, the spread of horticulture and the diversification of consumption patterns, with consumer and producer sites (van der Veen 2016). However, on this site it appears likely that the level of crop processing on the site was enough to support the local settlement rather than being at a large enough scale to be a production site with surpluses. There were also no exotic species recovered. These assemblages add to the wider picture of the nature of the landscape and environmental practices in the area during the Roman periods.

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Table K1: Charred plant Identifications

Area		3			
Period		2.2 Middle to Late Roman			
Feature Label					Enclosure ditch 23
Feature type		Oven			Ditch
Cut		6148			6007
Context		6149	6151	6154	6008
Sample		2b	4	6	14
Vol (L)		10	8	20	40
Flot size		25	75	40	200
%Roots		20	20	60	75
Cereals	**Common Name**				
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain)	barley	-	1	2	1
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	9	3	-	7
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (spikelet fork)	emmer wheat	2	-	-	2
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	spelt wheat	4	2	2	-
Triticum spelta L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	100	65	2	82
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	4	-	-	1
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	34	11	4	6
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (germinated grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	10	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat	82	30	2	17
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	170	65	3	105
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	38	14	10	12
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	15	10	10	5
Cereal frags (coleoptile)	cereal	3	1	-	5
Other Species					
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	-	-	-	3
Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	hazelnut	-	-	-	1
Chenopodium sp. L.	goosefoot	-	-	-	2
Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa (L.) Gray/Gray	pale persicaria/redshank	1	1	-	-
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass	-	3	-	3
Rumex sp. L.	docks	4	3	-	2
Rumex crispus L. Type	curled dock	3	1	-	1
Brassica sp. L.	brassica	-	-	-	1
Prunus spinosa L./ *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq (thorns/twigs)	sloe/hawthorn type thorns	-	-	-	2
Vicia L./*Lathyrus* sp. L. (>2mm)	vetch/wild pea	1	1	13	2
Vicia L./*Lathyrus* sp. L. (<2mm)	vetch/wild pea	2	2	2	3
cf. Vicia faba	celtic bean	-	-	2	-
Lathyrus cf. *nissolia* L.	grass vetchling	-	-	-	1
cf. *Pisum sativum* L.	pea	-	-	4	-
Medicago/Trifolium sp. L.	medick/clover	-	1	-	7
Trifolium sp. L	clover	-	-	-	3
Schoenoplectus lacustris Palla	club-rush	-	3	-	-
Carex sp. L. trigonous	sedge trigonous seed	2	-	-	-
Lolium/Festuca sp. L.	rye-grass/fescue	51	17	1	12
Poa/Phleum sp. L.	mea'ow grass/cat's-tails	2	3	2	1
Avena sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	3	1	1	1
Avena L./*Bromus* L. sp.	oat/brome grass	46	8	1	3
Bromus sp. L.	brome grass	22	7	1	4
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		-	-	-	1
Bud		-	1	-	-

APPENDIX L: WOOD CHARCOAL

By Shelia Boardman

Introduction

Four bulk samples (8–40 litres in vol.) were investigated for wood charcoal. They came from three Period 2.2 Late Roman features, including Pit 1558 (sample 16), Oven 6148 (samples 4 and 6) and the ditch defining Enclosure 23 (6007; sample 14). Pit 1558 was located in Area 1 and the other two features were in Area 3. All four samples produced well preserved wood charcoal. It was hoped this would shed light on some or all of the following: the range of trees and shrubs available to the local inhabitants, any evidence for species selection or woodland management (e.g. coppicing), the possible function of Oven 6148, differences in the composition of the samples from Areas 1 and 3 and how the assemblage compares with similar aged sites in the region (after Wyles 2019, 84).

Methods

The samples were processed using standard flotation procedures (CA 2012) and individual charcoal fragments for identification were randomly extracted from the greater than 2mm charcoal pieces recovered from these samples. These were prepared and identified following methods and keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), using a Leica GZ6 microsco–e (with x10 - x40 magnifications) and Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope (with up to x400 magnifications). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Results

The results are listed as fragment counts in Table L1. Three samples produced a single taxon and the fourth (sample 14 from Enclosure ditch 23) had a mixture of remains. The results are discussed below.

Discussion

All four samples were dominated by oak (*Quercus*) fragments, and three of these (sample 16 from Pit 1558, and samples 4 and 6 from Oven 6148 had solely oak charcoal. This was very largely from sapwood with a few fragments of heartwood timber, and there were three fragments of roundwood in sample 4. The majority of the oak was from fast gown timber (with wide growth rings). The oak remains in samples 16, 4 and 6 may come from single fires or burning episodes, and the similarities between these, together with their cleanliness, would appear to indicate deliberate species selection. The purpose of this is unknown. Oak has excellent thermal capacities, and it is particularly valued where high temperatures are required for sustained periods, for example, in metal working, for kilns and ovens and in cremations

(Gale 2003). It is an excellent fuel for domestic purposes also, providing that sufficient supplies are available.

Sample 14 from Enclosure 23 had a mixture of oak and non-oak remains, including hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn group (Pomoideae), blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus*), alder/ hazel (*Alnus*/*Corylus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). These may represent remnants of the original deciduous woodland of the region. Samples from two Late Iron Age roundhouses at Churchdown Hill, north of Gloucester, for example, produced oak, hazel, blackthorn/cherry, hawthorn group (hawthorn/apple/pear/service etc.) and ash charcoal (Challinor 2016), and similar remains were present at other Late prehistoric period sites in the region (Smith 2002). Sample 14 from Enclosure 23 also included incomplete roundwood fragments (of hazel, hawthorn group and blackthorn/cherry) with 2–5 surviving growth rings. This is consistent with the collection of firewood from nearby scrub or hedgerows. The more mixed remains in sample 14 may indicate that it contains mixed fuel refuse, from two or more burning episodes.

A small deposit of wood charcoal in a Romano-British ditch at Plot 4000, Avonmouth (approximately 10km south-west of The Wave site) produced mostly oak charcoal, with small quantities of hazel, hawthorn/*Sorbus* (Pomoideae) and alder, and a single fragment of spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) (Barnett 2007, 50–52, table 4, 30). At Steart Point, Somerset (approximately 40–50km south-west of The Wave), oak dominated the wood charcoal assemblage from two Late Romano British ditches. The next largest group was indeterminate charcoal (including diffuse porous wood, round-wood and bark), followed by wild cherry (*Prunus avium* type), alder/hazel, ash, birch (*Betula*), hazel, hawthorn group and field maple (*Acer campestre*) (Challinor 2017). A few km south of Steart point, on the Cannington Bypass, Somerset, 66 Middle Bronze Age to Early medieval samples were assessed for wood charcoal, of which 18 were analysed. The latter included 11 samples from Late Iron Age to Early Roman, and Early to Mid Roman features (Cobain 2018). The Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch fill produced well preserved remains of oak, viburnum (*Viburnum*), alder, hazel, alder/hazel, ash, hawthorn group and willow/poplar charcoal. The Early to Mid Roman period samples were dominated by oak and/or ash, with smaller concentrations of the other taxa above (minus viburnum), plus birch, cherry and field maple charcoal. From the larger assemblage of wood charcoal from the Cannington bypass sites, several broad trends can be seen. Oak decreases from 81.8% in the Middle Bronze Age, to 38% in the Late Iron Age to Roman period assemblage. Oak was largely replaced by ash. The use of scrub/hedgerow species (including alder/hazel, hawthorn group, cherry species and birch) also increases, and

wetland taxa (including alder and willow/poplar) are present. These trends may point to an increased pressure on the woodlands of the region by the Early Roman period (Cobain 2018).

In summary, the samples from The Wave site produced a similar but narrower range of taxa as compared to other sites in the region. Fast grown oak sapwood may have been selected here for specific purposes but what these were remains unclear. The small diameter roundwood in sample 14 from ditch 6007 (Enclosure 23) was most likely derived from hedgerow or scrub, rather than from managed woodlands. The charcoal in samples 4 and 6 do not provide additional evidence for the possible function of Oven 6148. However, use of a good quality wood fuels seems to have been important here and elsewhere at the site.

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Table L1 Wood charcoal identifications

Area		1	3		3
Period/Phase		2.2 M–LRB	2.2 M–LRB		2.2 M–LRB
Feature type		Pit	Oven	Oven	Enclosure ditch 23
Cut		1558	6148	6148	6007
Context		1559	6151	6154	6008
Sample		16	4	6	14
Vol (L)		12	8	20	40
Rosaceae					
Prunus sp.	blackthorn/cherry	-	-	-	7r
Pomoideae	hawthorn group (see key)	-	-	-	8r
Fagaceae					
Quercus	oak	62sh	60shr	60sh	40sh
Betulaceae					
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	-	-	-	9r
Alnus/*Corylus*	alder/hazel	-	-	-	2
Oleaceae					
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate charcoal		-	-	-	5r
Fragments analysed		62	60	60	72

KEY: Counts include h - heartwood; s - sapwood; r - roundwood; b- bark.

Pomoideae may include *Malus* (apple), *Crataegus* (hawthorn) & *Sorbus* (rowan, service, whitebeam) species.

APPENDIX M: LITHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MONOLITHS

By Agata Kowalska

Introduction

Four monolith samples were obtained during the excavation at The Wave. All the monolith samples were taken from a natural feature interpreted during the field work as a possible channel deposit. This measured at least 150m in length, 90m in width and 1.3m in depth, Fig. L1 (CA 2018). The samples were taken for geoarchaeological assessment to interpret the depositional processes leading to the formation of the fills in the channel. The site is situated just outside the North Avon Levels, on slightly higher ground.

The geological bedrock is mapped as the Mercia Mudstone Group, which formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago. The site is situated on the North Avon Levels on the very edge of the postulated historic flood plain of the River Severn. The superficial deposit represents part of the Wentlooge sequence, which consist of sediments of high tidal mudflats and saltmarsh environments with peats overlain with estuarine alluvium (Allen and Scaife 2010; BGS 2022).

Figure L1 Section of the sampled channel deposit.

Methodology

All the monolith samples were retained in steel tins measuring 100 x 100 x 250mm (samples 10 and 11) and 100 x 100 x 500mm (samples 12 and 13). Samples were collected with regular 0.10m overlaps, wrapped and labelled following CA`s standard sampling procedures.

The monoliths were unwrapped, and the deposits cleaned, photographed and recorded. The lithostratigraphy of the samples was described according to standard geological criteria provided by Jones *et al*. (1999), Munsell Color (2018) and Tucker (2011).

The lithological descriptions of the monolith samples are presented in Tables M1 to M4. The deposits are described in stratigraphic order with the earliest unit first.

Result and discussion

The basal context (1502) consisted of loose yellowish red silty sand with very few subrounded pebble size clasts. The top of the context is bioturbated and the possible root/worm channels are filled with a more greyish clay fraction, possibly translocated from the overlying unit. This unit may represent the alluvial sediments associated with the Wentlooge Formations. Its reddish colour is characteristic of the boundary of the middle and upper Wentlooge Formations and the Upper Wentlooge Formations as described by Allen and Scaife (2010, 79).Overlying context 1502 with a clear boundary was context 1949. Context 1949 was 0.62m thick and consisted of reddish grey silty sand with common blackish manganese oxides and common iron oxide mottles. Common redoximorphic features are possibly associated with changing oxidizing and reducing conditions (Rapp and Hill 1998, 81). A very few subrounded pebbles (<20mm) and charcoal fragments were noted. The context was homogenous with no laminations, which would be characteristic of cyclical flooding deposits. It should be emphasised, however, that the possible laminations may not be visible at a macro level of observation, or that the context might have been homogenised by bioturbation. Pottery recovered from the context is Roman in date. It seems most likely that the charcoal and pottery sherds were incorporated into the fill by natural processes, such as washing in of sediments by flooding.

It was considered whether context 1949 might be colluvium because the presence of the channel implies the presence of a slope and in consequence erosional processes related with downslope movement of material and filling of the channel. However, as the site is located within the North Avon Levels, a flooding event is more likely.

Context 1949 was overlain by context 1950. The boundary between both contexts was clear and smooth suggesting changes in mode of the deposition of the sediments (Ripp and Hill

1998). Context 1950 was 0.28m thick and consists of yellowish red silty clay with medium to fine sandy inclusions. Grains of blackish manganese oxide and few iron oxide oxidation mottles were common. Greyish clay along roots channel has been indicating post-depositional bioturbation by vegetation.. Fine sand and finer fraction (silt and clay) are indicative of very slow energy regimes flood deposits or standing water (Brown 1997; Canti 2007; Rapp and Hill 1998).The context can be interpreted as an alluvial deposit associated with flooding events. The reddish colour of this context is a post-depositional effect related to oxidation.

The uppermost context 1951 was 0.31 m thick. The change between context 1949 and 1950 was wavy and relatively sharp. The context consisted of reddish grey clayey silt with occasional medium to fine sand inclusions (coarse subangular quartz grain visible). Subrounded pebbles size clasts (<2mm in size) were rare and randomly distributed. Occasional to frequent grains of blackish manganese oxide and rare iron oxide oxidation mottles were noted.

The fine and homogenous texture suggests a low energy depositional processes. It could be suggested that the sediments were washed in during flooding of the area. The redox features are post-depositional and reflect water table movements within the strata. The sharp boundary between context 1950 and 1951 is indicative of the erosion and/or the hiatus in deposition of sediments. No layers associated with a possible stabilisation horizon were recorded during the assessment between context 1950 and 1951. However, the lack of evidence for a stabilisation horizon within the sequence may be an effect of erosion/truncation.

Discussion

The site is located at the eastern edge of the North Avon Levels. Towards the east the land, outside of the site, rises up to 12m aOD. The site itself lies at elevation levels between 9.63m OD to c. 10.73m OD and according to BGS maps alluvium underlies the site (BGS 2022).

The feature could be interpreted as a channel formed on the floodplain. Channels and creeks were recorded on the North Avon Levels, including on the site at Hallen Marsh, where an Iron Age settlement was also recorded (Allen and Scaife 2010, 55). This feature was cut into an oxidised alluvium. The fine-grained lithology and reddish colour of context 1502 is similar to what Allen and Scaife (ibid, 79) described as the middle Wentlooge Formation or the boundary of the middle and upper Wentlooge Formations. This was covered by alluvial fill 1949, which was sandier that 1502. The particle size analysis conducted by J.R.L Allen on sites across the North Avon Levels suggest that the coarser sediments were deposited by faster-moving water, which may suggest changes in either the closer position of the marsh edge and/or the rate of

sea-level change (ibid. 18). It should be emphasised that the presence of higher ground towards the east may suggest erosion of the west facing slopes, therefore colluvial inputs cannot be ruled out.

The sharp contact boundary between 1949 and overlaying 1950 and the change in the texture to finer silts/clays was an effect of changes in sedimentary conditions. This may be a result of changes in sea-level and a more distant marsh edge, compared to the previous period.

Furthermore, context 1950 is characterised by its reddish colours, which is a post-depositional effect of oxidation and/or weathering. It could be suggested that after the deposition of the alluvium, the water table was lower with longer periods without flooding. This would lead to stabilisation and development of vegetation cover. Although root channels occurred within this context, no clear evidence for soil development was recorded. As recorded on the site, alluvium 1950 was cut by archaeological features dated to the Middle Iron Age and this may be indicative of a change to a drier period allowing colonisation of the floodplain by the Iron Age population. A similar trend was noted at Hallen Marsh, located *c*. 5km to the south-west, where a transition from saltmarsh to drier grassland allowed colonisation of the floodplain by Iron Age communities (ibid., 54–66).

Another change in deposition can be noted between contexts 1950 and 1951. The uppermost alluvium seems to be slightly siltier than the underlying context, which may be an effect of a rise in relative sea-levels and the establishment of a wetter environment across the site. The uppermost alluvium may be part of the upper Wentlooge Formation. This formation overlies later Iron Age features at Hallen Marsh and encompasses later Romano-British ones at Northwick, which is located 5km to the south-east (ibid., 80).

Conclusions

Although the described sequence and the Middle Iron Age occupation of the site fits into the general trend recorded across the North Avon Levels, it should be highlighted that the described sediments were fills of a possible channel that developed on the floodplain. The channel might only have been flooded and carried water periodically, between drier periods. Also, the site is located on the edge of the floodplain at a slightly higher elevation than the sites analysed by Allan and Scaife (2010); therefore, a possible colluvial input cannot be excluded.

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Table M1: Results of monolith sample 10

Figure	Depth	Unit	Context	Description	Interpretation
	0 – 0.21 m	1	1951	5YR 5/2 (dark) greyish brown clayey silt with mostly medium to fine sand inclusions (quartz). Very few subangular to subrounded pebbles, less than 2mm in size. Roots channels and rootlets are common. Common to frequent grains of blackish manganese oxide and few iron oxide oxidation mottles. Firm structure. Wavy and gradual boundary to context 1950	Alluvium (seals the Late Roman archaeology)
	0.21 – 0.25 m	2	1950	5YR 4/4, dull reddish brown silty clay with fine to medium sand grains; and few grains of blackish manganese oxide. Loose structure and sandier than unit above.	Alluvium (possibly prehistoric)

Table M2: Results of monolith sample 11

Figure	Depth	Unit	Context	Description	Interpretation
	0–0.08 m	1	1951	OVERLAP 5YR 5/2 (dark) greyish brown clayey silt with mostly medium to fine sand inclusions (mostly quartz). Roots channels and roots common; occasional grains of blackish manganese oxide and few iron oxide oxidation mottles. Wavy and gradual boundary to context 1950	Alluvium (seals the Late Roman archaeology)
	0.08–0.25 m	2	1950	5YR 4/4, dull reddish brown; silty clay with fine to medium sand grains; few pebble-sized clasts subrounded, less than 1mm in size; common grains of blackish manganese oxide	Alluvium (possibly prehistoric)

Table M3: Results of monolith sample 12

Figure	Depth	Unit	Context	Description	Interpretation
	0–0.22 m	1	1950	5YR 4/10, dull reddish brown; silty clay with medium to fine sand inclusions. Few roots channels and roots and occasional grains of blackish manganese oxide and rare iron oxide oxidation mottles. Greyish clay along possible root/worm channels. Very few granules of charcoal. Clear and smooth boundary to context 1949	Alluvium (possibly prehistoric)
	0.22–0.50 m	2	1949	5YR 5/2 greyish red; silty sand, very fine to fine sand particles with few pebbles size clast less than 10mm in size. Common blackish manganese oxide and common iron oxide oxidation mottles. Very few charcoal inclusions.	Colluvium (Prehistoric pottery was recovered)

Table M4: Results of monolith sample 13

Figure	Depth	Unit	Context	Description	Interpretation
	0–0.10 m 0.10–0.38m		1949	OVERLAP 5YR 5/2 greyish red; silty sand, very fine to fine sand particles. Very few pebbles size clast less than 3cm in size and common blackish manganese oxide and common iron oxide oxidation mottles. Wavy clear boundary to context 1502	Colluvium (possibly prehistoric)
	0.38–0.50 m	2	1502	2.5YR 4/6 reddish brown, silty sand with very few coarse pebbles less than 5cm in size. Greyish clay along root channels. End of the monolith sequence	Natural weathered bedrock

APPENDIX N: RADIOCARBON DATING

By Emma Aitkin

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the date of skeletons 2050 and 6235, ditches 1633 and 6304 and pit 1624. The samples were analysed during November/December 2018 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland. The methodology employed by SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory is outlined in Dunbar *et al.* (2016). All samples returned atomic carbon/nitrogen (C/N) ratios of 3.2 to 3.5, within the range deemed to be indicative of acceptable collagen preservation (Ambrose 1990).

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal v4.4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009, Bronk Ramsey 2020) using the IntCal20 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2020).

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Table N1: Radiocarbon dating results

Feature	Lab No.	Material	δ 13C	δ 15N	C/N Ratio	Radiocarbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
Skeleton 2050 Grave 2049	SUERC-83331	Human bone Left femur	-22.6‰	9.2‰	3.3	1626±29 yr BP	401–543 cal AD (95.4%)	411–439 cal AD (27.1%) 461–478 cal AD (13.2%) 497–543 cal AD (28%)
Skeleton 6235 Grave 6234	SUERC-83335	Human bone Left tibia	-21.3‰	10.7‰	3.5	1734±29 yr BP	247–404 cal AD (95.4%)	253–289 cal AD (27%) 322–377 cal AD (41.3%)
Context 1634 Ditch 1633	SUERC-83336	Animal bone Large mammal	-21.8‰	4.9‰	3.2	2199±29 yr BP	366–173 cal BC (95.4%)	357–338 cal BC (11.7%) 327–279 cal BC (31.2%) 256–248 cal BC (3.6%) 233–199 cal BC (21.7%)
Context 6204 Ditch 6304	SUERC-83337	Animal bone Sheep tibia	-21.2‰	8.0‰	3.2	2194±29 yr BP	365–171 cal BC (95.4%)	355–281 cal BC (47.1%) 231–197 cal BC (21.2%)
Context 1625 Pit 1624	SUERC-83338	Animal bone Large mammal	-22.2‰	6.0‰	3.2	2192±29 yr BP	365–169 cal BC (95.4%)	355–282 cal BC (45%) 231–196 cal BC (20.6%) 185–179 cal BC (2.7%)

APPENDIX O: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	The Wave, Over, South Gloucestershire
Short description	Between April and July 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation over 1.5ha at The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire. A natural channel contained a sequence of alluvial deposits, identified as being part of the Wentlooge sequence. The earliest archaeological features comprised Middle to Late Iron Age structures, possibly relating to seasonal occupation of the saltmarsh. Prehistoric pottery included fabrics of Middle to Late Iron Age date; Three radiocarbon dates provide evidence for activity at the site between the 360s and 170s cal. BC. Roman features comprised rectilinear enclosures of 1st to 2nd century date; activity intensified from the 2nd century AD onwards, with the development of an extensive enclosure system. Pottery of 2nd century date onwards was present in significant quantities, with some sherds indicating activity into the later 4th century AD; many unstratified late 3rd and 4th century coins and metal artefacts were recovered during metal detection. Two burials were identified, and radiocarbon dates indicate that at least one had been interred during the early 5th century AD at the earliest. An emphasis on cattle in the animal bone assemblage may indicate a partial focus on cattle husbandry although a mixed economy is indicated by the recovery of charred cereal remains, and the identification of a grain drying oven. Late Roman features were sealed by further alluvium, which had been cut by a medieval ditch and a series of medieval plough furrows. A post-medieval date boundary ditch was also found.
Project dates	May – July 2018
Project type	Excavation
Previous work	Heritage Assessment (RPS 2013) Geophysical survey report (AP 2014) Archaeological Evaluation and Geoarchaeological Borehole Survey (WA 2014) The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire: Post-excavation assessment report (CA 2019)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	

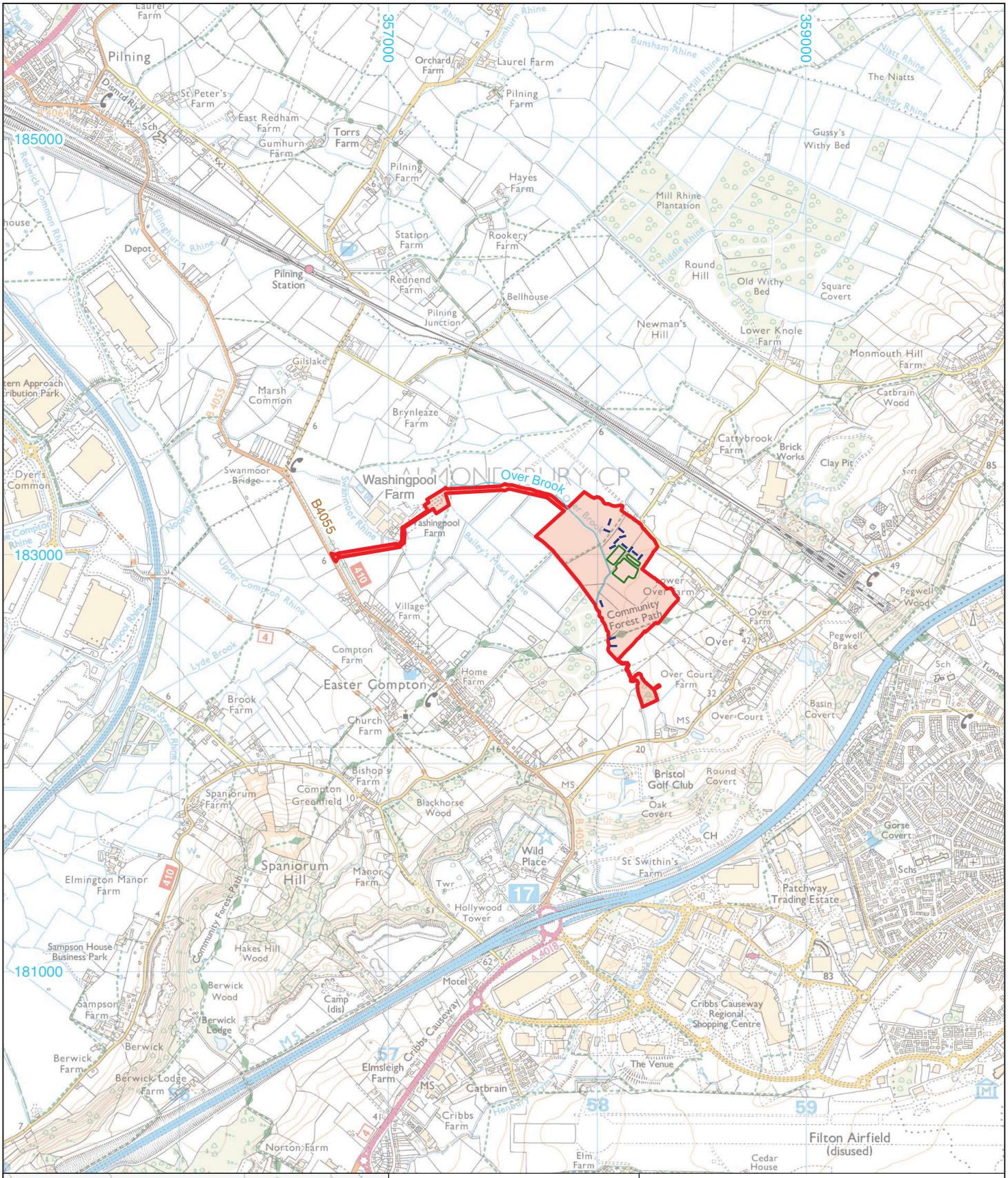
Site Location	Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, Almondsbury, South Gloucestershire	
Study area (M2/ha)	16,025m²	
Site co-ordinates	358136 182961	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Paul Driscoll (Archaeology Officer, SGC) and Mick Rawlings (RPS)	
Project Design (WSI) originator	RPS	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman, Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Supervisor	Dan Sausins, Cotswold Archaeology	
MONUMENT TYPE	Iron Age ditches, Romano-British enclosures, Romano-British trackway, Corn drying oven	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, coins, metal artefacts, stone artefacts, charred plant remains	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Bristol Museums, Galleries & Archives	Pottery, metalwork, worked stone, metalworking debris, CBM, flints, animal bone, charred botanical remains, human remains
Paper	Bristol Museums, Galleries & Archives	Context sheets, drawings, registers
Digital	Archaeological Data Service (ADS)	Survey, photos, database, specialist reports and spreadsheets
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

AP (ArchaeoPhysica) 2014 The Wave, Over, Bristol, Geophysical Survey Report

RPS 2013 The Wave, Bristol, South Gloucestershire, Heritage Assessment RPS Planning & Development

WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2014 The Wave, Washingpool Farm and Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire Archaeological Evaluation and geoarchaeological borehole survey report WA Report **103510.03**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire: Post-excavation assessment report CA report **18374**



N

Site boundary

Excavation area

Evaluation trench

0 1km

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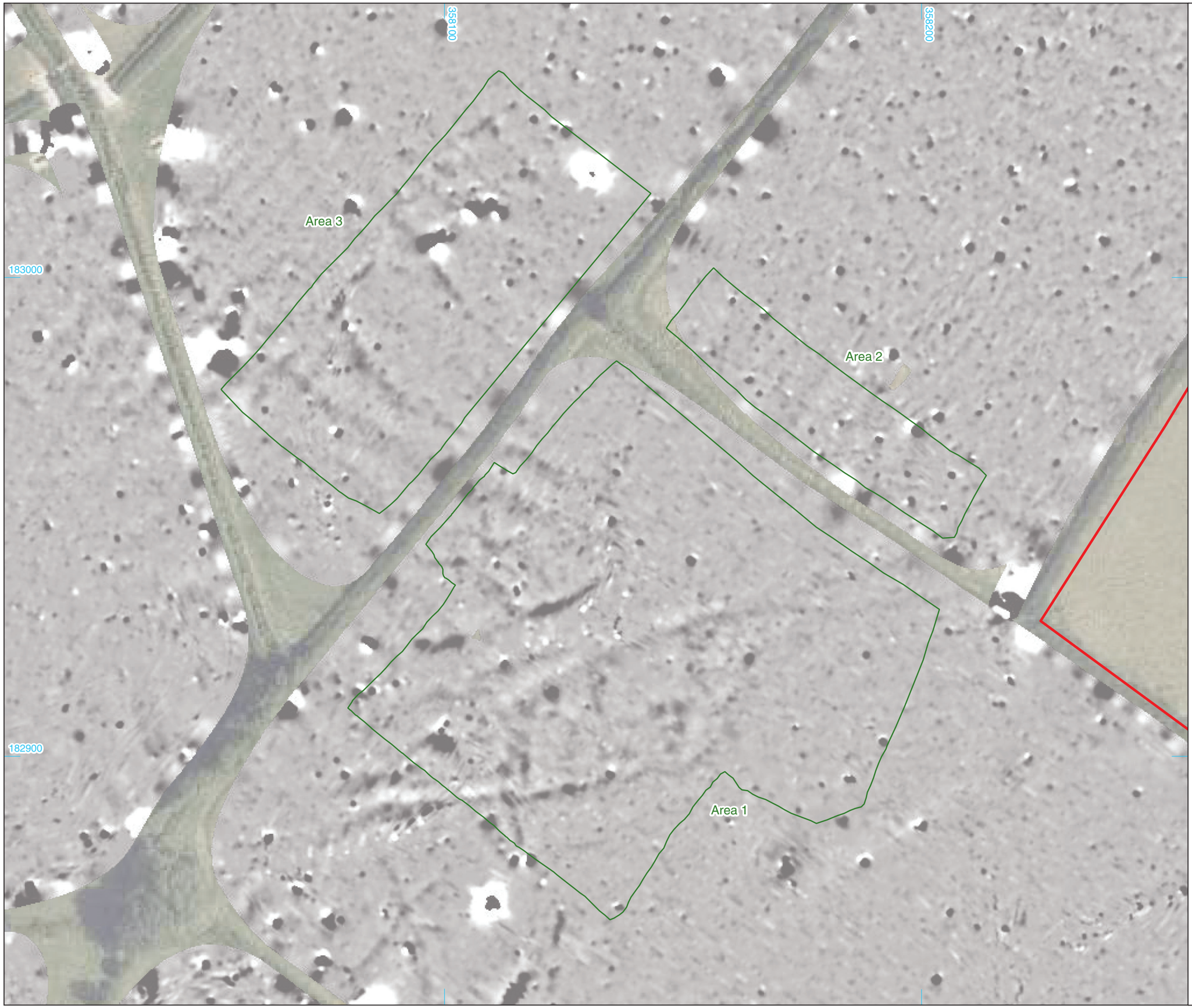
PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0145**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**10.08.21**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

Site boundary

Excavation area

Magnetic Data Map

ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2014

Total magnetic field

High passed 5s / nT

3

0

-3

0 1:750 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Plan showing the excavation area overlaid on the results of the ArchaeoPhysica magnetometer survey

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**26.08.21**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

N

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Additional CA evaluation trench
- Previous evaluation trench (WA 2014)
- Trench through alluvium (1951)
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Natural feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern disturbance
- Plough furrow
- Tree-throw hole (excavated/unexcavated)
- Alluvium
- Alluvium 1949
- Alluvium 1950
- Alluvium 1951
- Periglacial

0 1:750 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site plan showing all features

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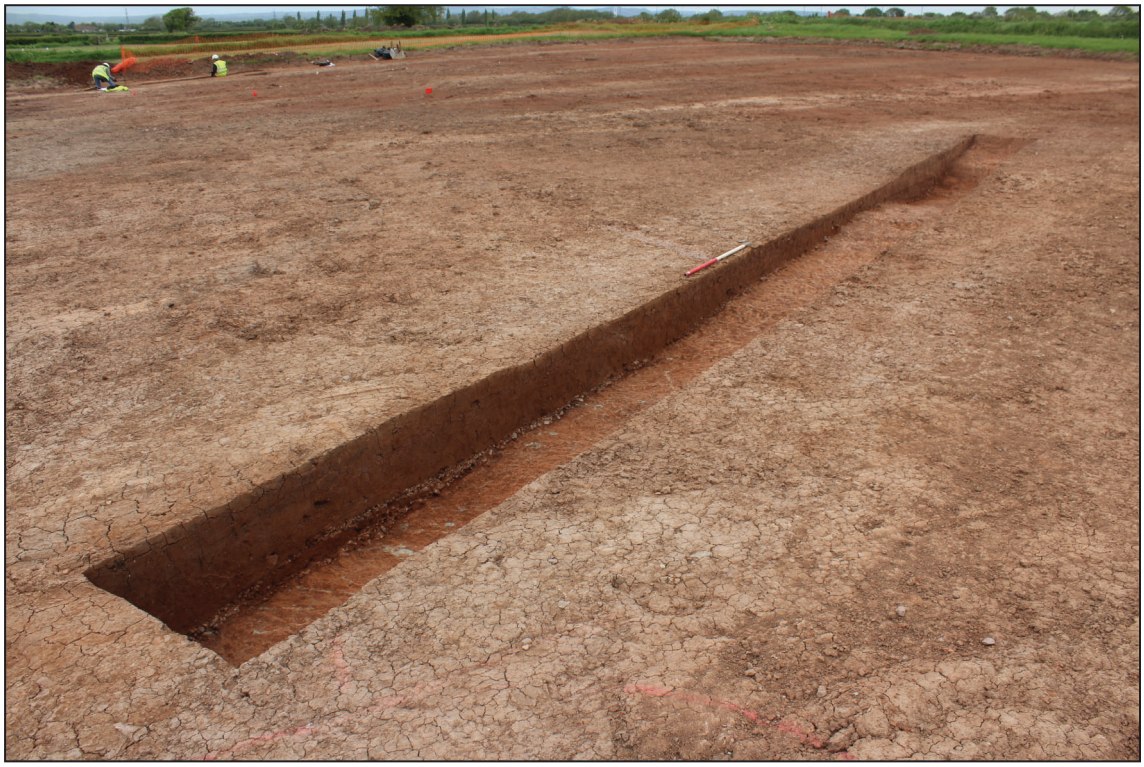
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**26.08.21**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	



Test trench through alluvial layer 1951 in Area 1, looking south-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: photograph

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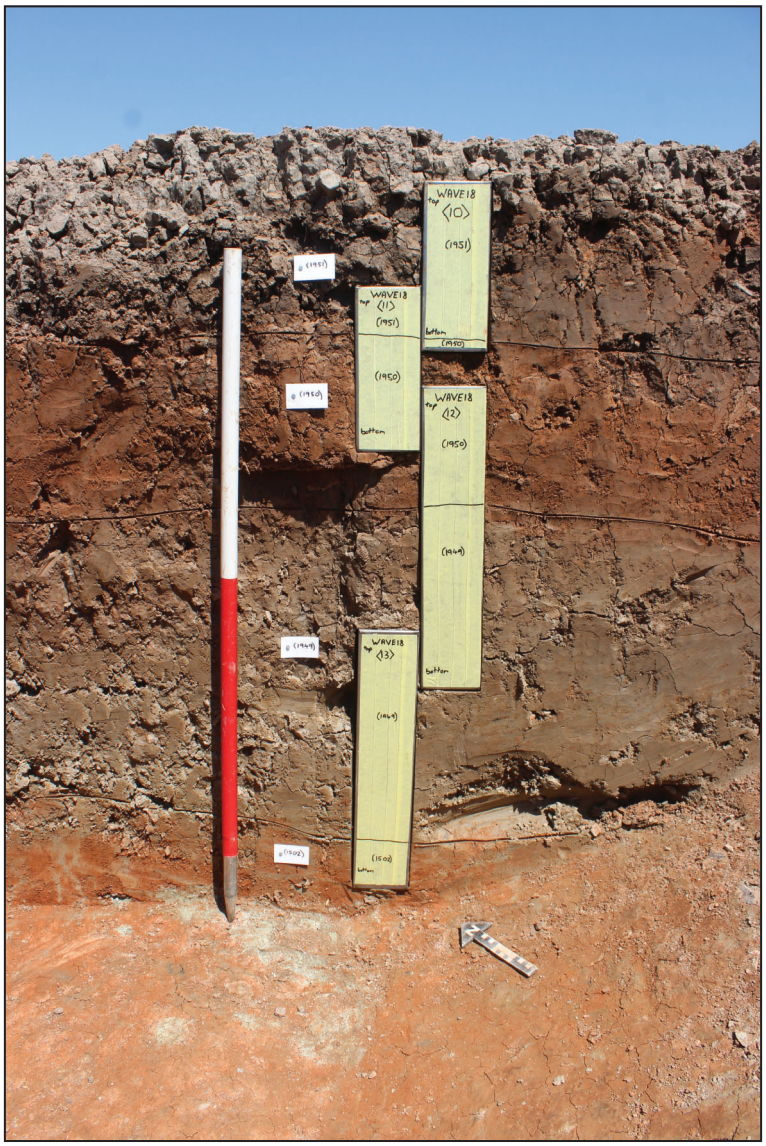
FIGURE NO.

4



Monolith samples shown in section, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1 monolith samples: photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**15.05.19**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**TB**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

N

Site boundary
Excavation area
Evaluation trench
Period 1 feature – Middle to Late Iron Age *excavated/unexcavated*
Period 1 layer – Middle to Late Iron Age
Feature from later period
Projected line of continuation
Furrow shown in section
Combe
Alluvium
Entranceway
Section location

0 1:750 25m

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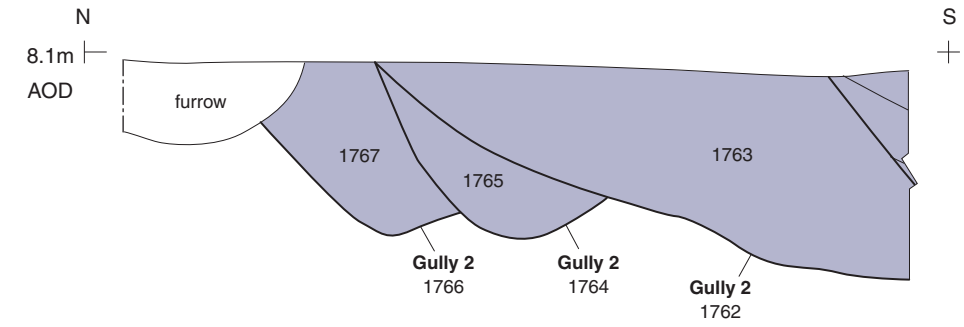
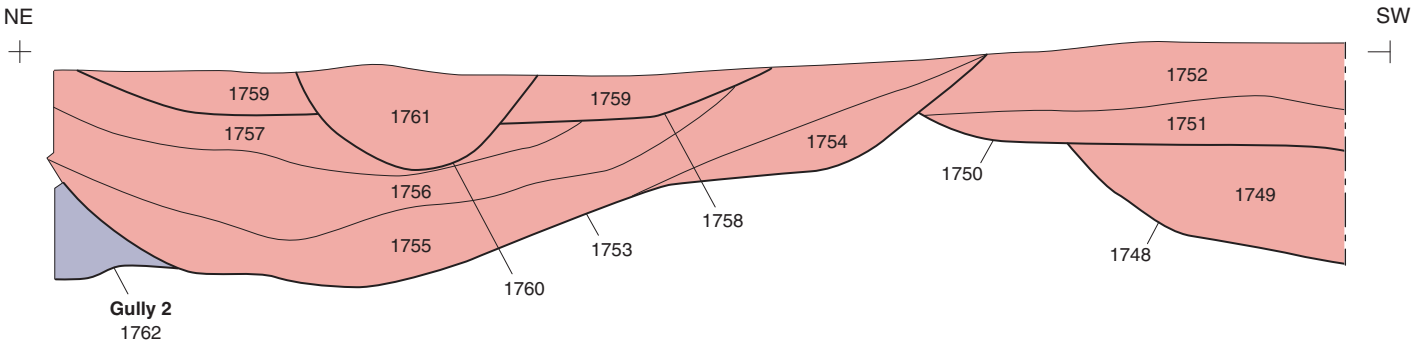
PROJECT TITLE
The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Middle to Late Iron Age Period 1 settlement in Excavation Areas 1 and 3

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0145**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03.09.21**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

Section AA





Period 1

Phase 2.2

0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Period 1 Enclosure 2 and Period 2.2 Enclosure 18: Section

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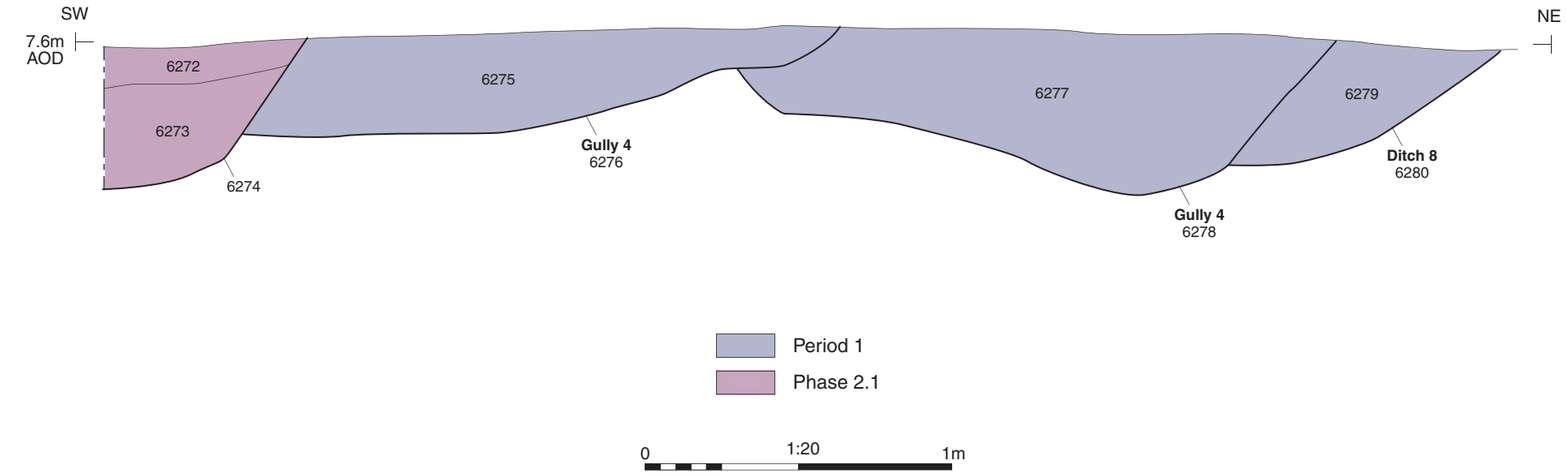
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22.08.21**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section BB



Period 1 enclosure 4/5 and boundary ditch 8, looking north-west (1m scale)

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The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Period 1 Middle to Late Iron Age Enclosure 4 and Boundary Ditch 8: section and photograph

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Early Roman Period 2.1 Enclosures 9 and 10 in Area 3

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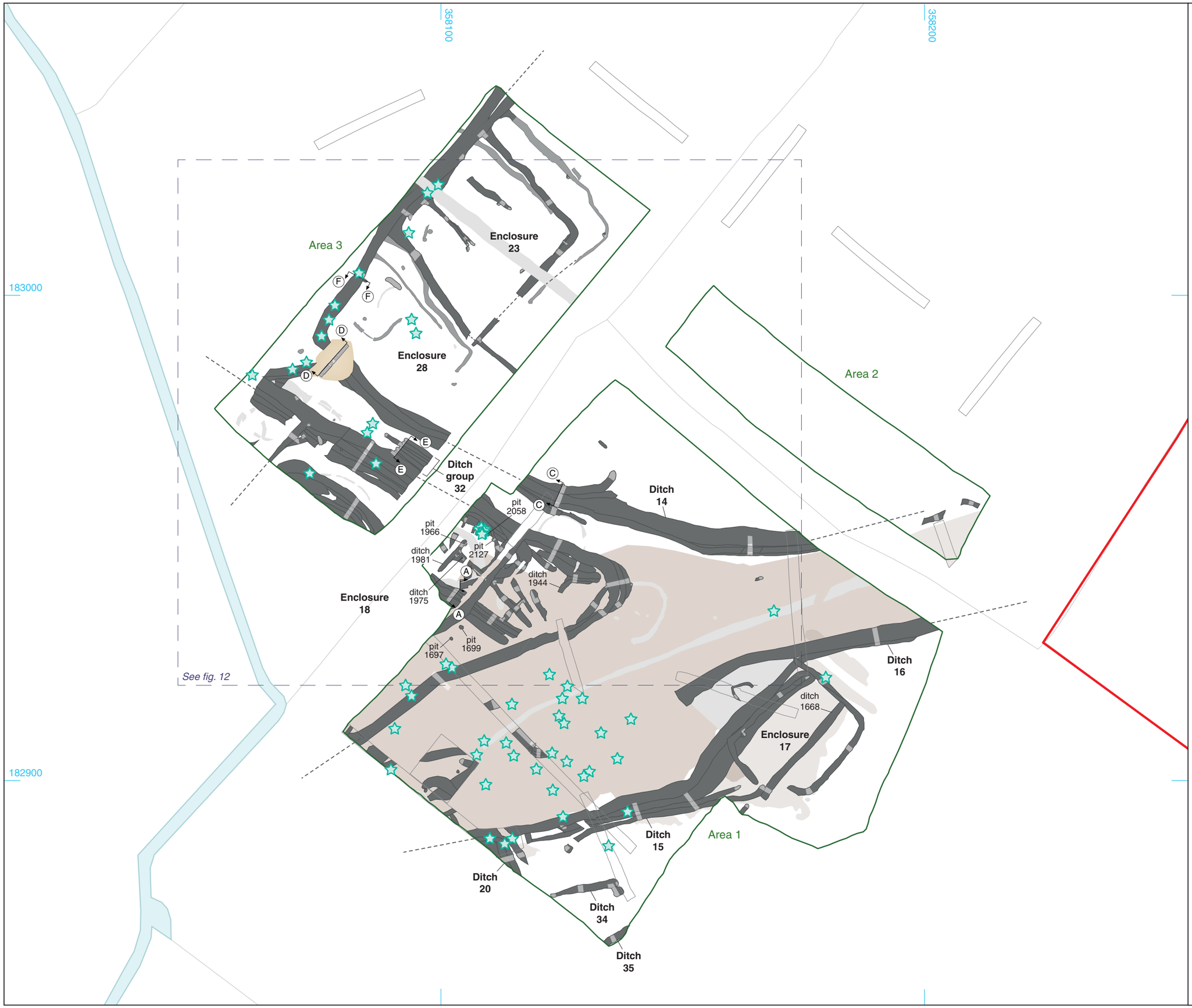
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06.09.21**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	



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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Middle to Late Roman Period 2.2 features

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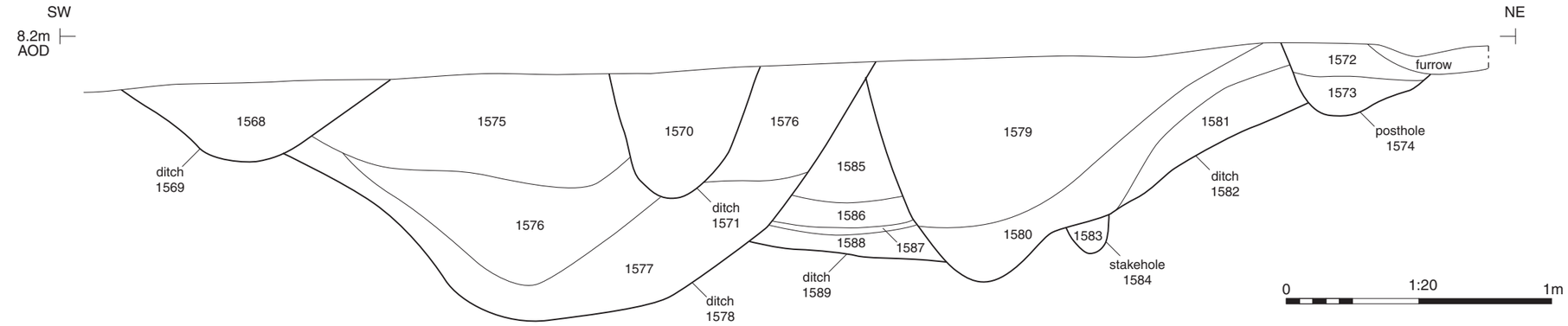
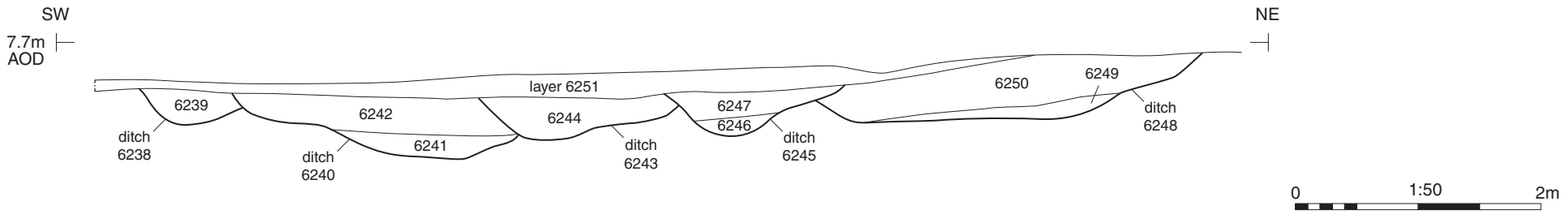
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**06.09.21**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

Section CC



Section DD



Area 1, Section CC, boundary ditch 14 (ditches 1569, 1571, 1578,1582 and 1589) looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Middle to Late Roman Period 2.2 Boundary Ditch 14: sections and photograph

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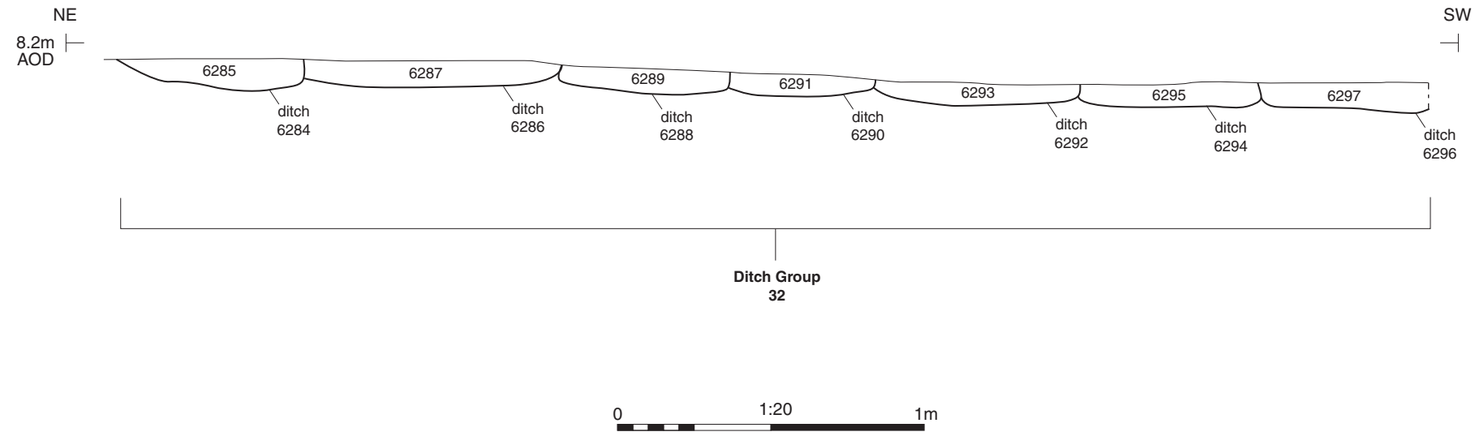
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22.08.21**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:50**	

Section EE



Ditch in droveway corridor, looking south-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Middle to Late Roman Phase 2.2 Ditch Group 32 in droveway corridor: section and photograph

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Detailed plan of Middle to Late Roman Period 2.2 Enclosures 18 and 28

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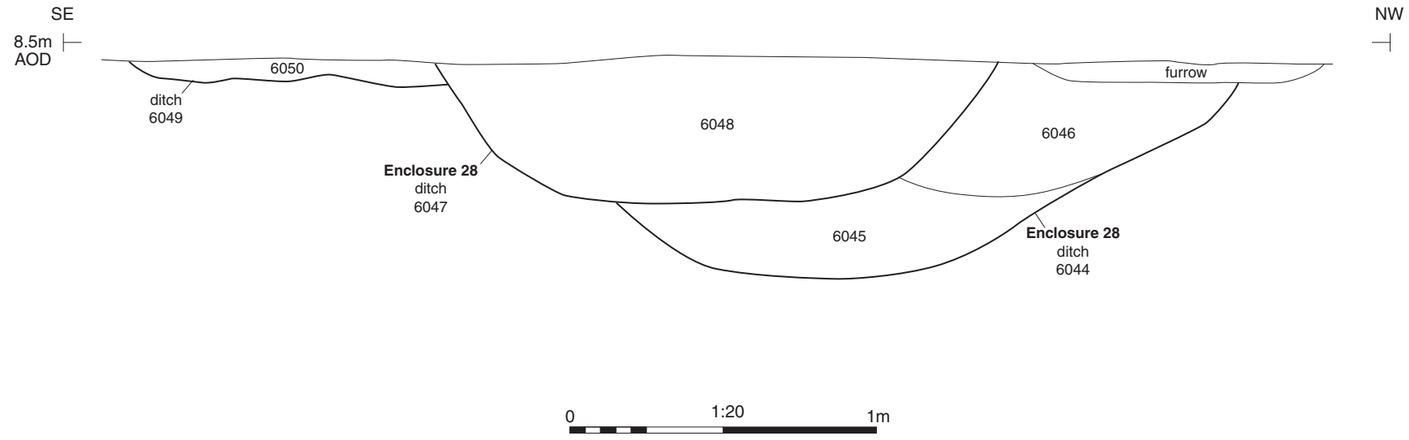
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**12.09.21**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:400**	

Section FF



Ditch defining the west side of Enclosure 28, looking south-west (2m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Middle to Late Roman Period 2.2 ditch defining the west side of Enclosure 28: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22.09.21**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Area 3 Oven 6148, looking south-west (1m scale)

Area 3 Oven 6148, looking south (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Middle to Late Roman Period 2.2 Oven 6148 in Area 3: photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**22.09.21**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**

FIGURE NO.

15

Inhumation 2049, SK2050, in Area 1, looking south-west (1m scale)

Inhumation 6234, SK6235, in Area 3, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Middle to Late Roman Period 2.2 burials in Areas 1 and 3: photographs

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FIGURE NO.

16

N

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench
- Feature from earlier period
- Period 3 furrow – medieval
- Period 3 boundary ditch – medieval
- Period 4 boundary ditch – post-medieval
- Combe
- Alluvium

0 1:750 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Plan showing medieval Period 3 furrows and boundary ditch, and post-medieval Period 4 boundary ditch

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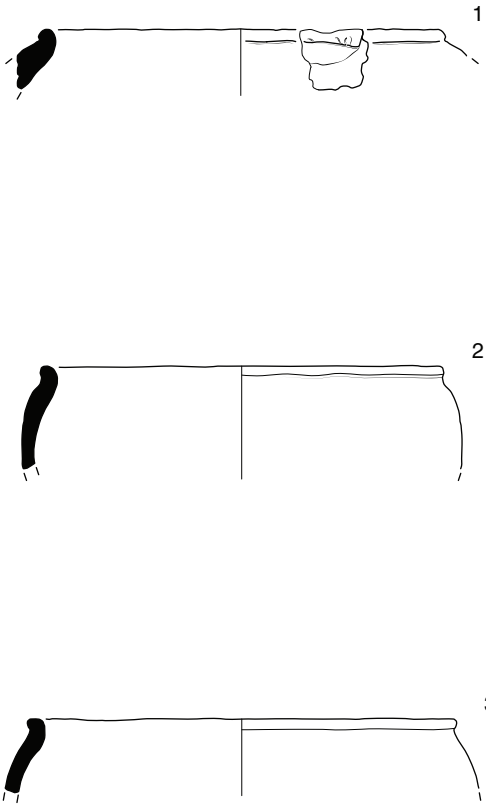
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20.09.21**	**17**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	



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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Late prehistoric pottery

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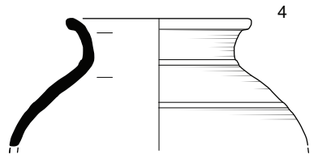
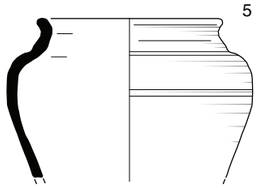
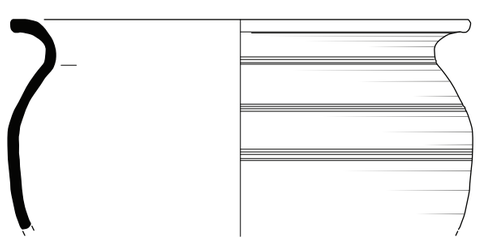
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**26.10.21**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:3**

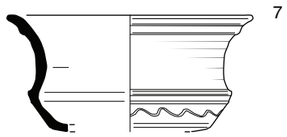
FIGURE NO.

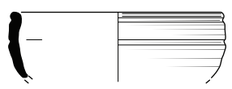
18

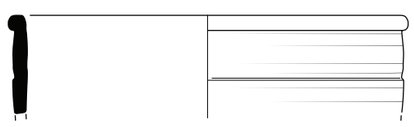


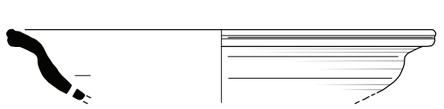


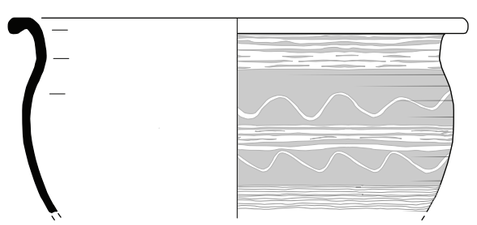


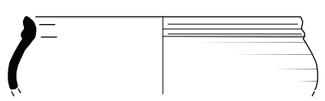


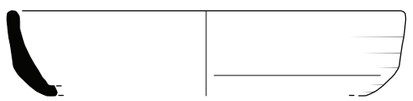


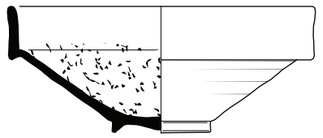












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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Roman pottery

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**26.10.21**	**19**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

N

Site boundary
Excavation area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Furrow
Combe
Alluvium

Metalwork

145 Medieval buckle fitting
145 Roman awl
145 Roman brooch
145 Roman lead object
145 Roman spoon

0 1:750 25m

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PROJECT TITLE
The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Distribution of metalwork

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0145**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**26.10.21**	**20**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

N

Site boundary
Excavation area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Furrow
Combe
Alluvium

Roman coins
(Reece period)

Ra None
Ra 7
Ra 13
Ra 14
Ra 15
Ra 16
Ra 17
Ra 18
Ra 19
Ra 20

0 1:750 25m

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PROJECT TITLE
The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Distribution of Roman coins

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0145**	*FIGURE NO.*
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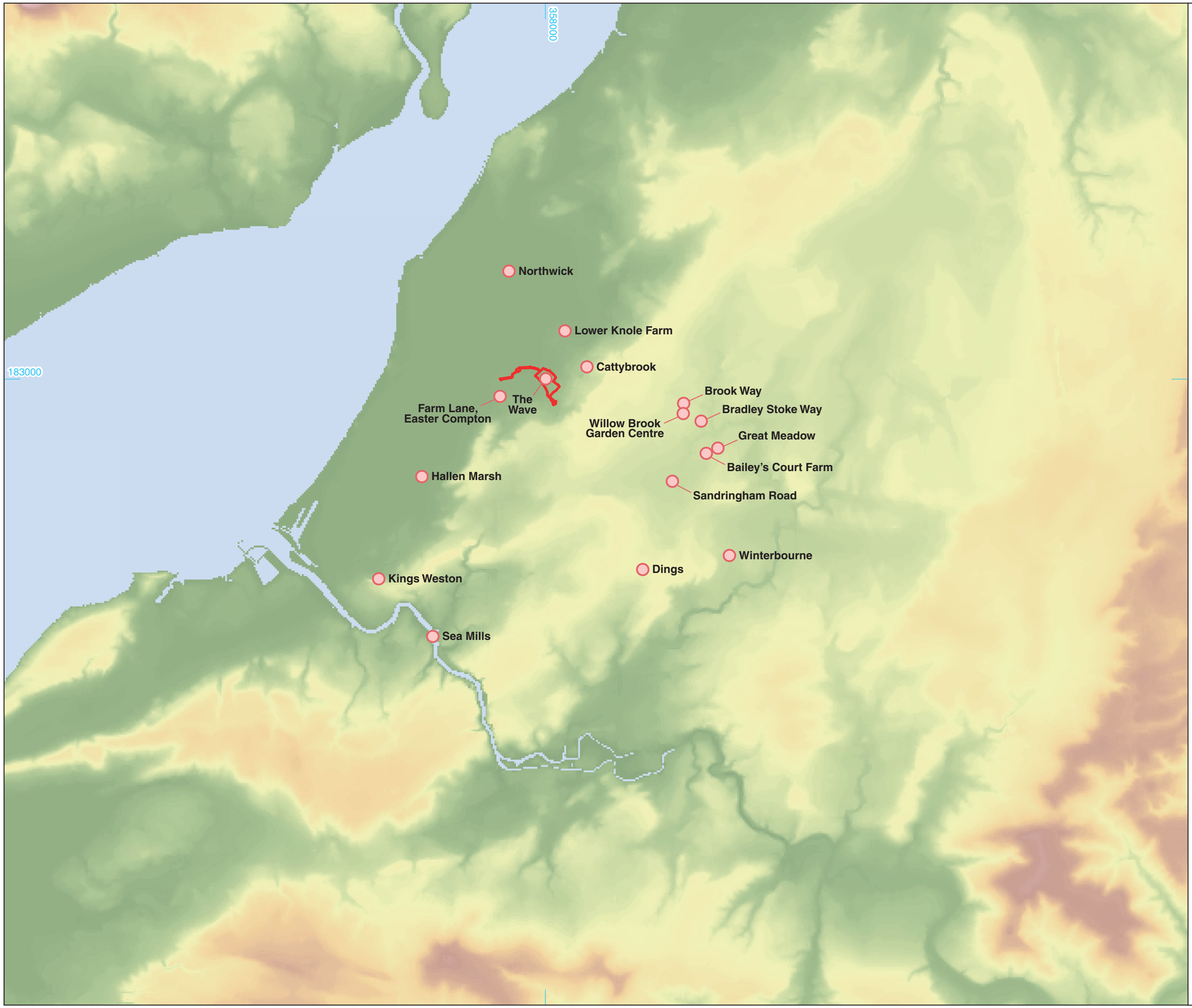

N

Site boundary

Significant Roman site

Digital terrain model
(height above sea level)

0m

380m

0 1:100,000 5000m

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Digital terrain model showing significant Roman sites

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Metal artefacts

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	CR0145	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18.03.23	23
APPROVED BY	TCB	SCALE@A4	1:1 & 1:2	

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PROJECT TITLE

The Wave, Washingpool Farm/Over Court Farm, Over, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Metal artefacts

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0145**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**18.03.23**	**24**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:1**	

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