

Land to the South of Filton Road Winterbourne South Gloucestershire Excavation Report



For
Verde Recreo Ltd
on behalf of
University of the
West of England


CA Project: 9274
CA Report: 18557
July 2019



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Winterbourne
South Gloucestershire

Excavation Report

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	5
1 INTRODUCTION.....	6
<i>Location, topography and geology</i>	6
<i>Archaeological background</i>	7
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	8
3 METHODOLOGY	9
4 RESULTS	10
<i>Fieldwork summary</i>	10
<i>Evaluation</i>	10
<i>Excavation (Figs 5-7)</i>	11
5 FINDS	17
6 BIOLOGICAL REMAINS	17
7 DISCUSSION.....	18
8 CA PROJECT TEAM.....	21
9 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	22
10 REFERENCES.....	23
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	24
APPENDIX B: POTTERY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE	35
APPENDIX C: WORKED STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY	40
APPENDIX D: METAL ITEMS BY KATIE MARSDEN	41
APPENDIX E: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE	42
APPENDIX F: METALWORKING DEBRIS BY DAVID DUNGWORTH	43
APPENDIX G: OTHER FINDS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE.....	46

APPENDIX H: ANIMAL BONE BY ANDY CLARKE	48
APPENDIX I: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SHEILA BOARDMAN.....	49
APPENDIX J: OASIS REPORT FORM	54

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Site location in relation to other excavated Roman sites in the vicinity (1:25,000)
- Fig. 3 The site, showing archaeological features, evaluation trenches and geophysical survey results (1:2,500)
- Fig. 4 Drone photograph of the site
- Fig. 5 Phased site plan of the northern part of the development area (1:750)
- Fig. 6 Phased site plan of Areas 2 and 3 (1:300)
- Fig. 7 Phased site plan of Area 1 (1:300)
- Fig. 8 Sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 9 Photograph of quern-stone
- Fig. 10 Roman pottery
- Fig. 11 Photographs of finds

SUMMARY

Site Name:	Land to the South of Filton Road
Location:	Winterbourne, Gloucestershire
NGR:	363211 178054
Type:	Programme of Archaeological Works
Date:	March-April 2018
Planning Reference:	PT16/6218/F
Location of archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives
Accession Number:	BRSMG 2018/27
Site Code:	UWE 18

A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March and April 2018 at land to the south of Filton Road, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire. A trial trench evaluation of 29 trenches preceded archaeological excavation of three areas centred on the Roman features identified during the evaluation.

The excavation identified two phases of peripheral settlement activity between the 1st and 4th centuries AD, including enclosures, field boundary ditches, the remains of a ring ditch associated with a roundhouse and a palaeochannel which pre-dated the Roman activity. Evidence of deliberate ground consolidation between the enclosures and the course of the palaeochannel is potentially related to stock management.

The artefact assemblages from the excavation were consistent with a low status rural farmstead, with a small amount of regional or imported pottery types, mostly Dorset black-burnished ware and Gaulish samian. There was slight evidence for the smelting of iron. The farmstead was associated with the keeping of cattle and sheep/goat and the growing of spelt and barley.

Small amounts of residual worked flint and late Iron Age pottery suggested that the wider landscape was settled in the prehistoric period, although no features pre-dating the Roman period were identified during the works.

A summary report on the findings will be published in the county journal, *Trans Bristol & Glos Arch Soc (TBGAS)*, and the archive will be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March and April 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of Verde Recreo Ltd and on behalf of the University of the West of England, at land to the south of Filton Road, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 363211 178054; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission (PT16/6218/F) for the change of use of land from agricultural to form two all-weather sports pitches with floodlighting, grass pitch, training pitch, ponds, landscaping bund, parking and associated works was granted by South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) conditional (Condition 3) on a programme of archaeological work, comprising an archaeological evaluation and an excavation targeted upon Roman features identified within the north-east and south-east corners of the proposed development area. The archaeological condition was recommended by Paul Driscoll, Archaeology and Historic Environment Record Officer, SGC.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2018a) and approved by SGC. The fieldwork also followed Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation (ClfA 2014), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide and accompanying PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Paul Driscoll.

Location, topography and geology

- 1.4 A 6ha development site (areas A and B) was located to the south of Filton Road and to the west of the M32 in Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire. Area A was located within the southern part of the site, immediately west of the M32, and Area B to the south of Filton Road and east of Hillside Gardens (Fig. 1). Area A was relatively flat at approximately 45.85m AOD, while Area B rose gently towards the west from 44.07m AOD to 49.14m AOD.
- 1.5 The underlying geology across Area A was mostly Triassic sandstone (Redcliffe Sandstone Member) apart from in the north-western corner and Area B where mudstone and halite stone (Mercia Mudstone Group) occurred. Most of Area A was overlain by superficial head deposits except for a narrow easterly band (BGS 2018).

Excavation revealed the topsoil to be a dark yellow-brown sandy silt, which was above a dark orange-brown sandy clay subsoil.

- 1.6 Prior to excavation, the development area was subject to geophysical survey (AS 2018), which identified several positive geophysical responses, mainly within Area B, that appeared to relate to archaeological features. Phase 1 of the programme of works comprised a trial trench evaluation of 29 trenches, each measuring 25m in length and 1.9m in width (results detailed in Section 2), which confirmed the presence of several archaeological features including ditches and pits dated to the Roman period. The evaluation was immediately followed by Phase 2, which comprised the excavation of three main areas of interest (Areas 1-3), all within the northern part of the site (Area B), which together measured approximately 0.36ha in extent (see Results below).
- 1.7 Archaeological features, predominantly of later Roman date, including ditches and pits were identified within each of the excavation areas as well as the remains of an undated ring ditch, a palaeochannel which pre-dated the Roman activity, and small a number of post-medieval and modern land drains.

Archaeological background

- 1.8 A small number of early Bronze Age features indicative of settlement and possible funerary activity were identified approximately 1km to the north-west of the site during evaluations in 1996 and 2005 (AC 2005). The Iron Age hillfort of Bury Camp (Monument No. 1007023), that was later re-occupied during the Roman period, is located approximately 2.25km to the north-east of the site.
- 1.9 The Roman farmsteads of Great Meadow and Highwood House, approximately 3km to the north and south-west of the site respectively, are likely to have had origins in the Iron Age. Several further Roman farmsteads and settlements, including Dings Crusaders villa (CA 2018b) located 2.3km to the west, are situated within the wider vicinity of the site and suggest a fairly densely settled area with a peak in occupation during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Fig. 2).
- 1.10 The southern part of the site (Area A) lay 300m north east of two parallel, possibly medieval banks (Monument No. 201311), which were mapped from aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery during the Severn Vale National Mapping Programme (NMP). The southern end also lay approximately 200m north east of the former Stoke Deer Park, emparked by the Berkeley family during the 14th

century. Situated 600m to the west of the northern part of the survey area (Area B) was the site of a Second World War military camp (Monument No. 1595527). Early Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the southern part of the site (Area A) was previously subdivided into four separate land parcels, with a trackway extending across the northern part of Area A. Area B was part of a larger field with a pond in the south eastern corner and a footpath along the eastern edge, continuing south westwards across the north western corner of Area A.

- 1.11 The development area was subject to geophysical survey (AS 2018; Fig. 3). The geophysical survey within Area A, in the southern part of the site, located a small number of anomalies, the majority of which were associated with formerly mapped land boundaries, agricultural activity and land drainage.
- 1.12 Area B, in the northern part of the site, contained several positive geophysical responses that appeared to relate to archaeological features including two rectilinear anomalies representing enclosures. Adjacent to them were amorphous zones of positive responses and a small number of discrete, pit-like features. In the central part of the survey area were further short, positive linear anomalies and two pit-like responses, which appeared to correspond with a negative linear anomaly

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the Stage 1 evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014), the Stage 1 evaluation phase was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.
- 2.2 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;
 - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.
- 2.3 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 29 trenches, each measuring 25m in length and 1.9m in width, in the locations shown on Fig. 2. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 3.2 Three excavation areas were agreed with Paul Driscoll (SGC), and these were informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation. All three areas (1-3) were within the northern part of the site (B), and collectively measured approximately 0.36ha in extent.
- 3.3 Excavation fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation areas by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and six features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.
- 3.6 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of finds immediately after excavation.

4 RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the results of the programme of works; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A-I.
- 4.2 The spot dating evidence indicates that most of the archaeological activity on site dates to the Roman period. Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated two main periods of archaeological activity:
- Period 1: Pre-Roman
 - Period 2: Early to Mid Roman (1st to 2nd century AD)
 - Period 3: Mid to Late Roman (2nd to 4th century AD)
 - Period 4: Post Roman
- 4.3 Some features could not be definitively assigned a phase based on stratigraphy or spot dating evidence and remained unphased.

Evaluation

- 4.4 The natural geological substrate was revealed in each of the excavated evaluation trenches and was identified as an orange-brown sandy clay recorded at depth of 0.35m to 0.6m below present ground level (bpgl). The natural substrate was overlain by approximately 0.12m of dark orange-brown sandy clay subsoil and 0.4m of dark yellow-brown sandy silt topsoil.
- 4.5 The archaeological features identified during the evaluation correlated to the results of the geophysical survey. Linear and discrete features of a predominantly late Roman date were identified in evaluation Trenches 3, 6, 7, 8 and 29 in Area B. These features were investigated further during the excavation phase of works and are discussed in detail below.
- 4.6 Post-medieval and modern field drains were identified in Trenches 15, 17, 21 and 23 in Area A and Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14 and 29 in Area B. These features are not archaeologically significant and are not discussed further. All other trenches were devoid of archaeological remains.

Excavation (Figs 5-7)

- 4.7 Three excavation areas within Area B (1-3), totalling approximately 0.36ha in extent, targeted the features identified during the evaluation phase. The natural geological substrate identified in the evaluation was present across all excavation areas.
- 4.8 Archaeological features, predominantly of later Roman date, including ditches and pits were identified within each of the excavation areas.
- 4.9 The periods of activity comprise:
- Period 1: Geology
 - Period 2: Early to Mid Roman (1st to 2nd century AD)
 - Period 3: Mid to Late Roman (2nd to 4th century AD)
 - Period 4: Post-Roman

Period 1: Geology (Pre-Roman)

- 4.10 A small assemblage of five residual flints and six sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered as redeposited material from features of Roman and later date. The presence of this material indicates some earlier transient use of the landscape during the prehistoric period.
- 4.11 A broad, shallow palaeochannel extended along the eastern edge of Area 1 on a north-south alignment. This feature was approximately 6m wide, a maximum of 0.25m deep and was truncated by a number of Period 3 late Roman ditches. The palaeochannel contained at least three alluvial deposits comprising compact sands at the base, (10060) and (10061), and a sandy-silt, manganese-rich, upper deposit (10004). The palaeochannel was encountered in Trench 6, 607, where a small quantity of pottery spot dated to the mid-3rd to 4th centuries AD and a fragment of CBM were retrieved. No artefactual material was recovered from the feature during the excavation phase and the potential for the evaluation finds to have originated within the later Roman Period 3 Ditch C, 605, which truncated the palaeochannel, cannot be discounted.

Period 2: Early to Mid Roman (1st to 2nd century AD)

- 4.12 During Period 2 two parallel enclosures and several boundary ditches were established on a co-axial north-west/south-east, north-east/south-west alignment. None were fully exposed within the site.
- 4.13 Enclosure 1 (Ditch H) was located on the higher ground at the western limit of the site (Area 3) and measured 40m long and at least 12m wide with an average depth of 0.2m, gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single orange-brown silty clay fill derived from natural silting of the feature after disuse was present throughout. Artefactual material, including pottery, charcoal and slag, was identified solely within the northern side of the enclosure.
- 4.14 Enclosure 2 (Ditch J) was immediately adjacent to the eastern edge of Enclosure 1 and measured 40m in length. The north-west/south-east returns were only partially exposed within the excavation area. The ditch had an average width of 1m, depth of 0.35m, moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single brown grey silty clay fill derived by natural silting and containing a small quantity of 2nd to 4th century AD pottery was present throughout. A small internal partition (Ditch L) measuring at least 4m in length was present near the mid-point of ditch J. Ditch L had an average width of 1m, depth of 0.2m and its terminus respected Ditch J. A single dark brown silty clay fill contained a small quantity of broadly 2nd to 4th century AD pottery, an iron nail and two small fragments of industrial waste.
- 4.15 Although undated, the truncated, discontinuous remains of a ring ditch (Ditch G), probably enclosing a roundhouse which had left no other traces, was located near the possible centre of Enclosure 1. On the basis of this spatial association it has been tentatively assigned to Period 2. (Fig. 5). Ditch G measured approximately 10m in diameter with a maximum width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.15m and was primarily filled by a light-coloured homogenous deposit derived from natural silting associated with disuse. A charcoal-rich upper deposit was identified in places along the southernmost length during excavation, although a soil sample from slot [30054] was found to be sterile.
- 4.16 A substantial boundary ditch (F) in Area 2 (Fig. 5) (measuring 2.25m in width and 0.75m in depth with a V-shaped profile and concave base) and a right-angled ditch (A) in Area 1 (Fig. 7) (measuring at least 30m in length, 1.6m in width and 0.5m in depth with a sharp profile and concave base) were also on the same co-axial north-

west/south-east, north-east/south-west alignment as the enclosures and likely formed part of a larger field system. Neither ditch was seen in other evaluation trenches or, in the case of Ditch F, seen in excavation Area 3.

- 4.17 Ditch F contained four silting deposits, with a single sherd of 1st to 2nd century pottery present within the basal fill (20007), indicating that the feature was established during Period 2. The presence of 3rd to 4th century AD pottery within the second and fourth fills ((20008) and evaluation Trench 8 (804)) indicates that the ditch was still open during Period 3.
- 4.18 Ditch A predominantly contained two fills, a primary red brown silty clay waterborne silting deposit and an upper deposit most likely derived from natural silting following disuse of the feature. A primary slumping deposit, associated with heavy rain after initial excavation as opposed to bank material, was identified on the north-eastern edge (10006) and south-eastern edge (10032). A large quantity of pottery, primarily of broadly Roman date with some 1st to 2nd century AD sherds and residual material (two worked flints and late Iron Age to early Roman pottery) was retrieved from the ditch.
- 4.19 A short right-angled ditch (I) to the south of Ditch A was established to create a D-shaped enclosed area between Ditch A and the course of the palaeochannel (Fig. 7). It respected a 4.5m opening at the western side within Ditch A. Ditch I had an average width of 0.8m, depth of 0.3m and contained a single brown silty fill derived from natural silting. A small quantity of broadly 2nd to 4th century AD pottery was retrieved from the ditch.

Period 3: Mid to Late Roman (2nd to 4th century AD)

- 4.20 The mid to late Roman period is characterised by the expansion and renewing of features established in Period 2; this included the re-establishment of Enclosure 1 by the slightly larger Enclosure 3 (Fig. 5) (., and the addition of a possible boundary ditch (Ditch D) and several small curvilinear ditches (Ditches B and C, Enclosure 4) in Area 1 (Fig. 7). These new ditches served to demarcate those areas that were partially enclosed by Ditches A and I during Period 2.
- 4.21 Enclosure 3 (Ditch M) followed the earlier alignment of Enclosures 1 and 2 and was located between the two, potentially sited to the east of any bank associated with Enclosure 1. The ditch was 48m long, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep on average. It contained two brown grey silty fills which yielded 3rd to 4th century AD pottery, a

glass bead, two iron nails, animal bone, slag and a complete upper rotary quern stone.

- 4.22 A small ditch (Fig. 5: Ditch K), followed the southern part of Ditch J and measured at least 9m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.10m in depth, and may also have indicated a re-establishment of Enclosure 2 at this location. Ditch K had a gently sloping profile, a concave base, and contained a single grey brown silty clay fill containing 3rd to 4th century AD pottery.
- 4.23 An earlier phase of Ditch M [30032] was visible on the northern edge and extended for approximately 13m with an average width of 1.9m. The re-cut of this earlier phase, slot [30034], contained a substantial quantity of angular pennant sandstone that had been utilised for ground consolidation during this period, which may indicate that Enclosure 3 was more prone to waterlogging on the northern side. Similar consolidation material was also identified in the backfill of the Period 2 Ditch J on the north and north-east sides and was potentially associated with the movement of stock from Area 3 to the course of the palaeochannel in Area 1, where a large deposit of consolidation material (10044) was present at the north-east corner of Ditch A.
- 4.24 The Period 2 boundary Ditch F in Area 2 remained open throughout part, if not the duration, of Period 3, gradually filling in with an accumulation of several silting deposits. A moderate quantity of slag (50 pieces) was retrieved from two of the upper fills (20008 and 20009) and is an indicator that iron smelting probably occurred in the vicinity.
- 4.25 Within Area 1 a further boundary ditch (Ditch D) was established to the north of Ditch A, and had truncated the former palaeochannel at its eastern end. A total of six pottery sherds, a large piece of industrial waste and a small fragment of copper-alloy were retrieved from slots excavated during the evaluation and excavation phases. Ditch D was on the same alignment as Ditch A, although probably unrelated as the latter ditch had potentially filled in completely by this period (as evidenced by the consolidation material (10044) deposited at its north-eastern corner).
- 4.26 Ditch D extended for at least 50m (Fig. 5) and varied from 1.25m to 0.56m in width and 0.45m to 0.05m in depth. The ditch contained a main mid-brown silty fill derived from natural silting and a grey brown upper fill in slot [10018], which yielded slag and 3rd to 4th century AD pottery.

- 4.27 Two curvilinear ditches (Ditches B and C), which deviated from the long established co-axial north-west/south-east, north-east/south-west alignment, formed an enclosure (Enclosure 4) that was set out during Period 3. These ditches probably represent redefinition of the potential enclosure formed during Period 2. The shift of Enclosure 4 slightly eastwards and its change in alignment may potentially have been in response to the poorly draining ground around Ditch A that had necessitated consolidation material (10044).
- 4.28 Ditch B measured 20m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.25m in depth on average and contained a single fill, associated with the dis-use of the feature, and yielded a large quantity of pottery and an iron nail. The southern terminus turned sharply to the west and extended for 4m to replace the southern end of Ditch A. It retained an earlier opening at this point. A probable pit or short ditch segment [10011] (measuring approximately 2m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.15m in depth) was located to the immediate east of Ditch A at a halfway point on its north-east/south-west axis and may represent an initial cut for Ditch B. The latter ditch was recut.
- 4.29 Ditch C replaced the Period 2 Ditch I and extended for approximately 15m on an east-west axis before gently curving 30m on a north-south axis. The average width was approximately 1m, average depth was 0.3m and the ditch contained a single fill, which yielded pottery of a 3rd to 4th century AD date. Part of a shale bracelet (Ra. 2) was also recovered from Ditch C.
- 4.30 Two pits dated to the later part of this period were present at the southern side of Enclosure 4. The smaller Pit F, [603] identified in evaluation Trench 6, was located approximately 3m south-east of the opening between ditches B and C and measured approximately 2m by 0.75m with a depth of 0.17m. Pit F contained 2nd to 4th century AD pottery. Pit D was a mid-sized sub-rectangular shallow pit measuring approximately 3m by 3m with a depth of 0.3m which truncated the southern side of Ditch C and contained 3rd to 4th century AD pottery. Their function was unclear, although both pits and potentially the unphased Pit E (which also truncated Ditch C), may have been related.
- 4.31 Two unstratified copper alloy Nummus dating to the mid to late 4th century were retrieved during the excavation.

Unphased Features

- 4.32 A small number of features were unphased. These comprise several small pits or postholes and a short stretch of ditch (Ditch E).
- 4.33 In Area 1 (Fig. 7), four small oval pits or postholes were identified in the vicinity of Ditches B and C. Pit A was identified in evaluation Trench 29, measured approximately 0.5m in diameter and was unexcavated. Pit B measured approximately 1m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained a single friable black clay silt fill. Pit C measured approximately 1.35m in width, 0.15m in depth and contained a single dark brown grey gritty silty clay fill. Pit E measured approximately 0.65 m in width, 0.35m in depth and contained two dark red silty clay fills.
- 4.34 In Area 2 a small oval pit (H) measured 0.6m in width and 0.1m in depth and contained two fills, a lower mid brownish red silty clay and an upper dark black silty clay.
- 4.35 In Area 3 a small circular pit or posthole (G) truncated ring ditch G and measured at least 0.25m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. A large pit identified in evaluation Trench 7 truncated Enclosure 3, Ditch M and measured approximately 2m by 2.4m with a depth of 0.5m.
- 4.36 Other than Pit I no finds were retrieved from the discrete features. The pottery from Pit I ranged from late prehistoric to 3rd to 4th century AD and is likely to be associated with the backfilling of the feature rather than its primary use.
- 4.37 In Area 1 a 25m stretch of a gently curving drainage or boundary ditch aligned north-east/south-west (Ditch E) was located approximately 12m north of Ditches B and C and truncated Ditch D at its eastern end. Ditch E measured approximately 1.2m in width and 0.5m in depth and contained a single homogenous fill, which yielded a moderate quantity of pottery and a residual flint.

Period 5: Post Roman

- 4.38 A small number of post Roman land drains were identified during the evaluation phase. These were not investigated further during the excavation.
- 4.39 In Area A land drains were identified in Trenches 15, 17, 21 and 23. In Area B land drains were identified in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14 and 29.

5 FINDS

5.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices B to G.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	6	47
	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman transition	92	1209
	Roman	896	10035
	Post-medieval	6	63
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>11353</i>
Worked flint		5	28
Metalwork	Cu alloy coin	2	2
	Cu alloy strip	1	2
	Cu alloy waste	1	3
	Fe nail	3	65
	Fe small nails/studs/hobnails	2	5
	Lead alloy waste	5	43
Glass	Bead	2	-
		2	6
CBM		1	104
Shale	Bracelet	2	3
Worked stone	Quernstone	1	5348
fired/burnt clay		4	83
Industrial waste		71	6719

6 BIOLOGICAL REMAINS

6.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices H and I.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	106
Samples	Environmental	6

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The excavation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and evaluation phase, and identified the peripheral remains of a Roman agricultural settlement. Occupied from the late 1st to at least the mid 3rd century AD, and possibly later, the main settlement focus was situated to the north-west of the features identified in Area 3, on higher ground upslope from most of the archaeology present within the site.
- 7.2 The presence of a palaeochannel at the base of the slope in Area 1 suggests the presence of a spring or water source in the vicinity, which may have served as a contributing factor to the establishment of a farming settlement in this location during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The consolidation of the ground around many of the ditches during the later Roman period is potentially attributable to the movement of livestock to the water source at the base of the slope. There was little evidence for a change in land use during the lifetime of the settlement.
- 7.3 A small assemblage of residual worked flints and late prehistoric pottery and a moderate assemblage of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery retrieved from later features indicate some early activity before the foundation of the rural settlement.
- 7.4 The initial phase of Roman activity on the site (Period 2) comprised Enclosures 1 and 2 (Ditches H and J) in Area 3 and includes the remains of a gully (Ditch G) marking the place of a possible building, a possible roundhouse, within Enclosure 1. Boundary Ditches A and I in Area 1 and F in Area 2 may have formed part of an associated field system of similar date. Although undated, the ring gully is likely to be of this date based on its spatial association with Enclosure 1. While it is possible that the roundhouse was associated with a later phase of the enclosure, the tendency for circular buildings to be earlier rather than later in the Roman period in the region suggests this is unlikely (Smith 2016, 168).
- 7.5 Boundary Ditch I in Area 1 appears to have functioned as a partial enclosure with the main field system Ditch A, potentially related to stock management occurring in this area. The north and south termini of each ditch respectively, form an approximate 4.5m opening on the western edge. Although no evidence for the deliberate enclosing of the northern and eastern sides of this area was present, the course of the palaeochannel may potentially have served as a waterlogged natural barrier.

- 7.6 Dating evidence for the Period 2 features was predominantly of the late-1st to early 2nd century AD, placing the establishment of the settlement in a period where a widespread increase in settlement numbers was occurring across the region (Smith, 2016).
- 7.7 The later Roman period (Period 3) saw the expanding and re-working of many of the features established during Period 2 including replacing Enclosure 1 and refining the area partially enclosed by Ditches A and I. Boundary Ditch F remained open during this period and a further north-east/south-west ditch (Ditch D) was created to the north of Ditch A, which had likely filled in entirely by this point.
- 7.8 Enclosure 3/Ditch M was set out to the immediate east of Enclosure 1 and west of Enclosure 2, a siting which may have deliberately respected a bank associated with the earlier enclosures, although no bank material was identified during the investigations. Ditch K to the east of Enclosure 2 may also represent the replacement of this enclosure although too small an area was exposed within the site limits to be certain.
- 7.9 With the main focus of occupation lying outside of the excavation area, to the west of Area 3, it is unclear exactly what form this took during the later Roman period, although the rarity of circular buildings within the region in this period would indicate that the roundhouse (Ring Ditch G) had likely fallen into dis-use. The potential remains for rectangular buildings more typically associated with this period to be located within the area of Enclosure 3 to the west of the excavation limits.
- 7.10 The presence of 43 pieces of slag, retrieved from the Period 3 fill (20009) within Boundary Ditch F, where they were most likely dumped, is indicative of iron smelting within the vicinity. It is likely that industrial activities were being carried out within the main settlement area during this period.
- 7.11 Within Area 1, Enclosure 4, formed from two short sinuous ditches (Ditch B and C), replaced the earlier partial efforts at enclosing the area with Ditches A and I. Ditch C recut Ditch I and extended the eastern side by approximately 30m. Ditch B was set out to the immediate east of Ditch A and the earlier western opening was retained alongside the creation of a similar sized opening at the northern edge. As with the earlier features this was most likely related to stock management and the potential watering of livestock in the vicinity of the former palaeochannel. The shift of Enclosure 4 slightly eastwards and change in alignment may potentially have

been in response to the poorly draining ground around Ditch A that had necessitated consolidation material (10044) at the north-eastern corner.

- 7.12 Whilst the morphology of Ditch D to the north of Enclosure 4 is more indicative of a driveway associated with Ditch A, the dating evidence places the establishment of the ditch in the later period of Roman activity on site, when Ditch A had already fallen into dis-use. Ditch D may potentially be a boundary or drainage feature.
- 7.13 Consolidation material like that found near Ditch A was also identified in Enclosure 3, suggesting that livestock was still being moved between the main focus of the settlement and the course of the palaeochannel after Enclosure 3 had filled in. The presence of two unstratified mid – late 4th century AD coins would also suggest that the settlement continued to be occupied after the Period 3 features fell into dis-use. Whilst it is possible that the settlement shifted to the west, a contraction in size, associated with a gradual decline during the latter part of the 4th century, would be more likely.
- 7.14 Any conclusions regarding the nature of the settlement are limited by the presence of only peripheral activity within the boundaries of the site, although the probable late 1st century to 2nd century AD date for the establishment of the settlement and a gradual decline during the latter period is consistent with the typical occupation of most settlements within the wider region (Smith, 2016).
- 7.15 There is slight evidence for small-scale crop pressing from the charred cereal remains that include grain chaff and weeds from cultivation. There is also evidence for grain cleaning and food preparation (including the recovery of a quern stone). Charcoal representing the waste from hearths was also present.
- 7.16 Despite the presence of cereal remains, it is likely that the site was used more for stock management, suggesting it was a predominately pastoral farmstead. The site lies within a relatively densely occupied area with at least seven further farmsteads located within 5km (Fig. 2).
- 7.17 Dings Crusaders villa, approximately 2.3 km to the south-west, was in continuous occupation throughout the Roman period and had its origins in the Late Iron Age settlement) unlike some of the farmsteads which appeared to have a focus in either the earlier or later period (for example, the sites at Great Meadow and Bradley Stoke Way were occupied during the 1st to 3rd centuries and those at Baileys Court Farm and Brook Way during the 2nd to 4th centuries). The settlement at Rodway Hill,

approximately 4.5km to the south-east, also revealed evidence of iron smelting but was only occupied during the 3rd and 4th centuries, unlike this site which appears to have been in continuous occupation from the late 1st to at least the mid 3rd century, although the presence of two coins hint at later activity.

- 7.18 Some aspects, such as the deliberate deposition of a complete upper rotary quernstone within a later Roman enclosure ditch, hint that this farmstead may represent a more complex settlement, but with only a limited part of the peripheral area exposed this remains conjectural.
- 7.19 The finds from the site, in particular the pottery (Fig. 10), are fairly typical of a rural settlement of relatively modest status. Other finds include two Roman coins and part of a shale armlet (Fig. 11).
- 7.20 On site metalworking, the smelting of iron, is evidenced by the recovery of tapped and non-tapped slags and fragments of vitrified ceramic lining that probably derived from a furnace.
- 7.21 The animal bone assemblage, although small, indicates that both cattle and sheep/goat were bred in the vicinity and were utilised for both meat and secondary products. Perhaps not surprising for a Roman rural settlement there was also some evidence for the presence of horse. In terms of crops there is evidence from the site from the carbonised remains for the occurrence of spelt and barley – grains that would have been used for baking and in cooking, and in the case of the latter possibly also in brewing.
- 7.22 Following the abandonment of the settlement the area appears to have remained in agricultural use until the present day with subsequent archaeological features limited to medieval and post-medieval land drainage.

8 CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 The Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Peter Searle, Dani Adams, Marco Aloï, Gary Baddeley, Sam Bateman, Anthony Beechey, Ferran Bonet, Katerina Dauksta, Jack Harrison, Michael Keating, Christina McClean, Jessica Stevens, Franco Vartuca and Keighley Wasenczuk. The report was written by Tom Brindle and Jessica Cook. The pottery, CBM and other finds (shale, glass, and lithics) reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, the metal finds by Katie Marsden, the worked stone by Ruth Shaffrey, the faunal remains report by Andy

Clarke and the plant microfossils and charcoal report is by Sheila Boardman. David Dungworth looked at the metalworking debris. The illustrations are by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Simon Cox and the post-excavation was managed by Tom Brindle.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 9.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble 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 Museums, Galleries and Archives, 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.

10 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
100	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellowish brown sandy silt		
101	deposit		Subsoil - Dark orange-brown sandy clay		
102	deposit		Natural substrate - Orange-brown sandy clay		
200	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
201	deposit		Subsoil - Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
202	deposit		Natural substrate - Light orange-red silty clay		
203	fill	204	Fill of modern field drain		
204	cut		Cut of modern field drain		
300	deposit		Topsoil - Mid greyish brown sandy silt		
301	deposit		Subsoil - Greyish-red sandy clay		
302	deposit		Natural substrate - Reddish clay		
303	fill	304	Fill of ditch. Mid reddish brown sandy clay		
304	cut		Ditch, E-W aligned with rounded base		
305	deposit	306	Fill of ditch. Mid reddish brown sandy clay	Ditch D	C2-C4
306	cut		Ditch, E-W aligned, rounded base	Ditch D	
400	deposit		Topsoil - Mid reddish-brown clayey silt		
401	deposit		Redeposited natural layer. Light reddish brown silty clay		
402	deposit		Mid grey-red-brown clayey silt		
403	deposit		Subsoil - Mid reddish brown silty clay		
404	deposit		Natural substrate - Mid reddish brown silty clay		
500	deposit		Topsoil - Dark brown, organic		
501	deposit		Subsoil - Light reddish brown silty clay		
502	deposit		Natural substrate - Bright brown clay		
503	cut		Ditch, NE-SW aligned, probably field drainage		
504	fill	503	Fill of ditch. Dark brown silty clay, >50% angular gravel		
600	deposit		Topsoil - Mid greyish brown loose clay silt		
601	deposit		Subsoil - Light orange-red sandy silt		
602	deposit		Natural substrate - Mid orange red clay, compact		
603	deposit		Ditch, N-S aligned, concave base	Pit F	
604	fill	603	Fill of ditch. Light greyish brown clayey silt, moderate manganese inclusions	Pit F	C2-C4
605	cut		Linear ditch, N-S aligned, concave base	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
606	fill		Fill of ditch. Mid brownish grey loose silty sand.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	MC3-C4
607	cut		Ditch, N-S aligned, concave base, possibly field drainage	Palaeochannel	
608	fill	607	Fill of ditch. Mid brownish grey silty sand, common manganese inclusions	Palaeochannel	MC3-C4

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
609	fill	610	Fill of field drain		
610	cut		Field drain		
700	deposit		Topsoil - Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional subangular sandstone fragments		
701	deposit		Subsoil - Light orange-brown silty clay, friable		
702	deposit		Natural substrate - Pale pink clay, very stiff, occasional manganese inclusions		
703	cut		Linear ditch, aligned NW-SE, flatish base, one of three parallel intercutting ditches	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
704	fill	703	1st fill of ditch - Mid orange-brown friable silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and subangular sandstone fragments	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
705	fill	703	2nd fill of ditch. Mid brownish grey friable silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small subangular limestone gravel	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
706	cut		Linear ditch, NW-SE aligned, flat base, one of three parallel intercutting ditches	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
707	fill	706	1st fill of ditch - Mid orange-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
708	fill	706	2nd fill of ditch - large slab-like sandstone pieces set in a matrix of mid brown-grey silty clay. Deliberate backfill.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
709	fill	706	3rd fill of ditch. Mid brown-grey silty clay, friable, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional subangular sandstone fragments	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	MC3-C4
710	cut		Linear ditch, NW-SE aligned, flat base, one of three parallel intercutting ditches	Pit I	
711	fill	710	1st fill of ditch - Mid orange-brown silty clay, friable, occasional subangular sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks	Pit I	
712	fill	710	2nd fill of ditch. Mid brown-grey silty clay, friable, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small sandstone fragments, occasional large slab-like sandstone	Pit I	MC3-C4
713	cut		Cut of field drain		
714	fill	713	Fill of field drain		
800	deposit		Topsoil - Dark brown, organic		
801	deposit		Subsoil - Light brown sandy silt		
802	deposit		Natural substrate - Light orange-brown clay		
803	cut		Linear ditch, E-W aligned, flat base	Boundary Ditch F	
804	fill	803	Fill of ditch. Mid brown silt, occasional subangular gravel	Boundary Ditch F	C2-C4
900	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
901	deposit		Subsoil - Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
902	deposit		Mid brown-orange sandy clay		
1000	deposit		Topsoil - Mid greyish brown clay silt		
1001	deposit		Subsoil - Mid reddish brown clay silt		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
1002	deposit		Natural substrate - Light brownish red silty clay		
1003	fill	1004	Fill of field drain		
1004	cut		Stone filled field drain		
1100	deposit		Topsoil - Mid greyish brown clay silt		
1101	deposit		Subsoil - Mid reddish brown clay silt		
1102	deposit		Natural substrate - Light brownish red silty clay		
1103	fill	1104	Fill of field drain		
1104	cut		Stone filled field drain		
1200	deposit		Topsoil - Mid greyish brown clay silt		
1201	deposit		Subsoil - Mid reddish brown clayey silt		
1202	deposit		Natural - Light brownish red silty clay		
1300	deposit		Topsoil - Mid brownish grey clay silt		
1301	deposit		Subsoil - Mid reddish brown clay silt		
1302	deposit		Natural substrate - Light brownish red silty clay		
1400	deposit		Topsoil - Mid brown silty clay		
1401	deposit		Subsoil - Light red-brown silty clay		
1402	deposit		Natural substrate - Mid red silty clay		
1403	deposit	1404	Fill of field drain		
1404	cut		Stone filled field drain		
1500	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
1501	deposit		Subsoil - Mid grey-brown sandy clay		
1502	deposit		Natural substrate - Brown-orange silty clay		
1503	fill	1504	Fill of field drain, mid yellow-brown sandy silt		
1504	cut		Cut of field drain		
1505	fill	1506	Fill of field drain, mid yellow brown sandy silt		
1506	cut		Cut of field drain		
1600	deposit		Topsoil - Mid grey-brown clay silt		
1601	deposit		Subsoil - Mid red-brown clay silt		
1602	deposit		Natural substrate - Light brown-red silty clay		
1700	deposit		Topsoil - Mid grey-brown clay silt		
1701	deposit		Subsoil - Mid red-brown clay silt		
1702	deposit		Natural substrate - Light brown-red silty clay		
1703	fill	1704	Fill of modern ceramic field drain		
1704	cut		Cut of field drain		
1800	deposit		Topsoil - Mid grey-brown clay silt		
1801	deposit		Subsoil - Mid red-brown clay silt		
1802	deposit		Natural substrate - light brown-red silty clay		
1900	deposit		Topsoil - Mid grey-brown clay silt		
1901	deposit		Subsoil - Mid red-brown clay silt		
1902	deposit		Natural substrate - Light brown-red silty clay		
2000	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
2001	deposit		Subsoil - Dark orange-brown sandy clay		
2002	deposit		Natural substrate - Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
2100	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
2101	deposit		Subsoil - Red-brown sandy clay		
2102	deposit		Natural substrate - Red-brown sandy clay		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2103	fill	2104	Fill of field drain		
2104	cut		Cut of field drain		
2200	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
2201	deposit		Subsoil - Mid brownish orange sandy clay		
2202	deposit		Natural substrate - Orange-brown sandy clay		
2300	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
2301	deposit		Subsoil - Orange-brown clayey silt		
2302	deposit		Natural substrate - Sandy clay		
2303	fill	2304	Fill of field drain		
2304	cut		Cut of field drain		
2400	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow-brown sandy silt		
2401	deposit		Subsoil - Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
2402	deposit		Natural substrate - Mid orange-brown sandy clay		
2500	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow brown silty sand		
2501	deposit		Subsoil - Mid orange brown sandy clay		
2502	deposit		Natural substrate - Orange brown sandy clay		
2600	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow brown sandy silt		
2601	deposit		Subsoil - Mid orange brown sandy clay		
2602	deposit		Natural substrate - Light brownish orange sandy clay		
2700	deposit		Topsoil - Dark yellow brown sandy silt		
2701	deposit		Subsoil - Mid orange brown sandy clay		
2702	deposit		Natural substrate - Light orange-brown sandy clay		
2703	fill		Fill of field drain. Dark orange-brown sandy clay		
2704	cut		Cut of field drain		
2800	deposit		Topsoil - Mid orange brown sandy silt		
2801	deposit		Subsoil - Mid orange brown sandy clay		
2802	deposit		Natural substrate - Light orange brown sandy clay		
2900	deposit		Topsoil - Light grey-brown clay silt		
2901	deposit		Subsoil - Light orange-red clayey silt with small stone fragments		
2902	deposit		Natural substrate - Light orange-red sandy silt		
2903	cut		Unexcavated linear ditch	Boundary Ditch A	
2904	fill	2903	Fill of unexcavated ditch	Boundary Ditch A	
2905	cut		Cut of unexcavated pit	Pit A	
2906	fill	2905	Fill of unexcavated pit	Pit A	
2907	cut		Cut of unexcavated ditch	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
2908	fill	2907	Fill of unexcavated ditch	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
2909	deposit		Mid brownish red sandy silt with small stones and manganese, formed in depression at eastern end of trench		
2910	fill	2911	Fill of field drain		
2911	cut		Cut of field drain		
2912	fill	2913	Fill of field drain		
2913	cut		Cut of field drain		
10000	layer		Topsoil		
10001	deposit		Potential make up/alluvial deposit		
10002	layer		Subsoil		
10003	layer		Natural substrate		
10004	deposit		Spread deposit. Light-mid grey brown sandy silt with dark grey and black manganese flecks. Alluvial waterborne deposit.	Palaeochannel	
10005	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment, curving round to N-S. V shaped, concave base. Width: 1.75m, depth 0.50m	Boundary Ditch A	
10006	fill	10005	1st fill of ditch: mid red brown silty clay, sparse flecks of manganese. Pot recovered. Slumping from the sides/waterborne silting	Boundary Ditch A	MC1-C2
10007	fill	10005	2nd fill of ditch. Light brown red silty clay. Pot recovered	Boundary Ditch A	MC1-C2
10008	fill	10005	3rd fill of ditch. Soft mid brown red silty clay. Pot recovered	Boundary Ditch A	C2
10009	cut		Ditch, SW-NE alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.75m, depth: 0.25m. Cuts ditch [10011]	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10010	fill	10009	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brown silty clay. Sparse charcoal inclusions. Pot and slag recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10011	cut		Ditch, SW-NE alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.30m, depth: 0.15m.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10012	fill	10011	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brown silty clay. Sparse charcoal inclusions. No finds.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10013	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 1.65m, depth: 0.50m. Same as [10005]		
10014	fill	10013	1st fill of ditch. Soft light red brown silty clay. Manganese inclusions throughout. Pot recovered. Waterborne silting	Boundary Ditch A	C2+
10015	fill	10013	2nd fill of ditch. Soft mid red brown silty clay. Pot recovered. Waterborne silting	Boundary Ditch A	C2+
10016	fill	10018	2nd fill of ditch. Friable mid grey brown silty clay. Sparse charcoal flecks, occasional stones. Pot and slag recovered.	Ditch D	C3-C4
10017	fill	10018	1st fill of ditch. Firm mid grey red silt. No finds.	Ditch D	
10018	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width: 1.25m, depth: 0.45m	Ditch D	
10019	cut		Pit, ovoid in plan with moderate sides, concave base. Width: 1m, depth: 0.13m	Pit B	
10020	fill	10019	Only fill of Pit. Friable black clay silt. Frequent charcoal flecks & mica fragments. No finds	Pit B	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10021	fill	10022	Only observed fill of ditch. Firm mid reddish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Pot recovered. Cut by [10024]	Boundary Ditch A	RB
10022	cut		Ditch, N-S alignment. Profile not observed or base reached. Width: 1.6m, depth: 0.25m. Relationship slot. Cut by [10024]	Boundary Ditch A	
10023	fill	10024	Only observed fill of ditch. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and sub angular stones. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	MC3-C4
10024	cut		Curvilinear ditch. E-W alignment, curving N to E of slot. Profile not observed. Width: 1.05m, depth: 0.25m. Relationship slot.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10025	fill	10026	Only fill of ditch. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional sub angular stones and charcoal flecks. No finds	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10026	cut		Ditch terminus, E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Same as [10024]. Width: 0.45m, depth 0.15m.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10027	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 1.25m, depth: 0.40m. Same as [10051]. Cuts [10029]	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10028	fill	10027	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brown silty sand. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10029	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. U shaped. Width: 0.80m, depth: 0.30m. Cut by [10027]	Ditch I	
10030	fill	10029	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brown silty sand. Pot recovered.	Ditch I	C2-C4
10031	cut		Ditch. SW-NE alignment, turning NW-SE to NE of slot. V shaped, concave base. Width: 1.5m, depth: 0.6m. Same as [10005].	Boundary Ditch A	
10032	fill	10031	1st fill of ditch. Soft mid reddish brown silty clay. Rare charcoal flecks. Pot recovered.	Boundary Ditch A	RB
10033	fill	10031	2nd fill of ditch. Soft dark reddish brown silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks. Manganese flecks also present. Pot and flint recovered.	Boundary Ditch A	C2+
10034	fill	10031	3rd fill of ditch. Soft dark grey brown silty clay. Moderate sub angular limestone present. Pot recovered.	Boundary Ditch A	LC1-C2
10035	cut		Ditch, N-S alignment. Profile unclear. Width: 0.8m, depth: 0.15m	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10036	fill	10035	Only fill of ditch. Friable mid brown silty sand. Sparse large angular blocks. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	RB
10037	cut		Ditch, N-S alignment. Profile not clear. Width: 1.9m, depth: 0.2m.	Ditch I	
10038	fill	10037	Only fill of ditch. Friable mid brown silty sand. Sparse sub angular/flat stones. No finds	Ditch I	
10039	cut		Ditch, NW-SE alignment. U shaped, very shallow. Width: 0.56m, depth: 0.005m. Same as [10078]	Ditch D	
10040	fill	10039	Only fill of ditch. Soft dark yellow brown silty clay. No finds.	Ditch D	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10041	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment, curving N-S. Not fully excavated. Width: 2.25m, depth: 0.40m.	Boundary Ditch A	
10042	fill	10041	1st fill of ditch. Soft light reddish brown clayey silt. No finds.	Boundary Ditch A	
10043	fill	10041	2nd fill of ditch. Soft mid brown red?. Moderate presence of stone. Pot recovered.	Boundary Ditch A	C2
10044	deposit		Stony deposit. Soft mid red brown silty clay and stone. Stone very abundant and of varying sizes.		
10045	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 1.20m, depth: 0.50m. Same as [10047].	Ditch E	
10046	fill	10045	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional sub angular stones, charcoal flecks, and bone flecks. Pot, bone and flint recovered.	Ditch E	C2+
10047	cut		Ditch terminus, E-W alignment, terminus at W end. Width: >0.45m, depth: 0.30m. Same as [10045]	Ditch E	
10048	fill	10047	Only fill of ditch terminus. Compact mid reddish-brown-grey silty clay. Moderate flecks of charcoal, occasional sub angular stones. Pot, bone, and fired clay recovered.	Ditch E	RB
10049	cut		Pit. Sub rectangular, U shaped, irregular/concave base. Width: >0.95m, depth: 0.30m. Relationship slot.	Pit D	
10050	fill	10049	Only fill of pit. Compact mid greyish brown with dark grey and orange flecks. Frequent angular limestone fragments. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Pot recovered.	Pit D	C3-C4
10051	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. Profile not observed. Width: >0.5m, depth: 0.25m. Relationship slot	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10052	fill	10051	Only fill of ditch. Moderately compact mid brown/greyish brown silty sand. Sparse irregular limestone fragments. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	C2-C4
10053	cut		Ditch, NE-SW alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width; >0.6m, depth: 0.25m. Same as [10011]	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	
10054	fill	10053	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks. Pot and slag recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch B	C3-C4
10055	fill	10057	2nd fill of pit. Friable dark reddish black silty clay. Rare stones, abundant charcoal fragments. No finds.	Pit E	
10056	fill	10057	1st fill of pit. Compact mid brownish red silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. No finds	Pit E	
10057	cut		Pit, ovoid. U shaped, concave base. Width: >0.6m, depth: 0.35m.	Pit E	
10058	fill	10059	Only fill of ditch. Friable-compact mid brownish red silty clay. Abundant sub angular stones. Pot and flint recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	C3-C4

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
10059	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. V shaped, flat base. Width: 1.10m, depth: 0.5m. Same as [10051] [10027]	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10060	deposit		Possible Palaeochannel deposit. Compact light brown/pinky red silty sand. No finds.	Palaeochannel	
10061	deposit		Possible Palaeochannel deposit. Compact to loose light greyish yellow sand. No finds	Palaeochannel	
10062	cut		Pit, Oval. U shaped, concave base. Width: 1.35m, depth: 0.15m.	Pit C	
10063	cut		Ditch, SW-NE alignment, turning N-S. V shaped, flat base. Width: 0.8m, depth: 0.3m. Same as [10066] [10074]	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10064	fill	10063	Only fill of ditch. Soft mid grey brown clay silt. Moderate limestone, occasional charcoal flecks. No finds.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10065	fill	10062	Only fill of pit. Friable dark slightly brown grey gritty silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and limestones fragments. No finds.	Pit C	
10066	cut		Ditch, SW-NE alignment, turning N-S. V shaped, flat base. Width: 0.95m, depth: 0.25m. Same as [10063] [10074]	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10067	fill	10066	Only fill of ditch. Soft mid grey brown clay silt. Moderate limestone, occasional charcoal flecks No finds.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10068	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. Profile not observed. Width: >0.46m, depth 0.2m. Same as [10018]	Ditch D	
10069	fill	10068	Only fill of ditch. Moderately compact mid reddish brown/grey clay silt. Sparse charcoal flecks, occasional small stones. No finds.	Ditch D	
10070	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. Full profile not observed. Width: >0.55m, depth: 0.15m. Same as [10045] [10047].	Ditch E	
10071	fill	10070	Only fill of ditch. Moderately compact mid-dark reddish brown grey clay silt. Sparse charcoal flecks, and angular stones. No finds.	Ditch E	
10072	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. Profile not fully exposed. Width: >0.37m, depth: >0.2m. Same as [10045].	Ditch E	
10073	fill	10072	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional sub angular stones, charcoal flecks, and bone flecks. No finds.	Ditch E	
10074	cut		Ditch terminus. N-S alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 1.05m, depth: 0.2m. Same as [10063] [10066]	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	
10075	fill	10074	Only fill of ditch. Soft mid grey brown clay silt. Moderate limestone, occasional charcoal flecks. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 4 / Ditch C	RB
20000	layer		Topsoil		
20001	layer		Subsoil		
20002	layer		Natural substrate.		
20003	fill	20005	2nd fill of pit. Firm dark black silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks. No finds	Pit H	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
20004	fill	20005	1st fill of pit. Compact mid brownish red silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal. No finds.	Pit H	
20005	cut		Pit. Oval. V shaped, concave base. Width: 0.6m, depth: 0.1m.	Pit H	
20006	cut		Ditch, NW-SE alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width: 2.25m, depth: 0.75m.	Boundary Ditch F	
20007	fill	20006	1st fill of ditch. Compact mid purplish brown silt clay. Occasional flecks of manganese. Pot recovered.	Boundary Ditch F	C1-C2
20008	fill	20006	2nd fill of ditch. Compact mid reddish brown silt clay. Moderate gravels with manganese flecks. Occasional limestones. Pot and slag recovered.	Boundary Ditch F	C3-C4
20009	fill	20006	3rd fill of ditch. Soft mid grey brown clay silt. Occasional limestones. Slag recovered.	Boundary Ditch F	
20010	fill	20006	4th fill of ditch. Friable mid reddish brown silty clay. Slag recovered.	Boundary Ditch F	
30000	layer		Topsoil		
30001	layer		Subsoil.		
30002	layer		Natural substrate.		
30003	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 1.25m, depth: 0.35m.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
30004	fill	30003	1st fill of ditch. Soft light brown red silty clay. No finds recovered.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
30005	fill	30003	2nd fill of ditch. Soft mid red brown silty clay. 0-15% manganese. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	LC3-C4
30006	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.85m, depth: 0.15m.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30007	fill	30006	Only fill of ditch. Soft light reddish brown silty clay. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	RB
30008	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width: 0.55m, depth: 0.2m. Same as [30010].	Ditch L	
30009	fill	30008	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid dark brown silty clay. Sparse angular rocks. Pot and metal recovered.	Ditch L	C2-C4
30010	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment. Profile not fully exposed. Width: 1m, depth: 0.2m.	Ditch L	C3-C4
30011	fill	30010	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid dark brown silty clay. Sparse angular rocks. Pot recovered.	Ditch L	LC2-C4
30012	cut		Ditch, N-S alignment. Profile not fully exposed. Width: 1.35m, depth: >0.6m	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
30013	fill	30012	Only observed fill of ditch. Compact mid dark brown silty sand. Abundant angular rocks. Pot, bone & quernstone r.a 30 recovered.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	C3-C4
30014	cut		Ditch, N-S alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width: 1.3m, depth: 0.35m.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30015	fill	30014	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid brownish grey orange silty clay. Sparse charcoal flecks and angular stones. Pot and slag recovered.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	MC1-C2

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
30016	fill	30017	only fill of possible pit. Firm mid orangish brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal flecks. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30017	cut		Possible pit. Sub oval, profile negligible, near flat base. Width: 0.45m, depth: 0.05m.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30018	fill	30019	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid orangish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and sub angular stones. Pot and slag recovered.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	RB
30019	cut		Ditch, E-W alignment, turning N-S. V shaped, concave base. Width: 0.95m, depth: 0.25m.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30020	fill	30021	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid orangish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and sub angular stones. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 2 / Ditch J	C2-C4
30021	cut		Ditch, N-S alignment turning E-W. V shaped, concave base. Width: 0.95m, depth: 0.35m.	Enclosure 2 / Ditch J	
30022	cut		Ditch, N-S alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.63m, depth: 0.05m. Same as [30024] [30026]	Ditch K	
30023	fill	30022	Only fill of ditch. Soft light grey brown silty clay. No finds.	Ditch K	C3-C4
30024	cut		Ditch. N-S alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.5m, depth: 0.15m. Same as [30022] [30026].	Ditch K	
30025	fill	30024	Only fill of ditch. Soft light grey brown silty clay. No finds.	Ditch K	
30026	cut		Ditch terminus. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.6m, depth: 0.1m. Same as [30022] [30024].	Ditch K	
30027	fill	30026	Only fill of ditch. Soft light grey brown silty clay. No finds.	Ditch K	
30028	cut		Ditch. N-S alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 1.1m, depth: 0.35m. Same as [30030].	Enclosure 2 / Ditch J	
30029	fill	30028	Only fill of ditch. Soft light brown grey clay silt. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 2 / Ditch J	C2-C4
30030	cut		Ditch. N-S alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width: 1.05m, depth: 0.3m. Same as [30028].	Enclosure 2 / Ditch J	
30031	fill	30030	Only fill of ditch. Soft light brown grey silty clay. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 2 / Ditch J	C2-C4
30032	cut		ditch. WNW-ESE alignment. U shaped irregular, concave base, break of slope on S side. Width: 1.9m, depth: 0.35m.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
30033	fill	30032	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid orange brown grey silty clay. Sparse charcoal flecks, fragments of fired clay and angular green sandstone. Pot and metal recovered.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	LC2-C4
30034	cut		Ditch. WNW-ESE alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width: 1.15m, depth: 0.45m. Cuts [30032]	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	
30035	fill	30034	1st fill of ditch. Compact mid brownish grey silty clay. Sparse angular & sub angular sandstone. Pot and bone recovered.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	C2-C4

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
30036	fill	30034	2nd fill of ditch. Moderately compact dark grey silty clay. Frequent angular sandstone, moderate charcoal flecks. Pot recovered.	Enclosure 3 / Ditch M	LC3-C4
30037	cut		ditch. N-S alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.7m, depth: 0.15m. Same as [30039].	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30038	fill	30037	Only fill of ditch. Soft light grey brown silty clay. No finds.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30039	cut		Ditch. N-S alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.5m, depth: 0.1m. Same as [30037].	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30040	fill	30039	Only fill of ditch. Soft light brown grey silty clay. No finds.	Enclosure 1 / Ditch H	
30041	cut		Ditch. E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.3m, depth: 0.1m. Same as [30043]. Possible roundhouse ditch.	Ring Ditch G	
30042	fill	30041	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid light brown sandy clay. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	RB
30043	cut		Ditch. SW-NE alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.35m, depth: 0.1m. Same as [30041].	Ring Ditch G	
30044	fill	30043	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid light brown sandy clay. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	
30045	cut		Ditch. E-W alignment. V shaped, concave base. Width: 0.45m, depth: 0.1m. Same as [30041].	Ring Ditch G	
30046	fill	30045	1st fill of ditch. Compact mid pinkish brown silty clay. Sparse charcoal flecks and small stones. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	
30047	fill	30045	2nd fill of ditch. Compact dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and stone. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	
30048	cut		Posthole. Sub circular. U shaped, concave base. Width: >0.25m, depth: 0.1m.	Pit G	
30049	fill	30048	Only fill of posthole. Compact light pinkish brown silty clay. Sparse flecks of stone. No finds.	Pit G	
30050	cut		Ring ditch. E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.6m, depth: 0.15m. Possible roundhouse ditch.	Ring Ditch G	
30051	fill	30050	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid orangey brown silty clay. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	
30052	fill	30054	2nd fill of ditch. Firm dark reddish brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal flecks. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	
30053	fill	30054	1st fill of ditch. Firm mid reddish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	
30054	cut		Ring ditch. E-W alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.5m, depth: 0.15m. Same as [30043] [30050] [30055].	Ring Ditch G	
30055	cut		Ring ditch. NE-SW alignment. U shaped, concave base. Width: 0.3m, depth: 0.08m. Same as [30043] [30050] [30054].	Ring Ditch G	
30056	fill	30055	Only fill of ditch. Compact mid orange reddish brown silty clay. Sparse charcoal flecks and angular stones. No finds.	Ring Ditch G	

APPENDIX B: POTTERY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and methodology

The pottery assemblage totals 1001 sherds (11358g), with a total EVEs value of 14.34, from 44 deposits and as unstratified finds. One sherd was recovered from a bulk soil sample and the remainder were hand-excavated. The pottery has been sorted by fabric (within context), and quantified according to sherd count/weight and rim EVEs. Where identifiable, vessel form/rim morphology was recorded. Pottery fabric codings, given in parenthesis in the text, are defined in summary in Table 10.1. Codes have been devised for the purpose of this assessment. Where possible, Roman fabrics are matched with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Late prehistoric

The Late prehistoric period, spanning the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, is represented by six unfeatured bodysherds (47g). All but one of these were residual in Period 2 (1st to 2nd century) or 3 (3rd to 4th century) features: one sherd is from unphased Pit I in Area 3. In the absence of indications of form and/or decoration, dating in the Iron Age is considered most likely for this material.

Fabric descriptions

QZ Sparse quartz, 0.5mm. Soft-fired. Hackly fracture. 1 sherd.

SS Abundant sandstone, 1-9mm; sparse quartz, 0.5-1mm. Soft/medium-fired. Smooth fracture. 1 sherd.

VES Common angular and subangular voids, 1-3mm. Soft-fired. Hackly fracture. 4 sherds.

Roman (including Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional)

The majority of pottery recovered is of Roman date (897 sherds, 10040g). A proportion (12% by weight), occurs in types regionally associated with the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition during the early to mid-1st century AD.

Fabrics

The assemblage is dominated by coarseware types, many of which were probably produced relatively locally. Greywares make up 36% of the assemblage (Table B.1), with sandy greyware (GW1) the most common ware type (21%). Black-firing sand-tempered fabrics (BS1, BS2) are also common (18%) – BS1 equates to Fabric 5 from Cirencester (Rigby 1982, 153) and TF201 in Gloucester (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/tf/TF201>). The greyware fabrics were compared to reference sherds from the 2017 excavations of a kiln at Venus Street, Congresbury, Somerset. They were found not to be similar and must have been manufactured elsewhere. Micaceous greyware fabric GW4, which was moderately well represented, is a relatively common type in the Gloucestershire Severn Vale dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) is the most common regional import, at 18% of the assemblage by weight. A small amount of limestone-tempered fabric (LS, 2%) was recovered, almost all from Period 2 Ditch A. This ditch also contained much of the Savernake grog-tempered ware (SAV GT, 4%), which was manufactured in North Wiltshire, and the sherd of Wanborough lead-glazed ware (WAN). A small amount of Severn Valley ware was present, both the typical oxidised fabric (SVW OX2, 3%) and the charcoal-tempered variety (SVW CH, 3%).

Few finewares were present – just one unfeatured bodysherd of Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware (LNV CC), made in Cambridgeshire, in addition to the sherd of Wanborough lead-glazed ware mentioned above. Continental imports were represented by seven sherds of central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2).

Forms

The limestone-tempered fabric mostly presents as globular jars with bead rims (**Figs. 10.1-2**). A large storage jar in SAV GT was retrieved from Period 2 Ditch A. Vessels occurring in Severn Valley ware are two straight-sided tankards and a narrow mouth necked jar.

Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) presents in the forms most common for this type – jars with everted rims, plain rim dishes (**Fig. 10.12**) and conical flanged bowls (**Fig. 10.13**) – as well as three flat rim dishes with grooves (e.g. **Fig. 10.14**) (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230–5). Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware forms also occur in the greyware fabrics, including dishes with plain and flat rims, and jars with everted rims. Most common in these fabrics, however, are necked jars. The vessels in black sandy fabrics (BS, BS1) are more mixed in terms of earlier and more broadly dateable types, i.e. shouldered bowls (**Figs. 10.3-6**), a globular jar with a bead rim (**Fig. 10.7**), a lid-seated jar (**Fig. 10.8**), flat rim dishes (**Figs. 10.9-10**), necked jars, a jar with an everted rim and a flagon.

The Wanborough lead-glazed ware rimsherd is from a globular beaker (**Fig. 10.11**) (Arthur 1978, Fig. 8.8) and displays scored decoration. Identifiable Samian forms are a Drag. 31 dish and a 31R bowl or 18/31R bowl/dish.

Illustration catalogue (Fig. 10)

- 1 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10006 – globular vessel with bead rim, fabric LS.
- 2 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10008 – globular vessel with angular shoulder and bead rim, fabric LS.
- 3 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10007 – shouldered, necked vessel, fabric BS.
- 4 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10007 – shouldered vessel with everted rim, fabric BS.
- 5 Period 2 Ditch A, fills 10014 and 10015 – shouldered vessel, fabric BSC.
- 6 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10014 – shouldered vessel, fabric BS.
- 7 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10007 – globular vessel with bead rim, fabric BS.
- 8 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10007 – lid seated jar, fabric BS.
- 9 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10008 – flat rim dish, fabric BS.
- 10 Period 3 Ditch C, fill 10052 – flat rim dish, fabric BS.
- 11 Period 2 Ditch A, fill 10008 – globular beaker with short, everted rim, fabric WAN (*c.f.* Walters *et al.* 1973, 67, Fig. 2.5).

- 12 Period 3 Pit D, fill 10050 – plain rim dish, fabric DOR BB1.
- 13 Period 3 Ditch M, fill 30005 – conical flanged bowl, fabric DOR BB1.
- 14 Period 3 Pit D, fill 10050 – flat rim dish with groove, fabric DOR BB1.

Chronology

Pottery from Period 2 features totals 445 sherds (5429g). Roman pottery dating to before c. 200 AD includes fabrics BS (Rigby 1982, 153), LEZ SA2 (Webster 1996, 2–3), LS, SVW CH, a straight-sided tankard in SVW OX2 (Webster 1976, 30–1) and WAN (Arthur 1978, 319). Period 3 features produced 429 sherds (4456g). Of 3rd to 4th century date are the conical flanged bowls and Seager Smith and Davies Type 3 jars with everted rims in DOR BB1 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 231–5), and jar with a similar everted rim in greyware fabric GW1. A small amount (309g, 7%) of the pottery in Period 3 features is comprised of redeposited ‘early’ types.

Post-medieval

A small amount of post-medieval pottery was recovered unstratified – six sherds, weighing 63g in total. Two fabrics are represented: glazed earthenware (GRE) of mid 16th to 18th century date and Creamware (CRM), dateable to the mid to late 18th century.

Discussion

The fabrics and forms represented in the UWE Roman pottery assemblage are consistent with a rural site of relatively low status. The low proportion of finewares (0.9% of the assemblage by count) also accords with this interpretation.

The Roman pottery assemblage compares to that from Inns Court, Bristol, c. 10km to the south, except for the Congresbury greywares. Pottery from the agricultural settlement there demonstrated activity from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional period through to the 4th century AD. Local greywares accounted for 45.2% of the assemblage, a proportion of which was ascribed to the Congresbury industry. Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware was also common, at 18.8% of the assemblage. As at UWE Sports Pitches, Severn Valley ware was unusually uncommon for a site in the Severn Valley area (2.74%) and Samian was rare (0.8%) (Burchill 2007, 60–5).

Broadly comparable is the pottery recovered from Lawrence Weston, Bristol, c. 8km west of UWE Sports Pitches (Boore 1999, 17–21). This site was also in use from the Iron Age until the end of the Romano-British period, although most of the pottery dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Here again, southeast Dorset Black-Burnished Ware was common (24%) but the greywares dominated (43%) and most were thought to have been manufactured at Congresbury. Severn Valley ware included straight-sided tankards, however, the Black-burnished ware forms are mostly later types. Finewares were poorly represented, with Oxford and New Forest colour coated wares comprising 2% of the assemblage (Sabin 1999, 37–44) and only a small amount of samian (Evans 1999, 36).

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<http://glospot.potsherd.net/tf/TF>

Table B.1: Pottery fabrics summary

Period	Fabric code (NFR Code in bold*)	Description	Count	Weight	EVEs
Late prehistoric	QZ	Quartz-tempered fabric	1	3	
	SS	Sandstone-tempered fabric	1	22	
	VES	Vesicular fabric	4	22	
<i>Subtotal</i>			6	47	
Late Iron Age/ Early Roman transition	GT	Grog-tempered fabric – handmade	53	765	0.23
	GTB	Grog-tempered fabric – wheelthrown	25	211	0.15
	GTQZ	Grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	14	233	0.21
<i>Subtotal</i>			92	1209	0.59
Roman	BBIM	Imitation Black-burnished ware	27	323	0.57
	BS1	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	145	1458	3.30
	BS2	Coarse black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	10	333	0.25
	DOR BB1	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	141	1797	2.19
	GW1	Greyware (sandy)	177	2128	3.14
	GW2	Greyware (fine)	11	53	
	GW3	Greyware (coarse)	6	52	0.12
	GW4	Greyware (micaceous)	64	624	0.75
	GW5	Greyware (with black surfaces)	111	729	1.21
	GW6	Greyware (with black inclusions)	3	18	
	LEZ SA2	Central Gaulish samian	7	124	0.11
	LVN CC	Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware	1	5	
	LS	Limestone-tempered fabric	22	157	0.24
	OXFOX	Oxford fine oxidised	1	14	
	OXI1	Oxidised fabric (sandy)	25	254	0.19
	OXI2	Oxidised fabric (fine)	5	18	
	OXI3	Oxidised fabric (fine, micaceous)	48	927	0.91
	SAV GT	Savernake Grog-tempered ware	17	401	0.08
	SOW WS	Southwest White-slipped flagon fabric	1	12	
	SVW CH	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware charcoal-tempered variant	38	350	0.05
	SVW OX2	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	34	254	0.41
	WAN	Wanborough lead-glazed ware	1	4	0.18
	WH	Whiteware (sandy)	2	6	
<i>Subtotal</i>			897	10040	13.70
Post-medieval	CRM	Creamware	2	19	0.05
	GRE	Glazed earthenware	4	44	
<i>Subtotal</i>			6	63	0.05
Total			1001	11358	14.34

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection

APPENDIX C: WORKED STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY

A complete upper rotary quern was recovered from the terminus of ditch 30012 (30013, Fig. 1). It is the only item of worked stone recovered from the site (a fragment of ironstone from context 10023 is unworked). The quern is of Roman form, relatively thin with a slightly concave grinding surface and tapering in thickness towards the centre. It has a blind lateral handle socket. Two slots either side of the eye suggest it was tentered with a rynd chase, allowing for more control of the spacing between the stones.

The petrography of the quern is finer-grained than typical for querns and comes from the lower Old Red Sandstone. Such a stone was widely used for roofing, whilst querns of Old Red Sandstone were typically manufactured from the coarser sandstones and conglomerates of the Upper Old Red Sandstone (Shaffrey 2006). The quern is complete and therefore has not been thin-sectioned to confirm provenance but in hand specimen it appears consistent with rock seen in the extensive exposures at Portishead.

Analysis of 5000 rotary querns in the author's database suggests that fewer than 5% of rotary querns are recovered from archaeological contexts in a complete (>95%) state. This is probably largely due to the practice of breaking querns up (Heslop 2008). It is also worth noting that although it is common practice to refer to such findings as 'complete', they actually represent only one half of the original object.

This quern had been placed right way up in the terminus of a ditch. Since it seems unlikely that it was placed in the ditch for storage, with the aim of collecting it at a later date, it can only be interpreted as a placed deposit. Complete querns from stratified archaeological contexts are unusual, and of the relatively small number from the south of England, a tiny proportion have been found in ditches. Complete querns are significantly more likely to have been placed in pits. The only parallel of a complete quern from a Roman ditch terminus known to the author is a recently excavated example from Hinkley Point (Shaffrey 2019) on the north Somerset coast. It is undoubtedly the case that the placement of this quern in the terminus of this ditch was a significant act and deliberate act and it should be considered in the light of any other placed deposits on the site.

Catalogue

Upper rotary quern (Figure 1). Lower Old Red Sandstone, ORS. Fine-grained grey-green micaceous sandstone. Complete. With blind lateral handle socket - slightly wedge shaped with rounded end measuring 80mm long x 29-42mm wide x 20mm deep. Quern is neatly pecked all over including on what is either a damaged edge or an indication that the quern was made from a less than perfect stone. Tapered in thickness with straight vertical edges and gently rounded top. Pecked but slightly worn grinding surface, especially towards the edges. Eye has two pronounced slots on either side of it, presumably part of a rynd chase. Measures 380mm diameter on grinding surface x 45mm thick - 55mm high at centre but 25mm thick. Weight 5.3 kg. Ra.30. Ditch 30012 (fill 30013).

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APPENDIX D: METAL ITEMS BY KATIE MARSDEN

A small metalwork assemblage (14 items) was recovered, comprising five items of lead alloy, five of iron and four of copper alloy. Half of the group derives from ditches and were recovered as unstratified finds. The condition is variable, with the iron displaying heavy corrosion and the copper and lead alloy objects being generally in a better condition.

Only nails are represented in the iron group. Three are a hand-forged type with square shanks and flattened heads, typical of Roman (and later) nails, but consistent with Manning's Roman Type 1b (1985). Two nails recovered by bulk soil sample of ditch 30034 (fill 30036) are much smaller and could be hobnails or studs.

The lead alloy group, all recovered as unstratified items, comprises waste fragments that cannot be closely dated. Similarly, an item of copper alloy waste was recovered from ditch 10018 (fill 10016). A copper alloy strip, recovered as an unstratified item, is fragmentary and cannot be closely identified to form or date.

The remainder of the group comprises two copper alloy coins, both unstratified items (Fig. 11).

1. *Nummus* of Crispus. *Obv*: CRISPVS NOBIL C (diademed head, draped bust right) *Rev*: BEAT TRANQLITAS (Altar inscribed VOT/IS/XX, globe above). Mint of London. RIC Vol. VII, no. 274. 323-4 AD. Diameter 26.8mm; thickness 3.8mm; weight 12g. Unstratified.
2. *Nummus* of Gratian. *Obv*: [DN GRATI]ANVS AVG [...] (helmeted head, cuirassed bust left) *Rev*: [GLORIA NO]VIS (Emperor standing holding standard and shield). Mint of Arles. 364-78 AD. Diameter 26.8mm; thickness 3.8mm; weight 12g. Unstratified.

Summary

The metalwork group is small and interpretations for site use are consequently limited. Where stratified objects are present, a Roman date is suggested.

References

- Manning, W.H. 1982 *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* London British Museum Publications Ltd.
- Sutherland, C.H.V. and Carson, R.A.G. 1966 *Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. VII Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337* Spink and Son Ltd., London

APPENDIX E: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

A heavily abraded fragment (93g) from an imbrex (a type of curved Roman roofing tile) was recovered from palaeochannel 607.

A total of six fragments of fired/burnt clay (95g) was retrieved from two deposits and as unstratified finds. All are soft to medium fired and orange in colour. Two fragments present in a micaceous fabric containing red ironstones and the remainder are sandy. The three sandy fragments from Period 3 (3rd to 4th century) Enclosure 4/Ditch C feature one smoothed surface. Two of the fragments join and on these the smoothed surface is curving. These fragments from Ditch C appear most likely to derive from an object, such as a loomweight. The rest of the fired clay fragments are amorphous and do not display any features which might indicate original form or function.

APPENDIX F: METALWORKING DEBRIS BY DAVID DUNGWORTH

Introduction

The metalworking debris submitted for assessment was recovered during archaeological recording works undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on Land to the south of Filton Road, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire (approximate NGR ST 63211 78054). The excavation revealed evidence for a Roman rural settlement (enclosure ditches and pits).

Methods

All the material submitted for assessment was examined visually and recording following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The material was weighed, and selected fragments were photographed

Results

Table F.1. Summary of metalworking debris (for abbreviations, see the text below)

Context	DIS	TAP	TAP/FLOW	NDFe	VCL	ORE	All
804			2299	149			2448
2009		890		973	549		2412
10016						136	136
20008	945				139		1084
30010						112	112
30013					302		302
30015				31			31
30018				25.1			25.1
All	945	890	2299	1178.1	990	248	6550.1

The industrial debris from Land south of Filton Road comprises just over 6.5kg of metalworking debris (Table F.1). Most of the material can be positively identified as deriving from iron smelting. The slags recovered include both tapped and non-tapped specimens. While tapped slags are easily distinguished by their characteristic flow texture (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 16), non-tapped slags come in a wide variety of sizes and shapes (eg Historic England 2015, Figures 14 and 15; Dungworth 2011). The non-tapped slags from UWE18 include dense iron silicates (Figure F.1). Dense iron silicates (DIS) have most commonly been associated with non-tapping iron smelting (eg Starley 1998). The examples from Thorpe Lea Nurseries tended to be irregular in shape, sometimes with large charcoal impressions and sometimes clearly fragments of larger masses of uncertain shape. Nevertheless, all DIS is characterised by a near absence of porosity and, as a result, appears to be relatively dense. While irregularly shaped DIS fragments are known from the Land south of Filton Road, the most striking example (Figure F.1) comprises slightly less than half of a plano-convex mass of slag. The under-surface is relatively smooth with some contact reaction (presumably while hot) with a ceramic lining. The upper surface is irregular and shows no obvious signs of flow. The dense nature of the slag suggests that as it formed its current shape, it was sufficiently fluid that any air bubbles were able to escape. The shape and size of this piece of slag suggest that it formed within the base of a furnace during a smelt.



Figure F.1. Plano-convex dense iron silicate (DIS) recovered from context [20008]



Figure F.2. Tap slag from context [2009]

Slags with more apparent indications of flow during solidification were also recovered. The slag from context [2009] comprises slag which has flowed outside the furnace and (leaving aside the possibility of spontaneous and accidental leaking of slag from a furnace) was probably deliberately tapped from the furnace (Figure F.2). Other slag was recovered from context [804] which displayed less dramatic flow textures in the surface morphology (Figures F.3 and 4).



Figure F.3. TAP/FLOW slag from context [842]



Figure F.4. TAP/FLOW slag from context [842]

The assemblage also included some non-diagnostic ironworking slags, that is fragments of ironworking slag (fayalitic) which lack any diagnostic surface morphology that would allow a distinction to be made between smelting and smithing.

The recovery of relatively thick fragments of vitrified ceramic lining with a characteristic reduced-fired and partially vitrified inner surface and an oxidised-fired outer surface (Figure F.5) suggests the construction and use of a furnace nearby.

The final category of material examined comprised fragments of iron-rich rock which could represent the ore used in iron smelting. Both examples appeared to be in an 'as mined' condition, with no evidence of having been roasted or broken up into smaller fragments.



Figure F.5. Vitrified ceramic lining from context [30013]

Conclusions

The metalworking residues recovered from land south of Filton Road provide positive evidence for the primary production (smelting) of iron. The presence of tapped and non-tapped slags leaves some doubt as to the exact nature of the bloomery iron smelting procedure employed. It is possible that both tapping and non-tapping bloomery processes were employed (possibly at the same time and, equally possibly, sequentially). It is also possible that a single bloomery iron smelting procedure was used which relied on elements of both tapping and non-tapping.

References

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APPENDIX G: OTHER FINDS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Shale

A fragmentary, undecorated shale armlet (Ra. 2, 3g) (**Fig. 11,1**) was recovered from Period 3 (3rd to 4th century) Enclosure 4/Ditch C. Almost half of the armlet survives, and the internal diameter is 48mm. It is oval (upright) in cross-section, measuring 5mm in height and 6mm in width. It appears to have been made for a child, due to the small size.

This form appears to have been the most common during the Roman period. For example, at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, Dorset fragments of 70 shale bracelets were recorded, most of which were undecorated and oval (upright) or circular in cross-section (Mills 1993, 140). Only six of these (9%) measured 50mm or less in diameter (*ibid.*, 141–5). Of the 77 shale bracelets recovered from excavations at Silchester, Hampshire 64% were undecorated and most of these are oval (upright) or circular in section (Lawson 1976, 248–52).

References

Lawson, A. J. 1976 'Shale and Jet Objects from Silchester.' *Archaeologia* **105**, 241–75

Mills, J. M. 1993 'Shale and Jet', in Woodward, P. J. *et al.* 1993, 139–45

Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H. 1993 *Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981–4*. Dorchester. Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society

Glass

A total of four glass fragments/items (6.3g) was recorded from the excavation. Two fragments were recovered unstratified – one fragment of green window glass and the other deriving from a dark-green vessel. The latter is most likely from a wine/spirits bottle of post-medieval date.

Ra. 1 is a square-sectioned bead (0.2g) made of opaque blue/green glass, retrieved from Period 3 (3rd to 4th century) Enclosure 4/Ditch C. This type of bead is thought to be 3rd to 4th century in date (Guido 1978, 96, Fig. 37). It is 6mm long and 3mm square with a 1mm perforation.

A second bead (0.1g) was recovered from a bulk soil sample from Period 3 Enclosure 3/Ditch M. This belongs to Guido's Group 6 (viii), i.e. small, undecorated annular beads and is dark blue in colour. It measures 3mm in diameter and the perforation is 1mm across. According to Guido such beads are rare and may be of Iron Age or Roman date (*ibid.*, 65–6).

References

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

Lithics

Five worked flints were recorded from four deposits and unstratified. They comprise two flakes, one blade and two fragments from blades or bladelets. The latter are defined as blades measuring <12mm in width. Both fragments are 10mm wide, however, it is not possible to determine whether this represents the maximum width of the complete object.

Bladelets typically represent Mesolithic debitage and blade technology was in use during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The flakes, however, are not chronologically diagnostic. Although clearly residual, this small lithics assemblage demonstrates activity in the area during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

APPENDIX H: ANIMAL BONE BY ANDY CLARKE

Animal bone amounting to four fragments (82g) was recovered from ditch deposits 712, 20007 and 30013. Artefactual material dating to Period 2 and Period 3 was also recovered from these deposits. The material was highly fragmented and only moderately well preserved. However, it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).

Period 2: Early to Mid Roman (1st to 2nd century AD)

A single fragment (3g) was recovered from deposit 20007, the fill of ditch 20006. It was not identifiable beyond the level of sheep-sized mammal.

Period 3: Mid to Late Roman (2nd to 4th century AD)

Three fragments (79g) were recovered from deposit 712 and 30013, the fills of ditches 777 and 30012. Cattle was identified from a fragmented mandible, while sheep/goat and horse were each identified from single molar teeth. No cut or chop marks relating to butchery practice were present. The presence of the three major domestic species is to be expected in an assemblage of this period but the low recovery of identified fragments limits any inference that can be made about the assemblage.

Table H.1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	MM	Total	Weight (g)
Period 2 - Early to Mid Roman							
20006	20007				1	1	3
Period 3 - Mid to Late Roman							
711	712	1				1	62
30012	30013		1	1		2	17
Total		1	1	1	1	4	
Weight		62	3	14	3	82	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse;

APPENDIX I: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SHEILA BOARDMAN

Introduction

Two samples (six and 20 litres in volume) were examined for wood charcoal and charred plant remains. Sample 30 was from fill 30016 of pit 30017, associated with Enclosure 1, Ditch H, assigned to Period 2 (Early-Mid Roman). Sample 31 was from fill 30036 of ditch 30034, part of Enclosure 3, Ditch M. The latter is assigned to Period 3 (Mid-Late Roman) and there is a spot date of late 3rd to 4th century AD for context 30036. It was hoped the wood charcoal and charred plant remains would provide evidence for the composition of local woodlands and how these were exploited, and for the crops grown and processed locally during the Roman period.

Methods

The samples were processed by standard flotation methods with flots collected in sieves with mesh sizes of 1mm and 0.25mm, and the residues on 0.5mm meshes. The unsorted flots, wood charcoal remains sorted from the greater than 2mm residues and unsorted (<2 mm) residue fractions were submitted for investigation. The greater than 1mm flots were dry-sieved at 2 mm and 60 – 108 charcoal fragments were extracted for identification. Individual charcoal fragments (from the flots and residues) were fractured by hand and sorted into groups based on features observed in transverse section, at magnifications of x10 - x40. These were then fractured along their radial and tangential planes and examined at magnifications of up to x400 using a Lomo Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope. Identifications were carried out using keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), and by comparison with modern slide reference material. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

All the (greater than 0.25mm) flots and fractions of the (greater than 0.5mm) residues were sorted for charred plant remains. The plant remains were compared to modern seed reference material and standard manuals and keys, including Jacomet (2006), Andeberg (1994), Berggren (1981) and Cappers et al (2006). Nomenclature for the cereals follows Zohary et al (2012), and nomenclature and habitat information for the other species follows Stace (2010).

Results

Wood charcoal

The following taxa were identified in these samples. Full results are listed by sample in Table I:1.

Rosaceae

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

Subfamily Prunoideae – *Prunus spinosa* type, blackthorn type; *Prunus* sp., blackthorn/ cherry.

Fagaceae

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

Betulaceae

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

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex aquifolium L., holly.

Charred plant remains

These included grains of emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oats (*Avena* sp.), plus a few hulled wheat chaff fragments (glume bases, rachis internodes) and seeds and fruits of a small range wild species (Table 1:2), most of which are found to today in arable fields or other disturbed habitats.

Discussion and Conclusions

Wood charcoal

Only oak (*Quercus*) timber, largely from sapwood, was identified in sample 30 from pit 30017. This may indicate that the fuel wood here was collected from short lived trees and/or branch wood. Sample 31 from ditch section 30034 was also dominated by oak sapwood but a couple of heartwood and six roundwood fragments were present. The roundwood fragments had 3-6 surviving growth rings but lacked pith or bark, so their original ages are unknown. The other taxa were each represented by seven or fewer charcoal fragments. They include hawthorn group (*Pomoideae*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus*) and birch (*Betula*). Most *Pomoideae* fragments came from narrow roundwood (with 3-4 growth rings, without pith or bark). This may indicate the presence of more shrubby forms of some *Pomoideae* taxa, e.g. hawthorn (*Crataegus*) or crab-apple (*Malus*), which are found today in hedgerows or scrub as well as woodlands/woodland edges. The hazel, blackthorn/cherry and birch were all from timbers. The presence of birch may hint at local woodland regeneration or the collection of fuel wood from heathland. There were also single fragments of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) type, alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), the latter from roundwood. Blackthorn is another hedgerow/scrub species, and the presence of alder hints that damper areas also may have been exploited for fuel wood.

All of the woody taxa from the Filton Road site are known from other sites in the region (Smith 2002; Meen and Boardman 2018). The dominance of oak in the small assemblage here would appear to indicate that this was the preferred wood fuel. The presence of mostly immature timber (and roundwood) may indicate that mature timbers and trees (with heartwood) were in short supply. Alternatively, these may have been reserved for more important purposes (buildings, as cremation and industrial fuels and so on). While most of the non-oak taxa may have grown in light oak woodlands, a range of other possible habitats were tentatively indicated, including hedgerows or scrub (hawthorn group, blackthorn), damp woodland or riverine areas (alder), and areas of regenerating woodland or heathlands (birch). Detailed work on the Roman period phases at Kingshill South, Cirencester, around 30 miles north east of the Filton Road site, has revealed two distinct groups of wood charcoal samples (Meen and Boardman 2018). Oak rich samples came from a cremation, and buildings and features associated with specialised (cf. industrial) activities. The ditches and other features which produced more mixed charcoal remains were, in general, located well away from the main buildings. Here, no one taxa dominated individual samples but hawthorn group and blackthorn charcoal were both strongly represented. The more mixed samples may point to selection of easily available local resources for domestic use, rather than more organised fuel wood selection for specific purposes. Other remains in the Kingshill samples with more mixed charcoal taxa appeared to support the hypothesis of largely domestic waste (Meen and Boardman 2018). Unfortunately, with just two samples from the Filton Road site, it was not possible to ascertain whether specific fuel woods were collected for particular purposes, or indeed whether some were brought to this site from further afield.

Charred plant remains

The samples had a mixture of cereal species, represented by small quantities of grain and some chaff, plus a few seeds of probable weeds of cultivation. The main cereals appear to be spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Some emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) may be present among the emmer/spelt wheat grains and chaff in sample 31 from ditch section 30034. Emmer chaff (spikelet forks and glume bases) dominated one

Middle Roman sample from Kingshill South, Cirencester, so this may have continued as a minor crop in the area during the Roman period (Boardman 2018). One or two oat/possible oat (*Avena* sp./cf. *Avena* sp.) grains were present in sample 31, but without the chaff (floret bases) it was impossible to say whether these were from the wild or cultivated species. The plant remains in sample 31 most likely represent waste from small-scale crop processing, related to spelt grain de-husking and cleaning (parching/pounding, winnowing/sieving, handpicking), possibly mixed with material from cooking accidents or spillages. The material in sample 30 from pit 30017 may relate to grain cleaning or food preparation, but wheat remains were absent. Once charred, this material was dumped in the pit and ditch, together with other hearth refuse, including wood charcoal (see above).

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Table I:1 – Charcoal identifications

Context No.		30016	30036
Feature No.		30017	30034
Feature type		Pit	Ditch
Feature label		Enc. 1, Ditch H	Enc. 3, Ditch M
Sample No.		30	31
Period		2	3
Volume of soil (litres)		6	21
Rosaceae			
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> type	blackthorn type	-	1
<i>Prunus</i>	blackthorn/cherry	-	3
Pomoideae*	hawthorn group	-	5r
cf. Pomoideae	cf. hawthorn group	-	2r
Fagaceae			
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	55sh	78sr(h)
Betulaceae			
<i>Betula</i>	birch	-	2
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	alder	-	1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	-	5
Aquifoliaceae			
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	holly	-	1r
Indet. charcoal		5b	10rb
Fragments analysed		60	108
KEY: *Pomoideae may include <i>Malus</i> (apple), <i>Crataegus</i> (hawthorn) & <i>Sorbus</i> (rowan, service, whitebeam) species. C - century. Counts inc. h - heartwood, s - sapwood, r - roundwood, bark - bark.			

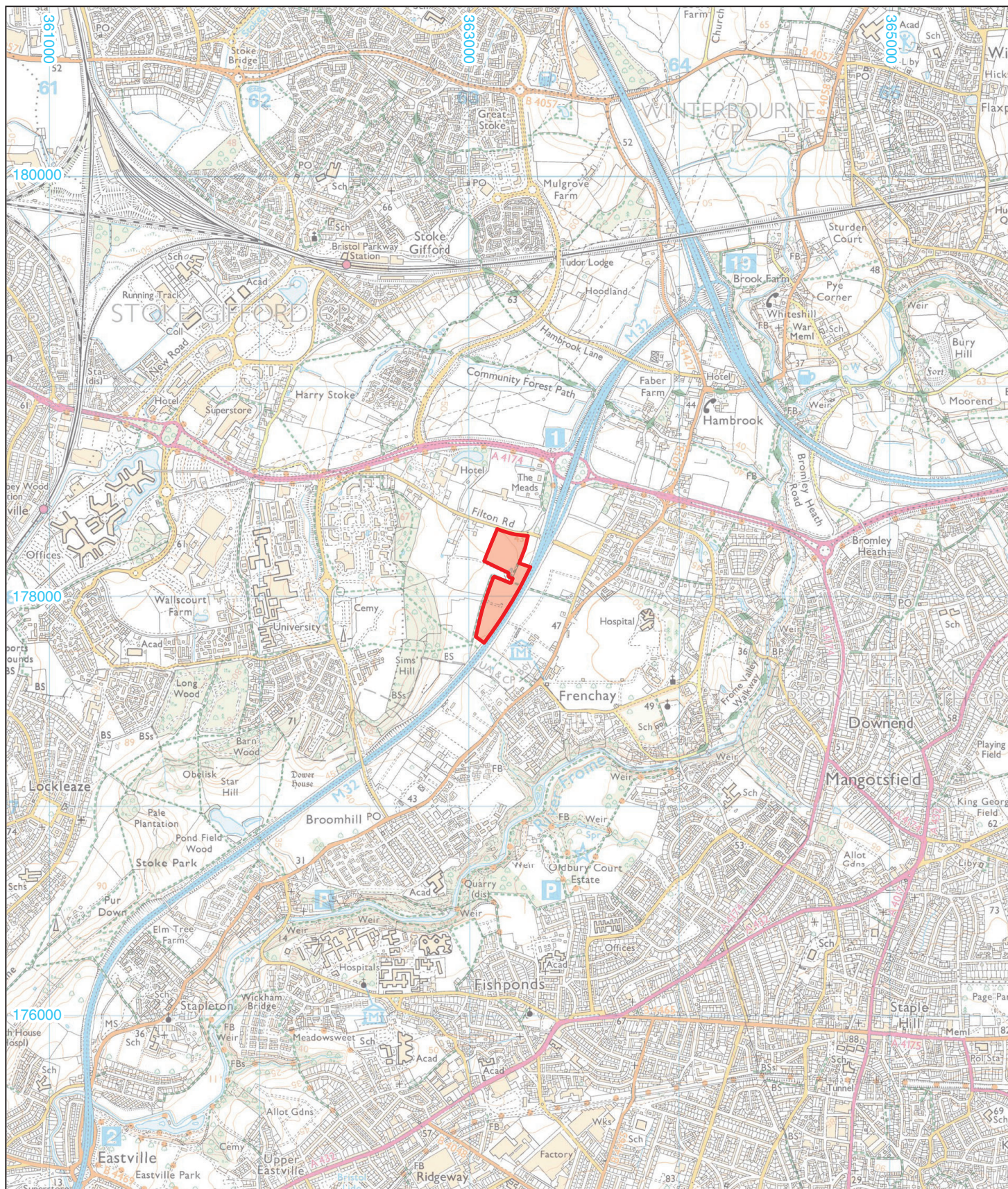
Table I:2 – Charred plant identifications

Context No.		30016	30036
Feature No.		30017	30034
Feature type		Pit	Ditch
Feature label		Enc. 1, Ditch H	Enc. 3, Ditch M
Sample No.		30	31
Period		2	3
Volume of soil processed (litres)			
Cereal grain			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled	3	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley	1	1
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oats		1
cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	cf. oats		1
<i>Avena</i> sp./ <i>Bromus</i> sp.	oat/brome grass		2F
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt wheat		9
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat		1
Cerealina	indet. cereal	1+2F	3+1F
Chaff & straw			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	spelt, glume base		2
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> L.	cf. spelt, glume base		1
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt, glume base		9+Fs
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	emmer/spelt, rachis internode		1
Wild species			
<i>Vicia</i> sp./ <i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	vetch/wild pea	1F	1F
<i>Melilotus</i> sp./ <i>Medicago</i> sp./ <i>Trifolium</i> sp.	melilot/medick/clover		1
Fabaceae	pea family		1
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	fat hen	1	
Poaceae	grass family		1F
Indeterminate	seed/fruit	1F	1+Fs
Quantifiable items		6	29.5
KEY: F - fragment(s)			

APPENDIX J: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land to the south of Filton Road, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire
Short description	<p>A programme of archaeological works was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March and April 2018 at land to the south of Filton Road, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire. A trial trench evaluation of twenty nine trenches preceded archaeological excavation of three areas centred on the Roman features identified during the evaluation.</p> <p>The excavation identified two phases of peripheral settlement activity between the 1st and 4th centuries AD, including enclosures, field boundary ditches, the remains of a ring ditch associated with a roundhouse and a palaeochannel which predated the Roman activity. Evidence of deliberate ground consolidation between the enclosures and the course of the palaeochannel is potentially related to stock management.</p> <p>The artefact assemblages from the excavation were consistent with a low status rural farmstead, with a small amount of regional or imported pottery types, mostly Dorset black-burnished ware and Gaulish samian. Slag retrieved from a ditch fill is indicative of potential iron smelting in the vicinity.</p> <p>Small amounts of residual worked flint and late Iron Age pottery suggested that the wider landscape was settled in the prehistoric period, although no features pre-dating the Roman period were identified during the works.</p>
Project dates	
Project type	Evaluation Excavation
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (AS 2018)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land to the south of Filton Road, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire, BS16 1BX
Study area (M ² /ha)	6 ha
Site co-ordinates	ST 63211 78054
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	South Gloucestershire Council

Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ring Ditch: Undated Enclosures: Roman	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Rotary quernstone: Roman	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives BRSMG: 2018/27	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		Ceramics, worked stone, metalwork
Paper		Context records, plans, matrices, report
Digital		Database, digital photos, report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land to the south of Filton Road, Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire: Excavation Report</i> . typescript report 18557		



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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the south of Filton Road,
Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

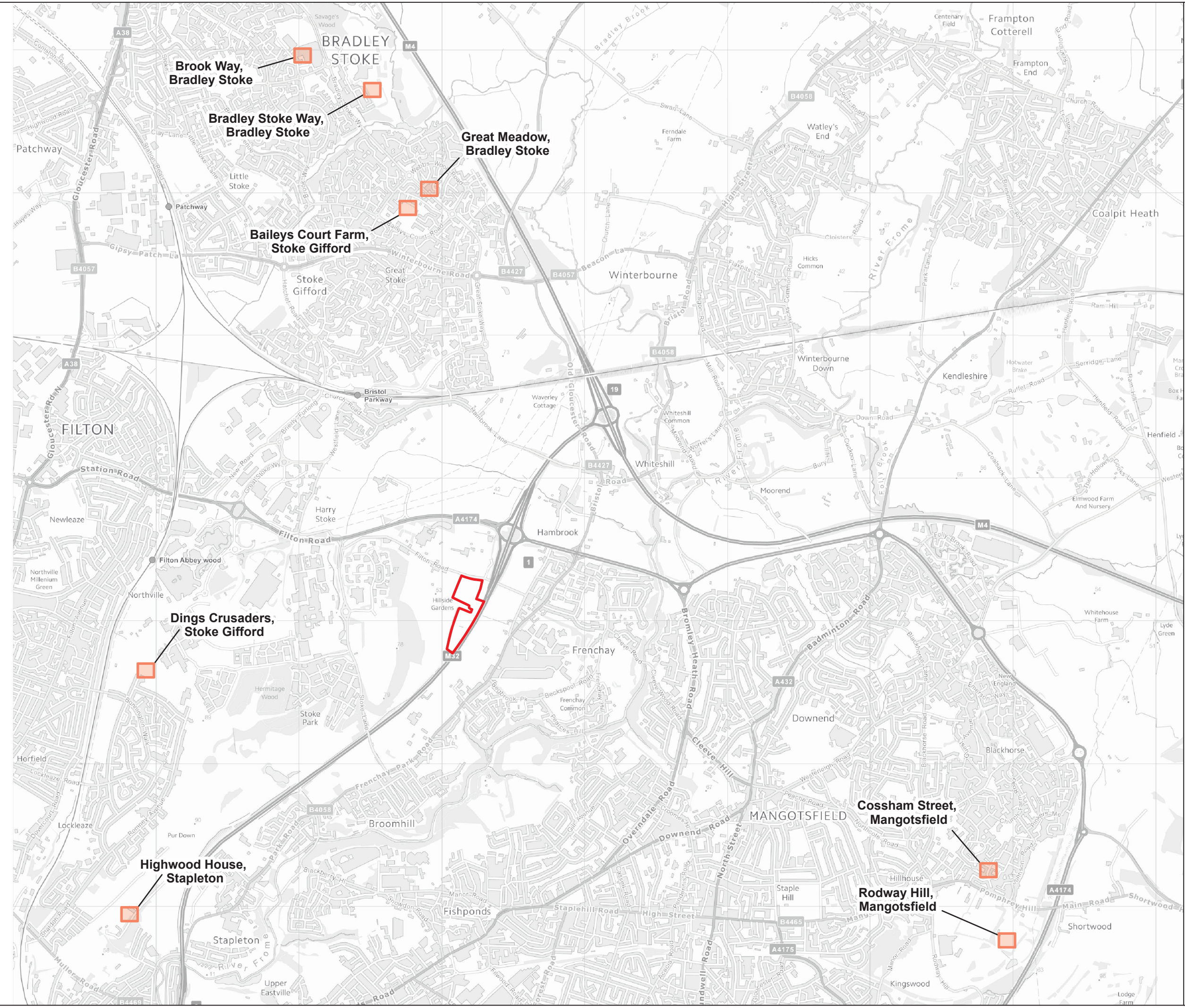
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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY EE
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY TB
PROJECT NO. 9274
DATE 24/10/2018
SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



-  Site boundary
-  Other archaeological sites

0 1:25,000 1km

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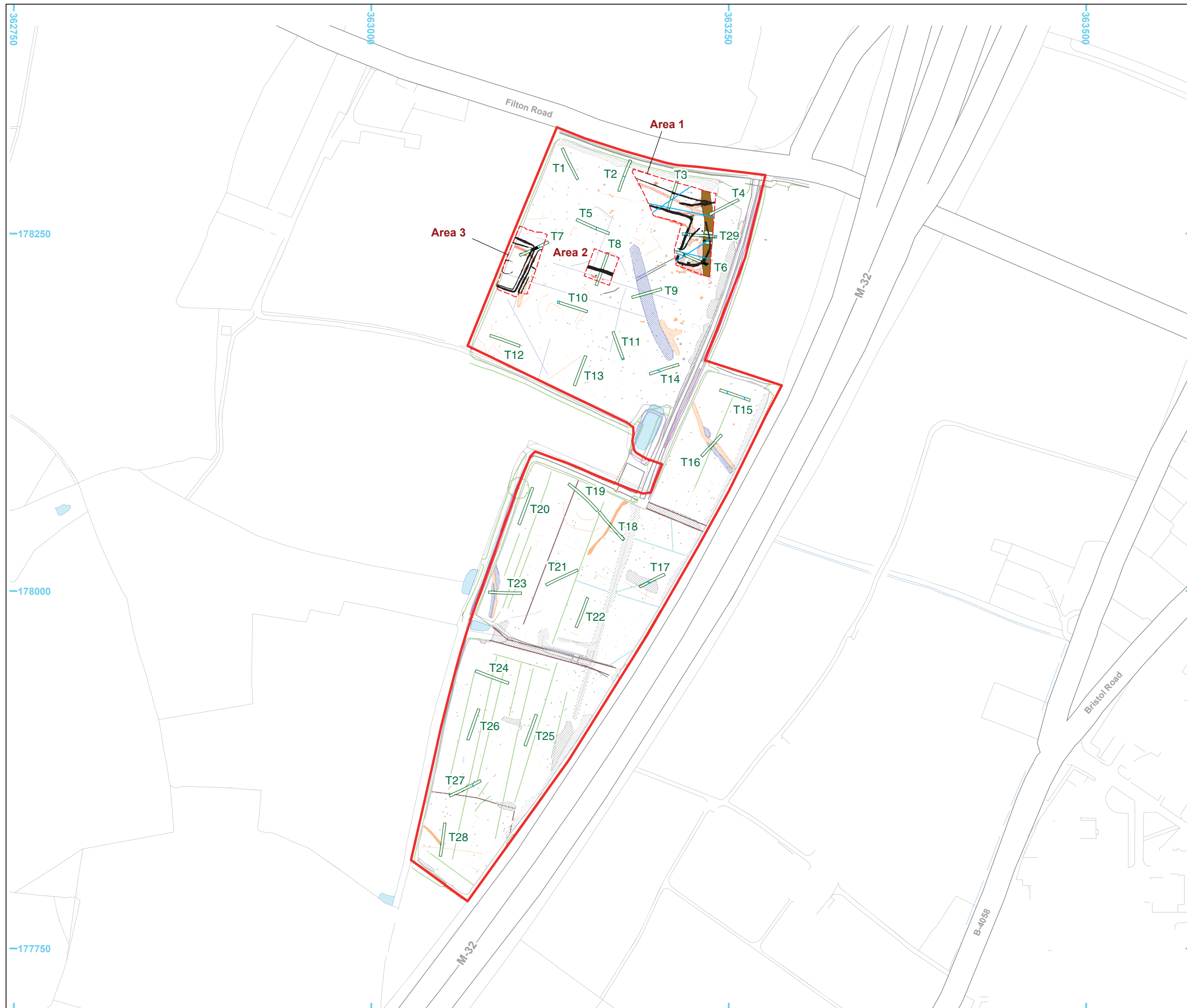


Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the south of Filton Road,
Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
**Site location in relation to other
excavated Roman sites in the vicinity**



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Palaeochannel
- Post-medieval/modern field drain

Geophysical Survey Results
by Archaeological Surveys Ltd :

- Positive linear anomaly:
- cut feature of archaeological potential
 - possible ditch-like feature
 - formed field boundary
 - possible land drain
- Negative linear anomaly:
- material of low magnetic susceptibility
 - vehicle rut
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Discrete positive response:
- cut feature of archaeological potential
 - possible pit-like feature
- Positive anomaly:
- magnetically enhanced material of archaeological potential
 - magnetically enhanced material
- Negative anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoelement / ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly
pipeline / cable / service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

0 1:2,500 100m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the south of Filton Road,
Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
**The site, showing archaeological
features, evaluation trenches and
geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	9274	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/10/2018	3
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:2,500	



Drone photograph of the site under excavation, facing south-west (provided courtesy of Verde Recreo Ltd)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 24/10/2018
APPROVED BY TB SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

4



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench

- Phase 1 - Geology (palaeochannel)
- Phase 2 - Early-mid Roman
- Phase 3 - Mid-late Roman
- Phase 4 - Post-medieval to Modern
- Unphased

0 1:750 25m

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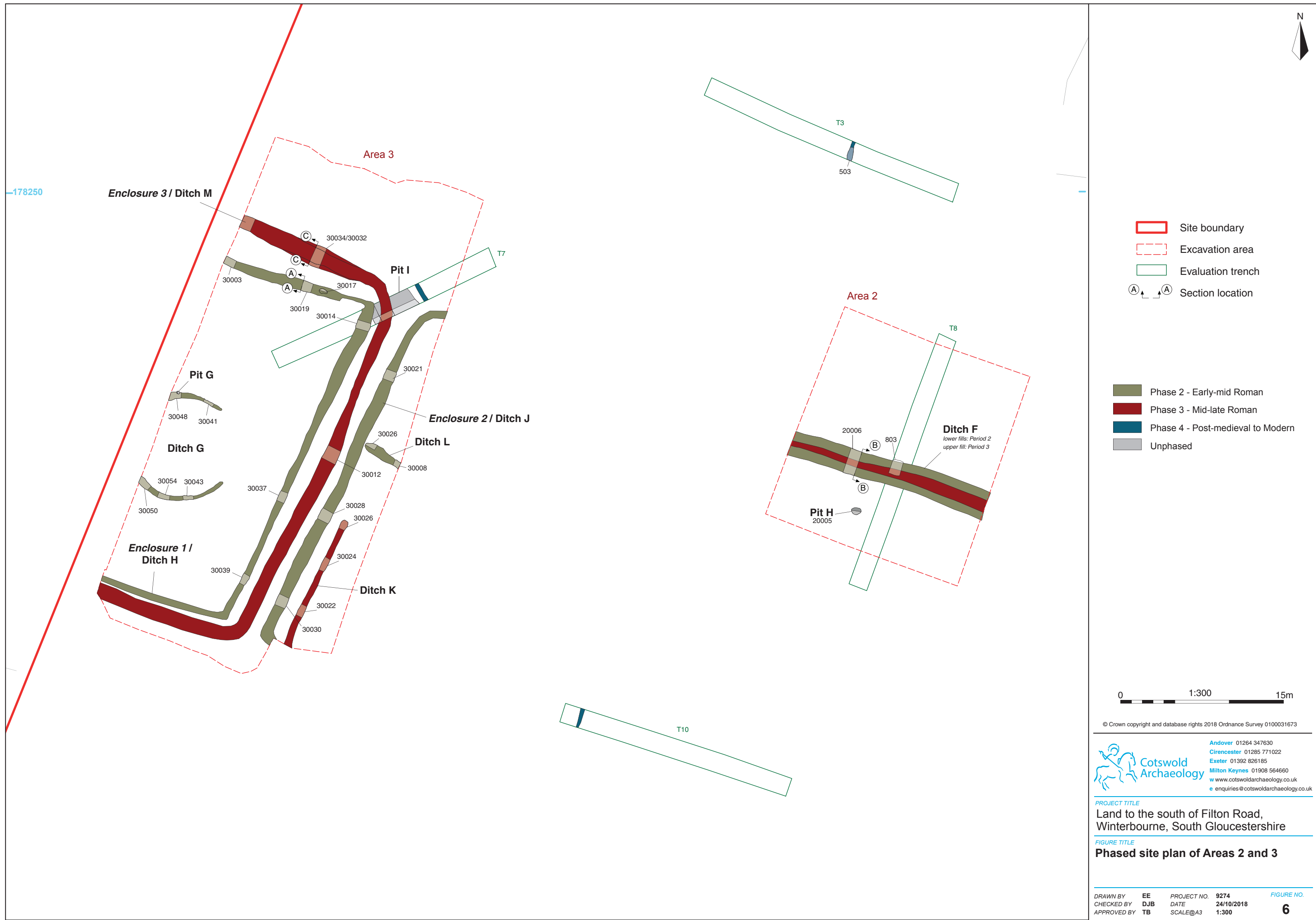


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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the south of Filton Road,
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FIGURE TITLE
**Phased site plan of the northern part of
the development area**



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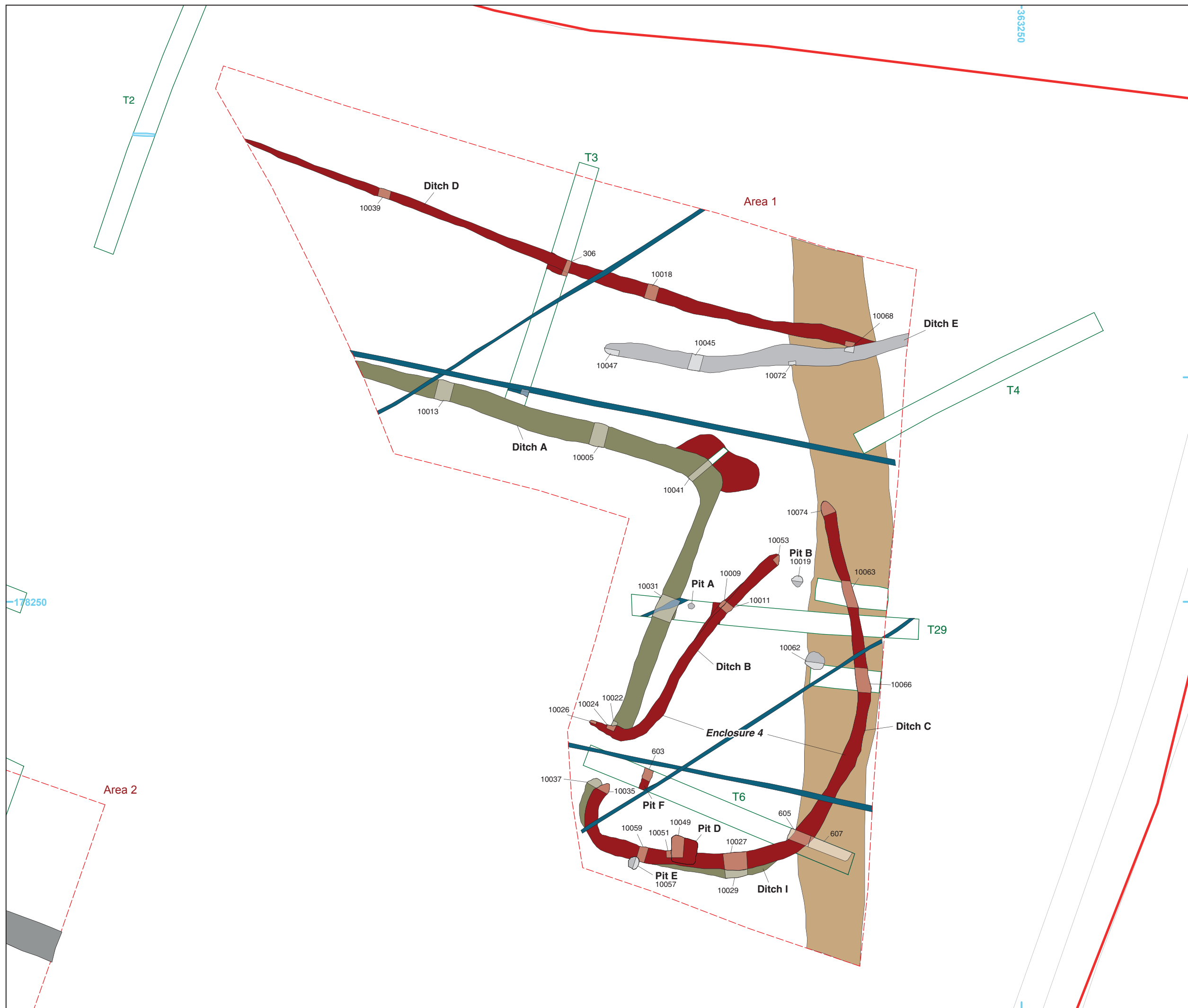
PROJECT TITLE

Land to the south of Filton Road,
Winterbourne, South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

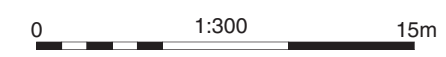
Phased site plan of Areas 2 and 3

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	9274	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/10/2018	
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:300	6



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench

- Phase 1 - Geology (palaeochannel)
- Phase 2 - Early-mid Roman
- Phase 3 - Mid-late Roman
- Phase 4 - Post-medieval to Modern
- Unphased



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PROJECT TITLE
Land to the south of Filton Road,
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FIGURE TITLE
Phased site plan of Area 1

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/10/2018	7
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:300	



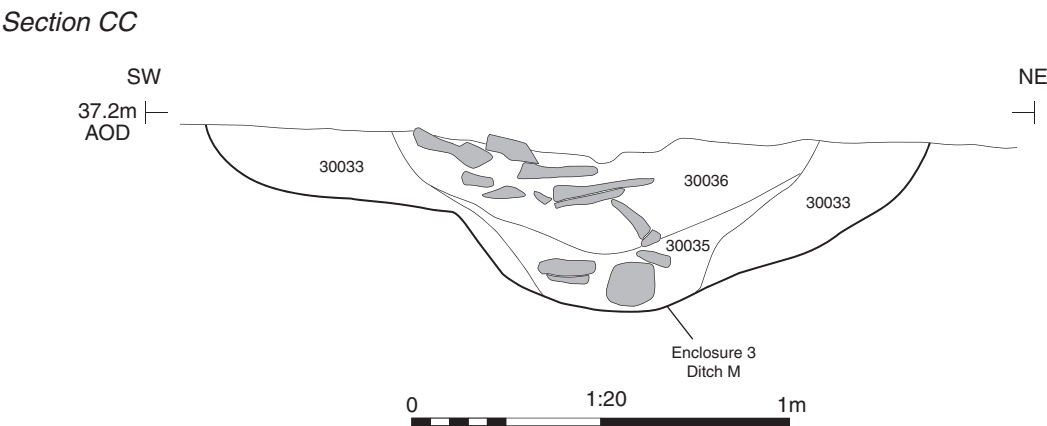
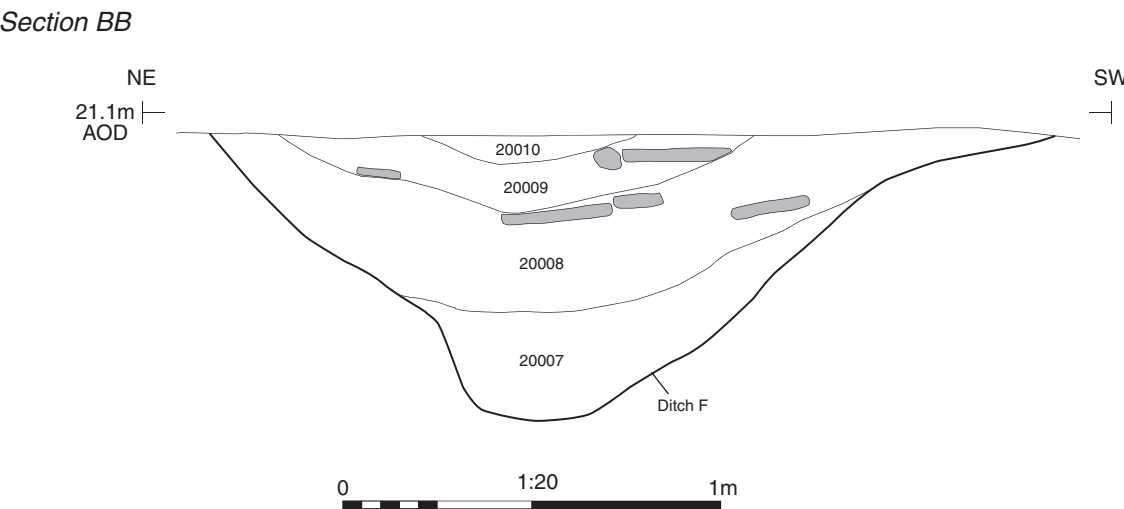
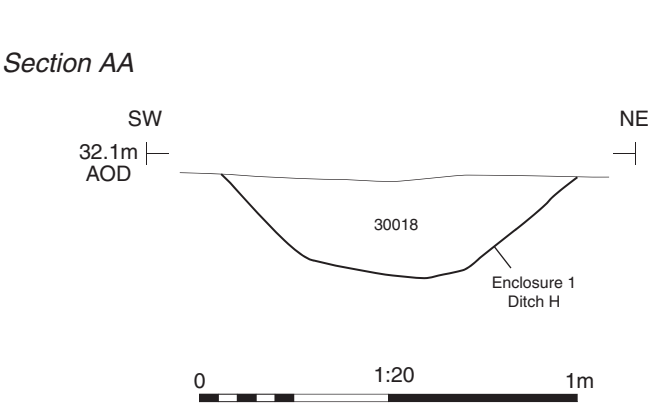
Enclosure 1, Ditch H, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Ditch F, looking south-east (1m scale)



Enclosure 3, Ditch M, looking north-west (1m scale)





Complete quern-stone within Ditch M, facing south (0.3m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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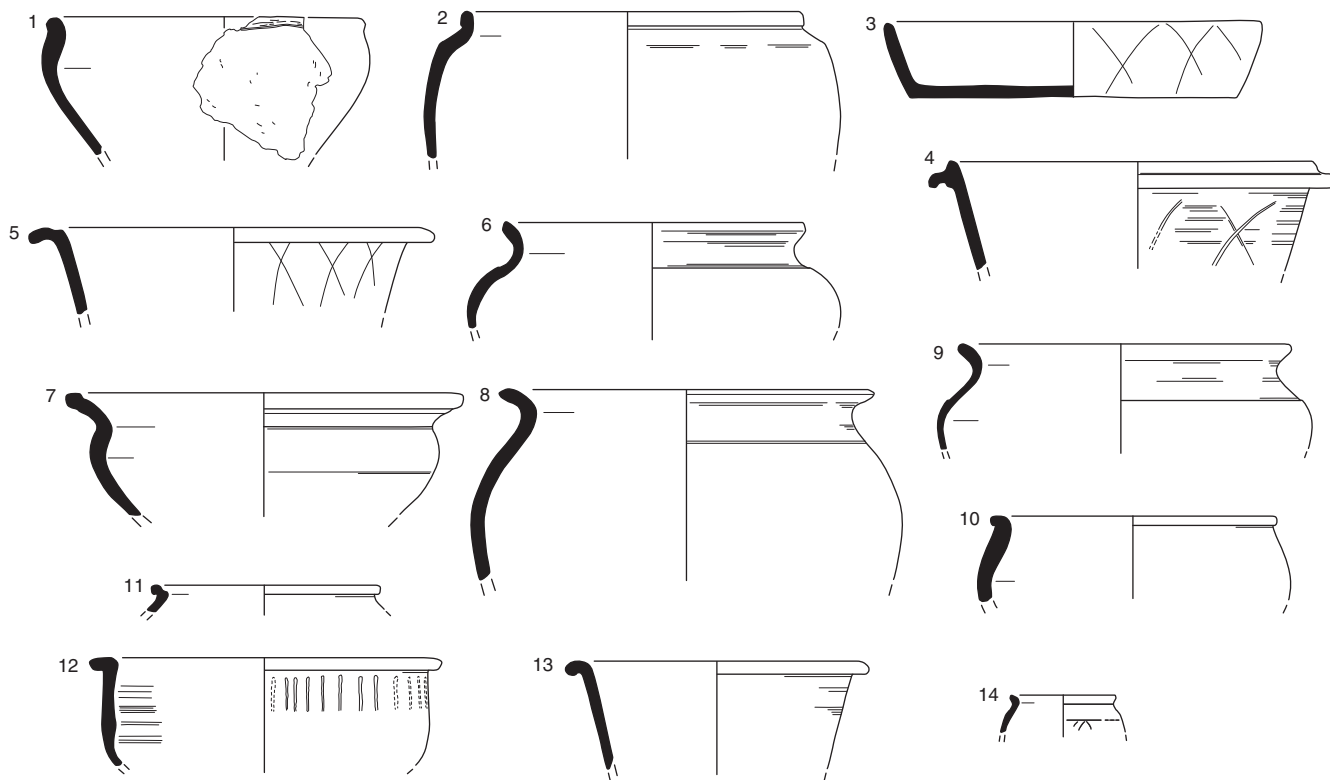
FIGURE TITLE

Quern-stone photograph

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APPROVED BY TB SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

9



0 1:4 250mm



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PROJECT TITLE

Land to the south of Filton Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

Pottery

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FIGURE NO.

10



0 2:1 20mm



0 2:1 20mm



0 2:1 20mm



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PROJECT TITLE

Land to the south of Filton Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

Finds photographs

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FIGURE NO.

11

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