

# Land South of Lyde Green Emerson's Green South Gloucestershire

*Archaeological Excavation*



for  
RPS Consulting LTD

On behalf of  
Barratt Homes, Bristol Division

CA Project: CR0354  
CA Report: CR0354\_1

September 2020



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land south of Lyde Green
<b>Location:</b>	Emerson's Green, South Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	67820 77105
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	13 January to 19 February 2020
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	K17/1112/F
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Bristol's City Museum and Art Gallery
<b>Accession Number:</b>	BRSMG 2020/3
<b>Site Code:</b>	LSLG20

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2020 at Land South of Lyde Green, Emerson's Green, South Gloucestershire.

The earliest remains dated to the early to mid 1st century AD when a roundhouse was constructed, accompanied by a few pits and short ditches. This was seemingly unenclosed, although an enclosure ditch containing later Roman pottery possibly originated during this earlier period. A series of enclosures were then laid out across the site, beginning in the late 1st–early 2nd centuries and continuing in use, with modifications and additions, into the 3rd century. These seem to have been associated with livestock farming, and the site probably represents part of a small farmstead. There was no evidence for continued use after the 3rd century, by which time a villa had been established at Hallen Farm, some 450m distant. It is possible that the Lyde Green site had by then become part of the villa estate, with the land re-organised, perhaps for arable farming or open grazing, activities which have left no archaeological trace within the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2020 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of RPS Consulting at land South of Lyde Green, Emerson's Green, South Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 67820 77105; Fig. 1).

1.2 A planning application (K17/1112/F) for the erection of 115 dwellings and associated infrastructure, allotments and public open space was submitted to South Gloucestershire Council (SGC). Following consultation with Dr Paul Driscoll, the Archaeology Officer, Natural and Built Environment Team at SGC, the following Condition was attached:

*Prior to the commencement of any groundworks, including any exempt infrastructure, geotechnical or remediation works, a programme of archaeological work for open excavation, post-excavation assessment and analysis, outreach and publication, must be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter the approved programme of work, including all post-excavation assessment, analysis and publication required shall be implemented in all respects.*

1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Dr Paul Driscoll. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* issued by Historic England (2015). It was monitored by Dr Paul Driscoll, including site visits.

### ***The site***

1.4 The site is approximately 3.6ha in extent and at the time of excavation comprised one agricultural field, bounded to the south by the Bristol and Bath Railway Path and to the east and west by farmland. Modern residential development is located to the north-west.

- 1.5 The site has an undulating ground surface, which is broadly level in the northern area at an elevation of 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), before gradually falling to 61m aOD at the mid-point of the site and rises to a maximum elevation of 66m aOD at the southern boundary
- 1.6 The underlying solid geology is mapped as alternating bands of Farrington Member and Barren Red Member Sandstone, and Farrington Member and Barren Red Member Mudstone, formed approximately 307 to 309 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2020).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Prior to the findings reported on here, no archaeological remains had been discovered within the site aside from a modern earthwork discussed below. The few prehistoric remains recorded in the locality comprise a Mesolithic micro-burin found 250m west of the site (South Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (SGHER) ref. 8303), probable Bronze Age pits excavated at Shortwood Quarry, 70m south-east of the site (SGHER ref. 18307), and a possible Iron Age pit found at Emerson's Green, 120m east of the site (SGHER ref. 20025). Also at Emerson's Green, 550m north-west of the current site, a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age rectangular enclosure with internal postholes and pits was partially excavated (SGHER ref. 20025).
- 2.2 Roman occupation nearby is more firmly attested, with recent investigations at Emerson's Green East having revealed settlement remains centred on Hallen Farm, 450m north-west of the site (Fig. 1); there, continuous occupation from the Mid Iron Age into the Late Roman period was attested, including an Iron Age farm and enclosures, a Roman farmstead and a later villa (Hobson and Newman forthcoming). The Roman road from Sea Mills and Bath towards Gloucester (Russell 1982, 19) ran to the east of Emerson's Green (Fig. 1). Between the Roman Road and the site, evidence for a probable Roman boundary ditch and quarry site were uncovered during excavations at Shortwood Quarry 100m south-east of the site (SGHER refs 18308 and 18309). Some 900m south-west of the site, further evidence for Roman settlement has been identified, including building remains, ditches and a stone coffin (SGHER ref. 11098; Fig. 1).

- 2.3 The nature of any early post-Roman land use in the area is uncertain. By the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, the site was located between two settlements: Mangotsfield to the west and Pucklechurch to the east. Ridge and furrow remains recorded 100m south-east of the site and lynchets/boundary ditches 140m east of the site suggest that it lay within agricultural land on the edge of Mangotsfield/Pucklechurch during the medieval period, remaining in agricultural use until the present development. The only post-medieval remains within the site itself comprised an earthwork hollow within the western part of the site, thought to relate to the Scheduled Monument of Brandy Bottom Colliery (SM1019400), one of numerous such hollows recorded within the SGHER. The Scheduled area associated with the colliery does not include the site itself.
- 2.4 Archaeological investigations into the site began with the compilation of a Desk-Based Assessment which summarised the site's archaeological potential (CgMs 2016). A geophysical survey of the site undertaken by TigerGeo in 2016 (TigerGeo 2016) revealed three distinct zones within the site. The northern, drier area was devoid of anomalies other than those relating to ridge and furrow cultivation. In the lower-lying, wetter southern part of the field, the survey recorded linear anomalies.
- 2.5 An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2016 (CA 2016). Twelve trenches were excavated (Fig. 2) and these revealed ditches containing Romano-British pottery, as well as a few pits and postholes and evidence for a small-scale Roman metalworking.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
  - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains; and
  - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.
- 3.2 The specific aims of the post-excavation work were to:
- analyse the findings from the site; and
  - present them in a report for publication in order to make the findings accessible;
  - deposit the archive at a suitable repository.



#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The excavation comprised two areas (Area 1 and Area 2) either side of a footpath which bisected the site; together, these amounted to 6000m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2). The areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.
- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.
- 4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and features considered to have potential for characterising the site were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.



## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–10)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–I.

5.2 The ceramic evidence indicates that the majority of archaeological activity on site dates to the Roman period. Stratigraphical analysis of the features has indicated five distinguishable phases of activity:

- Period 1: Late Iron Age–Early Roman transition/Early Roman (early to mid 1st century AD)
- Period 2: Early Roman (late 1st–early 2nd centuries AD)
- Period 3: Mid Roman (mid to late 2nd century AD)
- Period 4: Mid Roman (3rd century AD)
- Period 5: Modern (19th century to present)

5.3 A small number of features could not be assigned to a period based on stratigraphic or spot dating evidence and remained unphased.

5.4 The natural geological substrate varied across the site. Within the lower, central part of the site, the substrate comprised yellow clay with occasional stones. Elsewhere, the site lay above heavily weathered laminated mudstone. Across the site, the natural substrate was sealed by a subsoil, itself covered by a former ploughsoil which, at the time of the excavation, was under turf.

### ***Period 1: Late Iron Age–Early Roman transition/Early Roman (early to mid 1st century AD; Figs 3 and 4)***

5.5 Period 1 remains produced pottery which is dateable to the early to mid 1st century AD. The pottery assemblage does not include any types specifically identifiable as Late Iron Age or ‘transitional’, and so it is unclear whether or not late pre-Roman activity is indicated. The remains found included a roundhouse as well as a few associated features.



### *Roundhouse A*

- 5.6 Settlement of this period is indicated by the presence of a roundhouse (Roundhouse A) near the southern edge of Area 2 (Fig. 3). Roundhouse A survived as a penannular ditch, 7.7m in diameter with a break along the circuit indicating a north-west facing entrance (Fig. 4). The ditch itself was 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep with a u-shaped profile and was filled with clay silt deposits which included occasional charcoal and frequent stones. There were no indications that the ditch had held a wall line, and its profile (Fig. 4, section AA) is suggestive of it having been an eavesdrip.
- 5.7 Within the area enclosed by the roundhouse were fifteen pits and pits/postholes. All were heavily truncated and of uncertain function: some perhaps relate to the roundhouse structure, with 'pits' 2252 and 2249 perhaps having held the bases of posts forming part of an internal post ring. Further features may reflect internal fittings or the activities undertaken within the roundhouse, whilst others, such as shallow scoop-like features 2273, 2276 and 2279 near the building entrance, are conceivably the result of animal grubbing or wallowing. Animal activity might also have resulted in scoop-like feature 2209 located just outside the roundhouse entrance, although in this instance it's upper fill was relatively rich in charcoal, perhaps reflecting opportunistic dumping into, or levelling of, an open feature. Most of the internal features contained stony fills with little in the way of occupation debris, and the only dateable finds comprised early to mid 1st-century AD pottery from features 2247 and 2276. Samples from the roundhouse ditch and internal features produced fuelwood charcoal, mainly from oak, but also from species of hedgerows, scrub or woodland edges, such as hawthorn. Whilst the oak would have provided excellent firewood fuel, the other species would have been suitable for kindling. Aside from two unidentifiable grain fragments, no food remains were present in the samples.

### *Ditches and pits*

- 5.8 East/west aligned ditch 2105 was found within the central part of Area 1 (Fig. 1). It was 10m long, 0.45m wide and 0.35m deep and it produced early to mid 1st-century pottery. A tree-throw hole truncating the ditch may reflect growth alongside it, as might a second such feature nearby, but both lacked dating evidence.
- 5.9 Further 1st-century AD pottery came from pit 2040 in the north-western corner of Area 1; this pit was a shallow, oval cut 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. A

second pit in Area 1, pit 2347, may also belong to Period 1: although it lacked dateable finds, it was truncated by a Roman enclosure ditch.

***Period 2: Early Roman (late 1st–early 2nd centuries AD; Figs 5-7)***

- 5.10 Period 2 saw the creation of enclosures, and the possible continued use of Roundhouse A. Remains assigned to Period 2 are dated to the late 1st to earlier 2nd centuries through the presence of pottery of this date, predominantly reduced coursewares. A Savernake ware jar (Fig. 11; no. 2) and a Severn Valley ware cup (Fig. 11; no. 4) are consistent with this dating, but some infilling after the early 2nd century is likely indicated by Black-burnished ware (BB1) pottery from ditch 2012/2029, including 30 sherds from the same vessel, a jar, and by sherds of Central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2) from two vessels from ditch 2168 (which defined Enclosure B).

*Enclosure C*

- 5.11 Within Area 2, the location of Period 1 Roundhouse A was at least partially enclosed by a curvilinear ditch which created Enclosure C. The ditch defined the eastern side of this enclosure, its northern edge being lost beneath later (Roman) ditches, and its southern and western sides either open, or extending beyond the excavation limits, or defined in a manner that has left no archaeological trace. The enclosure ditch itself was a broad, shallow cut, typically 1m wide and 0.35m deep, and its fills produced pottery of the mid 1st–early 2nd centuries AD, as well as sherds more broadly dateable as Roman.
- 5.12 The close correlation between Enclosure C and Roundhouse A, with the roundhouse seemingly tucked into the south-eastern edge of the enclosure, close to a possible entrance, raises the possibility that the enclosure in fact belongs to Period 1 and enclosed the roundhouse, with the pottery from the enclosure ditch pointing to later infilling, or that the roundhouse was retained into Period 2, at which time the enclosure was added. Although no pottery later than the mid 1st century AD came from features associated with the roundhouse, this potentially reflects the very small pottery assemblage from these features.

*Penannular ditch 2200*

- 5.13 A second penannular ditch, 2200, was found close to the western edge of Area 2. The ditch was 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep and enclosed an area less than 2m in diameter. As with Roundhouse A, the enclosed area seems to have been accessed

from the north-west. Pottery from the ditch fill dates to the mid 1st–early 2nd centuries AD. There were no features within the enclosed area, and it seems likely that this ditch provided drainage or part of a barrier around an ancillary facility, such as a storage area, or even a small pen or coop.

#### *Enclosure F*

- 5.14 To the south of Enclosure C, within Areas 1 and 2, a second enclosure was established, Enclosure F. This seems to have been an early enclosure of this period, superseded by Enclosures B. Although only partially surviving, Enclosure F seems to have been pentagonal-shaped, defined by ditches to the north-east, east and south, and perhaps extending beyond the western limit of excavation. Internally, it measured some 55m north to south and at least 30m east to west; the ditches which defined it showed no evidence of re-cutting and it may have been relatively short lived when compared to its successor, Enclosure B.
- 5.15 The southern edge of Enclosure F was intermittently defined by two off-set parallel ditches. The north-westernmost of these, ditch 2012, had shorter ditches extending at right angles from its southern edge. To the south-east was parallel ditch, 2099. Both of these east/west ditches produced pottery of the mid 1st–early 2nd centuries AD and they may have partially defined small pens along the southern edge of Enclosure F, perhaps used, for example, during lambing.

#### *Trackway/droveway*

- 5.16 Intermittent ditch 2010 running parallel to the eastern side of Enclosure F may have defined an 8.75m-wide trackway or droveway, its western edge defined by the enclosure itself. Pottery from the ditches either side of the trackway/droveway was mostly only broadly dateable as Roman, but a jar rim sherd dateable to the 3rd–4th centuries AD was probably intrusive given the absence of any other evidence of longevity to the droveway/trackway or Enclosure F.

#### *Enclosure B*

- 5.17 Enclosure F was superseded by Enclosure B. In contrast to Enclosure F, this was a long-lived feature, re-cut on several occasions (Figs 6 and 7, Sections BB, CC and DD). In its original form, it comprised a ditch enclosing a rectangular area 15m long east to west, and 12.5m wide north to south. The northern arm of the ditch extended westwards, and it is possible that this was intended to aid the driving of livestock into the enclosure, the entrance to which was located alongside the northern arm of the

ditch, and this might also have served to separate livestock such as sheep/goat and/or cattle from the inhabited enclosure (C) to the north. The enclosure ditch was a substantial cut 1.9m wide and 1.1m deep and contained a series of fills derived from natural infilling; these produced pottery comparable in date to that from Enclosure C.

- 5.18 A few features were located within and around the enclosure. Most were undated, but pit 2078 contained pottery of the mid 1st to 2nd centuries, including sherds from a single Savernake Ware storage jar. This pit (Fig. 5, inset) was an oval cut 1m long, 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single charcoal-rich fill which also produced a copper alloy handle (Fig. 12, no. 1) and a copper alloy rivet or stud as well as an iron nail fragment and an iron implement, possibly an awl (Fig. 12, no. 3), as well as iron split-spike loop fittings possibly for a box or casket. Although no evidence for *in situ* burning was found, fired clay fragments from the fill may have derived from a scorched substrate or lining and it is possible that this represents the remains of an industrial feature, such as an oven or hearth, or material from such a feature located elsewhere and dumped into this pit. Charcoal from this pit was dominated by oak and maple timbers, suitable for a range of fires, including both domestic and industrial. The pit also produced a small number of cereal grains from barley and wheat, alongside weed seeds from grassland species but these are not specifically indicative of crop-processing and might represent waste or perhaps tinder.

### ***Period 3: Mid Roman (mid to late 2nd century AD; Figs 8 and 9)***

- 5.19 Period 3 features are dated to the mid to late 2nd century AD by the presence of pottery, including rouletted vessels in a fine greyware fabric (Fig. 11, nos 5–6), Severn Valley ware tankards with burnished lattice and a Severn Valley platter, and 2nd-century Gaulish samian, the including a form 38 example dateable to after c. AD 150. The period saw the continued maintenance and construction of enclosures.

#### ***Enclosure D***

- 5.20 In the absence of other possible dwellings, it is possible that Roundhouse A was retained, although the lack of pottery of this date from the roundhouse suggests that it is more likely that occupation had by this time been relocated. That this new location may have been nearby, perhaps just to the west of the excavated area, is suggested by the replacement of Period 2 Enclosure C with a much larger rectilinear enclosure (D), which was perhaps a re-modelling of the domestic space. The

northern, eastern and part of the southern edges of Enclosure D were exposed within the site, its western most extent lying beyond the excavated limits. It was defined by a ditch that was typically 2.6m wide and 0.75m deep. In places, the ditch reached a width of 4.4m, suggesting that there was some re-cutting not otherwise evidenced within the fill sequence. The enclosure itself was 55m deep, north to south, with its width in the opposing axis unknown. No evidence for a bank was identified, and the ditch had filled naturally, these fills producing 2nd-century pottery.

#### *Enclosure B*

- 5.21 Re-cutting of Enclosure B indicates that it was a long-lived feature, and most likely remained in use through Period 3 and into Period 4. The first of the re-cuts was along the outer edge of the original ditch, and this outwards re-cutting was repeated throughout the duration of the enclosure. Pottery from this first re-cut was dated to the mid to late 2nd centuries AD.

#### *Enclosure A*

- 5.22 Enclosure A was located south of Enclosure B but was only very partially exposed along the south-western edge of the excavation. It was at least 25m in extent, but may have been much larger, and was defined by a steep-sided ditch which was up to 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 9, Sections EE and FF). Within the ditch were a series of natural infills which produced pottery of the late 2nd–early 3rd centuries AD.

#### ***Period 4: Mid Roman (3rd century AD; Fig. 10)***

- 5.23 Period 4 activity represents continued use of the site into the third century. This dating is suggested by pottery types which were similar to those of Period 3, with coarsewares, BB1 and Severn Valley ware all common; one BB1 vessel with obtuse-angled burnished lattice decoration is dateable to after AD 220. Other types indicative of dating into the 3rd century include an Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium, dateable to AD 240–300, and two mortaria in South West White slipped ware, which are dateable to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries. Late forms of BB1, and Oxfordshire or New Forest finewares, all of which would have indicated dating into the 4th century, were not present.



- 5.24 Activity during this period included continuing use of some of the enclosures, perhaps with, as suggested for Period 3, any dwellings located just to the west of the excavated area.

#### *Enclosures A, B, D and E*

- 5.25 The substantial depth of Enclosure A raises the possibility that it was retained into this period, although this is not confirmed by any late pottery.
- 5.26 The final re-cutting of the Enclosure B ditch produced pottery dating into the 2nd and 3rd centuries.
- 5.27 The southern edge of Enclosure D had been truncated by the latest re-cut of the Enclosure B ditch. However, this re-cut followed the alignment of the Enclosure D ditch, suggesting that it may have served to define both enclosures, indicating that Enclosure D remained in use. This was mirrored along the northern edge of Enclosure D where the ditch of a new enclosure (E) truncated its northern ditch, but maintained the alignment. The enclosure E ditch contained no dateable finds but would seem to have been one of the later Roman features on site based on its stratigraphic relationship with Enclosure D.

#### *Pits*

- 5.28 North-west of Enclosure A was pit 2050. This was a shallow, ovoid cut, 1.9m long, 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill produced 3rd-century pottery as well as very hard-fired clay fragments which might derive from the edges or lining or a hearth or furnace, and quantities of ironworking slag and fuel ash, again, suggesting either that this feature was an iron working hearth/furnace, or that material from such a feature had been dumped into it. Further iron processing remains came from ditch 2086, a re-cut of the Enclosure B perimeter. A sample from pit 2050 produced a mixed range of fuelwood charcoal, but these were dominated by oak timbers which would have been suitable for industrial features, as well as in domestic fires. The pit sample also contained small numbers of barley grains and one of free-threshing wheat, alongside weeds seeds.
- 5.29 Further pits were scattered within the northern part of Area 2. Most lacked dating evidence, but pit 2218 produced pottery broadly dateable as Roman whilst pit 2196



truncated an upper fill of the Enclosure E ditch, and so might be either one of the latest Roman features on site, or a post-Roman feature. Pit 2080, a sub-circular cut 1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep, produced a sherd of pottery broadly dateable as Roman, as well as iron hobnails and a glass bead. The latter item is of a type most common from the 3rd to 4th centuries but is known to have been produced throughout the Romano-British period. Further hobnails came from circular pit 2074.

### **Period 5: modern (19th century to present; Fig. 2)**

- 5.30 In the north-wester corner of Area 1, where shallow depressions had been visible in the overlying topsoil, were three large pits. These contained very loose fills which produced modern brick fragments. Two were investigated via a machine-dug sondage which established that they were up to 1m deep.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Quantities of artefactual material collected during the excavation are set out below. The range of material types and its wider significance is described in summary below, with fuller description and discussion contained in Appendices B to E. All finds have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context and all metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Pottery	Late Iron Age and Roman	895	10700
Glass	Object (bead)	1	-
CBM	Roman	1	274
	Post-med/modern.	2	331
Fired/Burnt Clay	All	-	757
Metals	Iron	10	-
	Copper alloy	3	-
Industrial waste	Metalworking debris	-	3300
	Coal	-	81
Worked Stone	Roofing	22	663

- 6.2 The artefactual assemblage was relatively limited in its range, the pottery being most abundant and providing the most useful dating evidence. Earliest material present among the pottery consists of handmade types, probably of local origin which are dateable to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Middle and Late Roman pottery makes up the bulk of the assemblage, with the focus for dating in the 2nd to 3rd or earlier 4th centuries range. Coarsewares from a mix of local and regional sources make up the majority, with only small quantities of fineware types, including 25 sherds of Gaulish samian. Identifiable vessel forms are mainly jars and other utilitarian classes, with the fewer tableware classes provided mainly by the

samian. Mortaria were relatively uncommon, most notably including a vessel with a partial (but illegible) maker's stamp probably dating to the late 1st century and manufactured in Gloucester.

- 6.3 The small metalwork assemblage comprises fragmentary and mostly unidentifiable items, but includes one notable object of copper alloy (Registered artefact 2), which is tentatively identified as a handle from a vessel. Evidence for metalworking was present in the form of quantities of ironworking slag and associated waste materials. The more diagnostic elements among this material appear to relate to iron smelting utilising non-tapping processes. Smelting using such non-tapping iron procedures was most commonly employed in the Iron Age (with some possible evidence for continuation after the Roman conquest) and in the post-Roman period.
- 6.4 Only a single fragment of Roman ceramic building material was recorded, whilst the quantities of sandstone tile fragments suggests the use of this material for roofing.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 The quantities and range of environmental material collected during the excavation are listed in the table below. Fuller information on the environmental material is recorded in Appendices G to I and summarised below.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	76
Samples	Environmental	17

### *Animal bone*

- 7.2 A small amount (76 fragments) of highly fragmented, poorly preserved animal bone was recovered from the site. The assemblage predominantly comprised loose molar teeth, including those of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus Scrofa sp*) and horse (*Equus callabus*).

### *Charred plant remains and wood charcoal*

- 7.3 A series of 17 environmental samples were processed from a range of feature types, mainly of Romano-British date, across the site with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The samples only contained small charred plant assemblages and these provide little information

on the nature of the site. There is no evidence for any specific domestic activities, such as crop processing, taking place in the immediate vicinity. Wood charcoal was more abundant in the samples than the plant remains and suggests the exploitation predominantly of mixed deciduous woodland for domestic and possible industrial purposes at the site. This woodland included oak, hazel, ash and some hawthorn group (Pomoideae) taxa. Some of the latter, and the possible blackthorn remains, may also point to the exploitation of scrubby areas or hedgerows, whilst the presence of alder suggests the use of damper areas as well as a source for wood fuels. The presence of mostly roundwood remains of hazel in some Roman period samples may indicate that some local woodlands were being managed by this time, for example, by coppicing or pollarding.



## 8. DISCUSSION

### *Introduction and chronology*

- 8.1 The excavation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and evaluation, that the remains of Roman enclosures were present within the site. Excavation revealed that these may have originated during the 1st century AD, perhaps during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition period, but certainly by the Early Roman period, and continued in use, with modifications, into the 3rd century. In this respect, the presence of a free-threshing wheat grain within Period 4 pit 2050, which also contained 3rd-century pottery, is of interest. Largely a type dating to the post-Roman period, free-threshing wheat was in use in the Late Roman period, including the 3rd century. Evidence for activity after the 3rd century was absent, although it should be noted that only part of this settlement has been revealed. Whether this suggests that the settlement ended by the 4th century, or the focus of activity shifted beyond the excavated area, is not knowable on the basis of the evidence.

### *Settlement morphology and economy*

- 8.2 It is important to note that only part of this Roman site has been revealed; whether it stood in isolation, or was part of a wider pattern of enclosures remains to be seen, but a Roman farmstead associated with enclosures pre-dated a villa at Hallen Farm and there, had mid and Late Iron Age antecedents (Hobson and Newman forthcoming). On the basis of the current evidence, it would seem that a farm has also been revealed at Lyde Green, with at least one probable dwelling (Roundhouse A), and possibly others, or successors located to the west of the excavation area.
- 8.3 Beyond the roundhouse were enclosures, and the layout of these, with Enclosure B including a ditch funnelling towards a corner entrance, and a droveway or trackway present, suggests that the farm included livestock. Animals are easier to drive into fields via entrances located at field corners, rather than along the mid points of the field edges, and it is likely that these enclosures were used when animals needed to be close to the settlement, such as during lambing or, for cattle, during the winter months. At other times, they may have been grazed elsewhere on the low lying land associated with the River Frome to the north. The morphology of the enclosures provides the main evidence that this site was associated with livestock farming. The animal bone assemblage itself was limited in size, a factor of the soil conditions which were not conducive to the survival of unburnt bone. However, the surviving assemblage, mainly teeth, does indicate that the main domesticates of this period

are represented: cattle and sheep/goat, along with a few pig and horse bones. Unfortunately, the small size of the assemblage means that the relative numbers of these are not possible to determine: cattle were most numerous in terms of quantity, but this is based on a very small number of bones overall.

- 8.4 That the farm may also have had an arable element is perhaps suggested by the possible Period 2 oven (pit 2078). However, this was not certainly identified as an oven, and there is no definitive evidence for crop processing from the site. There was evidence for iron working on site, including smithing and smelting, probably at a fairly low level and most likely associated with the production and maintenance of tools and fittings associated with the farm. Overall, the evidence suggests a fairly modest farmstead; there were some imported materials, such as a glass bead and pottery types including Gaulish samian and early mortaria that would have been relatively fine, but there is no evidence of any high status occupation.

#### *Population*

- 8.5 It is impossible to accurately estimate the size of this settlement, given its limited exposure. However, at face value, a family farm may be represented, either in isolation, or as part of a wider network of similar settlements, including that at Hallen Farm. No human remains were identified. Burials are often found along boundaries within farmsteads of this period, but the poor survival of bone on the site means that any that might have been present may have been entirely lost to corrosion. It is possible that some of the shallow pits, notably Period 4 pit 2050, were in fact graves. Located north-west of Enclosure A, and close to a boundary, pit 2050 was of the size and shape expected for a grave (1.9m long, 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep), but lacked human remains. Another possible grave is pit 2080 which produced broadly dateable Roman pottery, as well as iron hobnails and a glass bead, items potentially associated with a burial. At 1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep, pit 2080 would have been large enough to hold either a crouched burial, an Iron Age style which endured into the Roman period, or a smaller, possibly sub-adult individual. The pit might also, originally have been larger, its greater extent lost to truncation. Regardless of such speculation, no human remains were found, and so whether or not this was a grave remains undetermined.

#### *The wider economy and landscape*

- 8.6 The site lies only 150m away from the Roman Road from Sea Mills/Bath to Gloucester and some 450m south-east of Hallen Farm where a villa has been

investigated (Hobson and Newman forthcoming). There, settlement began in the mid and late Iron Age and continued into the late 3rd/4th centuries, when the villa settlement was established. Whether or not the possible demise of the current site during the later 3rd century was linked to the establishment of the Hallen Farm villa is not known, but it is possible that agriculture was re-organised around this time, perhaps under the aegis of the villa owner, and that the land within which the current site falls became part of the villa estate.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, assisted by Jerry Austin, Jordan Bendell, Majbritt Bengston, Chris Brown, Lara Tonizzo Feligioni, Jake Godfrey, Oliver Good, Alex Grey, Katherine Hebbard, Pawel Antoni Jablonski, Agata Kowalska, Alice Krausova, Graig Jones and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Simon Sworn and Jonathan Hart, based on stratigraphic analysis undertaken by Simon Sworn. The pottery, metal finds, worked stone, and mixed finds reports were written by Ed McSloy. The metallurgical residues report was written by David Dungworth, the faunal remains report by Andy Clarke, the plant microfossils report by Sarah Wyles and the charcoal report by Sheila Boardman. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price and Aleksandra Oisenka. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Oliver Good and the post-excavation work was managed by Richard Massey and, latterly, by Karen Walker. Cotswold Archaeology would like to thank Matthew Smith (RPS Consulting Ltd) and Dr Paul Driscoll (South Gloucestershire Council) for their assistance during the course of this project.

## **10. STORAGE AND CURATION**

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

## 11. REFERENCES

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- Russel, J. 1982 'The archaeology of the Kingswood area – a survey to A.D. 1700', *Avon Past* **9**, 17–25
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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2000	layer		Dark brown, clayey silt, loose, occasional stones	
2001	layer		Mid greyish brown, silty clay	C2-C3
2002	layer		Light yellow, clay, patches of stones, compact	
2003	fill	2004	Mid / dark brown, silty clay, loose, frequent stone	
2004	cut		Sub-oval, rounded corners, steep slope, flat base	
2005	fill	2006	Mid / dark brown, silty clay, loose, frequent small stone	
2006	cut		Sub-oval, rounded corners, steep slope, flat base	
2007	fill	2008	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, loose, frequent small stone	RB
2008	cut		Linear, concave sides, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2009	fill	2010	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, loose, frequent small stone	C3
2010	cut		Linear, concave sides, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2011	fill	2012	Dark reddish brown, silty clay, friable, frequent stones	C2
2012	cut		Linear, steep slope, flat base, E/W alignment	
2013	fill	2014	Dark brownish grey, silty sandy clay, friable, frequent stone	
2014	cut		Linear, irregular sides, steep slope, sharp edges, uneven base, NE/SW alignment	
2015	fill	2016	Dark brownish grey, silty sandy clay, friable, frequent stone	
2016	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, straight side, steep slope, flat base, NE/SW alignment	
2017	fill	2018	Dark reddish brown, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	MC1-EC2
2018	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, steep slope, flat base, E/W alignment	
2019	fill	2020	Dark reddish brown, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	
2020	cut		Linear, truncated sides, flat base, N/S alignment	
2021	fill	2022	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, loose, occasional stone	
2022	cut		Circular, steep / vertical slope, V-shaped	
2023	fill	2024	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, loose, occasional small stone	
2024	cut		Irregular circular, sub-rounded corners, moderate slope, flat base	
2025	layer		Dark purple brown, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone (weathered shale bedrock)	
2026	fill	2027	Dark reddish brown, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	
2027	cut		Linear, truncated sides, flat base, N/S alignment	
2028	fill	2029	Dark reddish brown, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	C2+
2029	cut		Linear, steep slope, flat base, E/W alignment	
2030	fill	2031	Dark brownish grey, silty sandy clay, friable, frequent stone, rare charcoal flecks	C2
2031	cut		Linear, uneven stepped sides, steep slope, flat base, NW/SE alignment	
2032	fill	2034	Light grey, clayey silt, loose, moderate stone	RB
2033	fill	2034	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	RB
2034	cut		Linear, straight sides, steep slope, not bottomed, NE/SW alignment	
2035	fill	2036	Dark reddish brown, silty clay, loose, moderate stone	RB
2036	cut		Circular, truncated sides, flat base	
2037	fill	2038	Mid brownish brown, silty sandy clay, friable, occasional stone	
2038	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, concave sides, steep slope, concave base	
2039	fill	2040	Mid greyish brown, silty sandy clay, friable, friable, occasional stone	C1
2040	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, slightly convex sides, gentle slope, shallow flat base	



Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2041	fill	2042	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, moderate stone	
2042	cut		Linear, truncated sides, flat base, NE/SW alignment	
2043	fill	2044	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, loose, frequent stone	RB
2044	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate / steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2045	fill	2046	Dark yellowish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	C2-C3
2046	cut		Linear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, N/S alignment	
2047	fill	2048	Mid grey, clayey silt, firm, moderate stone	C2+
2048	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, N/S alignment	
2049	fill	2050	Dark brown / black, silty clay, friable, occasional small stones / charcoal	LC2-C3
2050	cut		Ovoid, sub-rounded corners, concave sides, moderate / steep slope, flat base	
2051	fill	2053	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	mC2-C3
2052	fill	2053	Mid grey / yellowish brown, silty clay, firm, manganese / Fe mottling	RB
2053	cut		Linear, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2054	fill	2055	Dark yellowish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	RB
2055	cut		Curvilinear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, N/S alignment turning to E	
2056	fill	2057	Mid grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	
2057	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, N/S alignment turning to E	
2058	fill	2059	dark yellowish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	RB
2059	cut		Linear, straight sides, gradual slope, concave base, N/S alignment	
2060	fill	2061	Mid bluish grey, clayey silt, firm, moderate stone	
2061	cut		Linear, concave sides, gradual slope, concave base, N/S alignment	
2062	fill	2063	Dark brown / black, silty clay, loose, frequent charcoal flecks, occasional stone	
2063	cut		Circular, rounded corners, shallow sides, shallow slightly concave base	
2064	fill	2065	Dark yellowish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	
2065	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, straight sides, gradual slope, concave base, N/S alignment	
2066	fill	2067	Mid bluish grey, clayey silt, firm, moderate stone	
2067	cut		Linear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, N/S alignment	
2068	fill	2070	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	C2
2069	fill	2070	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, compact, rare stone / charcoal	RB
2070	cut		Linear, convex sides, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2071	fill	2070	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, firm, moderate stones	RB
2072	fill	2070	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, firm, moderate stones	
2073	fill	2074	Dark grey, clayey silt, firm, moderate charcoal flecks, rare stone	RB
2074	cut		Circular, truncated sides, steep slope, flat base	
2075	fill	2076	Light greyish brown, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	
2076	cut		Ovoid, sub-rounded corners, not excavated	
2077	fill	2078	Dark grey, clayey silt, firm, frequent charcoal flecks and CBM	MC1-C2
2078	cut		Sub-rectangular, rounded corners, straight sides, steep slope, flat base, NE/SW orientation	
2079	fill	2080	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	RB
2080	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base	
2081	fill	2083	Mid bluish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	C3
2082	fill	2083	Dark brownish blue, clayey silt, firm, occasional charcoal flecks	

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2083	cut		Linear, straight sides, gradual / moderate slope, concave base	
2084	fill	2086	Mid bluish grey with yellow mottling, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	RB
2085	fill	2086	Dark brown, sandy clayey silt, firm, rare charcoal flecks	LC2-C3
2086	cut		Linear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2087	fill	2089	Mid bluish grey, clayey silt, firm, rare stone	
2088	fill	2089	Dark brown, silty clay, firm, rare charcoal flecks	
2089	cut		Linear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2090	fill	2093	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, firm, moderate stone	MLC2
2091	fill	2093	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	C2
2092	fill	2093	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, compact, rare charcoal mottling	RB
2093	cut		Linear, steep slope, flat base, NW/SE alignment	
2094	fill	2095	Mid brownish grey, sandy silt, friable, rare stone	C1+
2095	cut		Sub-circular, gentle slope, uneven base	
2096	fill	2097	Mid grey, clayey silt, firm, frequent stone	
2097	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2098	fill	2099	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent stone	MC1-eC2
2099	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, straight sides, steep slope, flat base, NW/SE alignment	
2100	fill	2101	Mid brownish grey, gravelly clay, friable, moderate stone	
2101	cut		Linear, straight sides, steep slope, flat base, NW/SE alignment	
2102	fill	2103	Mid bluish grey, mottled, silty clay, compact, rare small stones	
2103	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, straight sides, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2104	fill	2105	Mid reddish grey, clayey sand, compact, rare stone	LIA-C1
2105	cut		Linear, straight side, disturbed by a tree throw, concave base, NE/SW alignment	
2106	fill	2107	Dark reddish grey, sandy clay, compact, rare stone	
2107	cut		Irregular, irregular sides, uneven base	
2108	fill	2109	Mid reddish grey, clayey sand, compact, rare stone	C1
2109	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, concave sides, flat base, E/W alignment	
2110	fill	2113	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, firm, moderate stone	C2
2111	fill	2113	Mid reddish brown, clay, firm, no inclusions	
2112	fill	2113	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	RB
2113	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, steep slope, flat base, E/W alignment	
2114	fill	2120	Mid yellowish grey, silty clay, loose, occasional stone	
2115	fill	2120	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, occasional stone / charcoal flecks	MC1-eC2
2116	Void		Void - was recorded as a re-cut of 2120, but not real	
2117	fill	2120	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, occasional small stone	
2118	fill	2120	Mid greyish yellow, silty clay, firm, occasional stone / charcoal flecks	C1+
2119	fill	2120	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm, occasional stone / charcoal flecks	RB
2120	cut		Linear, straight sides, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2121	fill	2122	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay, friable, moderate stone	C2+
2122	cut		Curvilinear, rounded corners, gentle / moderate slope, concave base, NE/SW alignment	
2123	fill	2124	Mid orangey grey, mottled, silty clay, compact, rare stone / charcoal flecks	RB
2124	cut		Semi-oval, rounded corners, straight / convex sides, steep slope, concave base	

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2125	fill	2126	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, compact, occasional stone	
2126	cut		Sub-oval, rounded corners, straight sides, steep slope, concave base	
2127	fill	2128	Mid grey, silty sandy clay, friable, occasional stone	RB
2128	cut		Elongated / sub-oval, rounded corners, shallow straight sides, gentle slope, flat base, NE/SW orientation	
2129	fill	2130	Mid brownish grey, mottled, silty clay, compact, moderate stone	
2130	cut		Circular, rounded corners, slightly concave sides, steep slope, flat base	
2131	deposit		Light brownish grey, sandy clay, firm, frequent iron panning, occasional stone	RB
2132	fill	2133	Mid bluish grey, clay, firm, no inclusions	
2133	cut		Linear, straight sides, steep slope, flat base, N/S alignment	
2134	fill	2135	Dark black, charcoal, loose, occasional silty clay	
2135	cut		Circular, rounded corners, shallow concave sides, flat base	
2136	fill	2137	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	LC1-eC2
2137	cut		Linear, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2138	fill	2139	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, compact, rare stone	
2139	cut		Linear, steep slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2140	fill	2143	Light brownish grey, silty clay, firm, rare stone	C2-C3
2141	fill	2143		
2142	fill	2143	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, compact, rare charcoal flecks	C2-C3
2143	cut		Linear, steep slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2144	fill	2145	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, loose, regular stone	C2-C3
2145	cut		Circular, concave sides, gentle, concave base, E/W orientation	
2146	fill	2147	Mid greyish brown, silty sandy clay, compact, moderate stone	
2147	cut		Linear, rounded terminal, straight sides, moderate slope, uneven base, NW/SE alignment	
2148	fill	2149	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, compact, moderate charcoal flecks	
2149	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, straight sides, shallow flat base	
2150	fill	2152	Mid orangey grey, silty clay, compact, occasional stone	RB
2151	fill	2152	Mid bluish orange, clay, compact, very rare stone	RB
2152	cut		Rectilinear, sharp corners, straight sides, moderate / steep slope, concave base, NE/SW alignment	
2153	fill	2154	Mid grey, silty clay, compact, rare stone	C2
2154	cut		Linear, convex sides, concave base, N/S alignment	
2155	fill	2157	Mid greyish blue, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	MC1-C2
2156	fill	2157	Mid yellowish grey, clayey silt, firm, no inclusions	
2157	cut		Linear, straight sides, gradual / steep slope, concave base, SE/NW alignment	
2158	fill	2160	Mid reddish yellow, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	RB
2159	fill	2160	Mid yellowish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	RB
2160	cut		Linear, straight sides, moderate / steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2161	deposit		Dark brownish black, clayey silt, firm, frequent charcoal flecks	
2162	deposit		Mid bluish grey, silty clay, firm, occasional charcoal flecks	
2163	fill	2165	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, moderate stone	C2-C3
2164	fill	2165	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with stone, friable	C3+
2165	cut		Curvilinear, rounded corners, concave sides, moderate slope, not bottomed, E/W alignment	
2166	fill	2168	Mid reddish grey, mottled, silty clay, compact, moderate limestone	MLC1

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2167	fill	2168	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, moderate stone	C2+
2168	cut		Linear, moderate slope, not bottomed, E/W alignment	
2169	fill	2172	Mid grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional stone / manganese	LC2-C3
2170	fill	2172	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, friable, rare stone	
2171	fill	2172	Mid yellowish grey, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	RB
2172	cut		Linear, steep slope, flat base, NW/SE alignment	
2173	fill	2176	Mid yellowish grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional stones	C2-C3
2174	fill	2176	Mid brownish yellow, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	
2175	fill	2176	Mid / dark grey, clayey silt, friable, rare stones	
2176	cut		Linear, concave sides, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2177	fill	2180	Mid brownish yellow, silty clay, friable, rare stone	
2178	fill	2180	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional stone	MC1-C2
2179	fill	2180	Mid brownish yellow, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	
2180	cut		Linear, straight sides, steep slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2181	fill	2184	Light / mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, rare charcoal flecks	
2182	fill	2184	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	MC1-C2
2183	fill	2184	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional manganese, rare stone	
2184	cut		Linear, gentle slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	
2185	fill	2186	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, compact, rare stone	
2186	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, flat base	
2187	fill	2188	Mid greyish black, silty clay, compact, moderate charcoal flecks	
2188	cut		Circular, rounded corners, shallow sides, shallow concave base	
2189	fill	2190	Dark greyish black, silty clay, compact, no inclusions	
2190	cut		Sub-circular, shallow sides, uneven / flat base	
2191	fill	2192	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, compact, rare stone	RB
2192	cut		Circular, rounded corners, straight sides, gentle slope, flat base	
2193	fill	2194	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, compact, occasional manganese	
2194	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, straight / concave sides, moderate / steep slope, concave base	
2195	fill	2196	Dark brown, silty clay, friable, frequent charcoal flecks, moderate stone	
2196	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, concave sides, steep slope, uneven base	
2197	fill	2198	Light brownish grey, mid reddish brown mottling, silty clay, friable, moderate stone	
2198	cut		Rectilinear (L-shaped), sharp corners, shallow slope, uneven / flat base, NE/SW alignment	
2199	fill	2200	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, rare stone	
2200	cut		Curvilinear, rounded corners, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base	
2201	fill	2202	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, rare stone	MC1-eC2
2202	cut		Curvilinear, rounded corners, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base	
2203	fill	2204	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, rare stone	
2204	cut		Curvilinear, rounded corners, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base	
2205	fill	2206	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, rare stone	
2206	cut		Curvilinear, rounded corners, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base	
2207	fill	2209	Dark grey / black, clayey silt, loose, frequent charcoal flecks	
2208	fill	2209	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, occasional charcoal flecks, rare stone	
2209	cut		Sub-circular, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base	

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2210	fill	2212	Mid brownish orangey silty clay compact, no inclusions	
2211	fill	2212	Dark grey, silty clay, compact, occasional stone	
2212	cut		Sub-circular, rounded corners, straight sides, steep slope, flat base	
2213	fill	2214	Mid bluish grey, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	MLC2
2214	cut		Linear, convex sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2215	fill	2216	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact, moderate stone	
2216	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, uneven base, E/W alignment	
2217	fill	2218	Dark brown, silty clay, friable, rare stone	RB
2218	cut		Sub-circular, shallow concave sides, uneven concave base	
2219	fill	2220	Light brownish grey, silty clay, friable, moderate stone	
2220	cut		Rectilinear (L-shaped), rounded corners, shallow slope, uneven / flat base, NW/SE alignment	
2221	fill	2223	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional stone	
2222	fill	2223	Mid brownish red, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	
2223	cut		Sub-oval, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base, NW/SE orientation	
2224	fill	2226	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	
2225	fill	2226	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	
2226	cut		Sub-circular, concave sides, steep slope, flat base, NE/SW orientation	
2227	fill	2228	Mid grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	
2228	cut		Circular, concave sides, steep slope, concave base	
2229	fill	2230	Mid / dark brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	
2230	cut		Sub-oval, straight sides, steep slope, concave base	
2231	fill	2232	Mid / dark brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	
2232	cut		Sub-oval, concave sides, steep slope, concave base	
2233	fill	2235	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, firm, no inclusions	
2234	fill	2235	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm, frequent stone	
2235	cut		Sub-circular, concave sides, steep slope, concave base	
2236	fill	2237	Mid bluish grey with yellow mottling, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone	C2
2237	cut		Linear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base	
2238	fill	2239	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, friable, rare stone	
2239	cut		Sub-oval, concave sides, gentle slope, uneven base	
2240	fill	2242	Mid grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2241	fill	2242	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, firm, rare stones	
2242	cut		Circular, concave sides, steep slope, concave base	
2243	fill	2244	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2244	cut		Sub-circular, steep slope, concave base	
2245	fill	2247	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	IA-C1
2246	fill	2247	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, firm, rare stone	
2247	cut		Sub-oval, steep slope, concave base	
2248	fill	2249	Mid brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2249	cut		Sub-circular, concave sides, gradual slope, concave base	
2250	fill	2252	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, friable, occasional stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2251	fill	2252	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	
2252	cut		Sub-circular, concave sides, steep slope, concave base	
2253	fill	2256	Light grey, clay, firm, no inclusions	C2-C4

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2254	fill	2256	Dark grey / black, charcoal with clayey silt, firm	RB
2255	fill	2256	Dark brownish grey, silty clay with Fe mottling, firm, frequent stone	C2+
2256	cut		Rectilinear, rounded corners, concave sides, steep slope, flat base, NE/SW alignment	
2257	fill	2259	Mid reddish brown, silty clay, firm, rare stone	RB
2258	fill	2259	dark greyish blue, silty clay, firm, stone slab	RB
2259	cut		Linear, straight sides, steep slope, not bottomed, NW/SE alignment	
2260	fill	2261	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	C1+
2261	cut		Linear, concave sides, gentle slope, flat base, NW/SE alignment	
2262	fill	2263	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable, occasional stone	
2263	cut		Linear, irregular sides, steep slope, uneven base, NW/SE alignment	
2264	fill	2265	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable, moderate stone	
2265	cut		Linear, concave / irregular sides, moderate slope, uneven base, NW/SE alignment	
2266	fill	2306	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact, moderate stone	
2267	fill	2269	Light bluish grey, sandy clay, friable, frequent stone	C2
2268	fill	2269	Dark brownish red, silty clay, friable, moderate stone, rare charcoal flecks	MC1-EC2
2269	cut		Linear, steep slope, not bottomed, N/S alignment	
2270	fill	2271	Light bluish grey, silty clay, friable, moderate stone, rare charcoal flecks	RB
2271	cut		Curvilinear (L-shaped), rounded corners, shallow sides, flat base, N/S alignment	
2272	fill	2273	Mid brownish grey, silty clay with small gravel, compact, occasional stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2273	cut		Sub-oval, rounded corners, straight sides, moderate slope, shallow flat base, E/W orientation	
2274	fill	2276	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with small gravel, compact, moderate stone	C1
2275	fill	2276	Mid brownish orange / reddish orange, silty clay, compact, rare charcoal flecks	
2276	cut		Sub-oval, rounded corners, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, N/S orientation	
2277	fill	2279	Mid brownish grey, silty clay with small gravel, compact, moderate stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2278	fill	2279	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, compact, rare stones	
2279	cut		Irregular / sub-oval, rounded corners, straight sides, moderate / steep slope, flat base, N/S orientation	
2280	fill	2154	Light yellowish grey, clayey silt, compact, occasional stone	
2281	fill	2154	Light grey with red mottling, clayey silt, compact, rare stone	C2+
2282	fill	2154	Dark reddish grey, clayey silt, friable, rare stone	
2283	fill	2284	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	
2284	cut		Curvilinear, rounded terminal, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base, N/S orientation	
2285	fill	2286	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2286	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base, NW/SE orientation	
2287	fill	2288	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	
2288	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, NW/SE orientation	
2289	fill	2290	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	
2290	cut		Curvilinear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W orientation	
2291	fill	2292	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	
2292	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base, NE/SW orientation	

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2293	fill	2294	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	
2294	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, gentle slope, concave base, NE/SW orientation	
2295	fill	2296	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2296	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, NW/SE orientation	
2297	fill	2298	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent stone	
2298	cut		Curvilinear, straight sides, moderate slope, concave base, NW/SE orientation	
2299	fill	2300	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	RB
2300	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, steep slope, concave base, E/W orientation	
2301	fill	2302	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	
2302	cut		Curvilinear, straight sides, gradual slope, concave base, NE/SW orientation	
2303	fill	2304	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, frequent stone	
2304	cut		Curvilinear, rounded terminal, concave sides, steep slope, concave base. NE/SW orientation	
2305	group		Curvilinear, concave sides, concave base, internal diameter 7.34 x 7.65m, circumference 20.4m	
2306	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2307	fill	2308	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact, frequent stone	
2308	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2309	fill	2310	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact, frequent stone	RB
2310	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2311	fill	2312	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, compact, moderate stone	
2312	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2313			VOID	
2314			VOID	
2315	fill	2317	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact, moderate stone	MC1-eC2
2316	fill	2317	Mid bluish grey, silty clay, compact, moderate stone and sand	
2317	cut		Linear / curvilinear, concave sides, concave base, NW/Se alignment	
2318	fill	2319	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, compact, moderate stone	
2319	cut		Curvilinear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, NW/SW alignment	
2320	fill	2321	Light greyish brown, silty clay, friable, moderate stone	MC1-eC2
2321	cut		Linear, steep / vertical slope, V-shaped base, NW/SE alignment	
2322	fill	2323	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, loose, frequent gravel / stones	
2323	cut		Curvilinear, rounded, straight sides, gentle slope, flat base. E/W alignment	
2324	fill	2326	Mid brownish grey, mottled, silty clay, friable, moderate stone	
2325	fill	2326	Mid greyish red, mottled, gritty clayey silt, friable, rare stone	
2326	cut		Curvilinear, sharp corner, moderate slope, not bottomed, E/W alignment	
2327	fill	2329	Mid brownish grey, mottled, silty clay, friable, moderate stone	
2328	fill	2329	Mid greyish red, mottled, gritty clayey silt, friable, rare stone	
2329	cut		Linear, moderate slope, not bottomed, N/S alignment	
2330	fill	2332	Mid brownish grey, mottled, silty clay, friable, moderate stone	C2+
2331	fill	2332	Mid greyish red, mottled, gritty clayey silt, friable, rare stone	MC1-EC2
2332	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, not bottomed, N/S alignment	
2333	fill	2334	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact, stone slab	
2334	cut		Linear, concave sides, steep slope, concave base, N/S alignment	
2335	fill	2336	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, compact, rare stone	
2336	cut		Linear, concave sides, moderate slope, concave base, NW/SE alignment	

Context_Reg				
Context	type	Fill of	Description	Spot date
2337	fill	2339	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm, rare stone	MC1-C2
2338	fill	2339	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, compact, rare stone	
2339	cut		Linear, truncated sides, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2340	fill	2341	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, firm, moderate stone	MC1-eC2
2341	cut		Linear, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2342	deposit		Dark greyish brown, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	RB
2343	fill	2345	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, firm, occasional stone	C1
2344	fill	2345	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, compact, occasional stone, rare charcoal flecks	
2345	cut		Linear, steep slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2346	fill	2347	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm, rare stone	
2347	cut		Linear, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2348	fill	2351	Mid greyish red, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	MC1-eC2
2349	fill	2351	Dark greyish red, silty clay, firm, moderate stone	
2350	fill	2351	Dark greyish yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent stone	C1+
2351	cut		Linear, steep slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2352	fill	2353	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, firm, occasional stone, rare charcoal flecks	C2-C3
2353	cut		Linear, moderate slope, concave base, E/W alignment	
2354	cut		Linear, steep slope, truncated base, E/W alignment	
2355	fill	2354	Dark reddish brown, silty clay, firm, no inclusions	



## APPENDIX B: POTTERY

By E. McSloy

Pottery amounting to 895 sherds (10.7kg) was recorded from 94 separate deposits, the large majority (753 sherds) from Area 1 and the remainder from Area 2. The assemblage has been fully recorded in accordance with current standards for archaeological material (Barclay *et al.* 2016). This has included quantification according to sherd count and weight per fabric and rim EVEs. Vessel form/rim morphology, evidence for use/adaptation and instances of abrasion have also been recorded. Fabric codes utilised for recording are defined below. Where appropriate, these match codes of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

The large bulk of the pottery was recovered by hand, with only some 16 sherds (89g) coming from soil samples taken for recovery of environmental remains. Context group size is typically small with 81 of the 94 deposits producing 20 or fewer sherds and 6 containing 40 or more sherds, to a maximum of 65 sherds from Period 4 Enclosure B ditch re-cut 2353 (fill 2352). The majority of the assemblage derived from the fills of ditches or other linear features (797 sherds or 89%), with the remainder mostly from pits/postholes. Six sherds from one vessel (Fig. 11; no. 2) were recorded from Period 2 pit 2078 (fill 2077). Overall the assemblage is fairly well broken-up, this reflected in the mean sherd weight (11.9g) which is relatively low for pottery of the period. In addition, complete or substantially complete vessels are uncommon, exceptions including the vessel from pit 2078 and vessels from Period 2 Enclosure F ditch 2012 and Period 3 Enclosure B ditch 2046. Surface survival was mixed; partial loss of slip is characteristic of the samian group (below) and is probably the result of the burial environment, as is the loss of calcareous or other soft rock inclusions in some types (LI1).

The recovered assemblage appears to reflect a relatively narrow date range, largely confined to the 1st to 3rd centuries. In its composition the assemblage is largely unexceptional, reflecting supply patterns typical of the area for the period and comparable to the earlier elements from the much larger Hallen Farm assemblage, recovered from excavations 450m to the northwest (McSloy forthcoming). A concordance is included in this report, matching codes used for the Hallen Farm assemblage. Due to the relatively small size and abraded nature of the current assemblage little interpretation is possible; some elements, such as the inclusion of south Gaulish samian and the presence of early mortaria, are perhaps surprising and may be possible indications of higher status. Overall, however, the group is dominated by the utilitarian forms common to most sites and typically abundant in most rural assemblages.

### Assemblage composition

The overall fabrics range is set-out in Table B1. A relatively small proportion (c. 180 sherds or 20%) is made up of types with later Iron Age origins, although continuing into the mid or later 1st century AD period. Handmade limestone-tempered type LI1 and grog/limestone-tempered GT2 are very probably local in origin and compare to types from the area including Sea Mills (Bennet 1985; Timby 1987) and Henbury (McSloy 2006, fig. 13), as well as from the Hallen Farm group (McSloy forthcoming). Rim sherds were identified only among type GT2 and consist of 'Belgic style' necked/shouldered bowls (Fig. 11; no. 1). Savernake ware (SAV GT) may be contemporaneous with the early types described, although its use probably continued well in to the 2nd century. Here it occurs, as is typical, as thick-walled sherds, probably from large, neckless, storage jars. The vessel from pit 2078 (Fig. 11; no. 2) is an example of this form, with bead-like rim.

The larger part of the assemblage comprises types expected to date to the earlier or Middle Roman periods (see chronology, below). Reduced coarseware types most likely of local origin (Types BS1–3 and GW1–6) make up approximately half of the total and a little more than the equivalent figure for the Hallen Farm assemblage (39.9%). Micaceous greyware GW3 is identifiable as a regionally significant ware type very common in sites from the area, although its production site(s) has yet to be identified. Its relative scarcity here probably relates to chronology, it being a type emerging after c. 150/80 and most common in 3rd or 4th-century groups. Vessel forms among the reduced types are largely composed of jars (Table B2), the majority medium or narrow-mouthed forms, with fewer neckless vessels. Dishes/bowls are mostly utilitarian classes, primarily flat-rim forms derived from Black-burnished ware styles. A flagon with a bifid rim (Fig. 11; no. 9) compares to examples elsewhere from the Bristol area, including material ascribed to the Congresbury kilns (Usher and Lilly 1964).

A relatively sizeable component consists of oxidised coarseware types, among which Severn Valley ware is most common (64 sherds or 7.4% of the total). The latter, most likely produced at kilns in the Gloucester area, are a little less common compared to the Hallen Farm group where they accounted for 12.2% of pottery from Early and Middle Roman deposits. Represented forms include necked jars, tankards and one carinated cup/small bowl. The tankards are straight-sided types, some with burnished lattice decoration and typical of 2nd-century forms (Webster 1976). The carinated vessel (Fig. 11, no. 4) similarly is an early form, probably no later than the mid 2nd century. Forms among the other oxidised types are a mix of jars similar in form to those among the reduced types and bowls, including a hemispherical, flanged vessel from Period 3 Enclosure B ditch 2048 (fill 2047).

Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (hereafter 'BB1') is by far the most abundant regional ware from the assemblage, numbering 107 sherds equivalent to 12% of the assemblage. Representation is significantly less than at Hallen Farm (25%) and other Roman groups in the area, including Lawrence Weston (Sabin 1999, 37: 23.9%), Inns Court (Burchill 2007, 64: 18.8%) and Bedminster (Timby 2016, 20: 18.2%). The reason for this is probably chronological and the earlier focus of the assemblage described here. The vessel forms in this group are certainly early in their focus, comprising jars/cooking pots with shorter, upright rims and dishes with flat rims. Later jar forms with wide 'oversailing' rims, plain rim dishes and conical flanged bowls are largely absent. The illustrated vessel (Fig. 11; no. 5) exhibits unusual burnished geometrical decoration to the upper surface of its base and has been repaired.

Finewares other than the samian described below are largely absent, being limited to red-slipped type OXRS and a fine greyware GW6. In addition selected forms, including cups/bowls and flagons, among the coarser reduced and oxidised types were also intended as tablewares. Fine greyware GW6 includes roulette-decorated forms including platters/dishes (Fig. 11; nos 6–7) which are characteristic of a wider southwestern tradition, known as far as afield Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 168, fig. 64) and probably dating to the late 1st to earlier 2nd centuries. Red slipped type OXRS is present as two sherds from a dish or bowl from Period 4 Enclosure B ditch re-cut 2353 (fill 2352). It, and the similar mortarium fabric OMORT1, are probably products of kilns known from the Shepton Mallet area (Evans 2001, 130), although closely similar material was produced at Caerleon (Webster 1993).

Mortaria are represented in the assemblage by vessels from a range of sources. A white-slipped vessel with a wide, hooked flange from Period 2 Enclosure F ditch 2012 (fill 2011) is identified as a Gloucester product. The maker's stamp is incomplete but appears to be a retrograde example of the potter Aulus Terentius Ripanus and of the period c. AD 60–90 (Hartley 1993, 392–393). The red-slipped vessel noted above (fabric OMORT1) from Period 2 enclosure

F ditch 2029 (fill 2028) is from is fragmentary, but with a wide, hooked rim suggesting 2nd-century or earlier manufacture. There are two Oxfordshire products, both of whiteware fabric OXF WH. That from Period 3 Enclosure A ditch 2070 (fill 2068) is earliest, and is a large beaded/hooked rim form of M2 form and as such of the period c. AD 100–170 (Young 1977, 68). The vessel from Period 4 Enclosure B ditch re-cut 2083 (fill 2081) is incomplete, but of either Type M17 or M18 and thus probably of the mid or later 3rd century (ibid., 72–76). Two vessels, one from fill 2049 of Period 4 ditch 2050, the other from fill 2169 of Period 3 ditch 2170, occur in fabric SOW WS, a type the precise source for which is unclear, but is likely to have been in South Gloucestershire or north Wiltshire. The collared and flanged forms are typical of the type which was probably in production across the late 2nd and 3rd centuries.

### *Samian*

The small samian group of 25 sherds (234g) is equivalent to 2.8% of the total. Its condition is generally poor with most sherds exhibiting at least partial loss of slip, and many sherds small and unfeatured. Products from each of the Gaulish production centres are present, but with the 2nd-century Lezoux fabric (LEZ SA2) much the best represented. As a consequence of the condition, few forms are determinable with confidence; the few which are, all comprise plain vessels: platters/dishes (Drag. 18; 18/31; 31; 36); bowls (Drag. 38; 31R) and cups (Drag. 33). The range is similar to that at Hallen Farm, with those common to the second half of the 2nd century most abundant. The single stamped vessel is, however, of earlier date: a Drag. 18 platter of the La Graufesenque potter Vitalis ii, which is dateable c. AD 70–100, it would appear to have been residual in its context (Period 4 ditch 2353, fill 2352), or is perhaps evidence for 'curation', occurring with pottery no earlier than the 2nd century.

### **Chronology/stratigraphy** (Table B2)

Comparisons with the phased stratigraphical sequence are described below. As has been noted, the majority of the assemblage is consistent in suggesting dating in the period before c. AD 300 and largely before c. AD 220/250. Albeit that some good date markers are present and are detailed above, the typical small context group size and broad dating applicable for most of the coarseware types which dominate the assemblage are inhibiting factors in applying dating at context level.

#### *Period 1 (111 sherds; 371g)*

The relatively small quantities of material were derived predominantly from ditch and pit deposits in Areas 1 and 2, the largest group from ditch 2105 (fill 2104; 44 sherds). All deposits are consistent compositionally, comprising mixes of handmade type LI1 and wheelmade grogged fabric GT2 or black-firing sandy types BS2/3. Identified forms are limited to shouldered bowls in fabric GT2 (Fig. 11; no. 1). It is unclear whether or not any of this material pre-dates the conquest but dating spanning the early and mid 1st century AD is suggested.

#### *Period 2 (206 sherds; 2125g)*

Larger quantities of material were recorded from Period 2 compared to Period 1, the suggested dating being in the late 1st to earlier 2nd centuries range. Most material was derived from ditch fills, the largest groups from ditches 2012 (42 sherds), Enclosure F ditch 2031 (27 sherds) and Enclosure B ditch 2160 (31 sherds). Pit 2078 was also attributed to this period, containing joining sherds from a Savernake ware jar (Fig. 11; no. 2). This vessel is consistent with the suggested dating, as is a Severn Valley ware cup (Fig. 11; no. 4), a vessel related to Late Iron Age styles. Reduced coarseware types are dominant overall and the limestone-tempered and grogged types are present in only small quantities and were probably residual. Black-burnished ware was recorded from ditches 2029 (Enclosure F) and

2012, the latter deposit producing 30 sherds from the same vessel, a jar. The presence of BB1 would normally imply dating after the early 2nd century and similar dating can be suggested for sherds of Central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2) from two vessels from ditch fill 2167 (ditch 2168, Enclosure B). The Gloucester mortarium (Fig. 11; no. 3) from ditch fill 2011 (ditch 2012) is earlier, of the period c. 60–90 AD, although such vessels might be expected to have had a long period of use.

#### *Period 3 (284 sherds; 4145g)*

This phase of activity suggested as relating to the mid and later 2nd century, produced the largest quantities of material. Again, this material is almost entirely derived from ditch fills, that from ditch 2093 being the largest group (74 sherds). Overall the composition is little different from that of the preceding period, though with greyware types most common and now including micaceous fabric GW3, a type uncommon before the later 2nd century. Severn Valley Ware and BB1 are also more common, present in most larger context groups. The forms among the BB1 are consistently 'early' classes; jars with short rims decorated with burnished wavy lines at the neck (Enclosure A, ditch 2093, fills 2090 and 2091) and a flat-rimmed dish with burnished lattice, from ditch 2070 (fill 2068), also from Enclosure A. Mortaria in Period 3 are limited to an Oxfordshire whiteware vessel from ditch 2070 and of the period c. AD 100–170 (Young 1977, 68). Fine greyware type GW6 occurs as distinctive rouletted vessels (Fig. 11; nos. 5–6) which are consistent with the suggested period dating, as would be the Severn Valley ware tankards with burnished lattice, from ditches 2093 and 2154 (both part of Enclosure A) and a platter in the same fabric from Enclosure D ditch 2269 (fill 2267). Gaulish samian occurs in its largest quantity in deposits of Period 3, although amounts to only 9 sherds. Central Gaulish types of the 2nd century are most common, with a form 31 sherd from ditch fill 2090 (ditch 2093), and a form 38 from ditch fill 2051 (ditch 2053), suggesting dating after c. AD 150.

#### *Period 4 (224 sherds; 3106g)*

Pottery from this, the latest Roman phase, is slightly less numerous than from the previous phase and the assemblage comprises a relatively small number (10) of feature groups, the largest from Enclosure B ditches 2353 (65 sherds) and 2341 (41 sherds), and pit 2050 (32 sherds). Composition overall is similar to that from Period 3, with local reduced coarsewares BB1 and Severn Valley ware all common (Table B2). Some re-deposition of earlier material is suggested by the inclusion of significant quantities of grog-tempered type GT3 (almost all from ditch 2341) and of a stamped Southern Gaulish samian vessel from ditch 2353. Micaceous greyware type GW3 present in its largest quantity, though still not common. BB1 occurs regularly, mostly as jar sherds and a vessel from Enclosure B ditch 2165 (fill 2164) exhibits obtuse-angled burnished lattice suggestive of dating after c. AD 220. Other good indicators of dating are few; the samian, excepting the South Gaulish vessel, is composed of 2nd-century Lezoux fabric. The sherds of this type are small and some are burnt, and it is likely this material was residual. An Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium from Enclosure B ditch re-cut 2083 (fill 2081) is of Young's form M17 or M18 and thus likely of the period 240–300 (Young 1977). Other mortaria are represented by two vessels in South West White slipped ware, a type usually dated to the late 2nd and 3rd centuries, from pit 2050 (fill 2049) and Enclosure B ditch re-cut ditch 2172 (fill 2169). Indications that this phase of activity extended into the 4th century, which might be expected from finewares from Oxfordshire or the New Forest, or by late forms in BB1, are entirely absent.

## Drawing catalogue

1. Fabric GT2, shouldered bowl. Period 1 ditch 2105 (fill 2104).
2. Fabric SAV GT, large, neckless jar; bead rim. Period 2 pit 2078 (fill 2077).
3. Fabric GLMORws, mortarium with partial stamp ]IR[? – prob. Aulus Terentius Ripanus?. Period 2 ditch 2012 (fill 2011).
4. Fabric SVW OX2, carinated cup (Webster (1976) H type). Period 2 Enclosure B ditch 2120 (fill 2115).
5. Fabric DOR BB1, ?dish. Burnished geom. decoration (cf. Seager Smith and Davies 1993; 246; D6). Period 1 ditch 2105 (fill 2104).
6. Fabric GW6, dish, possibly in imitation of Drag. 18/31R. Period 3 Enclosure A ditch 2093 (fill 2091).
7. Fabric GW6, ?carinated bowl with rouletted decoration. Period 3 Enclosure B ditch 2137 (fill 2136).
8. Fabric OX1, jar/beaker with 'cupped' rim (poss. as CAM 76). Period 3 Enclosure B ditch 2048 (fill 2047).
9. Fabric GW5, flagon with bifid rim. Period 3 Enclosure B ditch 2046 (fill 2045).
10. Plate: Fabric LGF SA. Drag. 18 platter. Stamp [OFVITAL]: Viltalis ii (prob. die 4b); c. AD 70–100. Period 4 Enclosure B ditch re-cut 2353 (fill 2352).

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Table B1: assemblage composition

Source	Fabric*	Fabric description	Count	weight	EVEs
Local/ unsourced (LIA-Early Roman)	LI1	handmade limestone/calclitic	32	107	0
	GT1	Oxidized ext; grey core; common grey grog; sparse quartz	24	721	.12
	GT2	fine grog with voids (leached li?)	74	248	.60
	GT3	hard reduced grog-tempered; sparse quartz	50	893	0
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>180</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>0.72</i>
Local/ unsourced (Roman)	BS2	fine black, sandy (wt)	120	605	1.72
	BS3	coarse black sandy	86	865	1.14
	BSm1	fine sandy; black throughout or with grey core, sparsely micaceous	56	571	1.01
	GW1	finer grey; pale/mid grey; sparsely micaceous	57	645	1.15
	GW2	mid grey or pale core; sandy with sparse fine grey grog/clay pellet	5	116	.15
	GW3	Severn Vale/Bristol type micaceous greyware	19	167	0
	GW4	pale core; hard, burnished blue-grey surface - ?north Wilts	2	17	0
	GW5	medium/coarse sandy grey; darker margin; sl micaceous	85	1262	2.09
	GW6	fine blue grey; sl micaceous	14	301	.27
	OX1	sandy/gritty oxidised	16	219	.81
	OX2	fine sandy oxidised; buff/orange surface; grey core	14	176	.36
	<b>SOW WS</b>	South west white slipped ware	3	184	.27
	<b>SVW OX2</b>	standard oxidised Severn Valley Ware	61	657	.49
	SVW OXO	oxidised, charcoal-tempered Severn Valley Ware	3	91	0
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>511</i>	<i>5876</i>	<i>9.46</i>
Regional	<b>SAV GT</b>	Savernake type ware	32	739	.25
	<b>DOR BB1</b>	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	107	1214	1.87
	<b>SOW BB1</b>	Southwest Black-burnished ware	1	11	.16
	GLMORws	Gloucester WS mortaria	1	159	.05
	OMORT1	fine oxid (buff) - Shepton Mallet or Caerleon?	2	33	0
	<b>OXF WH</b>	Oxford whiteware (mortaria)	2	157	.10
	OXRS	Red-slipped fabric. Caerleon or southwest (Shepton Mallet) type	2	50	0
	WH1	fine, white/pinkish; poor mixed	1	112	.11
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>148</i>	<i>2475</i>	<i>2.54</i>
Imports	<b>LGF SA</b>	La Graufesenque (South Gaulish) samian	2	97	0
	<b>LMV SA</b>	Les Martres de Veyre (Central Gaulish) samian	3	21	.05
	<b>LEZ SA2</b>	Lezoux main export period (Central Gaulish) samian	16	98	.11
	EG SA	East Gaulish samian	4	18	.07
	<b>GAL AM</b>	Gaulish flat-based amphoras (Gauloise 4 etc)	1	119	0
<i>Sub-total</i>			<i>26</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>0.23</i>
<b>Total</b>			<b>835</b>	<b>10673</b>	<b>12.95</b>

\*codes in bold equate to NRFRC types (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Table B2: Pottery quantities by Stratigraphical Period (Roman periods only)

Period> fabric	1		2		3		4	
	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)
LI1	23	28	3	27	4	45	2	7
GT1			4	130	7	258	3	91
GT2	68	217	2	9	1	6	3	16
GT3			8	75	4	35	37	710
BS2	1	8	79	356	23	145	15	66
BS3	19	118	6	29	28	517	18	149
Bsm1			2	9	22	249	31	310
GW1			23	162	17	221	17	262
GW2			2	13	2	70	1	33
GW3					11	107	6	54
GW4					2	17		
GW5			12	235	37	558	21	305
GW6			5	76	8	165	1	60
OX1					8	99	5	29
OX2					11	161	2	14
SOW WS							3	184
SVW OX2			10	74	26	312	15	195
SVW OXO					2	88	1	3
SAV GT			8	303	23	426		
DOR BB1			36	408	38	505	31	276
SOW BB1			1	11				
GLMORws			1	159				
OMORT1			2	33				
OXF WH					1	97	1	60
OXRS							2	50
LEZ SA2			2	16	4	34	6	16
LGF SA							2	97
LMV SA					3	21		
EG SA					2	9		
GAL AM							1	119
<b>Totals</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>2125</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>4145</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>3106</b>



Table B3: Vessel forms summary. Quantities as min. no. vessels and EVEs totals

Form	LIA/ERom		Oxid.		Redu. coarse		BB1		Fine		Samian		Spec.		Total		Total	
	Ct.	EVEs	Ct.	EVEs	Ct.	EVEs	Ct.	EVEs	Ct.	EVEs	Ct.	EVEs	Ct.	EVEs	Ct.	EVEs	%Ct.	%EVEs
flagon					1	.60									1	.60	<1	4.6
beaker					1	.10			1	.17					2	.27	1.8	2.1
cup			1	.10							1	0			2	.10	1.8	<1
tankard			3	.12											3	.12	2.6	<1
jar	1	.12	10	.95	37	4.63	13	1.76							61	7.46	53.5	57.7
bowl	3	.60	3	.45	12	1.22	1	.07	1	.10	3	.11			23	2.55	20.2	19.7
dish			1	.04	6	.88	1	.20	1	0	3	.12			12	1.24	10.5	9.6
dish/platter					1	.05									1	.05	<1	<1
platter			2	.11							1	0			3	.11	2.6	<1
mortarium													6	.42	6	.42	5.3	3.3

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## APPENDIX C: GLASS

by E. McSloy

The single glass item is a small bead recovered from soil sample <4> taken from fill 2079 of Period 4 pit 2080. Other dating evidence from this feature consisted of iron hobnails and a single sherd of pottery supporting broad Roman dating. The bead is of a small segmental type, known throughout the Roman period, though most common from late 3rd and 4th-century contexts (Guido 1978, 91–92).

### Catalogue

- 1 Translucent blue-green glass bead of small segmented type (Guido 1978, 91–92). Approximately spherical with narrow ‘collar’ at each end, resulting from the crimped break. Length 3.8mm; diam. 3.5mm. Period 4 pit 2080, fill 2079.

### References

Guido, M. 1978 *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland* Report Research Committee Society of Antiquaries London **35**

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## APPENDIX D: METAL OBJECTS

by E. McSloy

A total of 13 objects of metal were recorded from five deposits. Eight items were recovered from soil samples taken from two deposits. These included four items from Period 2 pit 2078 and four (iron hobnails) from Period 1–4 pit 2074. The condition of the metal objects is poor, the iron items in particular affected by corrosion and soil adhesion which obscures details of form and construction.

The report on this small group is set out below according to material. A selective catalogue of illustrated objects is included.

### *Assemblage range: Copper alloy*

Three copper alloy items were recorded, two associated with Period 2 pit 2078. Close parallels for object Ra. 2 (Fig. 12, 1) have not been forthcoming: possible identification as a part of a key handle or a handle from a bowl or other metal vessel have been considered, with the latter perhaps most likely. Simpler handles, but with similar faceted section and knobbed terminals are known from Colchester (Crummy 1983, 72, nos. 2039 and 2044) and on a patera/dish from the Boscoreale villa, Pompeii now in the Getty Museum and of the period c. 1–79 AD (Object no. 72.AC.140: <http://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/6990/unknown-maker-bowl-roman-ad-1-79/>). The second copper alloy item from pit 2078 was a small (diam. at the head 5mm) domed-headed rivet or stud. The final copper alloy object is a pin/needle fragment (Ra. 1) which was recorded from Period 3 Enclosure A ditch 2070 (fill 2069). The head portion is missing, the shaft measuring c. 90mm in length and 1.9mm maximum in diam.; this object is not closely dateable.

### *Iron*

The objects from Period 2 pit 2078 consist of a nail fragment; two interlinked split-spike type fittings, probably representing a hinge for a box or casket (Fig. 12, . 2) and a small, triangular object, possibly an awl (Fig. 12, 3). The split-spike loops are similar to those equipping caskets from 1st and 2nd-century burials known mostly from eastern England, including Puckeridge, Hertfordshire (Borrill 1981, 310, fig 115d), although the current example does not appear to have been recovered from a funerary context.

Four hobnails from Period 1–4 pit 2074 (fill 2073) are of the common Roman type with conical heads. Other objects are limited to a probable staple and nail shaft fragment from Period 3 Enclosure A ditch 2053, fill 2051 and a bar-like fragment of indeterminate function from undated posthole 2022, fill 2021.

### **Catalogue (Fig. 12)**

- 1 Cast copper alloy vessel handle or terminal. W-shaped, each terminal and the central apex finishing in a domed casting. The lower edges are irregular/damaged, probably where in contact with the vessel. Length 59mm; height 28mm. Period 2 pit 2078 (fill 2077). Registered artefact 2.
2. Iron split spike loop fittings x 2, linked at the head. Surviving length, 58mm; width at loop(s) 17mm–20mm. Period 2 pit 2078 (fill 2077).
3. Iron implement (awl?) Flat, leaf-shaped. Surviving length, 56.5mm; width 18.6–4.2mm; thickness 4.6mm. Period 2 pit 2078 (fill 2077).

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<http://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/6990/unknown-maker-bowl-roman-ad-1-79/> Accessed  
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## APPENDIX E: OTHER FINDS

by E. McSloy

### Worked Stone

A total of 22 fragments (663g) of stone was recorded, all coming from Roman ditch or pit fills, predominantly from Period 3 (Table E1). All material comprises typically flat fragments of Pennant type sandstone, measuring c. 10–25mm in thickness. The source for this sandstone is the Pennant measures outcropping in the Bristol area and there is abundant evidence for its use as roofing and building material in the Roman and later periods (Williams 1971). Use as roofing would seem likely for the tabular fragments described here, although none preserve nail perforations or clear evidence for working.

Table E1: worked stone (sandstone roofing)

Period	Feature	Count	Weight(g)
2	Enclosure F Ditch 2012	4	15
	Enclosure F Ditch 2157	1	15
3	Enclosure B Ditch 2046	3	303
	Enclosure A Ditch 2053	1	11
	Enclosure B Ditch 2055	5	102
	Enclosure A Ditch 2070	1	15
	Enclosure B Ditch 2086	1	26
	Enclosure B Ditch 2086	2	125
4	Enclosure B Ditch 2034	2	27
	Enclosure B Ditch 2165	1	14
	Pit 2050	1	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>663</b>

### Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Only small quantities of this material were recorded. A brick fragment weighing 274g from Period 3 Enclosure A ditch 2154 (fill 2281) was the only piece identifiable as of Roman date. It occurs in a fairly soft, orange-fired fabric with sparse unhomogenised clay inclusions, and measures 36mm in thickness. One face exhibits sooting/scorching and it may have been used in a domestic hearth. Other material was limited to a machine-cut brick fragment (317g) of modern type from modern pit 2076 (fill 2075) and a pipe fragment (14g), from modern feature 2004 (fill 2003).

### Fired or burnt clay

Fired or burnt clay amounting to 757g was recorded from four Roman deposits. Most material, principally a group of c. 100 fragments (707g) from Period 2 pit fill 2077 (pit 2078) was recorded from bulk soil samples. The group from fill 2077 is well-fragmented and consists of mainly amorphous pieces, a few with flat surfaces. This material has clearly been subject to high temperatures and it is possible that it derives from a burnt natural substrate associated with a heating process. The remainder of the assemblage similarly consists of fragments which are formless or preserve small areas of smoothed surfaces. Fragments from Period 4 pit 2050 (fill 2049) are particularly hard-fired and might derive from a metalworking hearth/furnace or other industrial feature. Notably, quantities of ironworking slag and of fuel ash were also recorded from this deposit (appendix F).

### References

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## APPENDIX F: INDUSTRIAL WASTE

by David Dungworth

### Introduction

The material examined comprises metalworking slag (and related materials) (Table F1).

### Methods

All of the material submitted for assessment was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The material was weighed and selected fragments were photographed. The main categories of metalworking debris identified include the following:

Slag Cake — SC	Plano-convex lumps of fayalitic slag (usually 75–150mm in diameter) are typically the product of iron smithing. Larger versions may represent the remains of slag left within the base of a smelting furnace (furnace bottom).
Furnace Slag — FS	Fayalitic slag which formed close to the base of an iron bloomery smelting furnace but which has not been tapped from the furnace. This slag shares many characteristics with furnace bottom slags but is present as smaller lumps.
Flow Slag	During bloomery smelting some fayalitic slag will form and flow. In non-tapping furnaces, the slag will tend to flow vertically and comprise small runs of slag (often with some charcoal impressions,).
Non-diagnostic Ironworking Slag — NDFe	Fragments of ironworking slag (fayalitic) which lack any diagnostic surface morphology that would allow a distinction to be made between smelting and smithing.
Vitrified Ceramic Lining — VCL	Ceramic materials which have been highly fired and have begun to vitrify and melt. Fragments of smithing hearths and/or smelting furnaces usually have an outer, oxidised-fired surface and an inner, reduced-fired (and partially vitrified) surface.
Vitrified Fuel Ash (VFA)	Most organic fuels will leave an ash when they are burnt and this can, if exposed to high enough temperatures, form vitreous materials that resemble slags. VFA is usually rather light ( $1.0\text{--}1.5\text{gcm}^{-3}$ ) and porous. In most cases it will be produced by a non-metallurgical heating process/event but the exact causes are still not well understood.

## Results

The assemblage weighs a little over 4.3kg. This includes a small amount (80.6g) of coal-like material and just over 3.3kg of ironworking slag and vitrified ceramic lining (from a hearth or furnace) (Table F1). Most of the metalworking debris comprises non-diagnostic ironworking slags that could have been generated by smelting or smithing. The slag assemblage includes one larger fragment that most likely represents smelting slag retained in a furnace, ie non-tapping smelting slag. The slag cakes are denser than most smithing slag cakes and it is possible that these too were generated during non-tapping, iron smelting. The small amount of flow slag would be consistent with non-tapping iron smelting.

Table F1: Slag from Emersons Green (weight in grams)

Fill	Feature	Sample	Period	Type	Comments	Weight
2030	Enclosure F ditch 2031		2	Coal?		0.6
2077	Pit 2078	17	2	VFA		1
2045	Enclosure B Ditch 2046		3	Soil Concretion		NR
2051	Enclosure A Ditch 2053		3	NDFe		62
2084	Enclosure B Ditch 2086		3	NDFe		189
2084			3	VCL		9
2085			3	NDFe		11
2085			3	VCL		10
2085			3	Coal?		14
2090	Enclosure A Ditch 2093		3	NDFe		99
2049	Pit 2050	1	4	NDFe		1246
2049		1	4	SC?		248
2049		1	4	Flow		8
2049		1	4	VCL		7
2049		1 (2mm)	4	Mixed	Some VFA	636
2049		1 (1mm)	4	Mixed	VFA	240
2049		1	4	Mixed	VFA	41
2049			4	SC?		829
2049			4	NDFe		289
2049			4	Coal?		44
2049			4	Coal?		13
2164	Enclosure B Ditch 2165		4	NDFe		6
2164			4	Coal?		5
2001	subsoil		5	Coal?		4
2005	Pit 2006		5	NDFe		43
u/s			u	FS	VCL attached	220
u/s			u	VCL		32
<b>Total</b>						<b>4306.6</b>

The assemblage is small and includes a relatively small proportion of diagnostic material. Nevertheless, the main impression given is that of iron smelting, using a non-tapping process where the slag formed and solidified inside a furnace (Paynter 2007). Such non-tapping iron smelting procedures were commonly employed in the prehistoric period (with possibly some continuation after the Roman conquest) and in the post-Roman period (tapping procedures were re-introduced to England, possibly as early as the 8th century, but certainly by the 10th century — see Boyer and Keys 2013).

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A small amount of coal-like material was recovered; however, this tends to have abundant original surfaces (rather than fracture surfaces), or possibly abraded surfaces, and does not closely resemble coal fuel residues. It is possible that this is cannel coal (or similar) used to form small ornaments.

## Conclusions

The evidence for ironworking is typical of many Romano-British sites within the locality (Holbrook 2011). The presence of non-tapping iron smelting slags in Roman contexts is notable. Non-tapping iron smelting was widely used in England during the Iron Age (Dungworth 2007; 2011; Dungworth and Mephram 2012; Girbal 2010; McDonnell 1984; Paynter 2007; Starley 1998). The extent to which tapping processes were introduced before the Roman invasion, as well as the continuation of non-tapping processes after the conquest, is imperfectly understood. Paynter (2011) has also noted instances of non-tapping slag from Roman contexts. Non-tapping processes were re-introduced into post-Roman Britain (Adkins 1989; Boyer and Keys 2013) and remained in use until at least the 8th century (possibly as late as the 10th century).

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## APPENDIX G: ANIMAL BONE

by Andy Clarke

Animal bone amounting to 76 fragments (850g) was recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from the fills of 11 pit and ditch features. Artefactual material dating from Romano-British period was also recovered from these features (Table G1). The bone is highly fragmented and the level of preservation is so poor that the assemblage consists almost entirely of loose molar teeth. However, it is possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus Scrofa sp*) and horse (*Equus callabus*).

The poor preservation and the recovery of only teeth severely limits what can be said about this assemblage in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, each of the species identified were commonly exploited domestic animals so their inclusion in an assemblage of this period is to be expected.

**Table G1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Period 1–4: Roman</b>									
2050	2049	1						1	4
2070	2068	3						3	10
2078	2077	2	1				2	5	23
2120	2115		2		18			20	428
2120	2118			2			1	3	28
2120	2119			3			2	5	12
2154	2153	1						1	18
2160	2158	2						2	25
2160	2159	2						2	20
2172	2169	1						1	9
2172	2171	2					7	9	38
2176	2173	2						2	12
2176	2175	1						1	33
2154	2280						5	5	11
2154	2281	12						12	123
2332	2331						2	2	22
2351	2349	1						1	29
		30	3	5	18	4	15	75	845
<b>Undated</b>									
	u/s	1						1	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>76</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>320</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>850</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate

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## APPENDIX H: CHARCOAL

by Sheila Boardman

### Introduction

Following the assessment and analysis of 17 soil samples for charred plant remains (Appendix I), 14 samples were selected for more detailed investigation of the wood charcoal remains (Table H1). The latter was carried out using a mixture of enhanced assessment (identification of 12–35 charcoal frags/per sample), rapid analysis (identification of 50–70 charcoal frags/per sample) and full analysis (of 100 plus charcoal frags/per sample). Five samples (10, 11, 12, 15 and 16) were from Period 1 features related to Roundhouse A, six samples (17, 1, 4, 7, 3 and 9) were from Roman pits in Areas 1 and 2, and three samples (2, 6 and 8) were from undated pits in Areas 1 and 2. The main aims of the wood charcoal investigation were to identify the trees and shrubs used as fuels in the different periods, and for different purposes. Also of interest was the nature of the surrounding woodlands.

### Methods

The samples were processed as noted in the charred plant report (Appendix I) and the greater than 2mm wood charcoal from the flots and residues was received as pre-sorted material. Charcoal fragments for identification were randomly extracted from the charcoal bags and were prepared and identified following methods and keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), using a Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope with up to x400 magnifications. The results are listed as fragment counts in Table H1. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

### Results

At least nine tree and shrub taxa were identified based on anatomical features observed on the wood charcoal fragments:

#### **Rosaceae**

Subfamily Prunoideae - *Prunus spinosa/domestica* type, blackthorn/plum type, *Prunus* sp., blackthorn/cherry.

Subfamily Pomoideae - includes *Crataegus* spp., hawthorn, *Malus* sp., crab-apple, *Pyrus* sp., pear, and *Sorbus* sp., rowan, whitebeam and/or service. One or more of these anatomically similar taxa may be present.

#### **Fagaceae**

*Quercus* spp., oak (*Q. robur* L., *Q. petraea*, or their hybrids).

#### **Betulaceae**

*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., alder, *Corylus avellana* L., hazel, and *Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*, alder/hazel.

#### **Sapindaceae**

*Acer campestre* L., field maple.

#### **Oleaceae**

*Fraxinus excelsior* L., ash.

#### **Caprifoliaceae**

*Sambucus nigra* L., elder.

### Discussion

#### **Period 1: Late Iron Age–Early Roman transition/Early Roman**

In general, oak (*Quercus*) charcoal (including sapwood and heartwood) dominated the five samples from Roundhouse A and discrete features within it. Samples 15 and 16 from features 2252 and 2247 respectively

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produced solely oak charcoal. The other three samples had a mixture of taxa. In Sample 10 from the roundhouse gully, non oak remains included Pomoideae or pomaceous fruit wood (called 'hawthorn group' below) which may incorporate hawthorn (*Crataegus*), crab-apple (*Malus*), pear (*Pyrus*) and rowan, whitebeam and/or service (*Sorbus*) species. As a group, these represent woodland, woodland edge and hedgerows/ scrub type habitats. The other taxa present in sample 10 were hazel (*Corylus avellana*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), blackthorn/plum (*Prunus spinosa/domestica*) type and blackthorn/cherry. Plum (*P. domestica*) is a probable Roman introduction so blackthorn (*P. spinosa*) is perhaps the more likely of the two alternative taxa here (van der Veen *et al* 2008). The hawthorn group, hazel and blackthorn/plum remains included some narrow diameter roundwood, so may represent kindling materials.

In sample 11, also from the roundhouse gully, there were similar numbers of hawthorn group (Pomoideae) and oak fragments, and the former again included narrow diameter roundwood (incomplete, with 4–8 surviving growth rings). The other charcoal taxa (represented by 1–3 fragments each) were blackthorn/plum, alder, hazel, alder/hazel and ash. Sample 12 from discrete feature 2276 had fewer identifiable charcoal remains overall and seems to include near equal proportions of hawthorn group, oak and hazel fragments. Most hazel fragments were from narrow roundwood (with 2–7 surviving growth rings), and the hawthorn group and blackthorn/plum remains included some roundwood. The other remains in sample 12 were single fragments of alder/hazel and ash.

#### **Period 2: Early Roman**

Sample 17 from pit 2078 was dominated by two taxa, oak and field maple (*Acer campestre*), both largely from timbers (with 1–3 possible roundwood fragments for each taxa). Field maple is another deciduous woodland tree. The other remains in sample 17 were a few hawthorn group fragments and single fragments of hazel and ash.

#### **Period 4: Mid Roman**

All three pit fill samples from this period were dominated by oak timber fragments. Sample 7 from pit 2196 included no non oak taxa, while sample 4 from pit 2080 had 1–2 fragments each of blackthorn/cherry, hawthorn group and hazel. Sample 1 from pit 2050 was the most mixed, with oak, hawthorn group, blackthorn/plum, blackthorn/cherry, hazel, ash and field maple. There were some incomplete roundwood remains of oak (with 2–7 surviving growth rings), and most of the hazel charcoal in sample 1 was from roundwood. Again, the fragments were incomplete, and most had 2–5 surviving growth rings. It is possible that some of the oak and hazel remains came from managed woodlands (see below).

The range of taxa in samples 3 and 9 from pits 2074 and 2218 respectively were almost identical to those in sample 1 (pit 2050) from period 4 (see above), and the hazel roundwood fragments were similar in size and maturity. It is possible that all three samples include fuel debris from industrially related activities, or from a number of different activities and burning episodes. The only new taxon was elder (*Sambucus nigra*) in sample 9, a species typical of nitrogen rich and well-manured soils, so this may have been growing on the site itself.

#### **Undated**

Samples 2 and 8 from pits 2063 and 2209 respectively had solely oak timber so could represent almost any phase of activity at the site (or other periods). Samples 2 and 8, and the other samples with solely oak charcoal (samples 15, 16 and 7) probably represent debris from single burning episodes. Sample 6 from undated pit 2135 was dominated by hawthorn group charcoal, with moderate to small numbers of oak, field maple, hazel, blackthorn/cherry and ash fragments.

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## Summary and Conclusions

Overall, the wood charcoal remains point to the exploitation predominantly of mixed deciduous woodland for domestic and possible industrial purposes at the site. This woodland included oak, hazel, ash and some hawthorn group (Pomoideae) taxa. Some of the latter and the possible blackthorn remains may also point to the exploitation of scrubby areas or hedgerows. Interestingly, there was no evidence for an increasing reliance on scrubby resources overtime, or for the introduction of other shrubs associated with this habitat. The presence of mostly roundwood remains of hazel in some Roman period samples may indicate that some local woodlands were being managed by this time, for example, by coppicing or pollarding, but this material may have been collected from naturally coppiced areas. The occasional fragment of alder and possible alder (*Alnus glutinosa*, *Alnus/Corylus*) provides a hint that some areas exploited for wood fuels in Period 1 were damp, which would be expected, given the site's location. The wood charcoal remains in sample 1 from Roman pit 2050 do not provide further evidence for the nature of any possible industrial activities taking place in relation to this feature. Oak, hawthorn group and hazel wood all have excellent thermal qualities and were widely used fuel woods in the past, for a range of different purposes (Smith 2002; Gale and Cutler 2000).

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**Table H1: Charcoal identifications**

Period	Feature	1					2	4					Undated		
		Roundhouse A		Discrete features in Roundhouse A			Pit	Pits					Pits		
Cut		2298	2300	2276	2252	2247	2078	2050	2080	2196	2074	2218	2063	2135	2209
Context		2297	2299	2274	2250	2245	2077	2049	2079	2195	2073	2217	2062	2134	2207
Sample		10	11	12	15	16	17	1	4	7	3	9	2	6	8
Vol (L)		20	20	8	3	5	80	20	10	20	30	10	20	5	15
Taxon	Common name														
<b>Rosaceae</b>															
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> /domestica type	blackthorn/plum type	1r	-	-	-	-	-	4r	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> L.	blackthorn/cherry	1	1	2r	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1r	-	2	-
Pomoideae	hawthorn group (see Key)	8r	21r	8r	-	-	8r	13r	1	-	2r	2	-	29r	-
cf. Pomoideae	cf. hawthorn group	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-
<b>Fagaceae</b>															
<i>Quercus</i> L.	oak	47sh	25sh	8sh	20hs	11hs	48hsr	23shr	66hs	50hs	83shr	80sh	60hs	8sh	50hs
cf. <i>Quercus</i> L.	cf. oak	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Betulaceae</b>															
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	alder	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	3r	3	9r	-	-	1	5r	1	-	12r	10r	-	3	-
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> / <i>Corylus avellana</i>	alder/hazel	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sapindaceae</b>															
<i>Acer campestre</i>	field maple	-	-	1	-	-	42r	1	-	-	-	1	-	4r	-
<b>Oleaceae</b>															
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	ash	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
cf. <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	cf. ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>															
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	elder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
<b>Indeterminate fragments</b>		6	10	5	6	1	1	6b	-	-	-	4	-	1b	-
<b>Total fragments examined</b>		70	70	35	26	12	101	60	70	50	100	104	60	51	50

**KEY:** Counts include: h - heartwood; s - sapwood; r - roundwood; & b- bark. \*Pomoideae may include *Crataegus* (hawthorn), *Malus* (apple), *Pyrus* (pear) &/or *Sorbus* (rowan, service, whitebeam) species.

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## APPENDIX I: PLANT MACROFOSSILS

by Sarah. F. Wyles

A total of 17 bulk soil samples were taken from a range of features across the site with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity. Seven samples were taken from Period 1 features, one from a Period 2 feature, one from a Period 3 feature, five from Period 4 features, and three from undated features.

The bulk 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 were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table I1.

### Period 1: Late Iron Age–Early Roman transition/Early Roman

A series of seven samples were examined from the ditch of Roundhouse A and from discrete features enclosed by it. The only charred plant remains recovered were indeterminate grain fragments in two of the samples, although charcoal pieces were noted in six of them. There is no evidence from these assemblages for any specific domestic activities within the roundhouse.

### Period 2: Early Roman

A small charred plant assemblage was recovered from pit 2078, situated within the middle of Enclosure B. The cereal remains included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, and the weed seeds included seeds of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.). These are all species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. The assemblage may be representative of waste material.

### Period 3: Mid Roman

Sample 5 from ditch section 2086 of Enclosure B only produced an indeterminate grain fragment and a sparse amount of charcoal. This assemblage may be reflective of dispersed material.

### Period 4: Mid Roman

Three samples from pits dated to this period were analysed. Pit 2050, situated near Enclosure A, contained a small number of charred plant remains and a moderate quantity of charcoal. These remains included barley and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grains, seeds of oat/brome grass and redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), and blackthorn/hawthorn type (*Prunus spinosa/Crataegus monogyna*) thorns. Although free-threshing wheat is more typical of post-Roman assemblages, as it was the predominant wheat in the post-Roman period onwards in Southern Britain (Greig 1991), it was around at a lower level in the later Roman period in this area.

An indeterminate grain and charcoal fragments were recorded from pit 2080 on the edge of Enclosure B, and a hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and charcoal fragments from pit 2196, cut into the upper ditch fills of Enclosure E. These assemblages may be reflective of hearth material.

---

Pit 2074 within Enclosure A and pit 2218 within Enclosure D produced small numbers of charred plant remains alongside large quantities of charcoal fragments. The assemblages included grains of barley and hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)), seeds of redshank and hazelnut shell fragments. These assemblages may be representative of hearth material.

### **Undated**

Three samples were analysed from pits that remain undated; pit 2063 situated west of Enclosure B, pit 2135 outside Enclosures C and D, and pit 2209 outside roundhouse A. Large amounts of charcoal were present in all three samples. A single hazelnut shell was recovered from pit 2063 and an indeterminate grain fragment from pit 2135. The moderately small number of charred plants recorded from pit 2209 included hazelnut shell fragments, a hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) haw, seeds of brassica (*Brassica* sp.) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), and stem/rootlet fragments. Again, these assemblages may be representative of hearth material. The assemblages do not provide a clear indication of the likely date of these features.

### **Summary**

The small charred plant assemblages provide little information on the nature of the site. There is no evidence from the samples for any specific domestic activities, such as crop processing, taking place in the immediate vicinity. The sample assemblages would be compatible with areas of agricultural and industrial activity away from the settlement centre during the Roman period.

### **References**

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van Zeist, W., Wasylkova, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) 1991 *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany* Rotterdam, Balkema

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley* 4th edition. Oxford, Clarendon Press



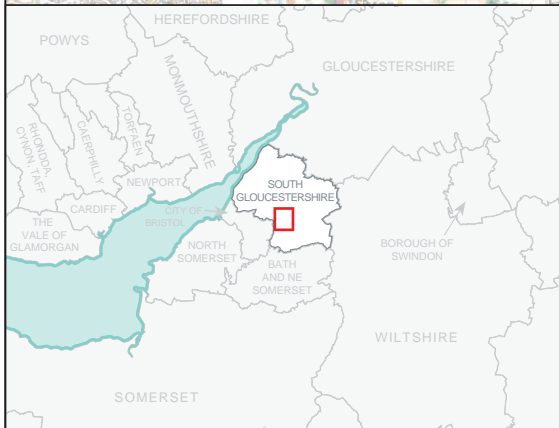
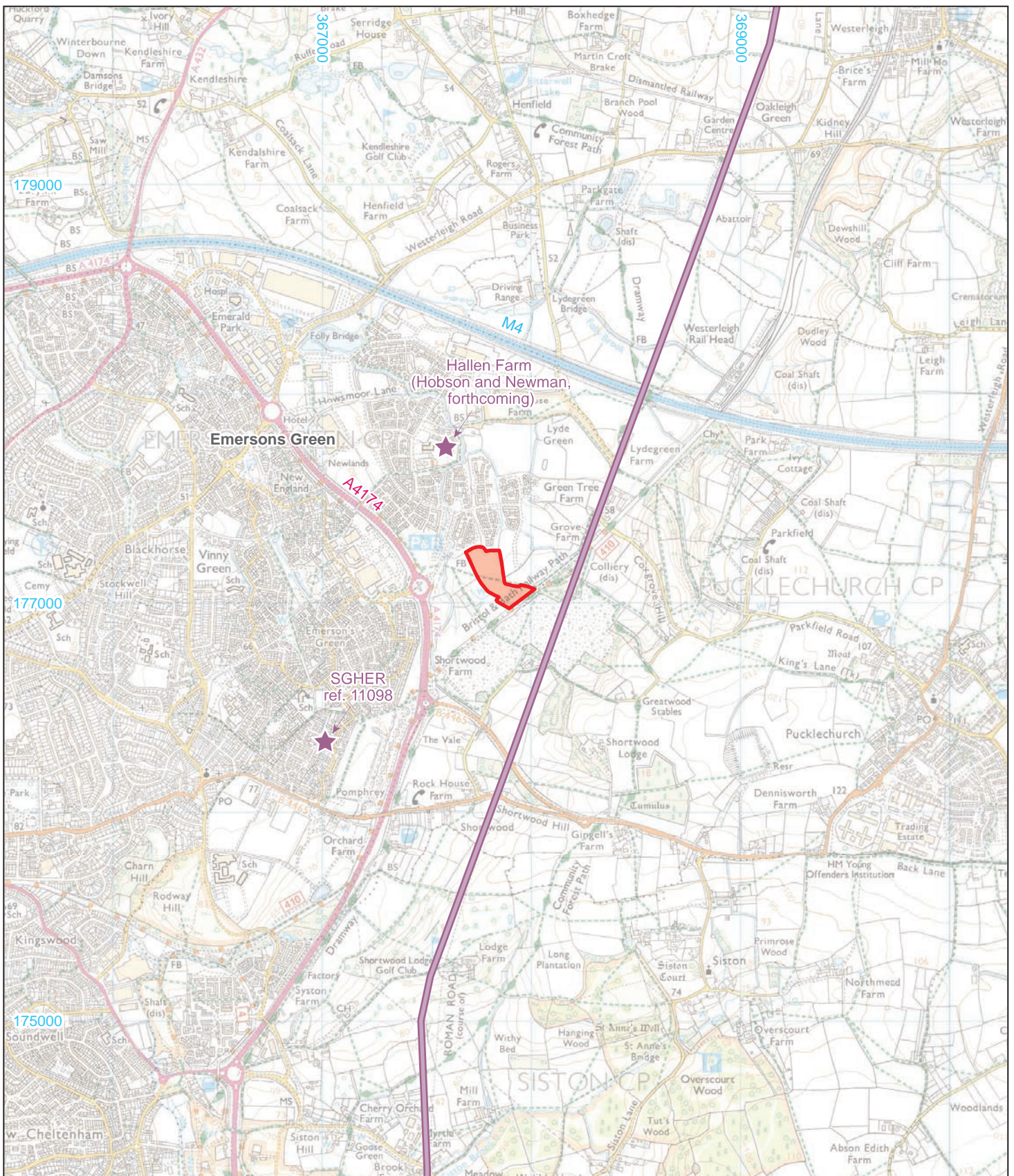
Table I1: Charred plant Identifications




Period	Feature	1							2	3	4					Undated			
		Roundhouse A		Discrete features in Roundhouse A					Pit	Enclosure B	Pits					Pits			
Cut	Context	2298	2300	2228	2242	2247	2252	2276	2078	2086	2050	2080	2196	2074	2218	2063	2135	2209	
Sample		2297	2299	2227	2240	2245	2250	2274	2077	2085	2049	2079	2195	2073	2217	2062	2134	2207	
Vol (L)		10	11	13	14	16	15	12	17	5	1	4	7	3	9	2	6	8	
Flot size		20	20	2	3	5	3	8	80	15	20	10	20	30	10	20	5	15	
%Roots		20	30	5	5	5	5	20	200	5	250	100	220	400	100	350	1500	160	
		20	10	70	40	75	10	10	20	50	70	10	10	35	50	50	2	25	
<b>Cereals</b>		<b>Common Name</b>																	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (grain)	barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Triticum turgidum/aestivum</i> (grain)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum sp.</i> (grain)	wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cf. 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
<b>Other Species</b>																			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (fragments)	hazelnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	16
<i>Panicum maculosum</i> (L.) Gray	redshank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	knotgrass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Å. Löve	black bindweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Brassica sp.</i> L.	brassica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Erica/Calluna</i> type stems	heather/heath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L./ <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq (thorns/twigs)	blackthorn/hawthorn type thorns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	hawthorn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus sp.</i> L.	vetch/wild pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Bupleurum sp.</i> L.	hare's-ears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena L./Bromus L. sp.</i>	oat/brome grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Charcoal (4/2mm)		**/ ***	***/ ****	-	*/ **	**/ ***	**/ ***	***/ ****	****/ *****	-/ **	**/ ***	****/ *****	****/ *****	****/ *****	****/ *****	****/ *****	****/ *****	****/ *****	****/ *****

Key: \* = 1-4, \*\* = 5-19, \*\*\* = 20-49, \*\*\*\* = 50-99, \*\*\*\*\* = 100+

**APPENDIX J: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land South of Lyde Green, Emerson's Green, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2020 at Land South of Lyde Green, Emerson's Green, South Gloucestershire.</p> <p>The earliest remains dated to the early to mid 1st century AD when a roundhouse was constructed, accompanied by a few pits and short ditches. This was seemingly unenclosed, although an enclosure ditch containing later Roman pottery possibly originated during this earlier period. A series of enclosures were then laid out across the site, beginning in the late 1st–early 2nd centuries and continuing in use, with modifications and additions, into the 3rd century. These seem to have been associated with livestock farming, and the site probably represents part of a small farmstead. There was no evidence for continued use after the 3rd century, by which time a villa had been established at Hallen Farm, some 450m distant. It is possible that the Lyde Green site had by then become part of the villa estate, with the land re-organised, perhaps for arable farming or open grazing, activities which have left no archaeological trace within the site.</p>	
Project dates	13 January to 19 February 2020	
Project type	Field excavation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (TigerGeo 2016) Trial trench evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land South of Lyde Green, South Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	6000m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates	67820 77105	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Oliver Good, Richard Massey and Karen Walker	
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Bristol's City Museum and Art Gallery	Content
Physical		ceramics, animal bone, glass bead, slag
Paper		Context sheets, matrices, drawings
Digital		Database, digital photos, reports
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2020 <i>Land south of Lyde Green, Emerson's Green, South, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report <b>CR0354_1</b>		



-  Site boundary
-  Roman road
-  Approximate location of Roman settlement

0 1km

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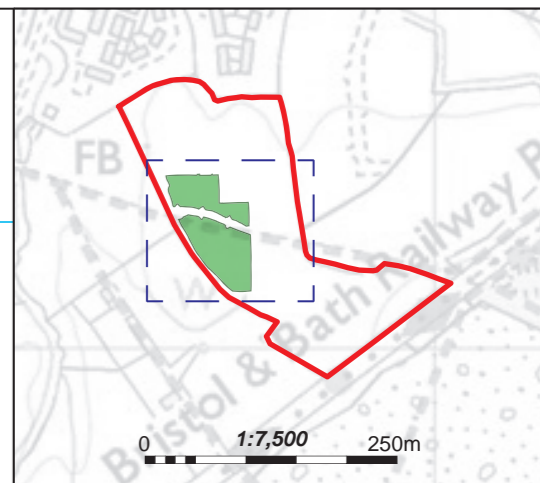


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Suffolk 01449 900120  
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land off Lyde Green, Emersons Green,  
South Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> RP	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> CR0354	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> AO	<b>DATE</b> 11.09.20	
<b>APPROVED BY</b> KW	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	<b>1</b>



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Cut feature (*un/excavated*)
- Tree-throw hole
- Public footpath
- Section location

- Period**  
(*un/excavated*)
- Phase 4
  - Phase 3
  - Phase 2
  - Phase 1

- Previous Evaluation**  
(*Cotswold Archaeology, 2016*)
- Previous evaluation trench
  - Previous archaeological feature



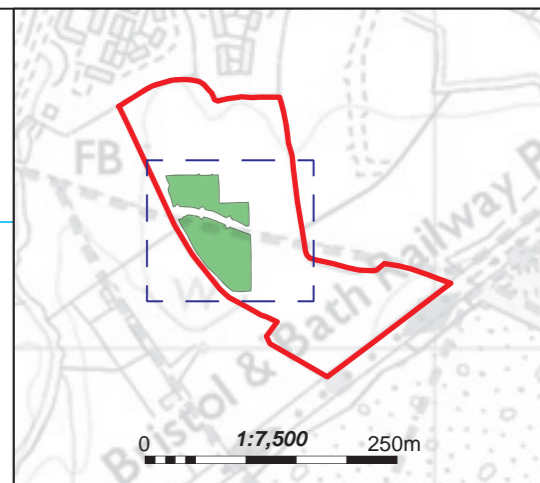
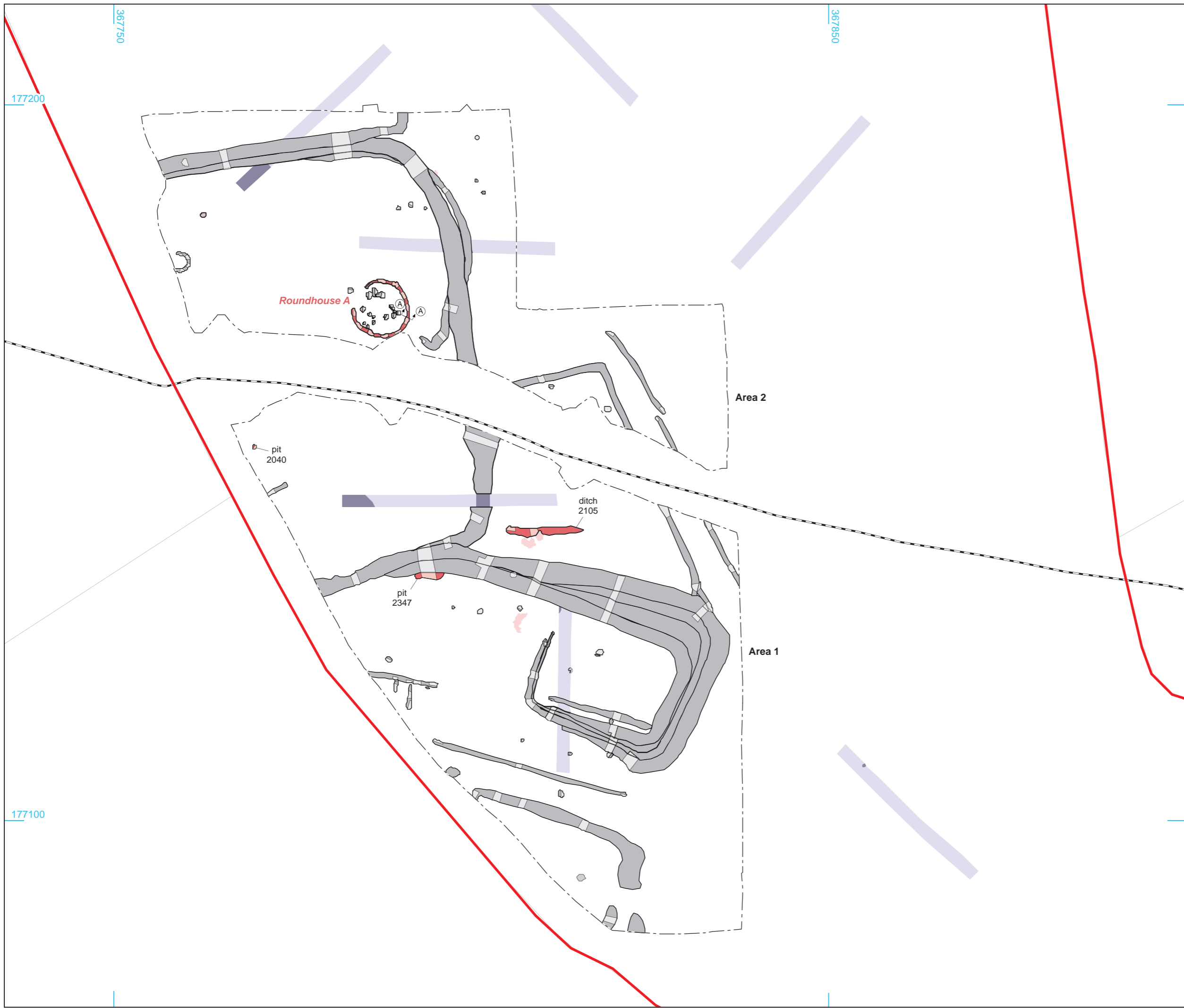
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land off Lyde Green, Emersons Green,  
South Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Location of excavation areas

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0354	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	24.08.20	2
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:500	



- Legend**
- Site boundary
  - Excavation area
  - Period 1 feature (*unexcavated*)
  - Later/undated feature (*unexcavated*)
  - Tree-throw hole
  - Public footpath
  - Section location
- Previous Evaluation**  
(Cotswold Archaeology, 2016)
- Previous evaluation trench
  - Previous archaeological feature



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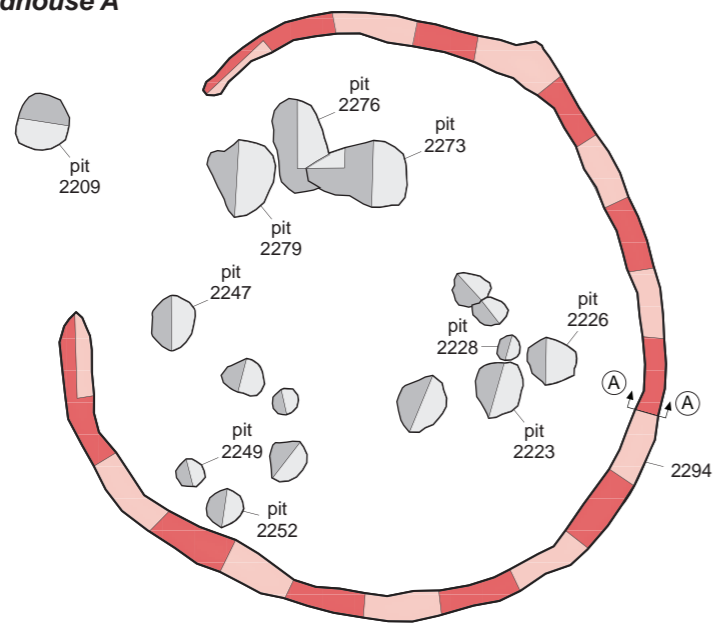
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land off Lyde Green, Emersons Green,  
South Gloucestershire




**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Plan of Period 1 features (Late Iron Age  
- Early Roman Transition/Early Roman)**

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RP	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0354	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> AO	<small>DATE</small> 14.09.20	<b>3</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> KW	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	



**Roundhouse A**



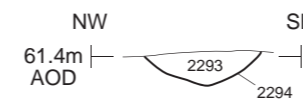
-  Cut feature (un/excavated)
-  Period 1 feature (un/excavated)
-  Section location

0 1:100 5m

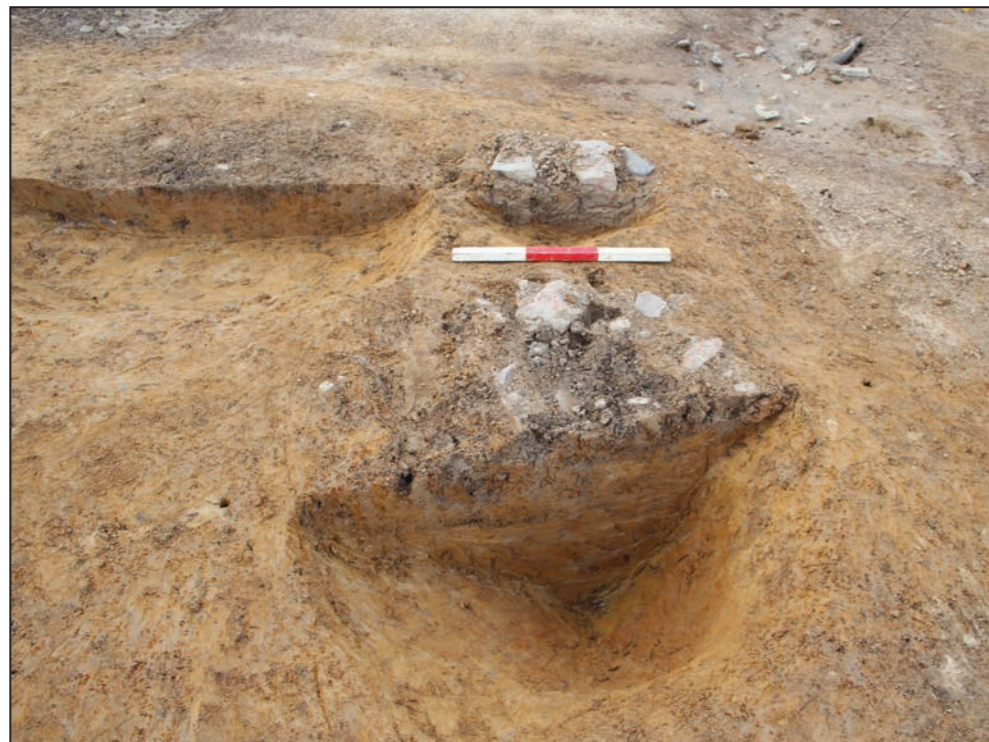


Roundhouse, looking west (2m scales)

**Section AA**



0 1:20 1m



Pits 2226 (foreground), 2223 (left) and 2228 (right), within the Period 1 roundhouse., looking west (0.3m scale)



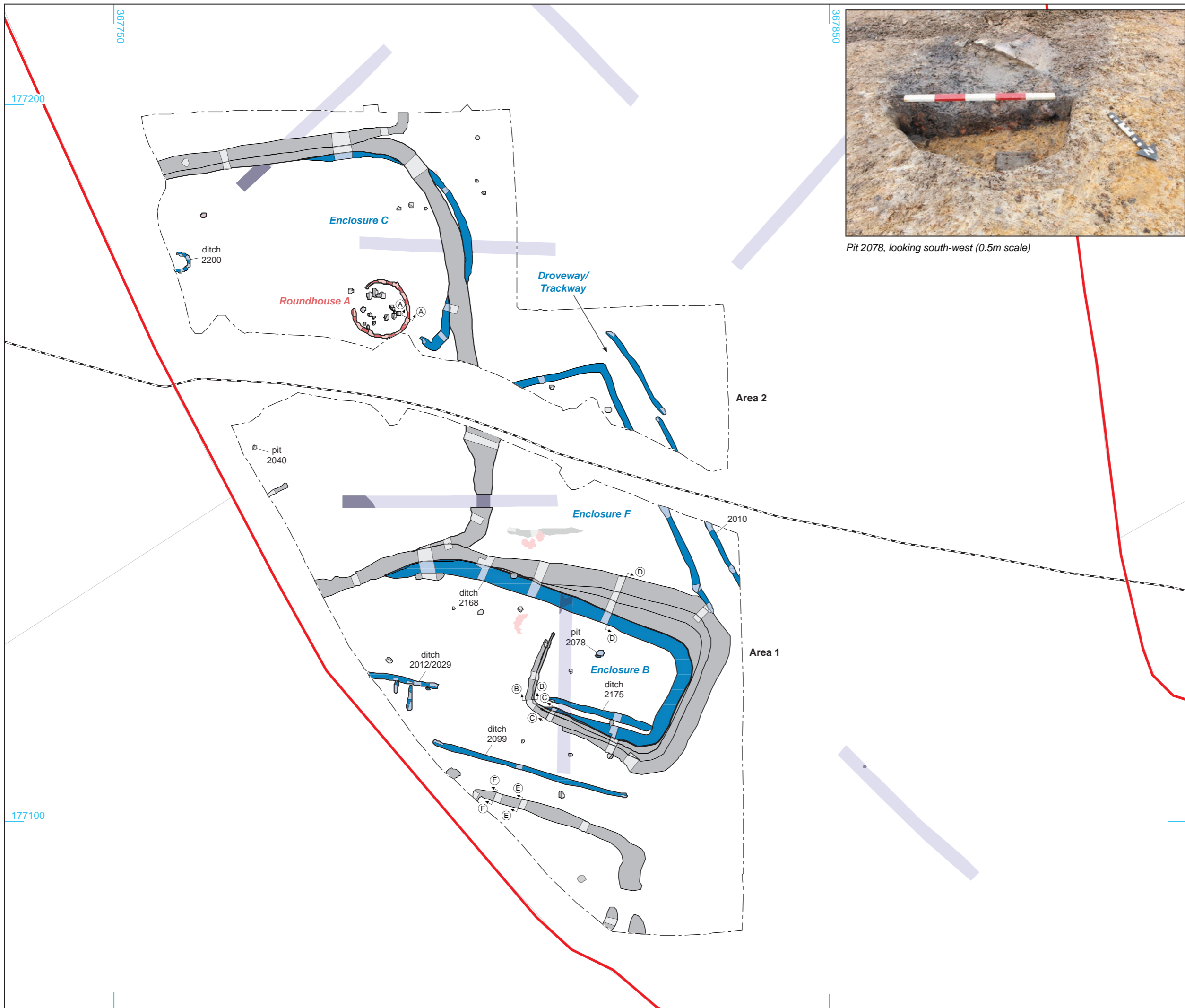
Ring ditch intervention 2294, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

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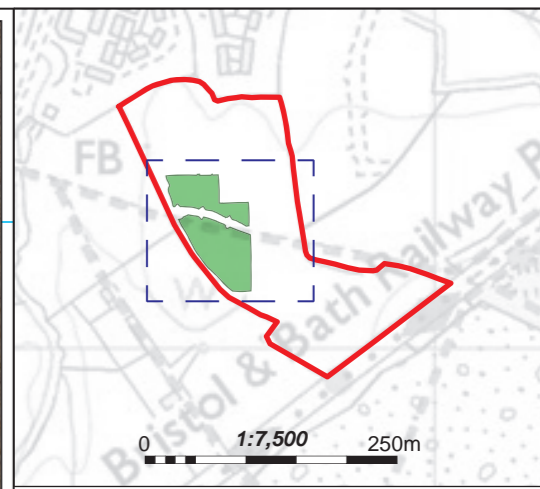
PROJECT TITLE  
 Land off Lyde Green, Emersons Green,  
 South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Roundhouse A: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0354	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	24.08.20	4
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:100 & 1:20	



Pit 2078, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



- Site boundary
  - Excavation area
  - Period 2 feature (un/excavated)
  - Retained from Period 1 (un/excavated)
  - Earlier feature (un/excavated)
  - Later/undated feature (un/excavated)
  - Tree-throw hole
  - Public footpath
  - A Section location
- Previous Evaluation**  
(Cotswold Archaeology, 2016)
- Previous evaluation trench
  - Previous archaeological feature



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Lyde Green, Emersons Green,  
 South Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Plan of Period 2 (Early Roman) features

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CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	14.09.20	5
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A3	1:500	



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*PROJECT TITLE*

Land off Lyde Green, Emersons Green,  
South Gloucestershire

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Photograph: Period 2 - 4 (Early to Mid  
Roman) Enclosure B, looking  
south-west (1m scales)**

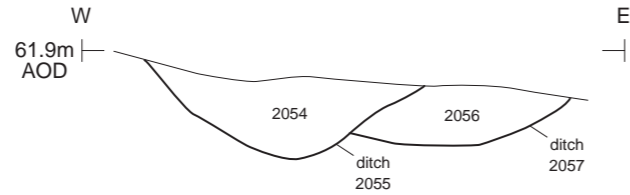
DRAWN BY RP PROJECT NO. CR0354  
CHECKED BY AO DATE 25.08.20  
APPROVED BY KW SCALE@A4 N/A

*FIGURE NO.*

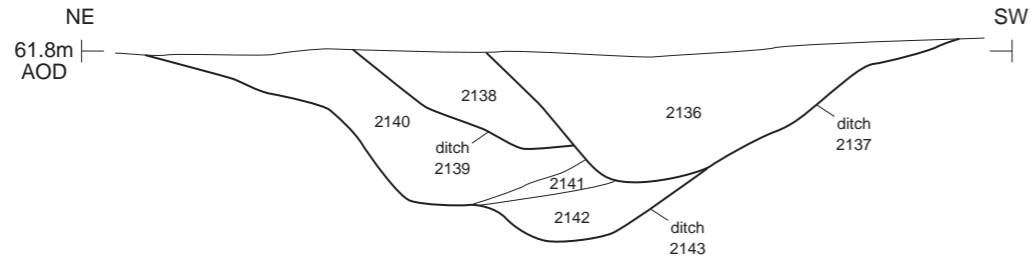
**6**



Section BB

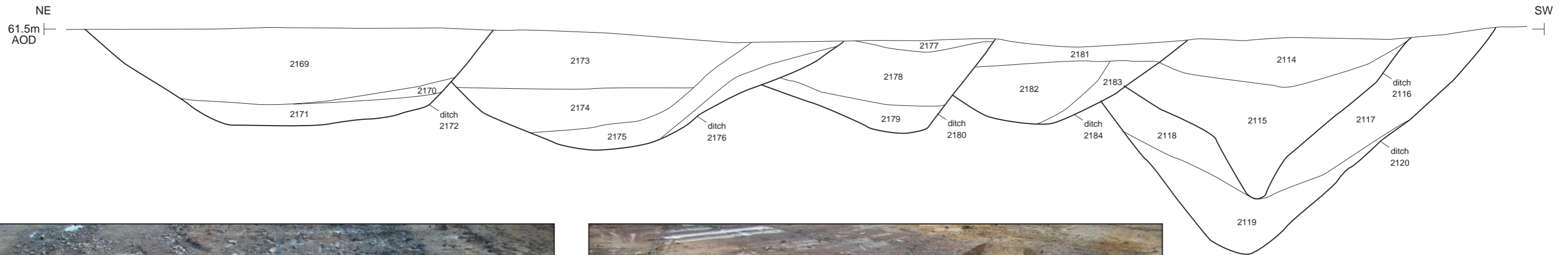


Section CC



South-west corner of Enclosure B, ditches 2055 and 2057 (Phase 3), looking north (0.4m scale)

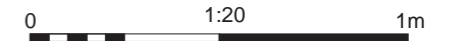
Section DD



Ditches 2143 (Phase 2), 2139 (Phase 3) and 2143 (Phase 4), forming the first three phases of Enclosure B. Located at south-west corner, looking east (1m scale)



Ditches 2172 (Phase 4), 2176, 2180 and 2120 (Phase 2); looking south (1m scales)

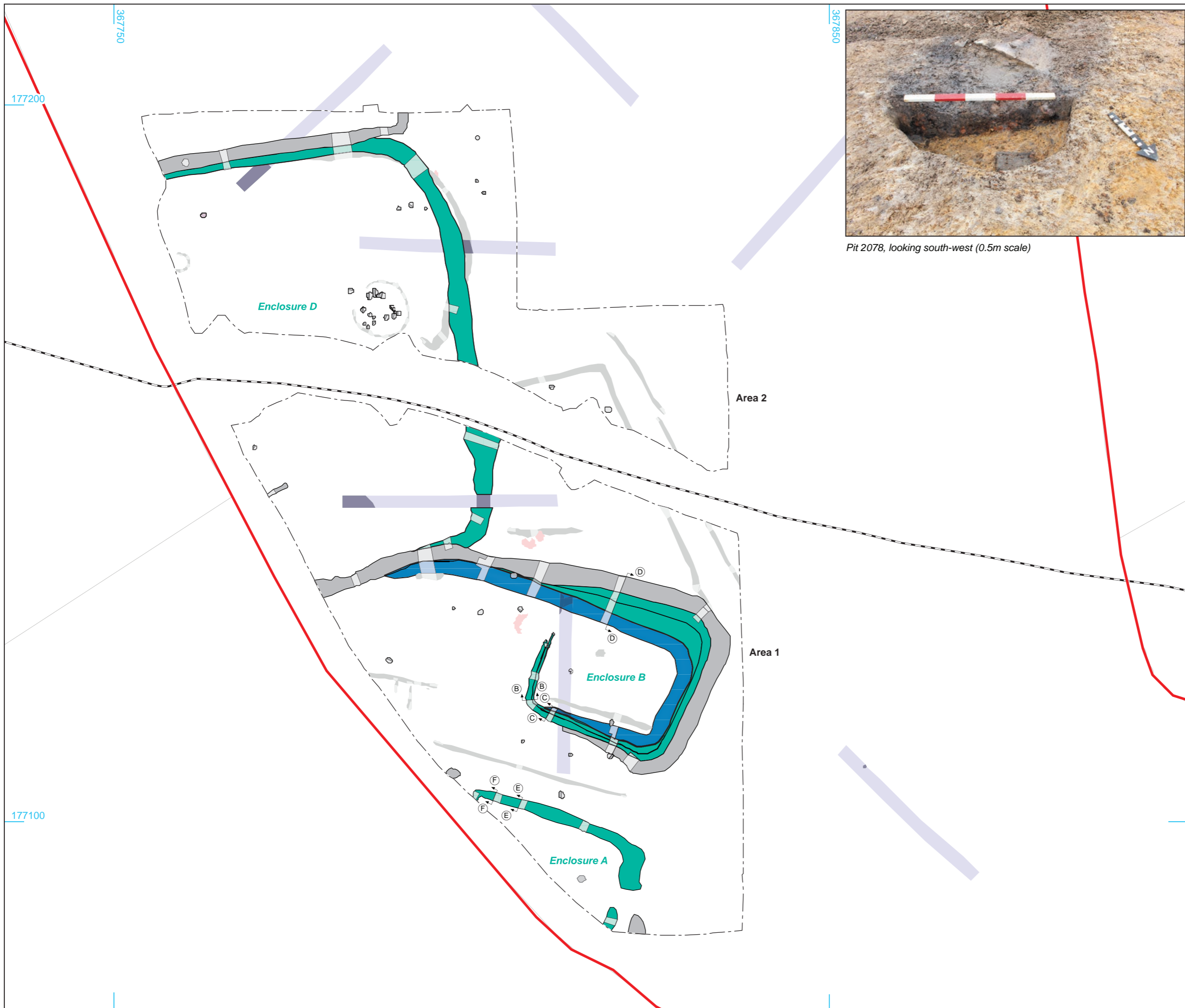


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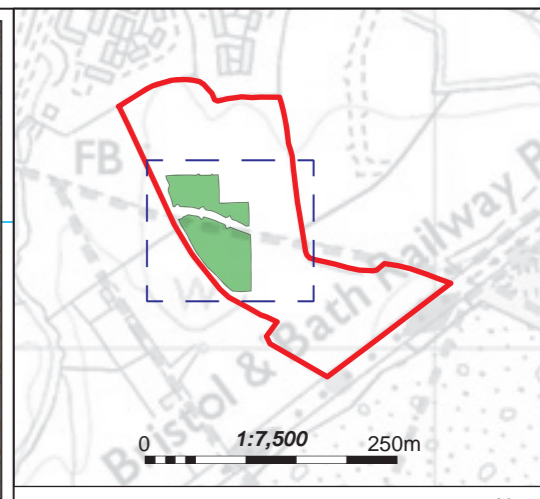
PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Photographs and sections through the  
 ditches of Period 2 - 4 (Early to Mid  
 Roman) Enclosure B**

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0354	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	14.09.20	7
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE	A3 1:20	



Pit 2078, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



**Legend**

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Period 3 feature (unexcavated)
- Retained from Period 2 (unexcavated)
- Earlier feature (unexcavated)
- Later/undated feature (unexcavated)
- Tree-throw hole
- Public footpath
- A A Section location

**Previous Evaluation**  
(Cotswold Archaeology, 2016)

- Previous evaluation trench
- Previous archaeological feature

0 1:500 25m

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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land off Lyde Green, Emersons Green, South Gloucestershire

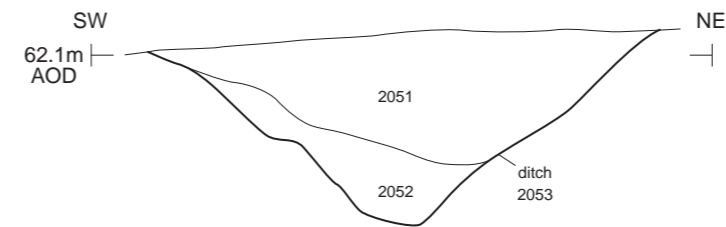
**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Plan of Period 3 (Mid Roman) features: mid to late 2nd century**

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RP	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0354	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 8
<small>CHECKED BY</small> AO	<small>DATE</small> 15.09.20	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> KW	<small>SCALE @ A3</small> 1:500	



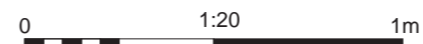
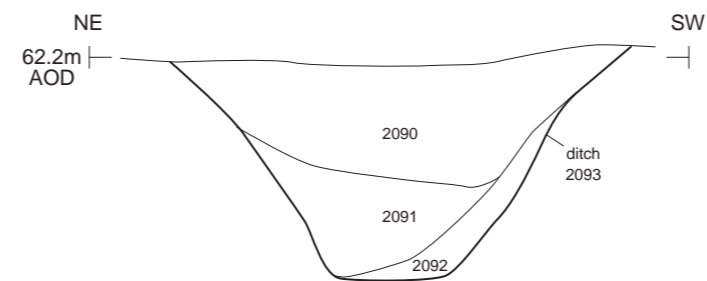
Ditch 2053 of Enclosure A, looking west (1m scale)

Section EE



Ditch 2093 of Enclosure A, looking east (1m scale)

Section FF

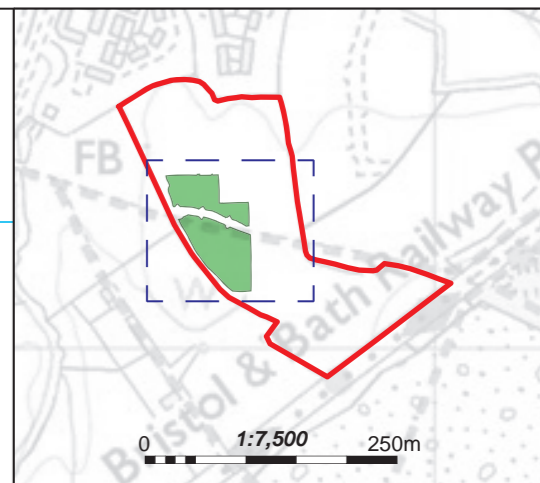



**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE  
**Photographs and sections through the  
 ditches of Period 3 (Mid Roman)  
 Enclosure A**

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0354	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	24.08.20	9
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE	@A3 1:20	



**Legend**

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Period 3 feature (*un/excavated*)
- Retained from Period 2 (*un/excavated*)
- Earlier feature (*un/excavated*)
- Undated feature (*un/excavated*)
- Tree-throw hole
- Public footpath
- A Section location

**Previous Evaluation**  
(Cotswold Archaeology, 2016)

- Previous evaluation trench
- Previous archaeological feature

0 1:500 25m

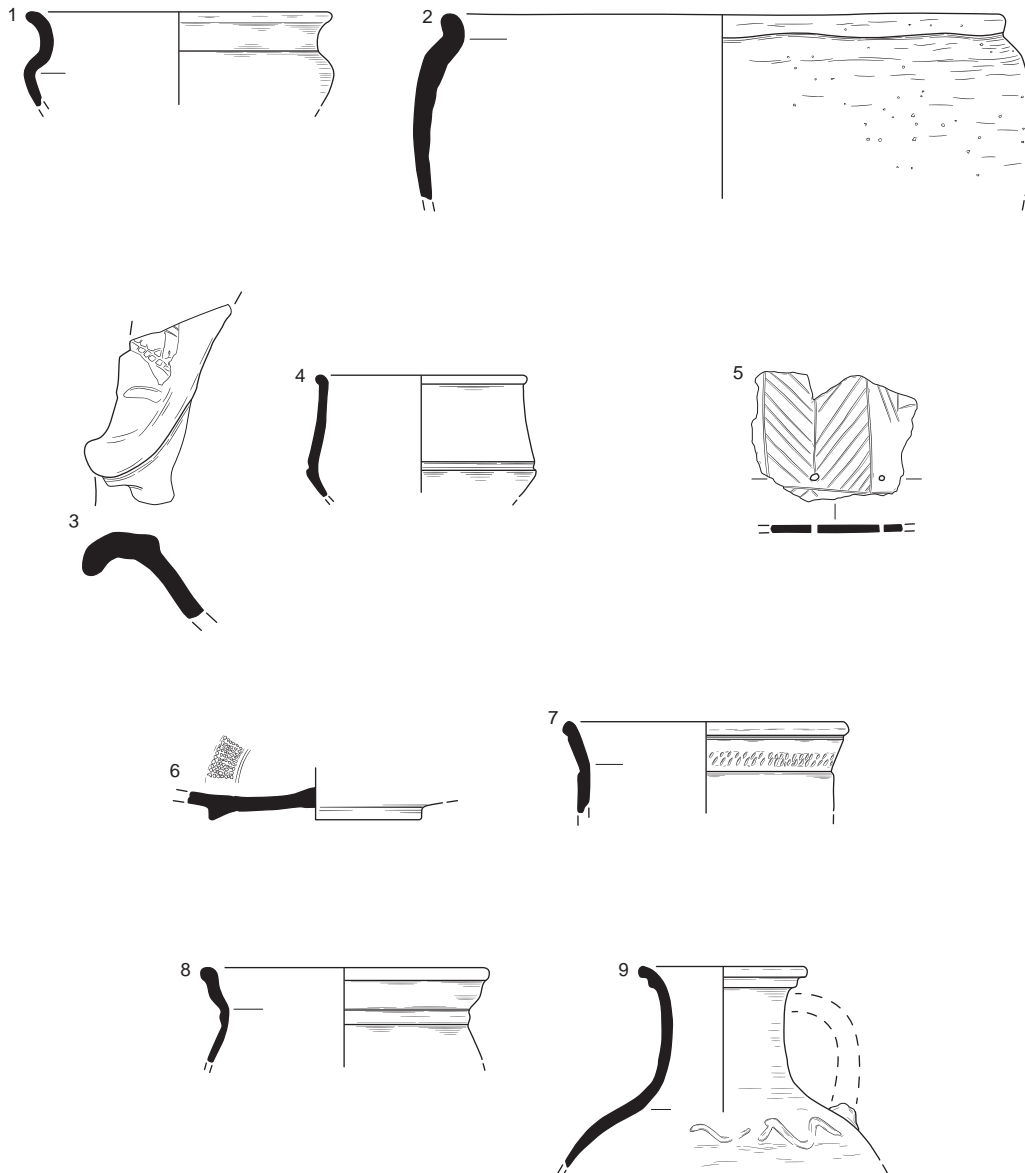
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Plan of Period 4 (Mid Roman) features:  
3rd century**

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RP	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0354	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> AO	<small>DATE</small> 15.09.20	<b>10</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> KW	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	



0 1:4 250mm



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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

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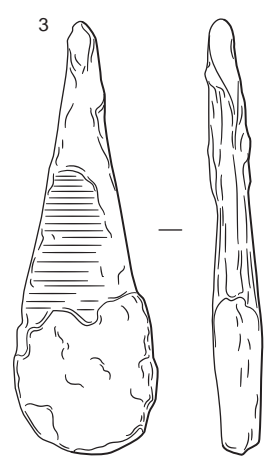
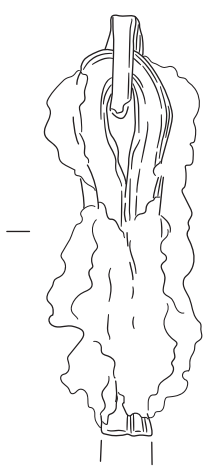
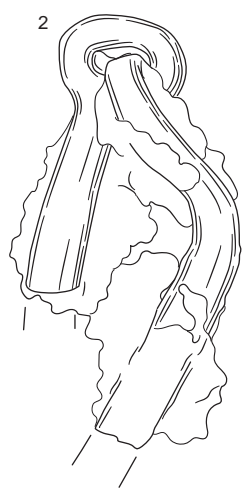
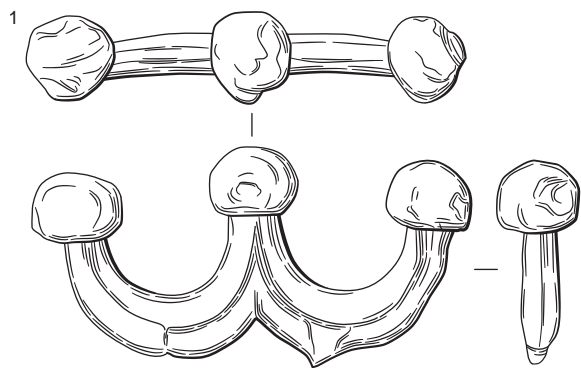
FIGURE TITLE

**Roman pottery**

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FIGURE NO.

**11**



0 1:1 50mm



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Andover 01264 347630  
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 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

*PROJECT TITLE*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Selected metal items from pit 2078 (fill  
 2077)**

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	CR0354	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	16.09.20	12
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A4	1:1	

#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units  
Cofton Road  
Marsh Barton  
Exeter  
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

