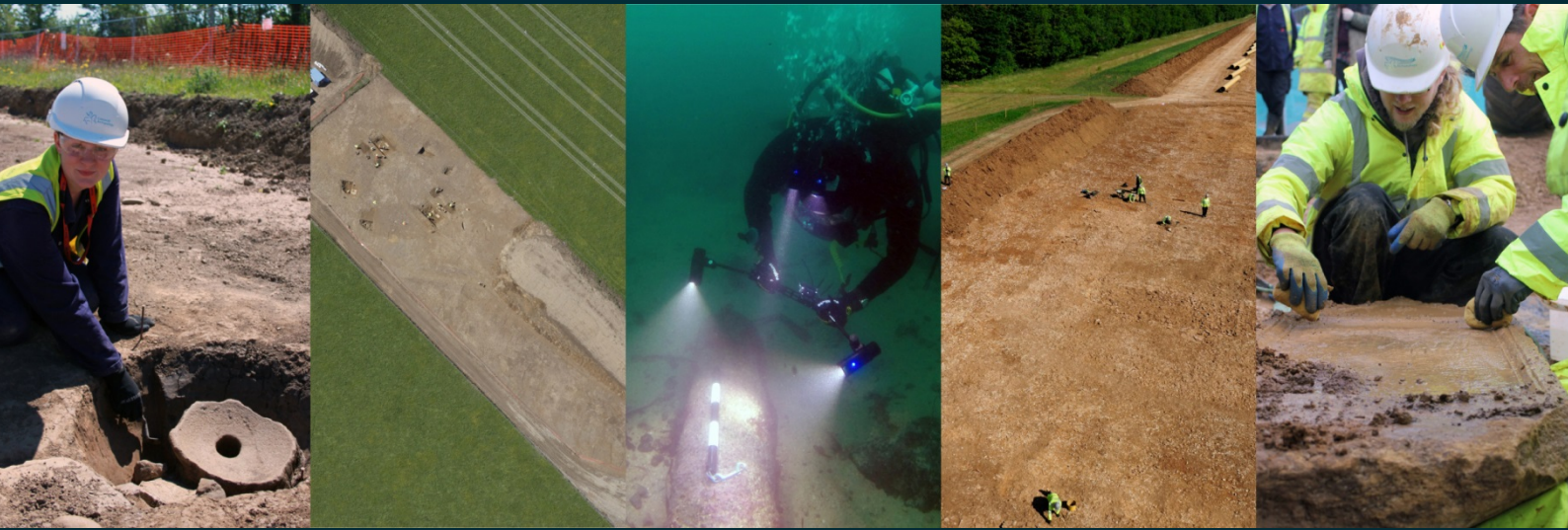


# Mayo's Land Quedgeley Gloucester

*Archaeological Excavation*



*for*  
The Environmental Dimension Partnership

*on behalf of*  
Barratt Homes Bristol

CA Project: 9176  
CA Report: 15574

November 2015



# Mayo's Land Quedgeley Gloucester

## *Archaeological Excavation*

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CA Project: 9176  
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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Mayo's Land  
**Location:** Quedgeley, Gloucester  
**NGR:** SO 8071 1297  
**Type:** Excavation  
**Date:** 9 September 2014 to 27 October 2014  
**Planning Reference:** Gloucester City Council (ref: 13/01013/REM)  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery  
**Accession Number:** GLRCM: 2013.19  
**Site Code:** MAY13

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and October 2014, at Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester. The excavation area was targeted on Iron Age features which had been identified by a previous evaluation of the site.

The excavation identified three main phases of activity. A mid-late Iron Age field system was identified across the site, with broadly contemporary roundhouses located to the south. A 1st–2nd century AD Roman rectilinear ditched enclosure was identified on the western margins of the excavation, together with an 11th–13th century medieval ditch. The artefact assemblages recovered from the excavation were consistent with those of a low-status rural farmstead, with only a small proportion of regional or imported pottery types. The burial of a young adult male was inserted immediately adjacent to the south-west ditch of the double-ditched Roman enclosure. The fill of the grave cut was insecurely dated by a single sherd of 1st–3rd century AD date.

Plant macrofossil and charcoal evidence recovered from the ditches provided information on the ecology of the site and its environs, together with the probable choice of woodland species used for the animal cremation pyre. There was otherwise little information regarding crop husbandry and processing. Poorly-preserved faunal remains indicate a range of domesticated livestock species on and around the site, including cattle, and sheep or goats.

Small quantities of residual worked flint, characteristic of the Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods, suggest that the wider landscape indicate transient activity in the prehistoric period, although no archaeological features pre-dating the Iron Age were identified by the excavation.

The excavation at Mayo's land, Quedgeley, follows a trial trenching evaluation, in December 2013, of a 1.5ha site immediately to the south (CA 2013b). This identified a number of later prehistoric features, including ditches and a pit, together with a ring ditch. These features appear to be contemporary, and at least partly contiguous, with the mid to late Iron Age field boundaries and occupation recorded within the Mayo's Land site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between September and October 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), on behalf of Barratt Homes Bristol, at Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8071 1297; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission for the construction of residential units, together with associated open space, landscaping, car parking and engineering works, was granted by Gloucester City Council (GCC; ref: 13/01013/REM). This was conditional on a programme of archaeological work comprising a strip, map and sample (SMS) investigation, targeted on Late Iron Age and Roman features which had been identified within the proposed development area during a preceding evaluation (CA 2013a). An archaeological mitigation strategy of targeted excavation was recommended by Andrew Armstrong, City Archaeologist, Gloucester City Council, on the basis of the results of the preceding evaluation.
- 1.3 The excavation and subsequent SMS were both undertaken in accordance with detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI)* produced by EDP (2013) and CA (2014), and approved by GCC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). The work was monitored by Andrew Armstrong of GCC, over the course of a number of site visits.

### **The site**

- 1.4 The development site as a whole is approximately 1.7ha in extent, and comprised a single field of rough pasture, bounded to the east by the A38 dual carriageway, to the south by a further field of rough pasture, to the west by the properties fronting the B4008 and to the north by properties on Meerbrook Way (Fig. 2). The site lies at an elevation of approximately 20m AOD, and slopes gently downward from south to north. Within its wider setting, the site is located within the Severn Valley, and is flanked immediately to the north by the Dimore Brook, which flows into the River Severn, two miles to the north-west.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods (BGS 2014). This was encountered during the excavation.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

(GSHER refers to Gloucestershire Environment Heritage Records)

- 2.1 A desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site (EDP 2012) concluded that it contained no known remains of archaeological significance, although such remains had been recorded within the wider vicinity. In 2001, an archaeological evaluation identified a Late Iron Age/Early Roman farmstead on the former RAF Quedgeley site, situated 350m north-east of the Mayo's Land site (GSHER 19837). In 2005, a separate evaluation at Hunts Grove, 1km south-east of the site, recorded another Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure (GSHER 20712). These enclosures most probably represent farmsteads located close to the Roman road between Sea Mills and Gloucester, which ran to the west of the site (Fig.1).
- 2.2 An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2013. Nine trenches were excavated, and a number of archaeological features were recorded, including prehistoric pits, a prehistoric ditch and a number of probable Roman ditches (CA 2013a). A scheme of archaeological mitigation for the site was determined following this work.
- 2.3 In addition to the excavation and SMS described in this report, further archaeological work has been undertaken within the field immediately to the south of the Mayo's Land site. This comprised a geophysical survey by Archaeological Surveys (AS 2012b) and, in December 2013, the excavation of eight evaluation trenches by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2013b; Figs 1 and 2). These works demonstrated that evidence of later prehistoric field systems and Roman ditches, partly contiguous with the features recorded in this part of the site, extended further to the south.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
  - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains; and



- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement, or other land use;
- recover artefactual material to date evidence of past settlement and activity; and
- sample and analyse environmental remains to enhance understanding of past land use and economy.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 An excavation area measuring 120m by 40m, with an additional SMS area to the east, measuring 60m by 45m, were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS, and were surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual* (Figs 2 and 3).

4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil under archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of the archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and, where appropriate, were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

#### 5. RESULTS (FIGS. 2–9)

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

5.2 A stratigraphic analysis of the site was undertaken, which considered dating evidence from artefactual remains, in addition to the stratigraphic and spatial relationships between features. Most features were then assigned to one of five periods, although a few remain undated.

- Period 1: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (phase 'a')
- Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (phase 'b')
- Period 3: Early to Middle Roman (1st to early 3rd centuries AD)
- Period 4: Roman or later
- Period 5: medieval (11th to 13th centuries AD)
- Undated

5.3 The natural geological substrate (3), comprising yellow, silty sand overlying Blue Lias clay, was exposed across the site. This was sealed by subsoil derived from medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, which was itself covered by modern ploughsoil. Medieval and later cultivation was found to have considerably truncated cut features across the site, and to have removed any intervening deposits.

5.4 Tree-throw pits (101, 214, 505, 507 and 694) were identified across the site. These were morphologically irregular, and contained no cultural material. These features were therefore undated, and are not considered further.

5.5 A number of residual flint artefacts, recovered from Roman-period features, comprised the earliest evidence of activity identified on the site. While most of these were broadly dated to the Prehistoric period, two flakes, one blade and one core are diagnostically of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

5.6 The fill (840) of pit 839 contained abundant fragments of burnt bone, together with middle Iron Age pottery and charcoal. Pit 839 was subsequently cut by Iron Age ditch 841 (Fig. 10). The burnt bone was identified as the cremated remains of a sheep.

***Period 1: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (phase 'a'); Figs 4 and 5***

5.7 Two phases of Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity were identified. These were indistinguishable on the basis of pottery evidence, but were clearly evident as two

phases (Phases 'a' and 'b') on stratigraphic grounds. Phase 'a' comprised a rectilinear field system, evidence of which was found across the site. This field system survived in the form of a network of ditches (Ditches A–J and L–M) defining a number of rectangular enclosures, whose individual sides ranged in length from 20m to 40m. Excavation demonstrated that the ditches of this field system were contemporaneous, and that the field system was therefore laid out as a single event. A gap along the length of Ditch F (obscured by later ditches) probably represents an entrance to one of these fields, and it is likely that comparable entrances to the other fields lay beyond the excavated area.

- 5.8 The ditches themselves comprised U-profiled cuts, which were 0.5m to 1.2m wide and 0.4m to 0.9m deep. Evidence for associated banks was absent from the ditch fills, although Ditches A and B ran parallel to one another, and 1.5m apart, and may therefore have flanked a hedge-bank. This may also have been the case for Ditches C and D.
- 5.9 The ditches had filled naturally with silty deposits containing few finds, suggesting that they were not located within the immediate environs of a settlement. Some re-cutting of the ditches was evident, indicating that these were maintained, although there was no evidence indicating the duration of their use.
- 5.10 Two ditches, H and J, were assigned to this period, but were not aligned with the general axis of the field system. However, both adjoining ditches of the field system appeared in each case to have provided a specially sectioned-off triangular area within a larger sub-rectangular enclosure. These features may relate to arrangements for stock-handling.

***Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (phase 'b'); Figs 4–7***

- 5.11 The character of the site underwent a distinct change during Phase 'b'. By this time, the earlier field system had probably been abandoned, and the site subsequently became associated with domestic settlement and the location of roundhouses. The principal dwellings recorded were located within the corner of one of the earlier fields, although these were partially superimposed above one of the former boundary ditches. It is therefore possible that the earlier ditches survived as earthworks at this time, and that these provided a useful reference for the layout of a new settlement. The settlement itself comprised two roundhouses, which were interpreted as domestic dwellings (Roundhouses A and B, Figs 5 and 7). Additional

features suggesting three, probably ancillary, roundhouses (C–E), and a small number of associated pits and postholes, were recorded adjacent to the north-west of Roundhouses A and B. The identification of these roundhouses as dwellings rests on the evidence of maintenance, in the form of re-cutting of ditches, whereas those features interpreted as ancillary buildings (C, D and E) displayed no evidence of re-cutting, and probably represent more ephemeral structures. In the absence of further evidence, such interpretation must remain speculative.

- 5.12 Of the two dwellings, Roundhouse A was shown to be stratigraphically the earliest. It survived as a curvilinear ditch, with an internal diameter of 7m. No entrance gap was evident, although it is possible that evidence of a former gap had been removed by later re-cutting. The original roundhouse ditch was 0.6m wide, and 0.2m deep, with a broad, U-shaped profile. No internal features were identified, although a single posthole was found within the roundhouse ditch. It is not certain whether the ditch itself represented a structural feature, or simply facilitated drainage around a standing structure. The presence of a posthole could indicate the former possibility, while the U-shaped profile is more suggestive of the latter. However, if the ditch was a drainage feature, then any roundhouse wall would have been positioned *c.* 1m inside this, indicating that, at only *c.* 5m in diameter, the structure itself would have been atypically small for a roundhouse. The ditch contained silt deposits and had been re-cut, perhaps suggesting that it was indeed a drainage feature. The original ditch, and the recuts, contained Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery.
- 5.13 Roundhouse B truncated the southern edge of Roundhouse A, and the edge of the Phase 'a' Ditch E. The principal evidence for the roundhouse comprised a ditch, with an internal diameter of 10m. As with Roundhouse A, this had been re-cut, although apparently along its inner edge, thus reducing the area enclosed to a diameter of 9.5m. Entrance-ways for the original phase of the roundhouse were identified in the south-east and west, and an entrance-way for the subsequent recuts was identified to the north-west. A few internal pits were recorded. These may represent internal structural elements of the roundhouse, but could equally have been earlier features external to Roundhouse A. Most of the pottery recovered from the roundhouse ditch was of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date, although the upper fills of the recuts also contained pottery, which was of mid-1st to 2nd-century AD date.

- 5.14 Two short lengths of curvilinear ditch (A–B), which were recorded immediately to the south of Roundhouse B, may represent contemporary external features, such as lean-to buildings or windbreaks.
- 5.15 Roundhouses C, D, and E were located to the north-west of these dwellings. None survived as full circuits, and it is probable that these were represented by slighter ditches, or were more heavily truncated, than those of Roundhouses A and B. Stratigraphic relationships between these roundhouses were not identified, although it is evident on the basis of spatial relationships that Roundhouses C and E cannot have been contemporary features. Each of these roundhouses survived in the form of curvilinear sections of ditch of up to 0.5m in width and 0.2m depth. None contained features that could with certainty be ascribed to the roundhouses, although it is conceivable that four-post Structure A (see below) may have comprised part of Roundhouse C, perhaps as a porch.
- 5.16 Within the southern part of the site, a small number of pits and postholes were present. Most were undated, although their location broadly corresponds to that of the roundhouse settlement, and for that reason it is probable that they belong to this phase. The pits plausibly represent the bases of grain storage pits (for instance pit 208), while two possible structures were identified within the group of posthole features, namely the four-post Structures A and B. These were trapezoidal in plan, but in each case comprised four postholes, with an additional fifth posthole (240) situated between those of Structure B. The function of these putative structures is conjectural; the possibility that four-post Structure A was part of Roundhouse C has been noted above. Alternatively, these post hole groups are broadly comparable in plan with the evidence for suggested raised grain or fodder stores which has been widely observed on other sites of this period.

***Period 3: Early to Middle Roman; Figs 4 and 5***

- 5.17 Period 3 provided evidence of further change in the use of the site. There was no evidence that the earlier domestic settlement continued into this period, and with the exception of a few sherds of early Roman pottery in the upper fills of the latest recuts of Roundhouse B, early and middle-Roman wares were absent from settlement features. In replacing the roundhouse settlement, a rectilinear ditched enclosure was constructed at the western edge of the site.

- 5.18 The enclosure was only partially exposed by excavation, which necessarily restricted scope for interpretation, although a number of observations can be made. Some groundworks had evidently been undertaken in advance of the construction of the enclosure, as the upper fills of the Period 3 wider ditch (Enclosure Ditch A) contained a large assemblage of Early to Middle Roman pottery, possibly attesting to the levelling of an earlier earthwork in advance of construction.
- 5.19 As exposed, the enclosure comprised two parallel ditches (Enclosure Ditches A and B), which formed the south-eastern end of an enclosure of presumably rectilinear plan, which had been laid out on a north-west/south-east axis. The ditches were 1.5m apart, and the innermost of these enclosed an area which was c.30m in width on its south-east side. This innermost ditch included what may have been an entrance gap along its easternmost circuit, although this was a complex area of intercutting ditches, and any putative gap in this location may simply have resulted from the effects of truncation; no corresponding gap was apparent within the recorded length of outer Enclosure Ditch A.
- 5.20 The ditches appeared to have filled naturally, but contained large assemblages of un-abraded Early to Middle Roman pottery. Within the enclosure, at the edge of excavation, a hollow was exposed. This was truncated by steep-sided pit 182, which was possibly a grain storage facility. It contained 2nd-century AD pottery and was in turn, truncated by Pit 178. The association with a large and un-abraded pottery assemblage, together with at least two possible storage pits, suggests that Enclosure Ditches A and B ditches may have enclosed a dwelling, either beyond the excavated area, or possibly within it had the form of the dwelling left no archaeological trace.
- 5.21 Beyond the enclosure, remains of this period comprised two trackways (Trackways A and B). These survived as discontinuous parallel ditches, approximately 4m apart, and flanking route-ways of which no surfacing survived. Small quantities of Early to Middle Roman pottery from these ditched features suggest that they could have provided access to agricultural land surrounding any putative settlement within the enclosure. In plan, the course of the trackways appears to converge towards their easternmost recorded extent, and for this reason they appear to represent two distinct phases of construction. The discontinuous, shallow character of these ditches, together with the evident lack of any trace of surfacing, suggests that these are likely to have been relatively ephemeral features. The course of Trackway A

incorporates an abrupt southward turn towards its westernmost recorded extent, and this may be complemented by an evident similar southward turn of Trackway B at the western trench edge. This evidence of possible convergence suggests that the trackways may have related to a nearby focus of some sort, possibly a domestic or farmstead settlement situated beyond the limits of excavation to the west.

#### ***Period 4: Roman or later***

- 5.22 A single feature, Burial A (913), was assigned to this period (Figs 4 and 9). The burial is very poorly dated. It was stratigraphically later than the Period 3 Enclosure Ditch B, with which it appeared to be aligned, but the grave fill contained only a single sherd of 1st–3rd century AD Roman pottery. This pottery provides no more than a *terminus post quem* for the burial. The burial itself was unusual, and comprised a well-defined oval grave-cut that was too short for the extended inhumation of an adult body. This grave contained the skeleton of an adult male aged between 18 and 25 years, buried in a prone position on a north-west/south-east axis, with the head to the south-east. One arm was flexed beneath the body, the other flexed in front of the head, with the lower legs absent. The only pathological lesions identified were slight calculus and hypoplastic lines. A more detailed assessment of the human skeletal remains is given in Section 7, below. The only find from the fill of the grave cut comprised a single sherd of Roman pottery, and it is uncertain whether this represents a pottery vessel accompanying the burial or an incidental, possibly residual, inclusion.

#### ***Period 5: medieval and later***

- 5.23 Medieval Ditch K was aligned north-west/south-east, and ran through the western half of the site, truncating features belonging to Periods 1–3. It had moderately sloping sides, and a concave base, with mainly natural infills from which a single large sherd of un-abraded 11th to 13th-century pottery was recovered. The ditch did not align with any boundaries recorded by cartographic sources, but does broadly align with the course of the Bristol Road, to the west, and is therefore likely to comprise one of a series of road-side drainage ditches. A small number of pits were also dated to the medieval, or post-medieval, periods.



## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices B to D.

**Table 1: Quantification of finds recovered**

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	64	9
	Late IA/ early Roman	170	467
	Roman	872	4548
	medieval	13	unweighed
	post-medieval	5	unweighed
	<i>Total</i>		<i>1124</i>
Worked flint		16	76
Metalwork	Fe hobnails	86	-
	Fe other nails	unquantified	
	Fragmentary copper-alloy	unquantified	
	Fragmentary lead alloy	unquantified	
CBM		28	1428
fired/burnt clay		127	381
Ceramic Objects		2	n/a
Stone Objects		3	n/a

**Lithics** by Jacky Sommerville

### ***Introduction and methodology***

6.2 A total of 16 worked flints, weighing 76g, and a single piece of burnt, unworked flint (1g) was hand-recovered from 12 deposits, and as unstratified finds. Recovered lithic finds are quantified in Table 4, Appendix B, below.

### ***Raw material and condition***

6.3 The raw material comprises flint in all cases. Of the seven items which retain cortex, this is abraded on five examples and chalky on two, suggesting that these items derive from a mixture of primary (chalk) and secondary (river or beach gravel) sources.

### ***Provenance***

6.4 Ten flints were recovered as residual items in deposits dated to the Late Iron Age or Roman periods. Of the remainder, one was recovered as an unstratified item, and five (in addition to the burnt, unworked flint) from undated contexts. The maximum number of lithics recovered from one feature is three: from the Roman-period



Enclosure Ditch A. The lithics in the undated contexts are too few in number to permit their presence to date the deposits, although the blades from fill 441 of Roundhouse B, and fill 449 of Roundhouse A, are both in sufficiently fresh, undamaged condition for them to potentially represent *in situ* finds.

### **Range and variety**

#### *Primary technology*

- 6.5 Débitage includes both flakes and blades. The former are undiagnostic, although the latter are suggestive of activity during the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic periods. Two flakes and one blade demonstrate evidence of utilisation on one edge.
- 6.6 A single core was retrieved, from medieval-dated fill 439 of Ditch K. It is a multi-platform type, which was used to manufacture flakes and probably bladelets. A high number of step and hinge fractures was noted on the flake scars. These are typically caused either by unskilled knapping, or poor-quality raw material: no flaws are visible within the flint. There is evidence of platform abrasion, which is a feature characteristic of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic knapping technology.

#### *Secondary technology*

- 6.7 The only reworked tool is a broken, retouched flake from fill 144 of Late Iron Age/Early Roman-dated Roundhouse B. It consists of a medial portion of a blade-like flake, with an area of fine, abrupt retouch on the distal part of the left ventral edge. This is not a closely dateable item.

### **Conclusions**

- 6.8 The greater part of the worked flint assemblage comprises undiagnostic flakes of broadly prehistoric date. The blades and core are indicative of unspecified activity on site during the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic periods.

### **The Pottery** by Jacky Sommerville and Ed McSloy

- 6.9 A total of 1123 sherds of pottery, weighing 5.171kg in total, was hand-recovered from 120 separate deposits. The assemblage was sorted by fabric per context, and was quantified by sherd count, weight and rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents). In addition, vessel form, rim morphology, and any evidence for vessel use, were

recorded. Fabric codings are equated, where possible, to the Gloucester type-series as defined by Vince (unpublished). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given (Tomber and Dore 1998). Pottery Fabric Tables 5 – 7 are in Appendix C, below.

- 6.10 Pottery of late prehistoric (probably Iron Age), Late Iron Age to Roman, medieval and post-medieval date was recorded, and is described below by period. Approximately 80% of the assemblage total was recovered from linear features, the largest groups relating to Ditch L (306 sherds), Enclosures A and B (263 sherds), and Roundhouse B (84 sherds). The pottery from all periods was typically well-fragmented, reflected in a low mean sherd weight overall (4.6g). Burial conditions have commonly resulted in poor surface survival, and the chemical leaching of calcareous inclusions.

***Late prehistoric (Tables 5 and 6)***

- 6.11 A small quantity of pottery (64 sherds, weighing 221g) comprising sherds in handmade quartz, argillaceous, fossil shell and organic-tempered fabrics, is considered to date to this period. All comprise body-sherds, and the suggested mid or late Iron Age date is based on characteristics of fabric and firing. Most, or all, of the group is likely to be re-deposited, occurring as it does in Period 1–3 phased deposits, in association with pottery which is not earlier than the mid-1st century AD. The group is well-fragmented and is commonly in abraded condition.
- 6.12 The fill (840) of pit 839 contained an *in situ* group of Middle Iron Age pottery, together with abundant fragments of burnt bone and charcoal. As with the re-deposited Middle to Late Iron Age sherds discussed in 6.11, above, this material has been assigned a Middle Iron Age date on the basis of fabric-type, although widespread evidence elsewhere suggests that it is entirely possible that material representative of Middle Iron Age traditions may be at least partly contemporary with later Iron Age types. However, pit 839 was subsequently cut by Iron Age ditch 841, suggesting that this pottery group may represent a relatively early phase of the Iron Age sequence on the Mayo's Land site. The burnt bone was identified as the cremated remains of a sheep, suggesting that this pottery comprised part of a structured deposit, possibly related to a feasting event.

***Late Iron Age and Roman (Tables 5 and 6)***

- 6.13 The large bulk of the pottery assemblage, comprising some 1042 sherds (4081g), dates to this period. A proportion, comprising 170 sherds, or 15% of the total, occurs in types which are regionally characteristic of the period of Late Iron Age to Early Roman transition during the early to mid-1st century AD.

*Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'transitional'*

- 6.14 The most common fabric is Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (MALV LS). Also represented are wheel-thrown grog, or grog with quartz-tempered, fabrics (GT, GTQZ). The most numerous single (79% of the total by sherd count) fabric from this grouping is type MALV LS. Although soil conditions have commonly resulted in the loss of limestone inclusions, this type clearly corresponds to Peacock's Type B (Peacock 1968), the source for which was the Malvern Hills of Worcestershire, or May Hill in Gloucestershire. By the Late Iron Age, this type was widely distributed in Gloucestershire and, as here, it commonly dominates assemblages of this period and the early decades of the Roman period. The small number of rim-sherds recorded (0.04 EVEs) represent medium-sized handmade jars with simple everted or upright rims, which are typical of forms in this ware.
- 6.15 The wheel-thrown grog-tempered and grog/quartz-tempered types comprise a relatively small group. The few identifiable forms consist of necked bowls or jars, some with cordons at the junction of the neck and shoulder. The tradition of wheel-thrown grog-tempered wares has its origins in southeast Britain, and is typified by the so-called 'Belgic' pottery types which are common in this region from the 1st century BC onwards. It remains unclear whether pottery of this type from Gloucestershire actually pre-dates the conquest period, although its abundance at the important pre-conquest regional centre at Bagendon (Clifford 1961) strongly suggests that it does.

**Roman**

- 6.16 The majority of pottery recovered from the site (78%) is diagnostically of Roman date, totalling 872 sherds (4548g). The most commonly represented fabric is Severn Valley ware (SVW OX), including charcoal-tempered and reduced variants (SVW ORG and SVW RED). These fabrics, which comprise 71% of the total Roman pottery assemblage, were produced throughout the Roman period (Webster 1976), and are commonly found in Gloucestershire. The charcoal-tempered variant is moderately common, and indicates that a proportion of the assemblage dates to the mid/late 1st to 2nd century AD (Timby 1990). Characteristic vessel forms include

tankards (Webster 1976: Class E), medium and wide-mouthed necked jars (*ibid.* Class A and C), and a small number of bowls of carinated (*ibid.* Class H) and hemispherical/flanged types (*ibid.* Class J/no. 65). The range of forms recovered suggests a later-1st to 2nd, or 3rd century AD date (below).

- 6.17 Other pottery types of local, or probable local, manufacture include single sherds of North Wiltshire oxidised fabric (OXIDNW) and Malvernian greyware (MALV GW), in addition to a more generic range of reduced and oxidised coarsewares (BS, GWC, GWF, GWM, GWMI, OXID, OXIDC, OXIDF). Identifiable forms among these types include: a reeded-rim bowl in medium greyware (GWM) from pit 182 (fill 181); a dish with flat rim in medium greyware from Hollow 119 (fill 108); and a ring-necked flagon in a fine oxidised fabric (OXIDF) from Ditch E (fill 443). All are forms consistent with a date-range extending from the late 1st to the 2nd century AD.
- 6.18 The only confirmed regional import from the Roman group is southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1), which was recorded from 21 deposits and amounted to 136 sherds or 12.6% of the Late Iron Age to Roman assemblage. Forms in this type, which is common in assemblages in the Gloucester region from the earlier 2nd century and later, principally comprised jars with a single dish-form. The jar forms equate to Seager Smith and Davies (1993) Type 1 (fill 950 of Ditch E), and Type 8 (fill 84 of Ditch L). Type 22 flat-rim dishes were recorded from Ditch N (fill 773) and Ditch L (fill 852). All forms suggest a 2nd or earlier 3rd century date.

#### *Continental wares*

- 6.19 The small samian group (9 sherds or <1% of the Roman total) entirely comprises Central Gaulish types (LEZ SA2, LMV SA), dating to the 2nd century AD. The only other continental import recorded comprised a single sherd of Baetican amphora, a type common on Romano-British sites, and dateable from the mid-1st to the 3rd centuries AD. This fabric is most commonly associated with Dressel 20 amphora types, which were imported from southern Spain from the mid-first to the mid-third century AD (Tyers 1996, 87).
- 6.20 A single Les Martres de Veyre (LMV SA) samian sherd (Ditch L, fill 84) derives from a dish or bowl of uncertain type. The known export period for this type is a brief one; between c. 100–120 AD. The identifiable forms among the more abundant Lezoux material (LEZ SA2) comprise a Drag. 33 cup from Enclosure Ditch A (fill 82), and a form 18/31 dish from the same feature (fill 91). In addition, a single scrap from a

decorated vessel form was recorded from posthole 254 (fill 253). Form 18/31 dishes were current in the Hadrianic/earlier Antonine period (before c. AD 150); the form 33 vessel was manufactured in Lezoux across the export period, although this appears to have been the dominant cup form in the later, Antonine period (Webster 1996, 35–5; 45).

### ***Stratigraphy/discussion by Phase***

#### *Period 1–2 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman phases a-b)*

- 6.21 Table 6 (Appendix B) shows the quantities of material from selected Period 1–2 features, where dating is consistent with the period of Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition. The pottery from Ditch B and a cluster of features north of this, and including Roundhouse structures A–D (Table 5), is of consistent character. Handmade sandy, quartz/organic and shell-tempered fabrics of probable Middle Iron Age date (types LPQ; LPQO; LPSH) are present in small quantities. The majority of these comprise Malvernian Limestone (MALV LS) and wheel-thrown grog-tempered fabrics (GT, GTQZ), for which a date before c. AD 70/100 is probable. There are occasional sherds in Severn Valley ware and ‘Roman’ grey or oxidised-firing types, which suggest that the date of these features may extend into the post-conquest period.

#### *Period 3 (Early to Middle Roman)*

- 6.22 Pottery derived from major Roman (Period 3) features is set out in Table 7 (Appendix B). Material from some earlier-phased features (Ditches E/D/F/I) is also included; these seemingly containing quantities of Roman pottery, suggesting their continuation as visible features well into the Roman period. Groups from Enclosure A–B and selected other groups (Table 6) exhibit compositional similarities and this differs significantly from the selected Late Iron Age/Early Roman groups shown in Table 5. Only small quantities of the Malvernian limestone-tempered and the grogged types dominant in the selected Period 1–2 are present.
- 6.23 The larger pottery groups, including Ditch F and Enclosures A–B, are comparable in composition (Table 7). As is typical of many rural assemblages in this region, where more conservative ‘utilitarian’ pottery types dominate, it is difficult establish relative dating across these groups. Most common were Severn Valley ware (SVW OX), southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) and the presumed ‘local’ reduced coarsewares (GW/BS). Central Gaulish samian of 2nd century date

occurred in small quantities from Enclosure ditch A and Ditch F. A single vessel form was identifiable: a Drag. 33 cup of probable Antonine date, from Ditch Enclosure A.

- 6.24 The ubiquitous presence of Black-burnished wares implies a date later than *c.* AD 120. Vessel forms represented in Black-burnished ware are primarily those which are characteristic of 2nd or earlier 3rd century output, such as Type 1 jars and Type 22 flat-rimmed dishes. The Severn Valley wares are represented principally as long-lived jar forms, although these also include a Webster Class H carinated cup/bowl (ditch fill 91), and tankards with slightly flaring walls (Webster Class E nos. 40–42), which suggest a 2nd, or possibly 3rd, century date.

### **Medieval**

- 6.25 Fill 948 of Ditch K produced 13 sherds from an everted-rim jar in Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware (COTS). The condition is relatively good, with limestone inclusions still visible. This ware-type is commonly found in Gloucester, and is dated to the 11th to 13th centuries (Vince, unpublished).

### **Post-medieval**

- 6.26 Five sherds of Malvernian redware (MALR) were recovered from subsoil context 3001. This wheel-thrown pottery was produced between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 300–304) from the 12th to the 17th centuries (Vince, unpublished), with the oxidised variant represented here most abundant after 1300.

## **Ceramic building material** by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.27 A total of 28 fragments (1.428kg) of ceramic building material was recorded in nine deposits. Twelve of these were recovered from bulk soil-sampling of fill 746 of Enclosure Ditch B. All of the 15 fragments which are sufficiently substantial to indicate a Roman date. Five fragments of *tegula* were retrieved from fill 267 of posthole 254, and fill 676 of furrow 675. The four fragments from fill 108 of the shallow 'Hollow' feature, 119, originate from *imbrices*. A further three fragments are identifiable as tile, although the remainder are too small for further classification. All of the ceramic building material recovered is of an orange, sandy fabric.

## **Fired clay and ceramic objects** by Jacky Sommerville

### ***Fired clay***

- 6.28 A total of 127 fragments of fired or burnt clay (381g) was recovered from 42 deposits. Of these, 13 were retrieved from bulk soil-sampling of fill 840 of pit 839. The fragments have mostly been fired to an orange/buff colour, and many feature dark-grey patches. The fabrics are mainly sandy, although many do not feature any visible inclusions, and a very small proportion (4%) have been tempered with organic material. Hardness is mostly in the soft to medium range, with a small number (13%) being hard-fired.
- 6.29 Almost all fragments are amorphous, making it difficult to ascertain the original form and/or function. A small fragment from fill 96 of Ditch 95 appears to retain a portion of a perforation, but is too small (3g) to identify the type of object of which it formed part.

### ***Ceramic objects***

- 6.30 A spindle whorl (Ra. 1) from fill 84 of Ditch L had been manufactured from a sherd of grog-tempered pottery dating to the 1st century AD. It has an external diameter of 42mm, a perforation diameter of 7mm, a thickness of 8mm and weighs 20g. A fragment (weighing 97g) from a fired clay object, a probable loom weight, was recorded in fill 142 of Roundhouse B. The fragment retains part of a single perforation and a pyramidal or triangular form is possible. On this basis a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date is suggested.

## **The Stone Objects** by Ruth Shaffrey

- 6.31 The excavation produced three stone objects. A descriptive catalogue of stone objects is provided in Appendix D, below. The first of these is a neat, rectangular-shaped slab with worn surfaces, showing some grooves, and with evidence of percussion damage on one face (253). Such items may be variously catalogued as whetstones or cushion-stones, but a more general identification as a metalworking tool would be more appropriate (Needham 2011, 114). It lacks the faceting and chamfering of some more typical metalworking stones, but exhibits slight irregularity in the faces, which is typical. The worn faces and percussion damage indicate a use

involving rubbing or sharpening activity, possibly as a cushion-stone. It can be paralleled with examples recorded by Butler and van der Waals (1966, 68). These items are typically recorded from prehistoric contexts (for example, the Amesbury Archer), but such basic tools would have retained a ready function in later periods, and a Roman date for its use (posthole 254 was spot-dated to the 2nd century AD) is perfectly plausible.

- 6.32 A single possible quern fragment was recovered from a tree-throw hollow (694, SF 9). No original edges survive, but a flat, pecked face indicates its use as a quern. It is not possible to determine whether it is from a rotary or saddle quern, although the latter seems more likely. It is made from a gritty sandstone, probably Old Red Sandstone. A cobble of the same stone, probably picked up from the river gravels, was probably utilised as a hammerstone (SF 8).

### **Metal finds** by Ed McSloy

- 6.33 A small group of metal objects, mostly of iron, was recorded, and identification has been assisted by x-radiography (in archive: Plate K15/106).
- 6.34 All material was recorded from Roman-phased deposits. The copper-alloy and lead-alloy items comprise fragmentary and unidentifiable objects. The ironwork comprises a group of hobnails (a total of 86 from the Period 3 shallow 'Hollow' feature 119), and a number of fragmentary items which include nail shafts or (flat) heads. The hobnails, which might represent one or more discarded shoe sole, are of typical Roman form, with a short shaft and domed head.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices E and F.

**Table 2: Quantification of human and animal bone and environmental samples**

Type	Category	Count
Human Bone	Adult male skeleton	1



Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	106
Samples	Environmental	6

## The human skeletal remains by Annsophie Witkin

### *Introduction*

- 7.2 The human skeletal remains consisted of a single adult skeleton (913) of a young adult male, aged between 18 and 25 years (Fig. 9). The only pathological lesions present were on the teeth. These comprised enamel hypoplasia and slight calculus.

### *Methodology*

#### *Preservation and completeness*

- 7.3 The preservation of a skeleton is dependent upon the often complex relationship between the pH value of the soil, precipitation, location of the skeleton, depth of the burial, age of the individual, pathological conditions present on the skeleton, the state of the body at the time of burial and, if used, the type of burial container. Preservation was recorded by observing any detrimental changes to the cortical surfaces of the bones. The standard five-point scale (Grades 1-5) for the level of abrasion/erosion caused by root/fungal action was used (McKinley 2004, 16).
- 7.4 The completeness of a skeleton is closely related to the preservation of the remains. The overall completeness of an articulated skeleton was also scored on a five-point scale. The categories used were: Destroyed (<25% of skeleton present), Poor (25-50% of the skeleton present), Fair (50% of skeleton present), Good (50–75% of the skeleton present) and Excellent (>75% of skeleton present).

#### *Age and Sex*

- 7.5 The assessment of age provides the biological age of the skeleton and not the chronological age of the individual. Variables such as general lifestyle, diet and the impact of diseases has an impact on the growth and subsequent degeneration of the skeleton (Schwartz, 1995, 185). Ageing of adults is largely reliant upon the assessment of degeneration of various sites of the skeleton. When possible, multiple methods were therefore used in conjunction with broad age groups to increase the accuracy of the estimate. For the assessment of age on this individual, the dental attrition pattern was used (Miles 1962, Brothwell 1981).

- 7.6 Skeletal sexual dimorphism between males and females emerges after the onset of puberty. The differences between the sexes are most pronounced in the pelvis since the female pelvis is adapted to childbirth. The sexually dimorphic traits of the cranium are reliant upon morphological differences where the male cranium tends to be more robust, with pronounced brow ridges, and larger muscle attachment sites. Post cranial measurements rely upon the generalisation that males are larger than females. The determination of the sex of this adult was carried out through the visual assessment of sexually dimorphic traits on the cranium and pelvis (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, White and Folkens 2005). The measurement taken for the assignment of sex was the diameter of the femoral head (Bass 1987). The composite score from the pelvis and cranium placed the individual in one of the six categories; possible male, male, possible female, female or indeterminable.

#### *Dental pathology*

- 7.7 The dentition was recorded using the Zsigmond system (van Beek, 1983, 5) with dental annotations as devised by Brothwell (1981). The size of the calculus deposits were recorded using the guide also devised by Brothwell (1981). The locations of the deposits were also recorded in detail. The type and location of enamel hypoplasia was recorded according to the standards set out by Roberts and Connell (2004: 39).

### **Results and Discussion**

#### *Preservation and completeness*

- 7.8 All of the bones had erosion present. Though the general morphology of the bones was maintained, some detail of the cortical surface had been lost. The overall appearance of the bones was determined to be Grade 3, i.e moderate, within the 1–5 scale devised by McKinley (2004, 16).
- 7.9 With the exception of the lower legs, below the knees, all elements of the skeleton were present, and the overall level of completeness was assessed as good, at 50–75%. However, the cranium was fragmented, and none of the long bones were complete, with most ends missing and often with multiple post-mortem breaks to the shafts. The vertebrae were largely absent, as were most of the ribs, and only a few unisided bones from the hands were present. The lack of smaller bones and those with a high trabecular structure, including the ends of long bones, indicates a burial environment which has been detrimental to bone preservation.

### *Age and sex*

- 7.10 The age of the individual was estimated from the dental attrition pattern only since no other areas of the bones that could be used for the estimation of age survived. The individual was estimated to be between 18 and 25 years old.
- 7.11 Due to the high level of fragmentation, few areas showing sexually dimorphic traits survived from the skull or the pelvis. Those that did were not ambiguous, and the individual was determined to be male. This was also consistent with the sex determined from the femoral-head diameter.

### *Dental pathology*

- 7.12 The development of hypoplastic defects has been linked to periods of childhood diseases, such as rubella, chickenpox and rickets. Nutritional stress has also been linked to the development of these defects (Hillson 1996, 166). This individual had hypoplastic lines present on all of the canines and the mandibular first premolars. The accumulation of calculus, as observed in this case, is generally seen to be related to poor oral hygiene. Small deposits of calculus were observed on the mandibular dentition.

### **Conclusion**

- 7.13 The remains analysed were that from one individual, and were of fairly poor preservation and fair completeness. The individual was an adult male aged between 18 and 25 years. The only pathological lesions present were slight calculus and hypoplastic lines. Most elements of the skeleton are represented, with the notable exception of the lower legs and the hands. The limited dimensions of the grave cut, and the confined position of the skeletal remains within it, strongly suggest that the lower legs were not present at the time of burial. While the level of bone preservation was generally poor, some indication of the long bones of the lower leg might be expected to survive, even if the body was in a contracted position, which appears not to have been the case here. Similar speculation must apply to the hands, as no trace of even the larger metacarpal bones was present. The inhumation of a such a partly dismembered body invites possible comparison with recorded examples of the later Roman and Saxon periods, and is further discussed below.

## Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal by Sarah Cobain

### **Introduction**

- 7.14 A total of six bulk soil samples were retrieved for plant macrofossil and charcoal assessment. These were recovered from a Period 1/Period 2 Late Iron Age deposit of burnt animal bone, Period 2 Late Iron Age / Early Roman phase 'b' pits; a Period 3 Early to Middle Roman ditch, and two undated postholes. The aim of this report was to initially assess the type, preservation and quantity of plant macrofossil and charcoal remains and, where appropriate, to undertake full analysis to provide evidence of the socio-economic activities undertaken on the site (i.e. crop husbandry, diet, living conditions of communities, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management), and to infer the composition of local flora and woodlands.

### **Methodology**

- 7.15 Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residue was dried and sorted by eye, the floated material scanned, and seeds identified using a low-power stereomicroscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to the images and descriptions provided by Cappers *et al.* (2006), Neef *et al.* (2012) Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). A selection of charcoal fragments was fractured by hand to reveal wood anatomies on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then supported in a sand bath, and identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to the images and descriptions provided by Gale and Cutler (2000), and Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

### **Results**

- 7.16 The carbonised plant macrofossils were recovered in small quantities, and were well-preserved. Charcoal was present in variable quantities, and further work was deemed necessary on three features. The results are presented in tabular form (Appendix E, Tables 8 and 9), below. SS refers to the Soil Sample number. Taxa have been identified as one of two possibilities (for example alder/hazel - *Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), where the two species exhibit similar morphology but the species are not sufficiently well-preserved to observe the subtle anatomical differences required for full identification.

### **Discussion**

#### *Period 1: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (phase a)*

- 7.17 Middle to Late Iron Age pit 839 contained a fill (840) with abundant burnt animal bone, pottery and charcoal. Identified biological material from this fill comprised four hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, and a small assemblage of charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and cherry (*Prunus*) species.
- 7.18 The association of charcoal with the deposit of burnt animal bone strongly suggests that this was simply incorporated with the burnt bone when this material was collected for burial. The burnt bone has been identified as that of a sheep, which appears to have been subject to a process of incineration comparable with that of a human cremation. In this case, oak, cherry species and blackthorn were used, although oak was the principle timber species represented. Oak fuel is commonly used within human cremation pyres, as it is capable of reaching the required high temperatures. The presence of charred hazelnut shells is more difficult to account for within the context of an animal burial.

#### *Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (phase b)*

- 7.19 Pits 250 and 709 contained no plant macrofossil remains. Charcoal was rare, but was identified as oak, cherry species and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*). The paucity of this material suggests that it is residual in nature, and represents wind-blown hearth debris.

#### *Period 3: Early to Middle Roman*

- 7.20 Fill 746, from Enclosure Ditch B, contained a moderate assemblage of poorly-preserved charcoal, which was identified as oak. Oak has a high calorific value so burns efficiently and at high temperatures. Its sole presence within contexts is generally associated with activities that require high temperatures, such as metal-working or the cremation of human or animal remains. The absence of any artefactual evidence suggests that it is unlikely that these activities were taking place, and the charcoal may therefore simply represent a single oak branch that had been burnt.

#### *Period 6 Undated*

- 7.21 Postholes 71 and 73 both contained charcoal-rich fills. The charcoal was moderately well preserved, and in both cases identified as oak. Given the sole identification of

oak in both postholes, it is likely that the charcoal-rich fills represent the remains of two burnt *in-situ* posts.

## The Animal Bone by Matilda Holmes

### **Introduction**

- 7.22 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from ditch and gully features dated between the Period 1, Period 2 and Period 3 Early to Middle Roman phases. In this case poor levels of preservation and small sample sizes resulted in only a basic listing of the taxa present being provided. Results are presented below, in tabular form (Appendix F, Table 10).

### **Methodology**

- 7.23 Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat' (*Ovis aires/Capra hircus*), unless a definite identification (Prummel and Frisch, 1986; Payne, 1985) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small - rodent/rabbit sized; medium - sheep/pig/dog size (*Ovis aires/Sus scrofa domesticus/Canis familiaris*); or large - cattle/horse (*Bos taurus/Equus caballus*) size). Ribs were not identified to species, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.
- 7.24 Tooth-wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Silver (1969), as were bone fusion (Silver, 1969), metrical data (von den Driesch, 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 1–5, where 1 represents fresh bone and 5 represents bone so badly degraded as to be almost unrecognisable (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table.

- 7.25 A number of sieved samples were collected, but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

### ***Results and Discussion***

- 7.26 Bones were in poor condition, with a relatively high number of fresh breaks and refitted fragments occurring, reflecting burial conditions that were not conducive to good preservation. Further indication that bones were poorly preserved comes from the high number of teeth, tooth fragments and mandible fragments (76% of the assemblage identified to taxa) compared to bone fragments recorded, as the former will survive considerably better in adverse conditions. No signs of butchery or gnawing were observed, but the surface of many fragments was so degraded that such signs would have been obliterated if it did occur. Cattle, sheep/goat, horse and pig bones were identified (Appendix F, Table 10), although sample sizes were considered too small to justify further assessment.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 The excavation confirmed the results of the field evaluation, that the remains of a small Iron Age agricultural settlement were present on the site. Evidence for an early Roman settlement was identified during the excavation. The ceramic assemblage recovered indicates settlement of the area during the transitional period from the later Iron Age to the 1st – 2nd century AD. The pottery, and other, evidence, suggests a degree of Romanisation of local rural populations within the immediate area, although this settlement appears to have been of relatively low status. Two phases of Iron Age, and at least one phase of early Roman activity, were recorded.
- 8.2 Mid to late Iron Age activity on site was represented by an agricultural field system laid out on a north-east/south-west axis. Significantly, the results of the Mayo's Land, Hardwicke evaluation, immediately to the south of this site, identified a south-westward continuation of the one of the enclosure ditches recorded here, together with the presence of a further Iron Age roundhouse, and a pit and ditch of probable late prehistoric date.
- 8.3 Short linear features, Ditches H and J, were not aligned with the surrounding field system, and their location within the paddocked/enclosure areas suggests an

attempt to manage livestock (cf. Pryor 1999). The arrangement of Ditch J, and the original alignment of the southern extent of the northern segment of Ditch E, could well represent a possible livestock 'race', or 'drafting gate'. This would have enabled livestock to be corralled into two paddock/enclosure areas to the south, and a further area to the east. The generally poor condition of the animal bone recovered precludes any ready conclusions regarding levels of animal husbandry associated with this site, although all domesticated taxa were represented. Of these, cattle would clearly have been the most significant in terms of requiring handling facilities. While no signs of butchery were identifiable in the degraded samples assessed, a high incidence of teeth and mandible fragments might indicate that cattle were slaughtered at, or close to, the site.

- 8.4 A recorded example of late prehistoric structures associated with livestock handling is that of the Early Bronze Age 'race' at Fengate (Pryor, 1999). Other linear features used to enclose field corners on Romano-British rural settlements were also identified at Brockworth and Tewkesbury (Holbrook 2008), though no interpretation of these was given. Evidence suggests that elements of the field system at Mayo's Land were still being maintained well into the early Roman period, after which boundary ditches appear to have been rapidly backfilled due to changes of land use within the immediate area.
- 8.5 An unenclosed late Iron Age rural settlement was recorded across the south of the site, principally in the form of two complete ring ditches associated with roundhouses. It is possible that evidence for two incomplete roundhouses to the south of the complete ring ditches represents ancillary buildings which were associated with Roundhouse A. Partial evidence of roundhouses to the north-west is likely to be associated with Roundhouse B, most probably at a time when the field boundary (Ditch E) completely silted up and was subsequently truncated by the recuts of Roundhouse B, thus opening up the area to the west of the two roundhouses. It appears likely that these three possible roundhouse structures were each associated with one of the three phases of Roundhouse B.
- 8.6 The effects of plough-truncation across the site have removed much evidence of the architecture of standing structures, most particularly of Roundhouses A and B, where no evidence of external walls, or of any internal structural features, has survived. If present, any substantial internal supporting timbers within these roundhouses would have been set at a greater depth than the levels of truncation



evident here, suggesting that the houses may have had low external walls of simple cob construction, and were constructed with floating platform or post-pads.

- 8.7 A double-ditched rectilinear enclosure was recorded to the west of the excavated site, and extended beyond the western limits of the excavation. A limited internal area was exposed, where possible storage pits were recorded. This suggests that the enclosed area may have been occupied by domestic settlement. This enclosure was closely aligned with the course of the adjacent Roman road connecting Seamills and Gloucester (Margary's Roman Road 541, Fig 1), which ran in an approximate north-south alignment, immediately to the west of the Mayo's Land site.
- 8.8 The extent of the double-ditched enclosure to the west was unconfirmed by excavation, although comparable examples might suggest a square or near-square plan. The outer ditch had a length of c. 47m on its recorded eastern side. The apparent regularity and precision of the two concentric ditches, and an evident lack of internal structural evidence, might argue against a domestic function, as might the inhumation of possible 2nd–3rd-century AD date, which was cut close to the inner ditch on the south side of the enclosure. The size and precisely-cut geometrical form of this enclosure, together with its apparent alignment with the course of an adjacent Roman road at a location not far from the *Colonia* and Legionary fortress at Gloucester (Fig 1), might equally suggest an interpretation as a funerary enclosure or wayside shrine, although there was otherwise no evidence within the section of the enclosure investigated which would confirm funerary associations. Pottery dated to the 2nd century AD was recovered from the ditch fills, and from steep-sided pits within the interior of the enclosure. Comparable examples of square or rectilinear-plan enclosures of later Iron Age or early Roman date are well-attested across southern Britain, and appear to derive from continental archetypes (Bradley 2002, 130; Demoule 1999). Amongst possible comparators could be cited the pre-conquest and early Roman examples at King Harry Lane, Verulamium (Stead and Rigby 1989), although a number of isolated, later Roman examples appear to be associated, as here, with major roads in the vicinity of major settlements (Struck 2000, 87; Cleary 1987, 174).
- 8.9 A single grave-cut contained the burial of an adult male, aged between 18 and 25 years. A single sherd of 1st–3rd Century pottery from the grave fill may offer a speculative basis for dating, although this inhumation could be considerably later than the Roman period. Poor dating evidence and level of bone preservation limit

scope for speculation regarding the presence of this apparently isolated burial on the Mayo's Land site, although its relationship to the two Enclosure Ditches A and B implies some precision in the choice of a burial location. The single sherd within the grave fill offers a broad *terminus post quem* of the second to third century AD, thus making a late Roman or early medieval date equally possible. A pronounced north-west / south-east orientation appears to preclude the possibility of a Christian burial. As noted in 7.13 above, the limited dimensions of the grave cut in this case, together with the confined position of the skeletal remains within it, strongly suggest that the lower legs were not present at the time of burial. Such may also have been the case with the hands, as no trace of even the larger metacarpal bones was present. The inhumation of such an apparently dismembered body finds no immediate parallels within relatively disparate later Romano-British inhumation traditions, wherein decapitation and removal of feet are widely recognised (Quensel-von-Kalben 2000, 223-5). Mutilated burials, principally relating to decapitation, are recorded within later Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (Reynolds 2009), but often occur as specific groups, suggesting the use of isolated sites for the burial of executed individuals. As an example of a clearly discrepant type, the inhumation at Mayo's Land could conceivably belong to either period, although its close relationship with Enclosure Ditches A and B is reminiscent of other examples of early medieval burials inserted into Roman-period, and earlier, monuments.

- 8.10 The deposit of burnt sheep bone with mid to late Iron Age pottery and charcoal within pit 840 appears to represent an unusual structured deposit involving the deliberate cremation and deposition of animal remains, rather than a 'conventional' deposit of material derived from domestic activity. Examples have been recorded from late Iron Age contexts elsewhere, including at Insula IX at Silchester (Prof. M. Fulford pers. comm.), where a discrete group of pits containing similar sheep cremations was recorded. It seems reasonable to associate such deposits with some form of domestic or agricultural commemoration, although it would be necessary to assess a more extensive range of comparanda before drawing further conclusions.
- 8.11 The evidence from the site, particularly elements of the pottery assemblage and datable cut features, has some potential to further understanding of regional processes of change within rural British communities during the early Roman period and, most particularly, changes in material culture and rural economy. More indirectly, the pottery assemblage from Mayo's Land is illustrative of social identity

and levels of acculturation within the incompletely understood Roman settlement landscape of the Vale of Gloucester (cf. Taylor 2001, 48– 54). This is of particular relevance in view of the relative proximity of the early Legionary fortress and later *Colonia* at Gloucester, which will have exerted considerable economic and cultural influence on indigenous communities within their closer hinterland. Also relevant here is the evidence for an apparent hiatus in settlement activity on the site during the third century AD, or, conversely, possible diachronic shifts in settlement focus across a potentially wider site (cf. Taylor 2007, 8). The apparently early demise of Roman-period domestic settlement on the Mayo's Land site, widely paralleled in other parts of southern Britain, may reflect wider processes of economic and structural change within the environs of Gloucester at this time.

- 8.12 A Medieval ditch (Ditch K), dated to the 11th–13th century, was identified in the west of the site. Historical cartographic sources do not depict a boundary, suggesting that this feature had fallen into disuse by the post-medieval period.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins and Ray Holt, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Dane Wright, Jonathan Orellana, Sikko Van Der Brug, Alex Thomson, Franco Vartuca, Elisa Vecchi, Monica Fombelida, Emily Spicer and Jude Children. The report was written by Daniel Sausins and Richard Massey. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman, and the post-excavation and publication stages were managed by Mary Alexander and Richard Massey.

## **10. STORAGE AND CURATION**

- 10.1 Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive on completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out in Appendix G, below, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Table 3.

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
1	layer		Topsoil/turf		
2	layer		Subsoil		
3	layer		NATURAL GEOLOGY		
4	deposit	5	Fill of E-W Field Boundary	Ditch 5	
5	cut		Cut of E-W Field Boundary	Ditch 5	
6	cut		Cut of small pit/possible post hole		
7	deposit	6	Secondary fill of possible pit/posthole		
8	cut		CUT OF DITCH RUNNING SW-NE		
9	depoit	8	PRIMARY FILL OF DITCH [8],		
10	fill	8	MIDDLE FILL OF DITCH [8]		
11	fill	8	TERTIARY FILL OF DITCH [8]		LIA-C1
12	cut		Cut of boundary ditch running NW – SE		
13	fill	12	primary fill of ditch [12]		
14	fill	15	SINGLE FILL OF SMALL GULLY [15]		
15	cut		SW-NE GULLY/SMALL DITCH		
16	fill	12	SECONDARY FILL OF DITCH [12],		
17	fill	12	TERTIARY FILL OF DITCH [12]		
18	fill	762	TOP FILL OF DITCH [762]		
19	cut		CUT OF DITCH.		
20	fill	19	FILL OF BOUNDARY DITCH [19]		RB
21	fill	760	TERTIARY FILL OF DITCH [760]		
22	fill	23	THIRD FILL OF DITCH.		
23	cut		Cut of enclosure ditch running E-W		
24	fill	25	Fill of furrow [25] probably agricultural		RB
25	cut		Cut of N/S furrow cutting enclosure ditch [23]	Ditch 23	
26	cut		CUT OF DITCH RUNNING NE-SW		
27	fill	26	FILL OF DITCH [26] SAME AS FILL (20) OF DITCH [19]		
28	cut		Ditch running in NW-SE direction		
29	fill	28	Lowest fill of Ditch [28] same as [13]		
30	fill	28	FILL OF DITCH [28] CUT BY DITCH [26]. SAME AS (16)		
31	fill	28	FILL OF DITCH [28] CUT BY DITCH [26] SAME AS (17)		
32	fill	761	FILL OF DITCH [761] CUT BY DITCH [26]		
33	cut		Cut of N-S ditch cutting ditch 23]	Ditch 23	
34	fill	33	Basal silty fill of ditch [33]	Ditch 33	
35	fill	33	Final fill, possibly backfill, of Ditch [33]	Ditch 33	LIA-C1
36	fill	37	SINGLE FILL OF SMALL DITCH DITCH/GULLY [37],		
37	cut		CUT OF DITCH OR GULLY		
38	fill	39	SINGLE FILL OF SMALL DITCH/ GULLY [39]		
39	cut		SMALL DITCH/GULLY		
40	fill	41	SINGLE FILL OF POSSIBLE POST HOLE [41]		
41	cut		CUT OF A LARGE OVAL POSTHOLE		
42	fill	43	SINGLE FILL OF POSHOLE [43],		
43	cut		SMALL WELL DEFINED POSTHOLE		
45	fill	47	FINAL FILL OF A DITCH, PROBABLY ACCUMULATED BY SILTING		LIA-C1
46	fill	47	PRIMARY FILL OF DITCH,		
47	cut		cut of ditch running N-S. N		
48	fill	50	upper fill of ditch.		



Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
49	fill	50	primary silting of ditch,		
50	cut		North-east/south-west aligned ditch,		
51	fill	50	fill of ditch [50]		
52	fill	53	fill of shallow pit.		
53	cut		cut of shallow pit. May be related to recutting the N-S enclosure ditch		Late Prehist
54	fill	55	only fill of a circular/oval pit.		
55	cut		cut of pit-		
56	cut		CUT OF SHALLOW CURvilinear DITCH		
57	fill	56	SINGLE FILL OF DITCH [56		
58	cut		Cut of curved shallow ditch	Ditch 58	
59	fill	58	Homogenous fill of ditch [58]	Ditch 58	LIA-C1
60	cut		cut of earlier, larger ring ditch,		
61	fill	60	upper fill of large, circular ring ditch.		LIA-C1
62	cut		CUT OF NARROWER RECUT RING DITCH		
63	fill	62	FILL OF A SHALLOW RECUT RING DITCH		Late Prehistoric
64	cut		CUT OF NARROWER INNER RING GULLY		
65	fill	64	FILL OF INNER NARROW RING GULLY		
66	cut		THE CUT OF A WIDE AND DEEP LINEAR DITCH		
67	fill	252	UPPER FILL OF LINEAR DITCH RECUT [252]		MC1-C2
68	cut		CUT OF A NARROW AND SHALLOW DITCH		
69	fill	68	LOWER FILL OF DITCH [68]		
70	fill	68	UPPER FILL OF DITCH [68]		MC1-C2
71	cut		[71] Cut of post hole, possibly related to [73]		
72	fill	71	Post pipe fill of posthole [71]		
73	cut		Cut of post hole		
74	fill	73	Fill of posthole [73], possibly post pipe		
75	fill		Post-packing fill of posthole [71], around post pipe fill [72]		
76	fill	71	Post padding fill of posthole [71]		
77	cut		CUT OF SMALL DITCH/GULLY. PART OF LATER FIELD SYSTEM OVER TOP OF RING DITCHES		
78	fill	77	SILTING OF DITCH/GULLY [77]		
79	fill	23			
80	fill	23	PRIMARY FILL OF THE DITCH		
81	fill	73	Post padding and packing fill of posthole [73]		
82	fill	66	THE FILL OF LINEAR DITCH [66] SHERDS		C2
83	cut		CUT OF LARGE ENCLOSURE DITCH		
84	fill	83	UPPER FILL OF DITCH FORMING A RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE		LIA-C1
85	cut		Cut of probable post hole		
86	fill	85	Lower fill of post hole [85]		
87	fill	85	Upper fill of post hole [85]		
88	fill	90	SECONDARY FILL OF POSTHOLE,		
89	fill	90	PACKING FILL OF POSTHOLE,		
90	cut		CUT OF POSTHOLE.		
91	fill	83	MIDDLE FILL OF A LARGE DITCH FORMING A RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE.		EC2-MC2
92	fill	83	LOWER FILL OF LARGE ENCLOSURE DITCH (RECTANGULAR ENC)		MC1-C2
93	cut		cut of ditch		
94	fill	93	sole fill of ditch [93]		
95	cut		cut of large possible boundary ditch		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
96	fill	95	final fill of ditch [95] 24		MC1-C2
97	fill	95	colour-wise similar to (98). Fill of ditch [95]; probably the natural silting layer containing roman pot sherds		C2-C4
98	fill	95	Fill same as (97).		
99	fill	95	natural silting layer of ditch [95],		C2-C4
100	cut		cut of a small elliptical possible pit or similar		
101	fill	100	fill of possible pit[100]		C3-C4
102	cut		cut of curvi-linear ditch.		
103	fill	102	lower fill of ring ditch [102].		
104	fill	727	lower fill of a recut [727] of ring ditch		Late Prehist
105	fill	727	upper fill of ditch recut [727]		
106	cut		cut of U shaped ditch,		
107	fill	106	fill of ditch [106],		RB
108	fill	119	fill of shallow terrace.		LC1-C2
109	fill	110	top fill of sub oval pit [110]		
110	cut		cut of tree-throw.		
111	fill	689	upper fill of large, circular recut ring ditch		LIA-C1
112	cut		the cut of a thin and shallow linear ditch		
113	fill	112	fill of linear ditch [112].		
114	cut		the cut of a curvilinear ring ditch of IA roundhouse		
115	fill	114	the lower fill of a curvilinear ditch [114]		
116	fill	114	the fill of curvilinear [731]		C1+
117			void		
119	cut		cut of shallow terrace.		
120	fill	110	fill of [110] (possible tree throw)		
121	fill	95	natural silting layer, fill of ditch [95]		
122	fill	23	fill of shallow furrow		
123	cut		cut of agricultural furrow feature		
124	cut		linear gully running E-W.		
125	fill	124	secondary fill of E-W gully		MC1-C2?
126	cut		possible ring gully that has been cut by E-W linear [124]		
127	fill	126	secondary fill of ring gully		
128	cut		Cut of ditch running SW-NE.		
129	fill	128	Fill of ditch [128]		
130	cut		terminus of ring gully.		
131	fill	130	secondary fill of ring gully.		
132	cut		cut of short linear feature		
133	fill	132	Backfill of small pit same as (141)		
139	cut		cut of ring ditch		
140	fill		Disuse/use phase, darkness of fill indicates a rich organic nature		
141	cut		re cut of ring ditch terminus.		
142	fill	141	backfill of possible ditch terminus or pit		
143	cut		cut of enclosure ditch		
144	fill	143	disuse/use phase- fill of enclosure ditch.		LIA-C1?
145	fill	143	use/disuse. A tip of organic material		
146	cut		construction phase- part of an enclosure ditch		
147	fill	146	Upper fill of large enclosure ditch [146]		
148	fill	146	secondary fill of enclosure ditch		
149	fill	146	use/disuse. Possible trample layer.		LIA-C1?
150	fill	141	use/ disuse phase - mixed dump of natural		Late Prehistoric?

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
151	cut		cut of pit (quite shallow)		
152	fill	151	singular fill of pit [151] possibly a silting fill		
153	cut		Large steep ring gully for a possible round house		
154	fill	153	secondary fill of ring gully.		
155	cut		Long linear gully that cuts through [126]		
156	fill	155	secondary fill of gully.		
157	cut		cut of ditch cutting the natural		
158	fill	157	final fill of ditch [157]		RB
159	fill	157	lower fill of ditch [157]		
160	cut		Cut of shallow (mod) plough furrow		
161	fill	160	fill of shallow (mod) plough furrow		
162	cut		cut (later recut) of an earlier ring ditch (		
163	fill	162	fill of ring ditch (fill of recut).		
164	cut		cut of original (earlier) ring ditch.		IA
165	fill	164	fill of earlier ring ditch containing IA pot		IA
166	cut		the cut of a linear gully }		
167	fill	166	the fill of curvilinear gully [166		
168	cut		the cut of an approx. circular ring ditch		
169	fill	168	the lower fill of ditch slot [168]		Late Prehist
170	fill	728	fill of [728]		LIA-C1
171	deposit		deposit of brown/yellow/grey sandy silt..		C2-C3
172	fill	175	fill of pit (storage pit?) [175]		MC1-C3
173	fill	175	secondary fill of pit. [175]		
174	fill	175	primary fill of pit. [175]		LC1-C3
175	cut		cut of pit. Function unknown.		
176	fill	178	fill of pit [178]		
177	fill	178	fill of pit [178]		RB?
178	cut		cut of pit		
179	fill	182	top fill of big storage pit [182]	Pit 182	
180	fill	182	secondary fill of large storage pit [182]	Pit 182	C2-C3
181	fill	182	primary fill of large storage pit [182]	Pit 182	C2
182	cut		cut of large pit - possible storage feature	Pit 182	
183	cut		probable post hole		
184	fill	183	secondary fill of post hole [183]		
185	cut		internal post hole.		
186	fill	185	secondary fill of post hole,		
187	cut		internal post hole,		
188	fill	187	possible post packing		
189	fill	187	possible post pipe but unclear due to root action and how the fill has cracked due to how dry the soil is		
190	cut		Internal post hole supporting roundhouse roof		
191	fill	190	secondary fill of post hole.		
192	cut		cut of a ring gully		
193	fill	192	fill of narrow ring gully		
194	cut		cut of shallow, ovoid pit in natural		
195	fill	194	sole fill of pit [194], redeposited natural material		
196	cut		cut of circular pit		
197	fill	196	singular fill of pit [196		
198	cut		cut of curvilinear gully terminus[198		
199	fill	198	a single fill of curvilinear ring gully [198]		
200	fill	201	ditch [201] fill,		
201	cut		field drainage ditch running NW-SE		
202	cut		small pit with 2 fills		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
203	fill	202	primary fill of [202]		
204	fill	202	secondary fill of [202]		
205	cut		cut of shallow gully.		
206	fill	205	first fill of drainage gully [205]		RB?
207	fill	205	second fill of drainage gully [205]		
208	cut		discreet pit or posthole		
209	fill	208	single fill of discreet pit [208]		
210	cut		ring gully, around a round house		
211	fill	210	secondary fill of ring gully,		
212	cut		small linear gully,		
213	fill	212	secondary fill of small gully		
214	cut		three throw cuts the top of [210] ring gully		
215	fill	214	mixed fill of a tree throw, redeposited natural		
216	fill	217	fill of furrow, same as [122]		
217	cut		cut of furrow, same as [123]		
218	fill	220	fill of post hole after post extracted.		
219	fill	220	secondary post hole fill,		
220	cut		post hole in proximity to ring		
221	cut		Possible outlying post hole highly abraided		
222	fill	221	Probable deliberate backfill of post hole [221] indicate an IA date		
223	cut		Cut of northern ring ditch		
224	fill	223	sole fill of cut of ring ditch [223].		
225	fill	229	upper fill of ring ditch recut.		
226	fill	229	bottom fill of ring ditch recut [229]		
227	cut		cut of a small pit		
228	fill	227	single fill of pit [227]		
229	cut		recut of ring ditch [223] sec. 44]		
230	cut		cut of a curvilinear gully].		
231	fill	230	the single fill of gully [230]		
232	cut		construction trench of ring ditch of roundhouse	Ditch 232	
232	cut		cut of ring ditch		
233	fill	232	use/dis-use phase, trample or silting		
234	fill	739	fill of recut of ring ditch [730]		
235	cut		post holewith 2 fills indicating post-pipe and post packing.		
236	fill	235	later fill of a post hole [235] a post pipe		
237	fill	235	packing for post represented by post pipe (236)		
238	cut		post hole probably forming a 4 poster granary along with[235], [242] and [245],		
239	fill	238	silting of empty post hole [238]		
240	cut		a small circular feature,		
241	fill	240	silting of possible stake hole [240]		
242	cut		a post hole with a post pipe and packing,		
243	fill	242	forms a post-pipe within a post hole [242]		Late prehist
244	fill	242	forms packing around post pipe (243) within post hole [242]		Late Prehistoric
245	cut		post hole possibly forming a 4 poster granary with [235], [238], [242]		
246	fill	245	silting of post hole [245]		
247	fill	249	primary pit fill of [249].		
248	fill	249	redeposited natural pit fill.		
249	cut		pit within area of truncated ring ditches		
250	cut		small circular pit -		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
251	fill	250	only fill of [250],		
252	cut		a recut of linear ditch [66		
253	fill	254	fill of possible post hole [254],		C2
254	cut		cut of possible post hole.		
255	fill	257	the main fill of ditch [257].		C2-C4
256	fill	257	the primary fill of ditch [257]. A mix of the natural clay and sandy silt, deposited by erosion and disturbance at base of ditch		
257	cut		a U-shaped ditch on a N-S alignment.		
258	cut		recut of ring ditch		
259	fill		the fill of ring ditch [258]		
260	cut		a linear ditch, same as [252] and [212]		
261	fill	260	fill of ditch [260]. Same as (351) and (213)		
262	cut		terminus at curvilinear gully.		
263	fill	262	Probable weathering fill		
264	fill	262	Probable weathering fill		
265	fill	266	Fill of tree-throw hollow, redeposited natural		
266	cut		Shallow, ovoid tree-throw hollow		
267	fill	254	middle fill of possible post hole.		C2
268	cut		shallow cut of large post hole		
269	fill	268	fill of large post hole (or small pit).		
270	cut		cut of narrow (fairly shallow) gully/ditch		
271	fill	270	fill of narrow, shallow gully/ditch.		
272	cut		terminus of curvilinear gully.		
273	fill	272	Probable weathering fill		
274	fill	254	primary fill of possible posthole [254		
275	fill		deposit of brown/yellow/grey sandy silt.		
276	cut		Curvilinear gully. ?Roundhouse construction cut		IA
277	fill	276	Probable weathering fill		
278	fill	276	Probable weathering fill		
279	cut		cut of iron age enclosure ditch.	Ditch 279	
280	fill	279	bottom fill of IA ditch [279]	Ditch 279	
281	fill	279	upper fill of IA ditch [279]	Ditch 279	LIA-C1
282	cut		cut of possible tree-throw or disturbance		
283	fill	282	fill of possible tree-throw [282]		
284	cut		. Field boundary ditch		
285	cut	284	section from a field boundary ditch		
286	cut		cut of large boundary ditch		
287	fill	286	lower fill of ditch [286], contains some IA pot		IA-C1
288	cut		cut of narrow ditch running from NE-SW		
289	fill	288	single fill of narrow ditch [288]		
291	fill	757	fill of enclosure ditch [757],		
292	fill	284	fill of ditch [284], field boundary ditch		
293	fill	294	fill of shallow terrace [119]		
294	cut		cut of shallow terrace. The same as [119]		
295	cut		cut of shallow and narrow ditch cutting (298),		
296	fill	295	sole fill of narrow ditch [295],		
297	cut		part of an enclosure ditch		
298	fill	756	fill of ditch [756]. It is cut by small ditch [295]		
299	cut		cut of short linear ditch,		
300	fill	299	sole fill of linear ditch [299].		
301	fill	302	post hole fill within [302]		
302	cut		post hole packing found in [305]		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
303	cut		ditch running N-S		
304	fill	303	fill of ditch [303]		LIA-C1
305	fill	302	post hole packing fill of [302]		
306	cut		ditch running SW-NE, cutting the natural		
307	fill	758	fill of ditch containing no finds		IA
308	fill	306	fill of ditch distinguished from top fill		
309	fill	306	lower fill of ditch, rich in charcoal		
310	fill	297	lower fill of ditch [297] but by small ditch [295].		
311	cut		cut of ring gully	Ditch 311	
312	fill	311	sole fill of gully [311] appears to be a silting fill.		
313	cut		cut of short linear ditch,		
314	fill	313	sole fill of ditch [313]. Probably a silting fill,		
315	cut		cut of narrow, shallower inner ring ditch/gully		IA
316	fill	315	fill of narrow, shallower inner ring ditch/gully		LIA-C1
317	cut		cut of wide, slightly deeper ring ditch		
318	fill	317	fill of wide, deeper ring ditch		LIA-C1
319	cut		narrower, shallower recut of ring ditch [317]		
320	fill	319	fill of recut ring ditch (original ring ditch [317])		
321	cut		a field boundary ditch.		
322	fill	321	fill of field boundary ditch [321]. Regular shape.		
323	fill	321	dark fill of ditch [321]. Very easy to identify. No finds		
324	cut		part of a V-profiled ditch forming IA enclosure		
325	fill	324	silting of ditch [763]		
326	fill	324	silting of ditch [324]		Late prehistoric
327	fill	317	fill- part of the same fill as (318) in cut [317],	Ditch 317	
328	cut		probable boundary/field boundary ditch.		
329	fill	759	final silting of boundary/ field drainage ditch		
330	fill		Probable weathering fill		
331	fill	328	Probable weathering fill		C6-C8
332	fill	334	the upper fill of ditch [334]		
333	fill	334	the lower fill of ditch [334]		
334	cut		a linear ditch cut through the fills (335) and (336) of ditch [337]		
335	fill	337	the upper fill of ditch [337]		
336	fill	337	lower fill of the ditch terminus [337]		
337	cut		the terminus of ditch [337] that appears to be the same as ditch [146]		
338	cut		cut of late IA linear ditch	Ditch 338	
339	fill	338	fill of the linear ditch [338]	Ditch 338	
340	cut		recut of late IA rectangular enclosure ditch	Ditch 340	
341		340	fill of linear recut within late IA enclosure ditch.	Ditch 340	
342	fill	343	enclosure ditch, relates to [345]		C2-C3
343	cut		enclosure ditch adjacent to [345]		
344	fill	345	enclosure ditch fill,		C2-C3
345	cut		enclosure ditch		
346	cut		cut of linear ditch terminus.		
347	fill	346	sole fill of ditch terminus [346], silting fill,		
348	fill	349	final fill of possible ditch [349]	Ditch 349	
349	cut		cut of linear feature running NW-SE	Ditch 349	
350	fill	349	basal fill of possible ditch [349]	Ditch 349	
351	fill	352	fill of ditch [352]		LIA-C1
352	cut		steep sided ditch, possibly part of a trackway		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
353	fill	355	top fill of [355]		
354	fill	355	primary fill of ditch [355]		
355	cut		recut of ditch, probably a boundary,		
356	cut		terminus of shallow ditch		
357	fill	356	fill of small ditch or erosion gully [356] terminal.		
358	fill	360	final fill of shallow ditch [360] running NW-SE.	Ditch 360	
359	fill	360	basal fill of possible ditch [360].	Ditch 360	
360	cut		cut of linear ditch running NW-SE.	Ditch 360	
361	fill	363	final fill of ditch [363]	Ditch 363	
362	fill	363	base fill of ditch [363]	Ditch 363	
363	cut		cut of linear ditch running approx. SW-NE]	Ditch 363	
364	cut		cut of northern end of ditch.	Ditch 364	
365	fill	364	fill of ditch [364] orientated NNE-SSW	Ditch 364	
366	cut		regularly cut ditch	Ditch 366	
367	fill	366	Fill of ditch [366]	Ditch 366	
368	cut		this is the cut of the southernmost ring ditch.		
369	fill	368	sole fill of ring ditch [368]		
370	cut		cut of gully terminus.		
371	fill	370	sole fill of linear gully terminus [370].		
372	cut		cut of gully. Probably a boundary		
373	fill	372	sole silted fill of linear gully [372]		
374	cut		cut of linear gully. Probably a boundary		
375	fill	374	sole fill of gully [374]. Probably a silting fill.		IA
376	fill	366	Fill of ditch [366]	Ditch 366	
377	cut		cut of narrow ring gully (possible drip gully)		LIA/RB
378	fill	377	fill of narrow (shallow) ring ditch/gully fill		RB
379	cut		cut of a small, shallow oval shaped pit.		
380	fill	379	fill of small, shallow pit or post hole.		LIA-C1
381	cut		cut of wide, fairly deep ring ditch (roundhouse), later recut as [383]		
382	fill	381	fill of wider, main (deeper) ring ditch		LIA-C1
383	cut		recut of original ring ditch [381]		
384	fill	383	fill of recut (original ditch [381] recut)		LIA-C1
385	cut		probable boundary/drainage ditch	Ditch 385	
386	cut		cut of ring ditch cut by ring ditch re-cut [388]		
387	fill	386	fill of ring ditch [386]		
388	cut		re-cut of ring ditch [386]		
389	fill	388	sole fill of ring ditch, re-cut [388],		MC1-C2
390	cut		cut of IA boundary ditch, shallow, running N-S		
391	fill	390	fill of narrow boundary ditch [390],		
392	cut		cut of narrow Roman ditch		
393	fill	392	fill of Roman ditch [392]		MC1-C2
394	cut		this ditch [394] cuts ditch [397].		
395	fill	394	possible natural backfill of ditch [394],		
396	fill	397	fill of ditch [397]		
396	fill	397	fill of ditch [397]		
397	cut		cut of ditch.		
398	fill	400	middle fill of ditch [400]		
399	fill	400	base fill of ditch,		
400	cut		cut of linear running approx NNE-SSW		
401	cut		cut of a terminus to a Roman drainage ditch.		
402	fill	401	this is the sole fill of ditch terminus [401].		
403	cut		cut of the southernmost ring ditch recut.		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
404	fill	403	this is the single fill within ring-ditch slot[403]..		
405	fill	729	Single weathering fill of recut [729].		
406	fill	400	top fill of ditch,		
407	cut		cut of iron age ring ditch.		
408	fill	407	fill of IA ring ditch for roundhouse drainage. This fill is covered by the top fill [410], backfilling the ring ditch in 2 events. No pot within this fill, only some animal bone		
410	fill	726	secondary fill of ring ditch recut [726]		
411	cut		Cut of original ring ditch	Ditch 411	
412	fill	411	secondary silting fill of [411]	Ditch 411	
413	cut		[413] is an intervention of a ring ditch.		
414	fill	413	upper fill of ring ditch [413],		
415	fill	385	Probable weathering fill of [385]	Ditch 385	LIA
416	fill	385	Secondary weathering fill of [385]	Ditch 385	IA-C1
417	fill	385	Secondary weathering fill of [385]	Ditch 385	IA-C1
418	fill	324	primary silting, weathering of sides of [324]		
419	cut		may be part of extension of enclosure ditch		
420	fill	419	final silting of ditch [419]		
421	fill	419	silting of ditch [419]		
422	fill	419	primary silting with organic layer of ditch [419]		IA-C1
423	cut		appears to be part of NE-SW ditch		
424	fill	423	silting of ditch [423]		
425	cut		terminus of short curvilinear drainage gully, truncated by recut [497] of ring ditch.		
426	fill	425	fill of terminus- short curvilinear drainage gully.		
427	fill	429	upper fill of linear gully.		LIA-C1
428	fill	429	basal fill of linear gully.		
429	cut		cut of linear gully running approximately E-W.		
430	fill	431			
431	cut		Outer Roman enclosure corner		
432	fill	433			
433	cut		South-eastern terminus of a NE/SW aligned ditch		
434	cut		cut of ditch.		
435	fill	434	fill of ditch, probably Roman.		RB
436	cut		cut of ditch.		
437	fill	436	ditch fill containing no finds		
438	cut		cut of ditch		
439	fill	438	fill of [438] could form part of an enclosure		RB
440	cut		terminus of short, curved gully (poss. drainage).		
441	fill	440	fill of terminus. Same as (133)		
442	cut		part of large rectangular enclosure ditch.		C1
443	fill	442	fill of large, rectangular enclosure ditch -		LC1-EC2
444	cut		part of large, rectangular RB enclosure ditch		C1-2
445	fill	444	fill of large, rectangular RB enclosure.		LC1-EC2
446	fill	447	this is the fill of ditch [447]		LIA-C1
447	cut		the apparent recut of the northern ring ditch		
448	fill	450	the main fill of ring ditch [450]		
449	fill	450	the primary fill of ring ditch [450]		
450	cut		part of northern ring ditch		
451	cut		cut of linear ditch NW-SE.	Ditch 451	LIA-C1
451	cut		cut of linear ditch NW-SE	Ditch 451	LIA-C1
452	fill	451	fill of the linear IA enclosure ditch [451],	Ditch 451	



Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
452	fill	451	fill of linear IA enclosure ditch [451],	Ditch 451	
453	cut		recut in the late IA enclosure ditch [451].	Ditch 451	LIA
453	cut		recut in the late IA enclosure ditch [451].	Ditch 451	LIA
454	fill	453	fill of enclosure ditch recut		
454	fill	453	fill of recut of IA enclosure ditch		
455	cut		cut of linear pit cutting boundary ditch [390].		
455	cut		cut of linear pit cutting boundary ditch [390]		
456	fill	455	single fill of linear pit [455].		LIA-C1
456	fill	455	single fill of linear pit [455]		LIA-C1
457	fill	458	the naturally deposited fill of ditch [458]	Ditch 458	LIA-C1
457	fill	458	naturally deposited fill of ditch [458]		LIA-C1
458	cut		a shallow ditch	Ditch 458	
458	cut		a shallow ditch.		
459	fill	413	fill of ditch [413]		
460	cut		regular cut and shape of [460] implies use as ditch.		
461	fill	460	fill of ditch [460]. No finds.		
462	fill	460	fill of ditch [460], no finds in fill		
463	fill	460	fill of ring ditch [460], no finds in this fill		
464	cut		cut of ditch		
465	fill	464	ditch fill containing RB pottery, see also (435)		C1-C2
466	cut		cut of inner ditch of RB enclosure		
467	fill	466	fill of [466]		
468	cut		regular cut and shape of [468]		
469	fill	468	fill of ditch/gully [468]		
470	cut		recut of ditch within IA enclosure ditch [279]	Enclosure 279	LIA
471	fill	470	fill of recut [470] in IA enclosure ditch [279]	Enclosure 279	
472	cut		ring gully terminus along main ring ditch [168]		
473	fill	472	fill of ring gully terminus.		
475	cut		ditch [475] same as [394],		
476	fill	475	fill of ditch [475]		
477	cut		terminus of enclosure ditch,		
478	fill	477	silting of enclosure ditch [477]		
479	cut		shallow ring gully cut on the inner side of ring ditch [488] and ring ditch recut [388]		
480	fill	479	fill of ring gully [479]		
481	cut		ring gully for some sort of circular structure.		
482	cut		latest cut in ring gully/ditch complex.		
483	cut		ring ditch of early phase in ring ditch complex.		
484	cut		appears to be a recut of ring ditch [483]		
485	cut		mystery gully of indeterminate date or function		
486	cut		cut of a ditch terminus. Shallow cut.		
487	fill	486	singular fill of a ditch terminus [486]		
488	cut		this cut starts in section slot 123/122		
489	fill	488	bottom fill of boundary ditch [488],		
490	fill	481	Probable weathering fill		
491	fill	482	Probable weathering fill		LIA-C1
492	fill	483	Probable weathering fill		LIA-C1
493	fill	483	Probable weathering fill		LIA-C1
494	fill	484	similar to (492)		
495	fill	484	similar to (493) but no sheep evidence		
496	fill	485	Probable weathering		
497	cut		small slot dug to reveal recut of ring ditch [497]		
498	fill	497	fill of ring ditch (recut of ring ditch [141])		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
499	fill	366	fill of ditch [366], one of two fills.	Ditch 366	
500	fill	366	lower fill of ditch [366] ditch likely IA	Ditch 366	
501	cut		shallow ditch with flat bottom,		
502	fill	501	no finds, singular compact fill of [501]		
503	cut		comments stand for [501].		
504	fill	503	Fill of [503] no finds		
505	cut		posthole cut along the ditch [464] edge.		
506	fill	505	post hole fill containing RB pottery		RB
507	cut		post hole cut with the same features of [505]		
508	cut	507	posthole cut containing no finds see [505] (506)		
508	fill	507	posthole cut containing no finds see (506) [505]		
509	cut		posthole in roman enclosure inner ditch [466].		RB
510	fill	509	top fill of posthole [509]		
511	fill	509	primary fill of posthole [509]		
512	cut		cut of an IA ring ditch enclosure ditch.		
513	fill	512	fill of IA enclosure ring ditch,		LIA-C1
514	cut		this is a recut in the IA enclosure ring ditch [512]		
515	fill	514	bottom fill of the IA ring ditch recut [514].		
516	fill	514	fill of IA ringditch recut [514],		
517	fill	514	top fill of IA ring ditch recut [514]		
518	cut		terminus of ditch enclosure with ditches [466], [68].		
519	fill	518	natural backfill of ditch [518]		
520	cut		regular cut and shape. Finds of IA origin.		
521	fill	696	fill of second phase of ring ditch 4		
622	cut		possible cut of a ditch terminus.		
623	fill	622	singular fill of a possible ditch terminus		
624	cut		cut of fairly straight ditch/gully		
625	fill	624	fill of ditch/ gully.		
626	cut		cut of original ring ditch, later recut as [628],		
627	fill	626	fill of original ring ditch [626]		
628	cut		cu of recut of main ring ditch (roundhouse/ enclosure ditch)		
629	fill	628	fill of main redut of ring ditch,		LIA-C1
630	fill	631	the fill of ditch [631]		
631	cut		a shallow linear ditch on a NW-SE alignment.		
632	cut		cut of ring ditch ca 20m circumfrence		
633	fill	632	initial bottom fill of ring ditch [632],		
634	fill	633	top fill of original ring ditch [632],		
635	cut		recut of ring ditch [632]. Same as recut [519],		
636	fill	635	bottom fill of ring ditch recut [635], same as (515). Possible natural silting		
637	cut		cut of the ditch terminus.	Ditch 637	
638	fill	637	fill of ditch terminus [637]	Ditch 637	
639	fill	635	middle fill of ring ditch recut [635], same as (516). Natural silting		
640	fill	635	final fill of ringditch recut [635], same as (517). Natural silting?		
641	cut		small shallow ditch, two fills.		
642	fill	641	primary fill of [641],		MC1-LC1
643	fill	641	secondary fill of [641]		RB
644	fill	645	the fill of ditch [645]		
645	cut		the continuation of ditch [631]		
646	fill	649	the upper fill of ring ditch recut [649]		LIA-C1

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
647	fill	649	a middle silting fill of ring ditch [649]		
648	fill	649	the primary fill of ring ditch recut [649].		
649	cut		the recutting of ring ditch [652]		
650	fill	652	the top and main fill of ring ditch [		
651	fill	652	the primary mixed silting fill of ring ditch [652]		
652	cut		this is the earliest cut of the northern ring ditch.		
653	cut		small test slot dug to reveal relationships between gully and ring ditches.		
654	fill	653	fill of short curved gully, identical to (441),		
655	cut		cut of first phase of later ring ditch, later recut as [141].		
656	fill	655	fill of first phase of later ring ditch, later recut as [141]		
657	fill	670	midden deposit tipped into corner of enclosure ditch [670],		C2
658	fill	670	mixed fills of enclosure ditch [670].		
659	fill	670	fill of enclosure ditch [670],		
670	cut		later phase of large rectilinear enclosure ditches [484]		
671	fill	672	ditch fill of linear, running obliquely to [670]		
672	cut		drainage ditch]		
673	fill	674	ditch fill of [674]		
674	cut		linear agricultural drainage ditch		
675	cut	676	cut of possible furrow.		
676	fill	675	fill of possible furrow		RB
677	fill	670	tipped fill corner of enclosure ditch [670]		
678	fill	670	fill washed into [670] mixed natural gravels.		
679	fill	681	the upper fill of ring ditch recut [681].		
680	fill	681	this is the primary fill of ring ditch recut [681].		
681	cut		the later smaller recut of ring ditch [684]		
682	fill	684	the top fill of ring ditch [684]		
683	fill	684	the earliest fill of ring ditch [684]		
684	cut		the earliest cut of the northern ring ditch		
685	fill	686	the naturally deposited fill of ditch [686]		
686	cut		part of shallow gully/ditch		
687	cut		small shallow ditch terminus, single fill, no finds, follows line of [77] so counted as terminus		
688	fill	687	single fill of [687],		
689	cut		recut of earlier ring ditch [60].		
690	fill	689	lower fill in recut (earlier) ring ditch [689].		
691	fill	60	lower fill of original (earlier) ring ditch [60]		
692	cut		cut of linear ditch,	Ditch 692	
693	fill	692	fill of linear ditch [692].	Ditch 692	LIA-C1
694	cut		cut of a possible tree-throw		
695	fill	694	fill of a possible treethrow [694]		
696	cut		[696] cuts ring ditch [520].		
697	fill	520	(697) fills [520], the earliest cut of a ring ditch..		
698	cut		cut of linear ditch which cuts an IA ring ditch.		
699	fill	698	fill of linear [698]		
700	fill	670	silting up of [670] on top of (701). Redeposited natural and natural silting up by wind and rain		
701	fill	670	silting up from flow of water through ditch [670],		
702	fill	672	silting at base of [672].		
703	cut		cut of linear ditch terminus, this terminus is the W end of a roman linear ditch that cuts the south ring ditch		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
			and the rectangular enclosure ditch, it also cuts the ditch [716]. Is a shallow and narrow feature dor possible drainage		
704	fill	703	fill of roman linear ditch [703]		
705	cut		probable boundary ditch		
706	fill	705	probably final silting of ditch [705]		RB
707	fill	705	Probable weathering fill		MC1-C2
708	fill	705	Probable weathering fill		
709	cut		small pit or post hole		
710	fill	709	primary fill of [709]		
711	fill	709	secondary fill of [709]		
714	cut		cut of linear ditch	Ditch 714	
715	fill	714	fill of an IA linear ditch [714],	Ditch 714	LIA-C1
716	cut		cut of linear ditch or gully.		
717	fill	716	fill of RB gully [716],		
718	cut		cut of curvilinear ditch. Deeper at western end.		
719	fill	718	singular fill of ditch [718]		
720	cut		cut of linear ditch. Cut the earlier ditch [718]		
721	fill	720	singular fill of ditch [720]		
722	cut		cut of inner ditch of Roman enclosure.		
723	fill	722	fill of [722], could be a natural backfill of ditch [722]		C1-C2
724	cut		cut of ditch cut by [722]		
725	fill	724	fill of [724]		C1-C2
726	cut		recut of southern ditch [407]	Ditch 407	
726	cut		recut of southern ring ditch		
727	cut		recut of ring ditch [102]		
728	cut		recut of ring ditch [168]		
729	cut		recut of ring ditch [403]	Enclosure 403	
730	cut		recut of ring ditch [232]		
731	cut		recut of ring ditch [114]		
732	cut		small irregular pit, 2 fills,		
733	fill	732	primary fill of [732],		
734	fill	732	secondary fill of [732],		
735	cut		cut of ditch terminus.	Ditch 735	
736	fill	735	upper fill of ditch terminus		LIA-C1
737	fill	735	lower fill of ditch terminus.		
738	cut		terminus of straight linear (ditch	Ditch 738	
739	fill	738	fill of ditch terminus	Ditch 738	
740	cut		cut of ditch, possibly part of secondary Roman enclosure		
741	fill	740	natural backfill of ditch [740]		
742	cut		regular cut and shape of man-made ditch	Ditch 742	
743	fill	742	upper fill of ditch [742]	Ditch 742	
744	cut		cut of ditch.		
745	fill	744	top fill of ditch		C2-C4
746	fill	764	lower fill of the ditch [764],	Ditch 764	C2
747	cut		terminus of ditch [747]		
748	fill	747	fill of ditch		
749	cut		shallow ditch terminus. The ditch runs SE-NW		
750	fill	749	fill of ditch terminus [749]		
751	cut		possible small field boundary	Ditch 751	
752	fill	751	secondary fill of [751]	Ditch 751	C1
753	cut		recut of enclosure ditch [385]	Ditch 385	

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
754	fill	753	use/disuse phase. Infill of enclosure ditch recut	Ditch 385	
755	cut		recut of [366] enclosure ditch		
756	cut		recut of enclosure ditch containing fill (310)		
757	cut		construction phase. Recut of enclosure ditch		
758	cut		recut of enclosure ditch [306]		
759	cut		recut of enclosure ditch [328]		
760	cut		recut of enclosure ditch [23]		
761	cut		recut of enclosure ditch [28]		
762	cut		re cut of enclosure ditch [12]		
763	cut		recut of enclosure ditch [324]		
764	cut		cut of ditch.		
765	fill	764	fill of ditch [764], cut by the later ditch [744]		
766	fill	768	the naturally deposited fill of ditch [768]		C2
767	fill	768	the initial silting of ditch [768]		C2-C4
768	cut		a linear boundary ditch of the RB period		
769	fill	744	lower fill of ditch [744]		
770	cut		posthole		
771	cut		ditch same as ditch [721].		
772	fill	770	fill of [770] with RB pot sherd		MC1-C2
773	fill	771	Fill of [771] could be burnt material		C2
774	cut		cut of linear gully		
775	fill	774	fill of gully [774]		
776	cut		cut of an oval shaped possible posthole		
777	fill	776	fill of possible posthole [776]		
778	fill	512	fill of the ring ditch [512].		
779	cut		small ditch possibly a field boundary associated with roundhouses to east		
780	fill	779	secondary fill of small ditch		
781	fill	751	possible primary fill of ditch [751]		
782	cut		cut of a big post hole cut by the ring ditch [368].		
783	fill	782	fill of the posthole [782],		
784	cut		shallow post hole where post removed		
785	fill	784	natural backfill of post hole		
786	cut		post hole where post has been removed		
787	fill	786	natural backfill of a posthole		
788	cut		Possible distorted posthole		
789	fill	788	backfill, more likely taken from elsewhere		
790	cut		shallow remnant of a post hole with primary fill		
791	fill	790	natural backfill of posthole		
792	cut		Post hole		
793	fill	792	back fill that has been dumped,		
794	cut		cut of linear ditch..		
795	fill	794	single fill of narrow ditch [794]		C1
796	cut		cut of gully [796]		
797	fill	796	fill of gully [796]		
798	fill	803	latest of five fills in SW-NE linear section of outermost enclosure ditch		
799	fill	803	redeposited natural, very similar to (3),		
800	fill	803	backfill, one of five fills within [803],		
801	fill	803	silt fill settling in the middle of ditch,		
802	fill	803	partly formed as midden deposit		RB
803	cut		rectilinear enclosure ditch, NE-SW running		
804	cut		probable boundary ditch		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
805	fill	804	tertiary deposit within [804]		
806	fill	804	Probable weathering fill		RB
807	fill	804	Probable weathering fill		LC1-C2
808	cut		VOID		
809	fill	810	Probable weathering fill		
810	cut		earliest phase in sequence of recut boundary ditches.		
811	fill	810	secondary fill of ditch.		C2-C4
812	cut		cut of linear ditch terminus		
813	fill	812	fill of ditch terminus [812] this fill backfills the south end of the linear IA ditch that is nearly orientated N-S		
814	fill	742	middle fill of ditch [742]		
815	fill	742	primary fill of ditch [742], mixed natural		
816	cut		cut of gully terminus,		
817	fill	816	fill of gully terminus (817),		
818	cut		cut of post hole		
819	fill		fill of post hole with IA CBM finds		
820	cut		cut of post hole		
821	fill	820	secondary fill of post hole		LIA-C1
822	cut		cut of possible field boundary		
823	fill	822	dark fill of boundary ditch [822].		
824	cut		ditch runs diagonally across site		
825	fill	824	fill of [824]		
826	cut		forms part of a ring ditch.		
827	fill	826	could be natural backfill of ditch [826].		LIA-C1
828	cut		cut of large ditch cutting the natural		
829	fill	828	bottom fill of ditch [828],		
830	fill	828	final fill of ditch [828] cut by narrow ditch [831].		C2
831	cut		shallow ditch running from SE-NW		
832	fill	831	fill of shallow ditch [831],		
833	cut		cut of linear IA ditch.]		
834	fill	833	fill of linear IA ditch, cut by ditch [835]		
835	cut		curvilinear ditch that cuts the IA ditch [833		
836	fill	835	fill of curvilinear ditch [835]		
837	cut		cut of IA posthole.		
838	fill	837	fill of IA post hole. contamination risk		
839	cut		pit of regular cut and shape [841]		LIA
840	fill	839	upper fill of pit [839],		
841	cut		section of IA ditch. Cuts pit [839]		
842	fill	841	fill of ditch [841] IA date		IA
843	fill	839	middle fill of pit [839].		
844	fill	839	lower fill of pit [839]		
845	cut		cut of shallow U-shaped ditch,		
846	fill	845	single fill of ditch, created by erosion of natural		
847	cut		cut of field boundary ditch.		
848	fill	847	primary fill of ditch [847].		
849	fill	847	second fill of ditch [847],		RB
850	cut		field boundary ditch.		
851	cut		drainage ditch		
852	fill	854	the top and main fill of ditch [854].		C2-C4
853	fill	854	the primary sedimentary fill of ditch {854		
854	cut		ditch extending from baulk approx. 9m to its		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
			terminus		
855	cut		Shallow field boundary heavily truncated		
856	fill	855	secondary fill of [855].		
857	cut		field boundary ditch running NW-SE.		
858	fill	857	secondary fill of [857].		
860	fill	861	the top and main fill of ditch [854].		
861	cut		cut of ditch		
862	fill	871	wind blown/ silty fill layer.		RB
863	fill	871	washed into [871], redeposited natural.		
864	fill	871	small tipped deposit on outer edge of enclosure ditch		
865	fill	871	silty fill, washed in.		MC1-C2
866	fill	871	redeposited natural fill,		
867	fill	871	washed in, mixed fill		
868	fill	871	redeposited natural fill with agricultural waste.		
869	fill	871	tipped dump fill in ditch [871],		
870	fill	871	silty deposit at base of enclosure ditch [871].		
871	cut		cut of drainage ditch and enclosure.		C1-2
872	cut		curvilinear gully		
873	fill	872	Probable weathering fill		
874	fill	872	Probable weathering fill		
875	fill	876	mixed fill of ditch [876]		
876	cut		a ditch that traverses most of the site		
877	fill	878	the fill of ditch [878].		
878	cut		a ditch on a NE-SW alignment,		
879	fill	880	the fill of ditch [880],		
880	cut		A ditch with a shallow-sloping side, mostly lost by the cutting of ditch [876].		
881	fill	850	IA fill of [850] contained IA pot		
882	fill	850	compacted fill deposit of [850]		
883	fill	851	Fill of [8561] cut by [850]		
884	cut		linear cut of ditch, IA. Same as [850],[822],[847],[857]		
885	fill	884	primary fill of ditch [885]		
886	fill	884	secondary fill of ditch [884]		
887	cut		curvilinear gully		
888	fill	887	Probable weathering fill		
889	fill	887	Probable weathering fill		C1
890	cut		curvilinear ditch truncated by a crossing furrow running N-S.		
891	fill	890	natural backfill of ditch [890]		
892	cut		curvilinear gully		
893	fill	893	Probable weathering fill		
894	fill	892	Probable weathering fill		
895	cut		gully/ditch of regular cut and shape.		
896	fill	895	fill of gully [895], no finds so date uncertain		
897	cut		linear ditch. Aligned NE/SW,		
898	fill	897	fill of gully [897], no finds		
899	cut		terminus of a ditch recut		
900	fill	899	fill of ditch terminus [899].		
901	cut		recut in the original ditch [903].		
902	fill	901	fill of recut ditch [901].		
903	cut		ditch [903] is cut by terminus ditch [899]		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
904	fill	903	fill of ditch [903].		
905	cut		field boundary/drainage ditch		
906	cut		cut of ditch terminus.]		
907	fill	906	natural backfill of ditch [906]		
908	cut		cut of linear ditch on a NE-SW alignment		
909	fill	908	fill of ditch [908]		RB
910	fill	905	natural backfill of drainage ditch		
911	cut		cut of burial.		
912	fill	913	fill of burial.		C1-C3
914	fill	915	fill of shallow pit-like feature [915]		
915	cut		a shallow pit-like feature		
916	cut		section of deep ditch		
917	fill	916	upper fill of ditch [916]		
918	cut		cut of ditch terminus [918].		
919	fill	918	natural backfill of ditch [918]		
920	fill	916	clay fill of [916]		
921	fill	916	sandy fill of ditch [916]		
922	fill	916	primary fill of ditch [916] very mixed		
923	cut		cut of ditch		
924	cut		large boundary ditch		
925	fill	923	the natural backfill of a curved ditch		
926	fill	924	a backfill of an occupational deposit		
927	cut		cut of inner ditch of Roman enclosure.		
928	fill	927	ditch fill of Roman enclosure		
929	cut		cut of IA gully		
930	fill	929	fill of gully [929] cut by ditch [931].		
931	cut		cut of IA gully [929].		
932	fill	931	fill of ditch[931] pot fragments recovered		C1
933	cut		possible post hole		
934	fill	933	fill of post hole [933], abundant charcoal		
935	fill	933	fill of post hole [933]		
936	cut		cut of ditch which cuts post hole [933]		
937	fill	936	fill of ditch [936]		
938	fill	944	primary fill of recut ditch		
939	fill	944	top fill of recut ditch [942].		
940	fill	944	tip into ditch [944], formed lump NE facing side		
941	fill	944	tip on E facing side of [944]. Possible midden		
944	cut		recut of an earlier ditch on same		
945	fill	946	redeposited natural .		
946	cut		ditch terminus.		
947	fill	946	fill of ditch terminus		
948	fill	949	the mixed fill of ditch [949]		C11-C13
949	cut		part of the ditch that runs the length of the site.		
950	fill	951	the fill of ditch [951]		C1-C2
951	cut		a classic Roman style V-profiled ditch. Same as [960]		
952	fill	953			
953	cut		section of ditch		
954	fill	955	fill of furrow [955]		
955	cut		cut of furrow		
956	fill	958	the mixed fill of [958],		
957	fill	958	primary fill of ditch,		
958	cut		cut of ditch that runs across site		
959	fill	960	the naturally deposited fill of ditch [960]		RB



Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
960	cut		cut of probable boundary ditch		
961	fill	962	the naturally deposited fill of gully [962]		
962	cut		cut of small gully running NE-SW		
963	cut		cut of probable pit		
964	fill	963	primary fill of pit [963]. Very mixed with blue clay	Pit 963	
965	fill	963	secondary fill of pit [963]	Pit 963	C2
966	cut		cut of ditch terminus		
967	fill	966	natural backfill of ditch [966]		
968	cut		cut of ditch. Could be part of rounded enclosure		
969	fill	968	natural backfill of ditch [968]		
970	fill	971	the naturally deposited fill of ditch [971]		
971	cut		cut of ditch that runs NE-SW up the site		
972	fill	973	mixed fill of ditch [973]		
973	cut		the partially excavated cut of ditch		
2000	layer		topsoil		
2001	layer		subsoil		
2002	layer		natural substrate		
2003	cut		linear ditch, aligned NE/SW,		
2004	fill	2003	sandy clay fill of ditch		
2005	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE, moderate sides		
2006	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE, moderate sides,		
2007	cut		linear gully, aligned NW/SE, shallow sides,		
2008	fill	2007	sandy clay fill of gully		
2009	cut		linear gully, aligned NW/SE, shallow sides, concave base		
2010	fill	2009	sandy clay fill of gully		
2011	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE, moderate sides,		
2012	fill	2005	primary fill. Yellow-grey sandy clay		Late prehistoric
2013	fill	2005	secondary fill. Light orange grey silty clay		
2014	fill	2005	light grey-orange sandy clay ditch fill		
2015	fill	2005	charcoal rich, light yellow-grey silty clay		
2016	fill	2005	tertiary infilling. Grey orange sandy silt		
2017	fill	2005	tertiary dump deposit. Mid grey clay		
2018	fill	2005	tertiary dump deposit. Mid grey clay		
2019	fill	2005	post abandonment fill of ditch.		
2020	fill	2006	mid brown grey silty clay		
2021	fill	2011	lower fill of ditch. Mid orange grey silty clay		
2022	fill	2011	tertiary fill of ditch. Mid grey brown clayey silt		
2023	cut		posthole		
2024	fill	2023	dark brown-grey with orange-brown sandy clay		
2025	cut		posthole		
2026	fill	2025	dark brown-grey with orange-brown sandy clay		
2027	cut		linear ditch terminal		
2028	fill	2027	mid green-brown with orange-brown sandy clay		
2029	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE, moderate sides,		
2030	fill	2029	primary silting. Mid yellow-grey clay		
2031	fill	2029	secondary fill. Orange grey clayey silt		
2032	fill	2029	post abandonment tertiary fill.		
2033	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE, moderate sides,		
2034	fill	2033	mid orange-grey clayey silt		
2035	cut		posthole		
2036	fill	2035	dark grey-brown sandy clay		

Context	Context type	Fill_of	Context_Description	Feature label	Spot date
3000	layer		topsoil		
3001	layer		subsoil		
3002	layer		natural substrate		
3003	cut		linear ditch terminus, aligned NW/SE		
3004	fill	3003	mid brown-yellow clay silt		
3005	cut		linear ditch, aligned N/S, moderate sides,		
3006	fill	3005	mid brown-grey clay silt		
3007	fill	3008	light grey-brown sandy clay		
3008	cut		linear ditch terminal, aligned NW/SE		
3009	fill	3010	dark blue-grey sandy silt		
3010	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE,		
3011	fill	3012	mid brown-grey sandy clay		
3012	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE,		
3013	fill	3014	light yellow-brown silty clay		
3014	cut		linear ditch, aligned NW/SE,		
3015	fill	3016	dark grey-brown sandy clay		
3016	cut		linear ditch, aligned NE/SW, moderate sides		
3017	cut		linear ditch, aligned N/S, moderate sides,		
3018	fill	3017	mid brown-grey clay silt		
3019	cut		linear ditch terminus, aligned NW/SE,		
3020	fill	3019	mid brown-yellow clay silt		
3021	cut		linear ditch, aligned N-S, moderate sides,		
3022	fill	3021	upper fill. Mid yellow-brown clay silt		
3023	fill	3021	primarily fill. Mid brown-yellow clay silt		
3024	cut		furrow		
3025	fill	3024	furrow fill		
3026	cut		linear ditch, aligned N/S, moderate sides,		
3027	fill	3026	secondary fill. Mid grey-brown clay silt		
3028	fill	3026	primary fill. Mid brown-grey clay silt		
4000	cut		linear ditch. Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides,		
4001	fill	4000	mid grey silty clay		
4002	cut		linear ditch terminal, shallow sides,		
4003	fill	4002	mid grey-brown silty clay		
4004	layer		subsoil		
4005	layer		natural substrate		

## APPENDIX B: LITHICS TABLE

Table 4: Breakdown of the lithics assemblage

Primary technology	
Core	1
Blade	5
Flake	9
Secondary technology	
Retouched flake	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>

## APPENDIX C: POTTERY FABRIC TABLES

Table 5: Summary of pottery by fabric

Period	Code	Gloucester Code	Description	Count	Weight (g)	
Late prehistoric	LPQ		Quartz-tempered	3	8	
	LPQO		Quartz-and-organic tempered	4	4	
	LPSH		Shell-tempered	3	3	
	LS		Limestone-tempered	2	21	
	MSORG		Mudstone-and-organic tempered	14	50	
	MUD		Mudstone-tempered	3	7	
	VES		Vesicular fabric	21	29	
	ORG		Organic-tempered fabric	14	99	
	<i>Sub-total</i>				64	221
Late Iron Age/ Roman	GT	TF2	Grog-tempered	33	85	
	GTQZ		Grog with quartz	1	2	
	MALV LS	TF18	Malvernian limestone-tempered ware	136	246	
	OXIDNW		North Wiltshire oxidised	1	2	
	MALV GW		Malvernian greyware	1	9	
	BS	TF20	Black-firing, sand-tempered	20	43	
	FLAG		Flagon fabric	1	1	
	GTQZ		Grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	2	8	
	GWC	TF20	Coarse greyware	2	13	
	GWF	TF20	Fine greyware	7	34	
	GWM	TF20	Medium greyware	41	146	
	GWMI	TF20	Micaceous greyware	1	75	
	OXID	TF20	Medium oxidised	11	25	
	OXIDC	TF20	Coarse oxidised	5	11	
	OXIDF	TF20	Fine oxidised	1	2	
	SHLS		Shell-and-limestone tempered	1	36	
	SVW ORG	TF17	Severn Valley ware (organic-tempered)	110	884	
	SVW OX*		Severn Valley ware (oxidised)	512	2307	
	SVW RED		Severn Valley ware (reduced)	1	2	
	WHF		Fine whiteware	1	1	
	(regional imports)	DOR BB1*	TF4	Dorset Black-burnished ware	136	586
	(continental imports)	BAT AM*	TF10	Baetican amphora	9	237
		LEZ SA2*	TF8	Central Gaulish Samian (Lezoux)	8	105
	LMV SA*	TF8	Central Gaulish Samian (Les Martres-de-Veyre)	1	21	
<i>Sub-total</i>				1042	4881	
Medieval	COTS	TF41	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	13	28	
Post-medieval	MALR	TF52	Malvernian redware	4	41	
<b>Total</b>				<b>1123</b>	<b>5171</b>	

\* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection

**Table 6: Pottery from selected Period 1 and 2 features (LIA/Early Roman Phases a/b). Quantities shown as sherd counts.**

fabric	RH A	RH B	RH E	4 post A	Ditch A	Ditch B	Ditch J	Trackway B
LPQ	1	2						
LPQO		3						
LPSH	1							
ORG						14		
GT	1	4	1				2	3
GTQZ		1				2		
GWMI		1						
HM							1	
MALV LS	33	44		2		5	1	30
MSORG		11				3		
OXID		2						
OXIDC		3						
SVW OX		3						
VES	1	9			2		5	

**Table 7: Pottery (Early to Middle Roman) from selected Period 1–3 features. Quantities shown as sherd counts.**

Fabric	Trackway A	Ditch H	Ditch I	Ditch D	Ditch E	Ditch F	Encl A	Encl B	'Hollow'
LPQO					1				
VES					1	1			
HM	1								
LS					2				
GT	1				1	8	1	1	3
BS	1					9	2	4	3
GWC						2			
GWF						5	1		1
GWM	29				1	2		5	1
MALV GW						1			
MALV LS	6				5		1		
OXID				1	1		1	1	
OXIDC						2			
OXIDF					1				
SHEL					2				
SHLS			1						
SVW ORG						20	17	53	11
SVW OX		4	5		8	217	74	51	81
SVW RED							1		
DOR BB1			5		5	33	33	13	22
WHF						1			
LEZ SA2						3	3		
LMV SA						1			
BAT AM							1		

## APPENDIX D: CATALOGUE OF STONE OBJECTS by Ruth Shaffrey

**Whetstone / cushion stone.** Fine-grained brown sandstone, possibly Brownstones. Evenly-shaped, neat flat rectangular whetstone/cushion stone. This has been used on all the exposed original faces, so that they are all worn very smooth. However, the main face also exhibits some percussion damage, and it therefore appears likely that it was used as a cushion stone. Measures >90mm long x 65mm wide x 20mm thick. Context 253, fill of possible post hole 254. Spot date C2.

**Possible quern fragment.** Coarse, gritty sandstone, highly feldspathic, possibly Old Red Sandstone. Sf 9. No original edges survive, or other face, but there is a pecked, flat grinding surface, worn smoother in one area towards what was probably the edge. Context 695, fill of a possible tree-throw hollow 694. Unphased at assessment

**Possible hammerstone.** Sf 8. Cobble, conglomerate, probably Old Red Sandstone, but probably picked up from the river gravels. Unworked but with some wear, probably resulting from use as a hammerstone. It is generally smooth all over, which is probably natural. Measures 85 x 74 x 42mm. Context 14.2, fill of gully 15. Unphased at assessment

## APPENDIX E: PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND CHARCOAL TABLES

Table 8: Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				840	251	711	746	72	74
Feature number				839	250	709	764	71	73
Feature label									
Sample number (SS)				11	3	4	5	1	2
Flot volume (ml)				3	9	1.5	17	117	123
Sample volume processed (l)				39	12	2	8	18	6
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0	0	0
Period				1	2	2	3	6	6
Plant macrofossil preservation				Good	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Habitat									
	Family	Species	Common Name						
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shells	4					
<b>Total</b>				4	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9: Charcoal identifications

Context number				840	251	711	746	72	74
Feature number				839	250	709	764	71	73
Feature label									
Sample number (SS)				11	3	4	5	1	2
Flot volume (ml)				3	9	1.5	17	117	123
Sample volume processed (l)				39	12	2	8	18	6
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0	0	0
Period				1	2	2	3	6	6
Charcoal quantity >2mm				+++	++	++	++++	+++++	+++++
Charcoal preservation				Moderate	Moderate	Poor	Poor	Moderate	Moderate
Family	Species	Common Name							
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	17	1	8	10	100	100	
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak r/w			2				
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus L.</i> / <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/ Crab apple		1					
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries r/w							
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries	5	8					
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn	1						
<b>Total</b>				23	10	10	10	100	100

## Key

HSW = hedgerow/scrub/woodland species; r/w = roundwood

+ = 0–5 items; ++ = 6–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = &gt;500 items

## APPENDIX F: ANIMAL BONE TABLE

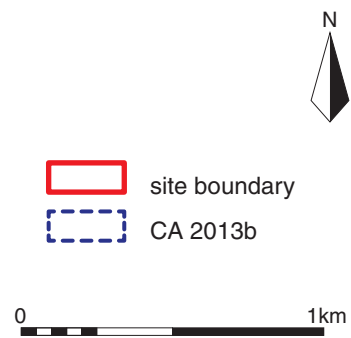
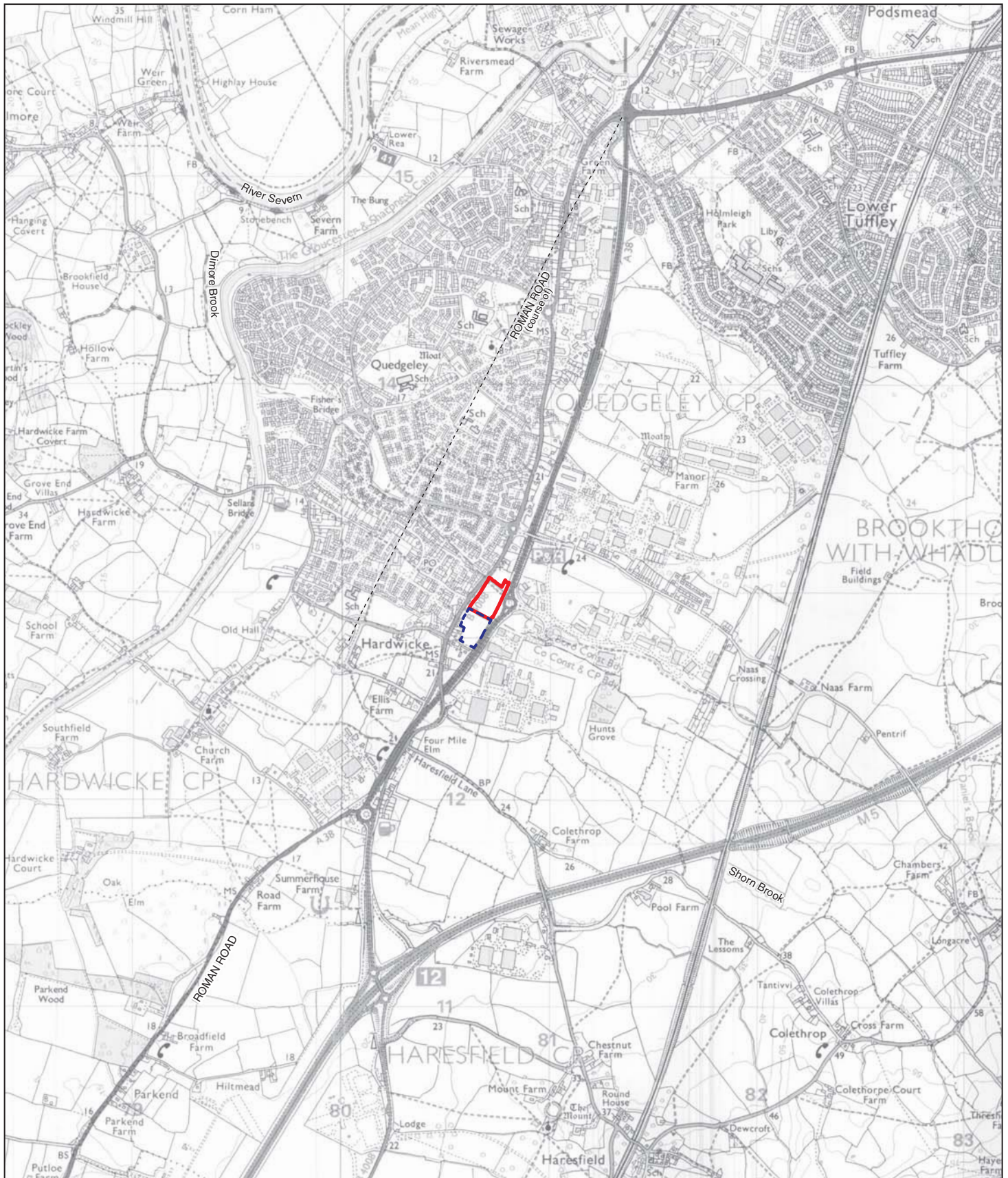
**Table 10: Taxa recorded (NISP)**

Taxa	Period 1 Late Iron Age to early Roman	Period 2 Late Iron Age to early Roman	Period 3 Early–Mid Roman
Horse	2	1	5
Cattle	4	22	10
Sheep/ goat	6	9	8
Pig	1		
Total identified	13	32	23
Unidentified mammal	194	61	274
Large mammal	30	49	34
Medium mammal	6	16	88
Total	256	190	442

**APPENDIX G: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation and Strip Map Sample investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June and July 2014 at Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester. The excavation area was located across the west, and the SMS across the south-east of the development area, and was targeted on Iron Age features identified in a previous evaluation of the site.</p> <p>The excavation identified three main phases of activity. A mid-late Iron Age field system was identified across the site, with broadly contemporary Roundhouses located to the south. A 1st – 2nd century AD Roman rectilinear ditched enclosure was identified to the west of site, and a 11th – 13th century medieval ditch was also recorded to the west. The artefact assemblages recovered from the excavation were consistent with those of a low-status rural farmstead, with only a small amount of regional or imported pottery types.</p> <p>The burial of an adult male of 18-25 years was recorded in a grave slot closely adjacent to the south-east corner of Enclosure Ditch B on the western margins of the excavation area. The incomplete skeletal remains were undated, part from a single sherd of 2nd to 3rd century date in the grave fill.</p>	
Project dates	9 September 2013 – 27 October 2014	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (EDP 2012), Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Surveys 2012a), Archaeological Evaluation (CA 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Bristol Road, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area	Excavation area: 1.7ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8071 1297	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery (GLRCM: 2013.19)	Ceramics, human bone, animal bone, lithics, metal work
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery (GLRCM: 2013.19)	Context sheets, section drawings, context registers, photo registers matrices
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery (GLRCM: 2013.19)	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 Mayos Land, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation. CA typescript report <b>15574</b>		





site boundary  
 CA 2013b



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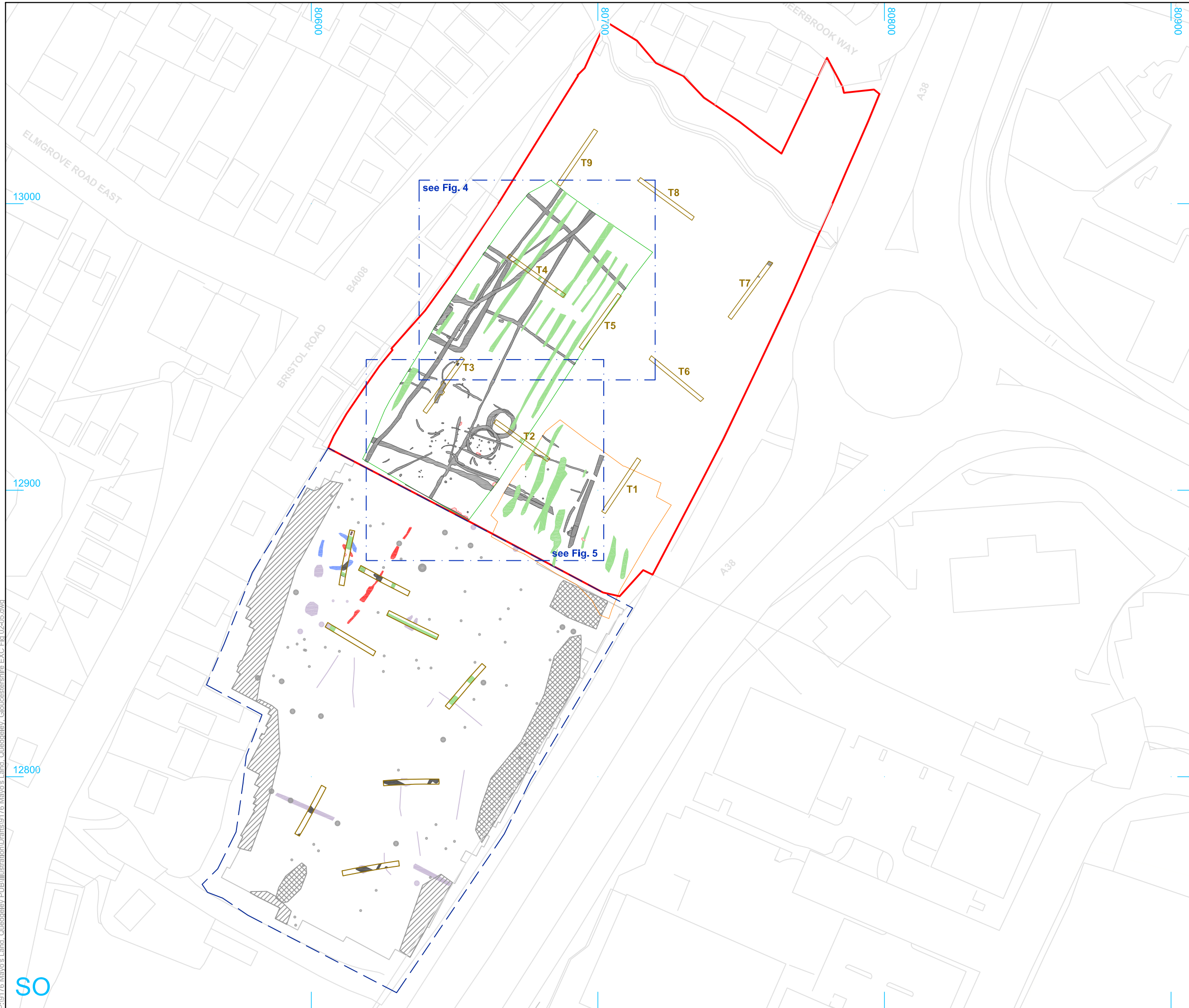
PROJECT TITLE  
**Mayo's Land, Quedgeley,  
 Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site location plan**

DRAWN BY RPL/JH PROJECT NO. 9176  
 CHECKED BY JB DATE 28.08.15  
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.  
**1**

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- site
- - - CA 2013.6
- excavation area
- SMS area
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- ▨ furrow
- tree-throw pit

**Geophysical Survey**  
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd)

- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Positive curvilinear anomaly - possible ring ditch
- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Discrete positive response - cut feature of archaeological potential
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- ▨ Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- ▨ Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site plan showing archaeological features, geophysical survey data and previous trial trench evaluations**

DRAWN BY	RPL/JH	PROJECT NO.	9176	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	02.09.15	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:1250	<b>2</b>

P:\9176 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, PUB Illustration\Drafts\9176 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire EXC Fig 02-05.dwg

SO



3

### 3 The site in its local setting, looking north-east



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PROJECT TITLE

Mayo's Land, Quedgeley,  
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	9176	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	23.06.15	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	N/A	<b>3</b>



- site
- excavation area
- evaluation trench
- Period 1: Late Iron Age (Phase a)
- Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Phase b)
- Period 3: Early to Middle Roman
- Period 4: Roman or later
- Period 5: medieval and later
- modern
- furrow
- tree-throw pit



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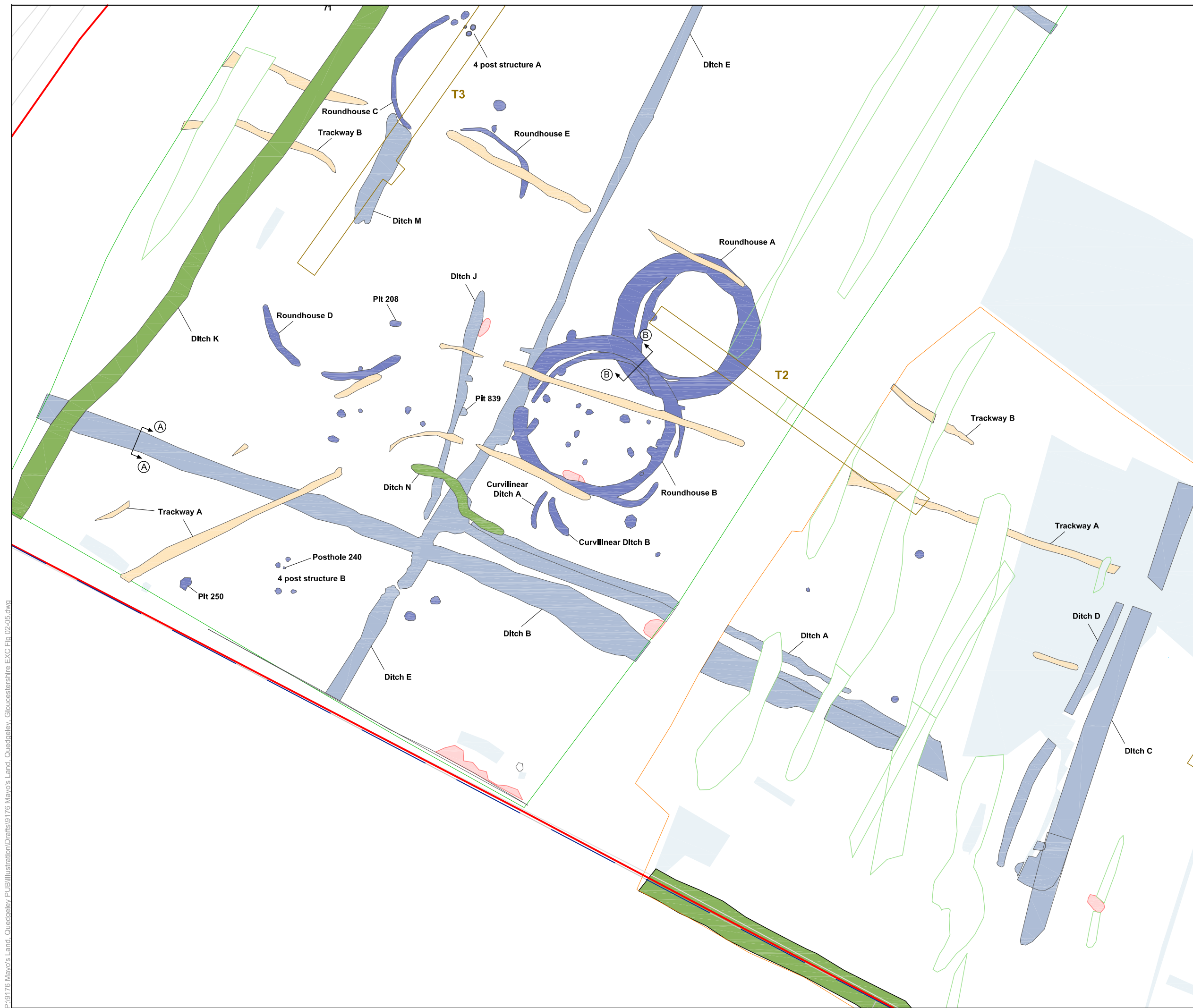
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 North area of the site, showing phasing of archaeological features

<b>DRAWN BY</b> RP/LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 9176	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> JB	<b>DATE</b> 02.09.15	<b>4</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> MA	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:250	

P:\9176 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, PUB\Illustration\Drafts\9176 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire EXC Flg 02-05.dwg



- site
- excavation area
- evaluation trench
- Period 1: Late Iron Age (Phase a)
- Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Phase b)
- Period 3: Early to Middle Roman
- Period 4: Roman or later
- Period 5: medieval and later
- modern
- furrow
- tree-throw pit

0 10m

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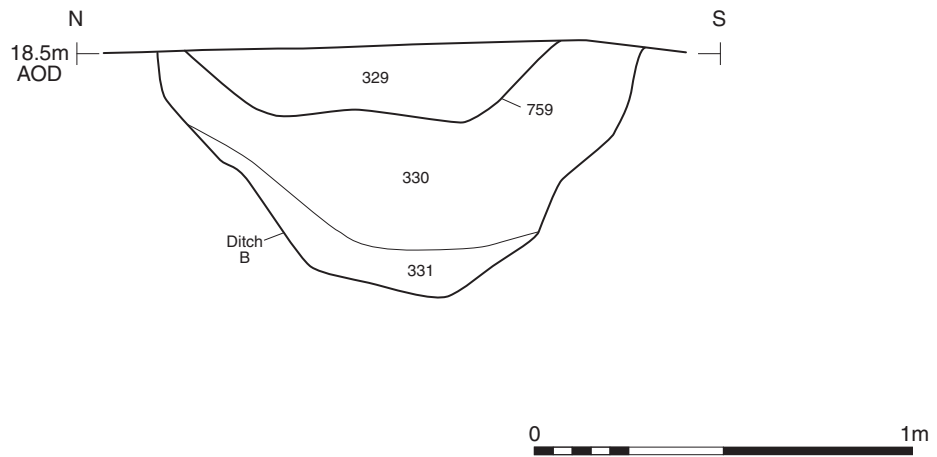
PROJECT TITLE  
**Mayo's Land, Quedgeley, Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**South area of the site, showing phasing of archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	RPILJH	PROJECT NO.	9176	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	02.09.15	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:250	

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Section AA



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



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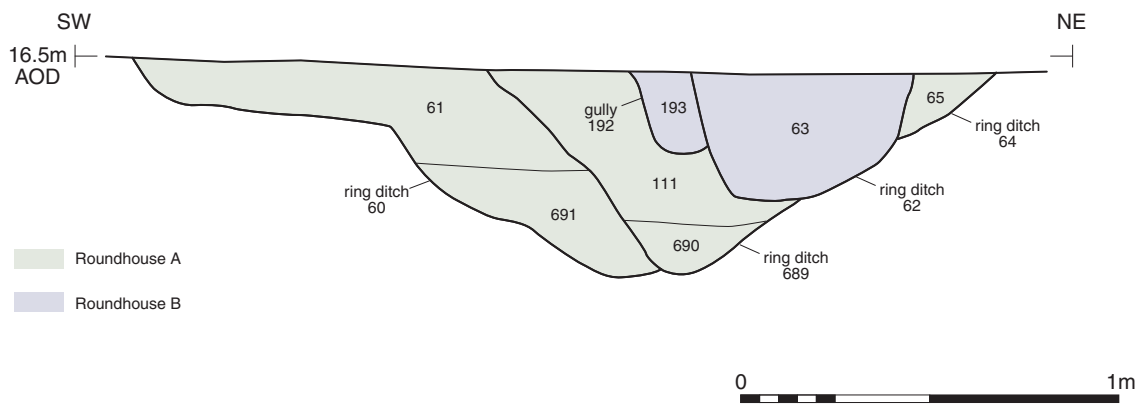
Mayo's Land, Quedgeley,  
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FIGURE TITLE

Period 1; section and photograph

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Section BB



Roundhouses A and B, looking north (scales 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

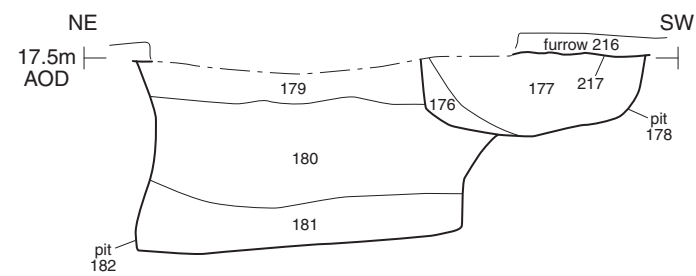
Period 2; section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	24.06.15	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	1:20	<b>7</b>

Section CC



Section DD



Internal storage pit [182] within Roman enclosure, section EE, facing south-east (scale 1m)

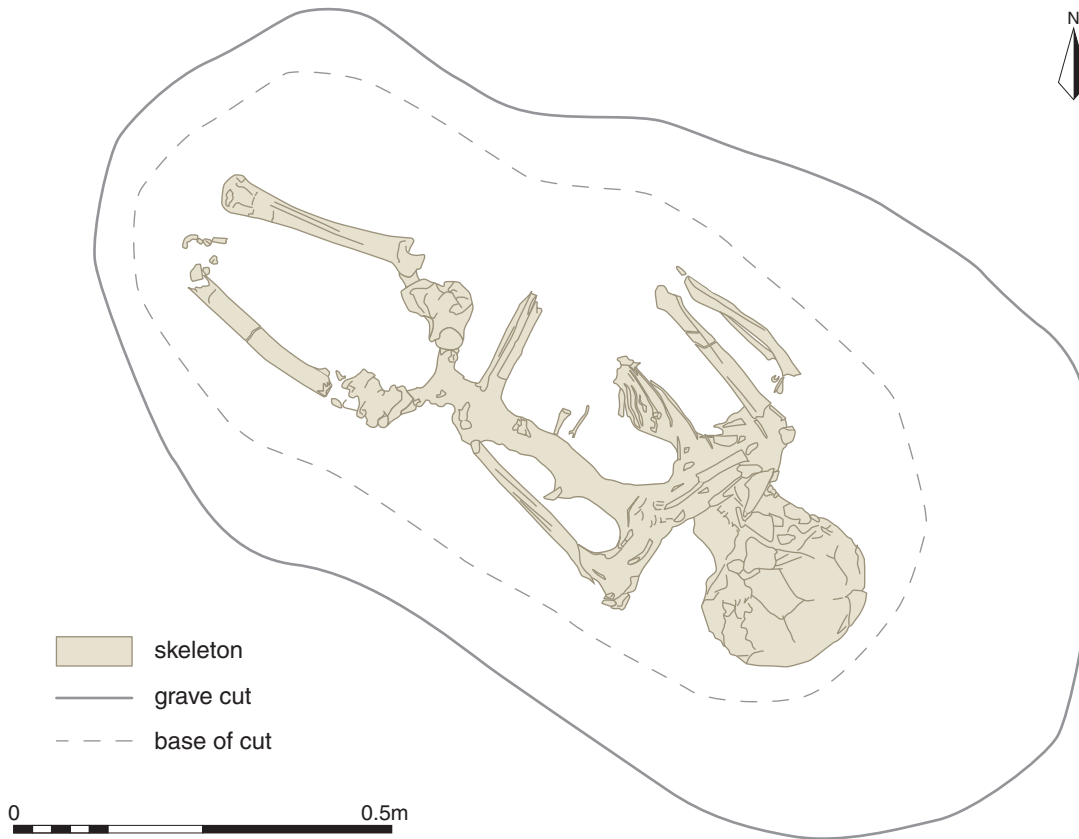

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Mayo's Land, Quedgeley,  
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Period 3; sections and photograph of  
 Enclosure ditches A and B, and pit 182**

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	9176	FIGURE NO.
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Period 4: Burial A, looking north-east (scale 0.4m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Mayo's Land, Quedgeley,  
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Period 4; skeleton 913

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CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	25.06.15	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	1:10	<b>9</b>



10

**10 Section through Iron Age ditch J and pit 839, looking north (scale 1m)**



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PROJECT TITLE

Mayo's Land, Quedgeley,  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Photograph**

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 CHECKED BY JB DATE 25.06.15  
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A4 1:10

FIGURE NO.

**10**

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