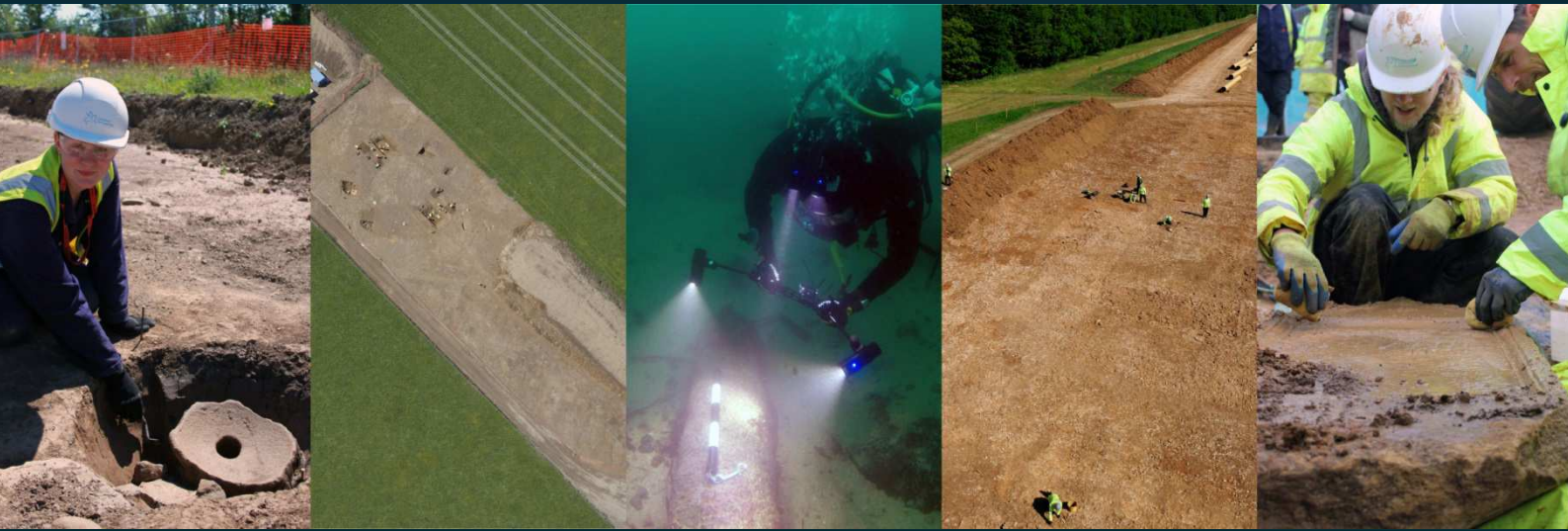


Land East of Fulwell Lane  
Faulkland  
Hemington  
Somerset

*Archaeological Excavation*



for  
Ashford Homes (South West) Limited

CA Project: 9226  
CA Report: 16627

December 2016



Land East of Fulwell Lane  
 Faulkland  
 Hemington  
 Somerset

Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: 9226  
 CA Report: 16627



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	11 October 2016	Jonathan Hart	A Mudd	Internal review	QA	M Watts
B	3 April 2017	Jonathan Hart	A Mudd	External review	Peer review comment	M Watts

*This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
4. METHODOLOGY .....	7
5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–7) .....	7
<i>Period 2: Early Roman (AD 75–AD 200)</i> .....	8
<i>Period 3: Mid to Late Roman (AD 200–AD 350)</i> .....	12
<i>Period 4: medieval to post-medieval</i> .....	14
6. THE FINDS .....	15
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	16
8. DISCUSSION.....	16
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	20
10. STORAGE AND CURATION.....	20
11. REFERENCES.....	20
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	22
APPENDIX B: POTTERY BY E.R.MCSLOY .....	30
APPENDIX C: WORKED FLINT BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE .....	37
APPENDIX D: METAL ITEMS BY KATIE MARSDEN.....	38
APPENDIX E: METALURGICAL RESIDUES BY E.R. MCSLOY AND KATIE MARSDEN.....	38
APPENDIX F: SHALE OBJECT BY E.R. MCSLOY .....	39
APPENDIX G: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY BY KATIE MARSDEN .....	40
APPENDIX H: VESSEL GLASS BY E.R. MCSLOY.....	40
APPENDIX I: STONE OBJECT BY RUTH SHAFFREY.....	40
APPENDIX J: HUMAN REMAINS BY SHARON CLOUGH .....	41
APPENDIX K: ANIMAL BONE BY MATILDA HOLMES.....	50
APPENDIX L: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH WYLES AND SARAH COBAIN ...	54
APPENDIX M: THE RADIOCARBON DATING EVIDENCE BY SARAH COBAIN.....	58
APPENDIX N: OASIS REPORT FORM .....	59



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Location of groundworks and geophysical survey results (1:2500).
- Fig. 3 Photograph: The site, looking north-east towards Enclosure A
- Fig. 4 Site plan (1:1000)
- Fig. 5 Ditch sections (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Photograph: Grave 16004, looking south-west
- Fig. 7 Photograph: Grave 15090, looking south-west
- Fig. 8 Pottery drawings (1:4)
- Fig. 9 Iron and copper-alloy objects, and tri-lobate platter handle (1:4)



## SUMMARY

<b>Site Name:</b>	Land East of Fulwell Lane
<b>Location:</b>	Faulkland, Hemington, Somerset
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 7380 5435
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	23 November to 23 December 2015
<b>Location of archive:</b>	CA office Cirencester, to be deposited with Somerset Museums Service
<b>Accession Number:</b>	TTNCM 99/2015
<b>Site Code:</b>	LFLF 15

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November and December 2015 at the request of Ashford Homes (South West) Limited at Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington, Somerset.

The earliest evidence for activity comprised small quantities of residual flints suggestive of transient hunter-gatherer activity during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. A few sherds of later Iron Age pottery were also residual. The earliest features comprised two enclosures forming part of a Roman rural settlement. These were found in association with pottery, animal bone, charred plant remains and a small quantity of metalwork, slag and fired clay. Although no structural remains were found and only a very small quantity of ceramic building material, this range of finds is suggestive of occupation. The pottery assemblage indicates that this took place during the Early Roman period, up to c. AD 175/200. There were also three burials: two inhumations and one cremation. Following the deliberate infilling of the enclosure ditches, fields or enclosures were laid out with much shallower, intermittently surviving ditches, and the centre of habitation shifted beyond the site. There was little dating evidence for this phase, but it is suggested that these fields or enclosures were later Roman and they perhaps formed part of a nearby Roman villa estate. The site was truncated by later quarry pits which probably dated to the medieval and/or post-medieval periods.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 During November and December 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington, Somerset (centred on NGR: ST 7380 5435; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in advance of development for housing. Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants (MHHC) acted as archaeological consultant on behalf of Ashford Homes (South West) Limited. The work was undertaken in line with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigations* (WSI) produced by MHHC (2015) and approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) acting on the advice of Steve Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer, Somerset County Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* issued by Historic England (2015).

### ***The site***

1.2 The site is located in the Mendip Hills, an area characterised by limestone hills bisected by numerous steep-sided stream and river valleys draining into the Bristol Avon. The site comprised c. 0.85 hectares on the southern edge of the hamlet of Faulkland (Fig. 1) bounded to the north-west by houses fronting the High Street, to the south-west by Fulwell Lane, to the south and south-east by fields and to the north-east by the rear parts of a farm. It lies at approximately 150m AOD with the ground level falling away gently to the north-east. A spring lies on the south-eastern margin of the site, which caused drainage problems at the time of excavation. Prior to the excavation, the site was used as a paddock.

1.3 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as the Jurassic Forest Marble Formation (Mudstone) which formed a varied and broken substrate across the site and which had been quarried for stone in historical times; no superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2016).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk-based assessment of the site concluded that no archaeological remains had been recorded previously within it (AA 2013a). The assessment noted that Roman pottery and a skeleton in a stone coffin (PRN 23653) were found in 1912 alongside the High Street immediately north of the site, but that the precise provenance of these discoveries is uncertain. An evaluation undertaken north-west of the site at the Faulkland Inn found Roman pottery in notable quantities but no cut features of this date, and also found small quantities of prehistoric and medieval pottery (C. and N. Hollinrake 1991 cited in AA 2013a). Work in the wider vicinity has been undertaken by the Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society (BACAS) including extensive geophysical surveys 2.5km east of the site between Charlton Farm and Upper Row Farm (Oswin 2006; 2008). This work revealed a Roman villa at Blacklands, as well as medieval strip fields and undated enclosures. The Blacklands villa has been partly excavated by BACAS and Wessex Archaeology (Lawes undated; WA 2007). A further villa, Peart Roman Villa, located at Norton St Phillip 3.5km north-east of the site, was partly excavated by BACAS in 2012 (Lewcun 2013).
- 2.2 A geophysical survey of the site (Substrata 2013), which included additional land to the south, revealed the presence of ditches and pits, with some of the former clearly defining enclosures (Substrata 2013; Fig. 2). A subsequent evaluation confirmed the presence of ditches and a few pits, although many were poorly defined due to the nature of the underlying brash substrate (AA 2013b). No structural remains were identified, but the quantity of finds recovered from the northern half of the site was taken to be suggestive of occupation. The pottery recovered during the evaluation suggested that the site was in use between the Late Iron Age (although this was based on the presence of a single shell-tempered sherd) through to the late 2nd century AD, with the latest Roman material comprising a single early 3rd-century sherd. On the basis of these findings, excavation was required as a condition for development within the site, the provisional results of which were presented within a post-excavation assessment (CA 2016). A summary of the findings detailed here will be published within the Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains; and
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the post-excavation work were laid out in the WSI produced by MHHC (2015) and were to:-

- process all retained materials;
- assess the archaeological potential of the recovered data and formulate an appropriate programme of analysis and publication;
- create an indexed and ordered archive according with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991); and
- deposit the archive with the Somerset Museums Service.

3.3 Following assessment of the excavation findings, the updated project design (CA 2016, Section 7) included the following objectives:-

- Objective 1: Further analysis and research of selected material classes;
- Objective 2: where data exist, establish firmer phasing for the Roman features, including investigating any evidence for differences in date between the Roman enclosures;
- Objective 3: assess the nature and temporal extent of the activities recorded on site;
- Objective 4: assess the dating and significance of the burials; and
- Objective 5: to use the information generated by fulfilling Objectives 1-4 to publish the results of the site in the journal *Somerset Archaeology and Natural History*.





## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy which comprised the excavation of at least 5% by length of linear features, as well as all intersections of linear features; 50% by area of each discreet, non-funerary feature and 100% of each funerary deposit. Soil samples were taken from dateable, undisturbed primary deposits that appeared, on visual inspection, to contain palaeoenvironmental materials.
- 4.2 All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Excavation Recording Manual*. Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and sampled appropriately in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking of samples for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic analysis 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

- 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–M. Archaeological features included ditches, pits, postholes, three graves, two stone walls and numerous quarry pits. Several pieces of struck flint, including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, were found residually in later features. Visibility of the features was good but the quarry pits, which dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods, were extensive across much of the northern half of the site and may have entirely truncated some earlier features whilst some degree of horizontal truncation due to ploughing will have removed the upper parts of features and deposits, and may have entirely truncated more ephemeral features and deposits.

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

- Period 1: prehistoric
- Period 2: Early Roman (AD 75–AD 200)
- Period 3: Mid to Late Roman (AD 200–AD 400)
- Period 4: medieval to post-medieval

### ***Period 1: prehistoric***

5.3 Prehistoric activity was entirely restricted to residual items comprising flints (including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead) and a small quantity of handmade pottery probably dateable to the later Iron Age. No prehistoric features were found.

### ***Period 2: Early Roman (AD 75–AD 200)***

5.4 Early Roman activity focused on two ditched enclosures, A and B. A small number of pits, postholes, ditches and a grave were also Early Roman. The ceramic assemblage from these features comprises Roman wares which, where closely dateable, are Early Roman with no material likely to date beyond AD 200, and with the assemblage as a whole dateable to AD 60/75–175, a suggestion confirmed by a radiocarbon date from the grave. Most of the Roman pottery consists of local coarsewares with most of the remainder from other parts of Britain. Finewares are restricted to a single beaker sherd and a few sherds of Gaulish samian. Overall, the pottery is well preserved, with little evidence for abrasion, suggesting that the sherds were deposited close to habitation. Animal bone from the Roman deposits is also well preserved and includes the main domestic species, dominated by sheep/goat (of which sheep are positively identified), with smaller quantities of cattle and a few horse, pig and dog bones. The animal bones are primarily from meat-rich body elements, notably upper limb bones, suggesting that these are the remains of food rather than butchery, with the latter having taken place off-site.

### ***Enclosure A***

5.5 Enclosure A was defined by Ditches A, B, D, E and K, the latter of which was only partially exposed beneath a later quarry pit, and corresponds with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. Its north-eastern side extended beyond the baulk but it was pentagonal or hexagonal in plan with straight edges and was at

least 37m long and 43m wide. The ditches themselves were 1.3m–1.95m wide and 0.6m–0.8m deep with steep sides and flat bases, and all had steep-sided terminals defining a number of entrances to the enclosure.

- 5.6 The enclosure ditches contained primary fills derived from the erosion of the cut sides and these were overlain by stony bulk deposits which seem to represent slighting of adjacent banks. Tip lines within this redeposited bank material were generally absent but, where present, suggested that the banks were along the interior edges of the ditches. This backfilling must have left the ditches as a partial earthworks since the slighted bank material was overlain by fine silty clay deposits which probably accumulated naturally into a remnant earthwork; within one sondage along Ditch E, the backfill was overlain by a dark silt which may represent turf formation within the earthwork hollow. The exception to this fill sequence was found within Ditch K where the slighted bank backfill was overlain by a dark charcoal-rich silt containing burnt animal bone and pottery, and which was itself sealed by two further stony backfill deposits.
- 5.7 Roman pottery was found throughout the fills of most of the Enclosure A ditches. In addition, Ditch B contained an iron bow brooch (Fig. 9, 3), a possible copper-alloy earring (Fig. 9, 1), and part of a whetstone, all of Roman date and found separately. Of these, the brooch is closely dateable to the mid 1st century AD. A sample taken from Ditch D produced charred cereal remains, dominated by spelt wheat, the main wheat grown in the region during the Roman period. Weed seeds from the same sample derived from a mixture of grassland, field margins and arable environments.
- 5.8 Ditch L was found within Enclosure A, extending into the enclosure's interior from its western edge. This curvilinear ditch had been truncated by later quarrying and contained no finds but, like the enclosure ditches, was a steep-sided, flat-based cut and may have been an internal division within the enclosure. Enclosure A also contained two pits, 15037 and 15041. These were cylindrical-shaped pits with the larger, pit 15037, being 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep and the smaller pit being 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep. The profiles of these suggest use as grain stores but no stored cereals were present and they must have been scoured out and then been backfilled with bulk deposits containing Roman pottery as well as burnt and unburnt animal bone.

*Ditch C and the central area of the site*

- 5.9 Ditch C extended southwards from the southern edge of Enclosure A. Investigation of these adjoining ditches revealed that they were contemporary and Ditch C may have formed an annexe to Enclosure A. As with the other enclosure ditches, it was a steep-sided, flat-based cut and had been filled with material from a slighted bank. An alignment of three postholes (15082, 15085 and 15093) was found near the western apex of the site. Of these, posthole 15085 contained a stone slab which may have acted as post-packing and also contained Roman pottery. Together, these may have supported a fence line, conceivably the western edge of the area partially enclosed by Ditch C. A fourth posthole, 15079, to the immediate west also contained Roman pottery.

*Enclosure B*

- 5.10 Enclosure B was partially exposed in the south-western part of the site and corresponded with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. The full shape and extent of the enclosure is unknown, but the excavated part and further extent to the south of the site as shown of the geophysical survey suggest that it was of similar size to Enclosure A. It was defined by Ditches F, G and J with gaps between these providing entrances. As with Enclosure A, these ditches comprised steep-sided, flat-based cuts and entrances between these were defined by steep-sided terminals. The fill sequences within the ditches were comparable to those of the Enclosure A ditches, being derived largely from slighted stony bank material which left a remnant earthwork to fill with finer silty clay. Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch fills and a fragment of a glass unguent bottle, probably dating to the later 1st or earlier 2nd centuries AD, came from the north-western terminal of Ditch F.
- 5.11 Some modification to Enclosure B was evident with Ditch I having been inserted into the north-westernmost exposed entrance. This short ditch was another steep, flat-based cut and left a 0.75m-wide gap between itself and Ditch F, although whether this would have been apparent at former ground level is less clear. As with the other enclosure ditches, Ditch I contained redeposited stony bank material which included Roman pottery as well as the handle from a shale platter (Appendix F; Fig. 9, 4), and above this was a darker, finer deposit suggestive of turf formation within a remnant earthwork. This possible turf layer was covered by a natural silty clay infill containing 2nd-century AD pottery and a nail-cleaner dateable to the later 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Fig. 9, 2).

- 5.12 Internally, Enclosure B contained Ditch H which extended into the enclosure from one of the enclosure ditch terminals in a manner comparable to Ditch L within Enclosure A. It was 0.5m–0.7m wide and at up to only 0.15m deep was notably shallower than the enclosure ditches. It was filled with silty clay which included Roman pottery and a very small quantity (3g) of iron slag
- 5.13 Two pits (16103 and 16105) were found within the enclosure. These were steep-sided and flat-based and were 0.6m–0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. Both contained silty clay fills which included burnt clay; in addition, the fill of pit 16103 contained burnt stones but neither pit contained dateable finds and dating is by association only.
- 5.14 Ditch 16009 was found 0.6m from the outer edge of Ditch F. It was a slighter cut than the enclosure ditches, being 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep sides but a more rounded base. It did not closely follow the alignment of Ditch F, and contained a less stony fill. Nonetheless, Ditch 16009 contained Roman pottery and seems to belong to this period although its function remains unclear. Posthole 16166 was found 4.7m from the south-eastern terminal of ditch 16009 and on the same alignment. It contained no dateable finds but may have been associated with the ditch as part of a fence line.
- 5.15 Pit 16184 was found east of posthole 16166 and on the alignment of the posthole and ditch 16009. It comprised a steep-sided, flat-based cut 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep. The natural substrate at its base had been scorched and it was filled by a thin charcoal-rich deposit, overlain by a stony clay backfill. The partially infilled pit probably remained as an earthwork as its upper fill seems to have been a naturally accumulated silt deposit which included Roman pottery. It is possible that this pit was a further grain store, fired to sterilise it prior to re-use.

### *Burials*

- 5.16 An inhumation burial (skeleton 16005 in grave 16004) returned a radiocarbon date that suggested contemporaneity with the Period 2 enclosures. A second grave containing cremated human remains (deposit 16020 in grave 16018) may also have been contemporary with the enclosures, although it could have been deposited after they had been backfilled.

- 5.17 Grave 16004 was located immediately south-east of Enclosure A and was a sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base. It contained the remains of an adult male, aged at least 45 years at death (skeleton 16005; Fig. 6), laid out in an extended supine position on an almost north/south alignment, with his head to the north. He was of average height and had suffered from some tooth loss and, possibly, from arthritis, as well as a possible infection of his right foot which had resulted in some of the right foot bones fusing and which would have affected, but not prevented, his ability to walk. Bone from this individual was radiocarbon dated to 61–217 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-69027), a date range compatible with the pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches. The grave had been backfilled with orange-brown clay.
- 5.18 Grave 16018 was cut into the fill of a tree-throw hole located between Enclosures A and B and comprised a steep-sided cut 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep. Within this, a South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware pottery urn (16019) had been placed and this contained cremated human remains (16052), comprising 374.1g of burnt bone from a probably older adult of unknown sex. These deposits were covered by a silty clay backfill but horizontal truncation to this burial had removed part of the urn and may have resulted in the loss of some of the cremated remains. Bone from this cremation burial was radiocarbon dated to 88–314 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-69029). The urn itself was not closely dateable since diagnostic elements had been lost to truncation.
- 5.19 Three pits (16000, 16007 and 16016) were found to the immediate south-west of grave 16018. These were steep-sided and flat based, and were 1.2m–1.4m wide and 0.15m–0.4m deep. The base and lower sides of pit 16000 had been scorched and it had been backfilled with charcoal-rich silty clay which included greyware pottery. Although this pottery is only broadly dateable as Roman, the pits may have been associated with the nearby grave and for this reason have been phased as early. The fills of pits 16000 and 16007 also contained very small quantities of ironworking slag. No scorching was evident within the other pits, and these had been backfilled with stony silty clays.

### ***Period 3: ?Mid to Late Roman (AD 200–AD 400)***

- 5.20 The pottery from the backfills of the Period 2 enclosures suggests that these ceased to be used by AD 200 at the latest, and possibly as early as AD 175 (Appendix B). Activity post-dating the enclosures consisted of a new layout of small

fields or enclosures and a single burial although, as noted above, it is possible that the Period 2 cremation grave also post-dated the enclosures. To Period 3 is assigned the latest Roman pottery found on site, two sherds of Roman South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware dateable to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD whilst the radiocarbon date range for the burial extended between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Although the dating evidence from Period 3 is sparse, it is suggested here that the fields/enclosures dated to the Mid to Late Roman period, along with the latest burial.

- 5.21 The remains of the field/enclosure system were found along the eastern side of the site and comprised slight ditches laid out on a rectilinear scheme, some of which truncated the infilled Early Roman enclosure ditches. The only finds from these later ditches were a few small sherds of Roman pottery. Whilst these may have been residual, the ditches were certainly earlier than the quarry pits which were medieval or later. The absence of any later dating evidence, and the suggestion of late Roman occupation from the walling and burial (below), lend weight to the suggestion that these ditches were part of a late Roman field or enclosure system, but the overall paucity of the dating evidence should be noted and it remains possible that these were post-Roman features.
- 5.22 The ditches themselves (ditches 15070, 16173, 15060, 15009, 15011 and 15098) were 0.35m–0.9 wide and up to 0.15m deep, generally with steep-sided, u-shaped profiles. Gaps between them may have been field entrances but some of these gaps were undoubtedly the result of truncation. The ditches contained grey-brown clay silts, probably the result of natural infilling, and produced a few small sherds of broadly dateable Roman pottery which were notably smaller than the mean sherd size from the Period 2 deposits.
- 5.23 Two short stretches of wall foundations (15074 and 15097) were probably contemporary with these field boundary ditches. Each comprised a single course of irregularly laid and unbonded limestone blocks set out along the centre line of backfilled Roman enclosure ditches (Ditches A and B). Two sherds of Roman South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware pottery, dateable to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD, were recovered from between the stones of wall 15097. These walls probably formed additional boundaries as part of the field system and were presumably built as drystone walls because the softer (and perhaps wetter) nature of the underlying ditch fills would have made the maintenance of new boundary

ditches difficult. Whilst wall 15074 may have formed the edge of a field, wall 15097 was set out at an angle close to one of the possible field entrances at a field corner, most probably as a stock management feature which would have allowed livestock to be funnelled to the left or right of the wall having been driven into the field from the south-western corner.

- 5.24 In this light, a sub-rectangular enclosure recorded to the south of the site during the geophysical survey (Fig. 2) is of interest since it is on the same alignment and includes an off-set arrangement of ditches along its western edge suggestive of a stock race which would indicate use for livestock. The northern extent of this enclosure is unclear, although part of the stock-race ditch returns, suggesting that the enclosure lay entirely to the south of the site, in which case its overall dimensions would have been c. 140m by 70m.
- 5.25 Grave 15090 was located within the same field as wall 15097 and had been cut through infilled Enclosure Ditch B. It was a sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and a flat base and contained the remains of an adult female, aged at least 55 years at death and perhaps much older (skeleton 15091; Fig. 7). She had been laid out in an extended supine position on a north-west/south-east alignment with her head to the north-west. Of average stature for the period, this woman had suffered from skeletal changes associated with age and activity and had lost most of her teeth before death. One of her bones was radiocarbon dated to 138–338 cal. AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC-69028) and the grave had been backfilled with grey-brown clay.

#### ***Period 4: medieval to post-medieval***

- 5.26 Large, irregularly shaped quarry pits were found across the site, although there was a particularly dense concentration towards the north whilst the geophysical survey suggest that a less affected area was present to the south of the site. The quarry pits were cut through the Early Roman enclosure ditches and one of the Mid to Late Roman field boundaries. They were typically backfilled with brown silts containing large proportions of redeposited bedrock. Residual finds, including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and Roman pottery, some of it quite fresh and presumably directly redeposited from the ditches, were recovered from their backfills. The latest find from these was a sherd of medieval pottery although, as an isolated find, it is unclear whether this dates the quarrying or was itself residual. One of the quarry pits, 16138, found along the southern baulk, may have been left open as a pond



since it lay close to an existing spring (Fig. 2) and was seen on site to collect water naturally.

## 6. THE FINDS

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

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	11	85
	Roman	1521	18288
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1532</i>	<i>18373</i>
Worked flint	all	16	44
Metalwork	Iron	10	-
	Copper alloy	3	-
	<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-</i>
Residues	Ironworking	-	1172
Glass	Vessel glass	1	1
Stone	Whetstone	1	-
	Shale vessel (fragment)	1	-
CBM fired/burnt clay	Tile/brick	4	234
	Miscellaneous	5	56

6.2 A moderately large pottery assemblage was recovered (Appendix B), the majority from ditch fills associated with Enclosures A and B. Most material could be dated to the earlier Roman period (later 1st and 2nd centuries). Quantities of finewares/specialist wares were small and the assemblage was not suggestive of high status.

6.3 Only small quantities of other artefact classes were recovered (Appendices C–I). Some ‘background’ earlier prehistoric activity is indicated by the presence of worked flint, although all appears to have been re-deposited. The metal finds, metallurgical residues, ceramic building material/fired clay, worked stone and glass assemblages are small and say little about the site or the inhabitants. Of individual interest is a decorated shale vessel fragment (Appendix F; Fig. 9, 4) which originates from Kimmeridge, Dorset, and probably dates to the later 1st century AD.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices L and M and these are summarised below.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	172
Samples	Environmental	1

7.2 A small animal bone assemblage was recovered, mainly from Period 2 features. The species recorded comprised mainly sheep/goat (of which sheep were positively identified) but also included smaller quantities from cattle, pig, equid, canid (probably dog) and corvid.

7.3 The charred plant and charcoal assemblage from Period 2 Ditch D, part of Enclosure A, was analysed. The sample produced a rich plant assemblage dominated by cereal remains, with grains greatly outnumbering chaff. The cereals were predominantly hulled wheat, emmer and spelt, an assemblage typical for the Roman period and probably derived from stored, semi-cleaned, grain.

7.4 Human remains were also present, comprising the skeletons of two adults and the cremated remains of a third probable adult. All were dated by radiocarbon to the Roman period (Appendix M). Both skeletons had carbon and nitrogen isotopic ratio values identified. The  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ Carbon and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ Nitrogen results for both skeletons were slightly different than expected; the  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  N values were lower than is often seen, although still within the range of data available for the Roman period in Britain. The data are interpreted as suggesting the inclusion of a low level of marine foods, with a relatively low level of animal protein generally included in the diet.

## 8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation confirmed the suggestion of the geophysical survey and field evaluation, that the remains of Early Roman enclosures were present at the site. Evidence for pre-Roman activity was very limited whilst the early enclosures seem not to have continued beyond AD 175–200. The discovery of human remains is common on Roman rural sites and so the discovery of Roman graves occasions no surprise. The post-excavation analysis fulfilled the objectives set out in the updated project design (CA 2016, Section 7) as detailed in Section 3, above. The material

remains from the site were further analysed and this was combined with the analysis of the stratigraphic record in order to suggest an overall phasing scheme for the site, supported by radiocarbon dates obtained from the three burials.

- 8.2 The earliest remains are the worked flints, all of which were residual. The majority represent knapping waste, were fairly unabraded, and, where dateable, were Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. As such, they suggest transient occupation by small groups of hunter-gatherers using the high ground of the Mendip Hills, who would presumably have included other habitats within their ranges, such as the levels to the north and south.
- 8.3 Iron Age activity was restricted to a few sherds of handmade pottery, probably dateable to the later Iron Age, and long term occupation of the site is first evidenced by the Early Roman enclosures. Both enclosures seem to have been broadly similar, demarcated by ditches with banks along their inner edges and with Enclosure A comprising an area of 1580 sqm (0.16ha). Internal ditches within each enclosure suggest some division of space. No *in situ* structural remains were found but the site yielded waste (pottery, animal bone, charcoal and charred plant remains) from everyday activities, debris from ironworking, and a few personal items including the possible unguent bottle, a whetstone, a nail cleaner and jewellery, and this assemblage is strongly suggestive of domestic occupation. Given this, it seems likely that at least one of the enclosures included a dwelling which had been built in a form that has left no archaeological trace, perhaps founded on sill beams or using cob walls. The few fragments of Roman brick and tile (see Appendix G) perhaps suggest that parts of the building were constructed with these materials, but these finds were dispersed across the site, so do not point to a particular setting for any such structure and may have been brought from elsewhere for non-structural re-use.
- 8.4 The ironworking (probably but not conclusively smithing) was probably undertaken on a domestic scale, with no evidence that this was a specialism of the inhabitants. Similarly, there is no evidence that the population engaged in the silver or lead mining known to have occurred on the Mendip Hills from at least AD 49 (Jones and Mattingly 2007, 184). The economic basis of this settlement therefore seems to have been agricultural. The animal bone assemblage suggests that sheep/goat (most probably sheep) were farmed, along with smaller numbers of cattle. The presence of young beasts from both species suggests that they were reared by the

inhabitants, although butchery seems to have occurred off-site (perhaps at market centres, see below) and the bones present were the remains of food consumed by the inhabitants. Leach (2001, 31) suggests that, mining aside, the Mendip Hills were primarily used by pastoralists and had been extensively cleared of woodland by the Roman period in order to provide grazing. The Fulwell Lane settlement may fit this model as far as the evidence allows. The relative importance of cereal production isn't knowable from the limited remains found: although evidence for large-scale arable production was absent, this may be an accident of survival and the analysed sample did point to a mixed local environment which may have included arable fields.

- 8.5 It is possible that this farmstead was associated with either the villa at Peart, 4.5km to the east (Fig. 1), which originated no later than the early 2nd century AD (Lewcun 2013), or the villa at Blacklands, 3km east of Fulwell Lane, which may have been in existence in the 1st or 2nd centuries AD (Lawes 2006; WA 2007), or perhaps a closer unrecorded villa. The early start date for the occupation at Fulwell Lane, around AD 60, is of interest and one possible explanation for this is that the local economy had been stimulated by the Mendip lead mining, although the mines at Green Ore, the closest recorded to Fulwell Lane, are 10km to the south-west.
- 8.6 Whether or not under the direction of villa owners, the pastoralists at Fulwell Lane need not have had a subsistence level economy and could instead have supplied livestock on the hoof to market centres. The roadside settlement at Camerton represents the nearest known Roman settlement of any size to Fulwell Lane and might perhaps have been accessed along driveways which, although not within the archaeological record, could conceivably have broadly followed the route now taken by the modern A366 and A362, crossing the Wellow Brook somewhere near Radstock before traversing the valley floor towards Clandown to join the Fosse Way within 0.5km of the Camerton settlement, an overall journey of some 7km. Alternatively, the inhabitants could have travelled north-eastwards to join the Roman road which ran to Bath close by the present village of Norton St Philip, 3.8km from Fulwell Lane and which was the location of the Peart Roman villa (Oswin 2007; Lewcun 2013). The economic basis of Camerton is uncertain (Burnham and Wachter 1990, 295) but may have been comparable to that of the Roman roadside settlement at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet, 15km south-west of Fulwell Lane, where the animal bone record suggested that livestock, primarily sheep/goat, were imported on the hoof, probably from the surrounding countryside (Leach 2001, 320). The occupants

of Fulwell Lane may have been amongst the suppliers to such market centres, some of which may have been deliberate foundations by local elites (*ibid.*, 315). Conversely, both the smaller market centres and the larger Roman towns would themselves have supplied people living in rural settlements, such as that at Fulwell Lane, with materials not produced on site, including pottery as well as luxury goods such as the possible unguent bottle (with contents) and food not produced on the farmstead. There is a suggestion from stable isotopes that the two inhumed individuals had unusual components in their diets, perhaps including marine food, which suggests a range of contacts for the provision of basic foodstuffs. However, these indicators require much more research with comparable samples across the region.

- 8.7 The Roman enclosures seem to have been deliberately backfilled by AD 200 at the latest. However, the settlements at Camerton and Fosse Lane continued at least into the 4th century AD (Burnham and Wachter 1990, 296; Leach 2001, 308) and it seems likely that these and other centres would have continued to require supply from areas including the Mendips. The Mid to Late Roman field system at Fulwell Lane may have formed part of this supply network. The paucity of finds from the ditches of this field system indicates that the descendants of those who lived on site during the Early Roman period moved elsewhere. Similar land re-organisation between the 2nd and 3rd centuries is apparent at other Somerset sites, and Holbrook (2011, 48) suggests that this development was probably widespread within Somerset, east of the River Parrett.
- 8.8 This abandonment of the settlement may not have been unceremonious. Grave 15090, cut into a backfilled ditch of Enclosure A, certainly post-dates its abandonment and, along with cremation grave 16018, may represent the native 'Durotrigian' tradition seen on other Roman rural settlements in Somerset, where burials were used to mark their abandonment (Holbrook 2011, 46). Cremation grave 16018 was cut through an earlier tree-throw hole. This tree-throw hole was undated and the subsequent location of the grave might be entirely coincidental. However, it is possible that the tree formed part of the landscape of the Roman settlement and the grave was located to memorialise this. The pits located adjacent to the cremation grave may have been associated with it, although this is not certain. One contained a charcoal-rich fill but there was no indication that this represented pyre debris.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by Edoardo Vigo, Marek Lewcun, Alice Short, Keighley Wasenczuk, Christina Tapply and Victoria Parsons. The stratigraphic analysis was undertaken by Christopher Leonard. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Simon Cox and the post-excavation was managed by Jonathan Hart and Andrew Mudd.

## 10. STORAGE AND CURATION

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

## 11. REFERENCES

AA (Arrowhead Archaeology) 2013a *Land South of West Farm, Faulkland, Somerset: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*

AA (Arrowhead Archaeology) 2013b *Land South of West Farm, Faulkland, Somerset: Field Evaluation by Trenching*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 Geology of Britain Viewer. Online resource at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>? accessed 3 January 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Somerset: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. CA typescript report **16017**

Burnham, B.C. and Wachter, J. 1990 *The Roman 'Small Towns' of Britain* Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press

- Holbrook, N. 2011 'Assessing the Contribution of Commercial Archaeology to the Study of Roman Somerset, 1990-2004', *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **154**, 35-52
- Jones, B. and Mattingly, D. 2007 *An Atlas of Roman Britain* Oxford, Oxbow Books
- Lawes, J. (undated) *Blacklands: A Landscape. Excavation of a Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement near Frome, Somerset*. Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society typescript report
- Lawes, J. 2006 'Hemington, Blacklands', in T.S. Bagwell and C.J. Webster 'Somerset Archaeology in 2005', *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **149**, 162-163
- Leach, P. 2001 *Excavation of a Romano-British Roadside Settlement in Somerset. Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet 1990* Britannia Monograph Series No. 18, London, SPRS
- Lewcun, M. 2013 'Peart Roman Villa-Somerset' in *Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society Annual Journal for 2013*, 24-29
- Oswin, J. 2006 *Geophysical Survey at Charlton Farm, Hemington, Somerset* Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society typescript report
- Oswin, J. 2008 'Joined-up Geophysics' in *Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society Annual Journal for 2008*, 17-19
- Reynolds, P.J. 1974 'Experimental Iron Age storage pits: an interim report', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **40**, 118-131
- Substrata 2013 *Land South of West Farm, Faulkland, Hemington, Somerset: An archaeological gradiometer survey* Substrata typescript report **130723**
- WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2007 *Blacklands, Upper Row Farm, Laverton, Somerset: Assessment of the Results from the Archaeological Evaluation* WA typescript report

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
15000	layer		Topsoil			RB
15001	layer		Subsoil			
15002	layer		Natural substrate: bedrock with patches of clay and sand			
15003	cut		Posthole: circular plan. 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep	2		
15004	fill	15003	Single fill of posthole: grey brown silty clay	2		RB
15005	cut		Pit: circular plan, steep sides, flat base 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep	2		
15006	fill	15005	Single fill of pit: grey silty sand	2		
15007	cut		Ditch: V-shaped profile and concave base. 1.90m wide x 0.76m deep	2	Ditch B	
15008	fill	15026	3rd fill of ditch: brown clay with stones	2	Ditch B	LC1-C2
15009	cut		Ditch: U-shaped profile, flat base. 0.25m wide x 0.1m deep	U	Ditch 15009	
15010	fill	15009	Single fill of ditch: yellow brown silty clay	U	Ditch 15009	
15011	cut		Ditch: shallow sides, flat base. 0.65m wide x 0.1m deep	3	Ditch 15011	
15012	fill	15011	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	3	Ditch 15011	
15013	cut		Ditch: moderate sloping sides, flat base. 0.9m wide x 0.15 m deep	3	Ditch 15011	
15014	fill	15013	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	3	Ditch 15011	
15015	cut		Pit: circular plan, gradual sloping edges, uneven base. 0.7m wide x 0.05m deep	2		
15016	fill	15015	Single fill of pit: mid grey brown silty clay	2		
15017	cut		Ditch: V-shaped profile, stepped edges, flat base. 1.75m wide x 0.75m deep	2	Ditch B	
15018	fill	15017	2nd fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	LC1-C2
15019	fill	15017	3rd fill of ditch: grey brown, silty clay	2	Ditch B	C1-C2
15020	cut		Pit: irregular plan, uneven edges and base. 1.3m wide x 0.35m deep	4		
15021	fill	15020	Single fill of quarry pit: yellow brown sandy clay	4		C2
15022	fill	15017	First fill of ditch: mid brown yellow silty clay	2	Ditch B	
15023	fill	15026	Ditch fill: brown stone and silt	2	Ditch B	
15024	fill	15007	Ditch fill: dark grey firm silt	2	Ditch B	C2
15025	fill	15026	First fill of ditch: red brown sandy silt	2	Ditch B	LC1-EC2
15026	cut		Ditch: V-shaped profile, concave base. 1.4m wide x 1m deep	2	Ditch B	
15027	fill	15007	4th fill of ditch: mid brown clay silt	2	Ditch B	EMC2
15028	cut		Pit: circular plan, steep sides and flat base. 1.8m wide x 0.25m deep	4		
15029	fill	15028	Single fill pit: mid grey brown silty clay	4		LC1-C2
15030	cut		Ditch: steep edges and flat base. 1.5m wide x 0.6m deep	2	Ditch D	
15031	fill	15030	1st fill of ditch: orange brown silty clay	2	Ditch D	LC1-C2
15032	fill	15030	2nd fill of ditch: black brown silty clay	2	Ditch D	
15033	fill	15030	3rd fill of ditch: greyish brown silty clay	2	Ditch D	LC1-C2
15034	deposit	15007	3rd fill of ditch: red brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	
15035	deposit	15007	Fill of ditch: mixed stones with clay patches	2	Ditch B	MLC1+
15036	fill	15007	Fill of ditch: mid brown grey silty clay	2	Ditch B	



Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
15037	cut		Pit: circular plan, uneven edges and base. 0.7m wide x 0.6m deep	2		
15038	fill	15037	1st fill of pit: yellow brown clay sand	2		
15039	fill	15037	2nd fill of pit: black brown clay sand	2		LC1-C2
15040	fill	15037	3rd fill of pit: mid brown silty sand	2		LC1-C2
15041	cut		Pit: oval in plan, steep edges and flat base. 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep	2		
15042	fill	15041	Single fill of pit: mid grey brown silty clay	2		C2+
15043	cut		Pit: circular plan, steep sides and flat base. 1.9m wide x 0.3m deep	4		RB
15044	fill	15043	Single fill of pit: dark brown grey clay silt	4		MLC2
15045	cut		Ditch: steep edges and flat base. 1.4m wide x 0.8m deep	2	Ditch D	
15046	fill	15045	2nd fill of ditch: grey brown clay silt	2	Ditch D	MLC2
15047	cut		Ditch: steep edges and flat base. 1.1m wide x 0.35m deep	2	Ditch C	
15048	fill	15047	Single fill of ditch: grey brown clay silt	2	Ditch C	
15049	cut		Ditch: V-shaped profile, flat base. 0.65m wide x 0.5m deep	4		
15050	fill	15049	2nd fill of ditch: red brown clay silt	4		
15051	fill	15049	1st fill of ditch: brown grey silty clay	4		LC1-C2
15052	fill	15045	1st fill of ditch: red brown clay silt	2	Ditch D	
15053	cut		Ditch: straight steep edges and flat base. 1.2m wide x 0.5m deep	2	Ditch C	
15054			VOID			
15055	fill	15053	Single fill of ditch: mid red brown silty clay	2	Ditch C	
15056	cut		Ditch: rounded gradual sloping edges and flat base. 0.5m wide x 0.35m deep	2	Ditches B/C	
15057	fill	15056	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	2	Ditches B/C	
15058			VOID			
15059			VOID			
15060	cut		Ditch: shallow sides and concave base. 0.45m wide x 0.1m deep	3	Ditch 15060	
15061	fill	15060	Single fill of ditch: grey brown clay silt	3	Ditch 15060	
15062	cut		Pit: oval plan, stepped profile and uneven base. 1.45m wide x 0.1m deep	4		
15063	fill	15062	Single fill of pit: grey brown silty clay	4		RB
15064	cut		Ditch: moderate sides and flat base. 0.25m wide x 0.05m deep	3	Ditch 16173	
15065	fill	15064	Single fill of ditch: orange brown silty clay	3	Ditch 16173	
15066	cut		Ditch: gradual slope with flat base. 0.45m wide x 0.05m deep	2	Ditch H	
15067	fill	15066	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch H	LC1-C2
15068	cut		Pit: circular plan, steep sides and flat base. 3.75m wide x 0.65m deep	4		
15069	fill	15068	5th fill of quarry pit: dark grey silty clay	4		Med
15070	cut		Ditch: gradual sloping sides and flat base. 0.6m wide x 0.05m deep	3	Ditch 15070	
15071	fill	15070	Single fill of ditch: mid grey silty clay	3	Ditch 15070	
15072	fill	15068	4th fill of quarry pit: orange brown silty clay	4		C2-C4
15073	fill	15068	3rd fill of quarry pit: orange silty clay	4		LC1-C2

Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
15074	masonry		Rubble limestone ?wall foundation, 2.6m long x 0.6m wide x 0.1m high	3		RB
15075	cut		Ditch: moderate sloping sides, concave base. 0.4m wide x 0.04m deep	3	Ditch 15070	
15076	fill	15075	Single fill of ditch: orange brown silty clay	3	Ditch 15070	
15077	cut		Ditch: irregular sides and uneven base. 0.6m wide x 0.35m deep	2	Ditch G	
15078	fill	15077	Single fill of ditch: brown silty clay	2	Ditch G	MC1-LC1
15079	cut		Pit: circular plan and uneven base. 0.25m wide x 0.15m deep	2		
15080	fill	15079	Single fill of pit: yellow brown silty clay	2		RB
15081	fill	15068	2nd fill of quarry pit: mid grey silty clay	4		LC1-C2+
15082	cut		Pit: sharp, concave sides and flat base. 0.25m wide x 0.1m deep	2		
15083	fill	15082	Single fill of pit: mid orange brown silty clay	2		
15084	fill	15068	1st fill of quarry pit: brown grey silty clay	4		
15085	cut		Pit: circular plan, moderate sloping edges and flat base. 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep	2		
15086	fill	15085	Single fill of pit: yellow brown silty clay	2		C2+
15087	cut		Ditch: steep edges and flat base. 1.2m wide x 0.55m deep	2	Ditch F	
15088	fill	15087	1st fill of ditch: orange brown silty clay	2	Ditch F	
15089	fill	15087	2nd fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch F	
15090	cut		Grave: rectangular plan, steep sides, flat base. 1.9m long x 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep	3	Grave 15090	
15091	deposit	15090	Skeleton	3	Grave 15090	138–338 cal AD
15092	fill	15090	Single fill of grave: grey brown silty clay	3	Grave 15090	RB
15093	cut		Cut of pit, circular plan, uneven base. 0.25m wide x 0.05m deep	2		
15094	fill	15093	Single fill of pit: yellow brown clay silt	2		
15095	cut		Pit: oval plan, rounded sides, flat base. 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep	U		
15096	fill	15096	Single fill of pit: dark brown silty clay	U		
15097	masonry		Rubble ?wall foundation. 5.4m long, x 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep	3		C2-C4
15098	cut		Ditch: shallow sides and flat base. 0.3m wide x 0.1m deep	3	Ditch 15098	
15099	deposit	15098	Single fill of ditch: dark grey silty clay	3	Ditch 15098	C2-C4
16000	cut		Pit: circular plan, shallow sides and flat base. 1.35m wide x 0.15m deep	2		
16001	fill	16000	Single fill pit: grey brown silty clay. Rich in charcoal towards base	2		C2-C4
16002	cut		Ditch: steep sides, flat base. 1.3m wide x 0.2m deep.	2	Ditch B	
16003	fill	16002	4th fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	C2
16004	cut		Grave: sub rectangular plan, steep sides and flat base. 1.7m long x 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep	U	Grave 16004	
16005	deposit	16004	Skeleton	U	Grave 16004	61–217 cal AD

Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
16006	fill	16004	Fill of grave: orange brown silty clay	U	Grave 16004	
16007	cut		Pit: sub rectangular, steep edges and flat base. 1m wide x 0.4m deep	2		
16008	fill	16007	Single fill of pit: brown grey silty clay	2		RB
16009	cut		Ditch: moderate sides, flat base. 0.55m wide x 0.2m deep	2		
16010	fill	16009	Single fill of ditch: grey brown clay silt	2		RB
16011	cut		Ditch: steep sides and flat base, 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep	2	Ditch F	
16012	fill	16011	Single fill of ditch: grey brown clay silt	2	Ditch F	RB
16013	fill	16002	3rd fill of ditch: reddish brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	C2-C4
16014	fill	16002	2nd fill of ditch: mid grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	LC2-C4
16015	fill	16002	1st fill of ditch: mid red brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	RB
16016	cut		Pit: oval plan, gradual edges, flat base. 1.2m wide x 0.2m deep	2		
16017	fill	16016	Single fill of pit: grey brown silty clay	2		
16018	grave		Grave: sub circular plan, U- shaped sides, 0.2m wide x 0.1m deep	2		
16019	deposit	16018	Cremation urn	2		C2-C4
16020	fill	16018	Grave fill: dark greyish brown, silty clay	2		
16021	cut		Pit: moderate sloping sides and uneven base, 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep	U		
16022	fill	16021	Single fill of pit: red brown sandy silt	U		
16023	cut		Pit: oval plan, concave base, 2m wide x 0.35m deep	4		
16024	fill	16023	Single fill of pit: dark grey brown clay silt	4		LC1-C2
16025	cut		Pit: oval, steep edges, flat base, 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep	2		
16026	fill	16025	Single fill of pit: greyish brown silty clay	2		
16027	cut		Ditch: steep U-shaped profile and flat base, 1m wide x 0.4m deep	2	Ditch B	
16028	fill	16027	Single fill of ditch: mid red brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	
16029	cut		Ditch: steep sides, flat base. 1m wide x 0.7m deep	2	Ditch F	
16030	fill	16029	2nd fill of ditch: grey brown clay silt	2	Ditch F	MC2-LC2
16031	cut		Ditch: steep sides and flat base, 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep	U		
16032	fill	16031	Fill of ditch: mid grey brown silty sand	U		
16033	cut		Ditch: shallow sides and flat base, 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep	U		
16034	fill	16033	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty sand	U		
16035	cut		Ditch: steep sides and flat base, 0.5m wide x 0.1m deep	U		
16036	fill	16035	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty sand	U		
16037	cut		Pit: uneven sides and base, 0.8m wide x 0.55m deep	4		
16038	fill	16037	1st fill of pit: orange brown clay silt	2	Ditch F	RB
16039	fill	16037	2nd fill of pit: dark orange brown clay silt	2	Ditch F	C2
16040	fill	16037	3rd fill of pit: mid grey brown clayey silt	2	Ditch F	RB
16041	fill	16029	1st fill of ditch: mid orange brown clay silt	2	Ditch F	RB
16042	cut		Ditch: steep sides and flat base, 0.9m wide x 0.6m deep	2	Ditch I	
16043	fill	16042	1st fill of ditch: mid orange brown silty sand	2	Ditch I	C2-4
16044	fill	16042	2nd fill of ditch: blackish brown silty clay	2	Ditch I	C2
16045	fill	16042	3rd fill of ditch: orange brown silty clay	2	Ditch I	C2
16046	cut		Pit: elongated plan, moderate sloping edges, rounded base, 0.7m wide x 0.15m deep	U		
16047	fill	16046	Single fill of pit: yellow brown silty clay	U		
16048	cut		Pit: straight moderate sloping edges, flat base, 0.45m	U		

Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
			wide x 0.15m depth			
16049	fill	16048	Single fill of pit: greyish brown silty clay	U		
16050	cut		Pit: moderate sloping edges, flat base, 0.85m wide x 0.1m deep	U		
16051	fill	16051	Single fill of pit: red brown clayey silt	U		
16052	fill	16019	Single fill within cremation urn: blackish grey silty clay	2		88–314 cal AD
16053	cut		Quarry pit: moderate sloping edges, 4.8m wide x 1.1m deep	4		
16054	fill	16053	1st fill of quarry pit: grey brown clay silt	4		
16055	fill	16053	2nd fill of quarry pit: red brown clayey silt,	4		
16056	fill	16053	3rd fill of quarry pit: yellow brown sandy silt	4		
16057	fill	16053	4th fill of quarry pit: grey brown clay silt	4		
16058	cut		Ditch: shallow sides and flat base, 0.3m wide x 0.03m deep	3	Ditch 16173	
16059	fill	16058	Single fill ditch: light grey brown clay silt	3	Ditch 16173	
16060	fill	16061	Single fill of quarry pit: brown silty clay	4		
16061	cut		Quarry pit: moderate sloping sides, uneven base, 4m wide x 0.75m deep	4		
16062	cut		Posthole: shallow sides, flat base, 0.5m wide x 0.05m deep	2		
16063	fill	16062	Fill of posthole: mid grey brown silty clay	2		
16064	cut		Cut of a quarry pit: irregular profile and uneven base	4		
16065	fill	16064	Fill of quarry pit: yellow brown silty clay	4		
16066	fill	16138	6th fill of pit: grey brown clay	4		C2-4
16067	fill	16068	Single fill of quarry pit: brown silty clay	4		
16068	cut		Cut of quarry pit: moderated sloping edges and uneven base, 4.8m wide, 0.45m deep	4		
16069	cut		Cut of quarry pit: gradual sloping edges, flat base, 1m wide x 0.4m deep	4		
16070	fill	16069	Fill of quarry pit: grey brown silty clay	4		
16071	cut		Quarry pit: moderate sloping sides, flat base, 0.5m wide x 0.6m deep	4		
16072	fill	16071	Fill of quarry pit: yellow brown silty clay	4		
16073	cut		Pit: irregular sides, flat base, 2.1m wide x 0.75m deep	4		
16074	fill	16073	Single fill of quarry pit: mid brown silty clay	4		
16075	cut		Cut of quarry pit: irregular >1.3m wide x 0.6m deep	4		
16076	fill	16075	Fill of quarry pit: yellow grey silty clay	4		
16077	cut		Ditch: gradual sloping edges, flat base	4		
16078	fill	16077	Single fill of ditch: greyish brown silty clay	4		
16079	cut		Quarry pit: irregular profile, 2.1m wide x 0.6m deep	4		
16080	fill	16079	1st fill of quarry pit: brown clayey silt	4		
16081	fill	16079	2nd fill of quarry pit: grey brown clay silt	4		
16082	cut		Quarry pit: irregular sides, concave base	4		
16083	fill	16082	1st fill of quarry pit: brown clayey silt	4		
16084	fill	16082	2nd fill of quarry pit: grey brown clayey silt	4		MC1-C2
16085	cut		Quarry pit: steep stepped sides, uneven base, 3.6m wide x 0.8m deep	4		
16086	fill	16085	Single fill of quarry pit: brown grey clay silt	4		
16087	cut		Ditch: steep sides, flat base, 1.6m wide x 0.7m deep	2	Ditch A	
16088	fill	16087	3rd fill of ditch: red brown silt	2	Ditch A	RB

Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
16089	fill	16087	2nd fill of ditch: brown silt	2	Ditch A	
16090	fill	16087	1st fill of ditch: red brown silt	2	Ditch A	MC1-EC2
16091	cut		Ditch: steep sides and uneven base, 1.25m wide x 0.75m deep	2	Ditch A	
16092	deposit	16091	6th fill of ditch: grey brown silt	2	Ditch A	C2-C4
16093	cut		Quarry pit: irregular, 1m wide x 0.4m deep	4		
16094	fill	16093	Single fill of quarry: grey brown silty clay	4		
16095	fill	16091	5th fill of ditch: grey brown silt	2	Ditch A	C2-C4
16096	cut		Quarry pit: irregular sides and flat base, 1m wide x 0.2m deep	4		
16097	fill	16096	Fill of quarry pit: grey brown silty clay	4		
16098	cut		Cut of quarry pit: straight edges, uneven base, 0.5m wide x 0.8m deep	4		
16099	fill	16098	Fill of quarry pit: yellow brown silty sand	4		
16100	cut		Cut of quarry pit: straight edges, flat base, 0.5m wide x 0.7m deep	4		
16101	fill	16100	Fill of quarry pit: reddish brown silty clay	4		
16102	fill	16091	3rd fill of ditch: mid brown red clay	2	Ditch A	
16103	cut		Pit: shallow sides, flat base. 0.8m wide x 0.1m deep	2		
16104	fill	16103	Single fill of pit: grey brown silty clay	2		
16105	fill		Pit: circular in plan, shallow sides, flat base	2		
16106	fill	16105	Single fill of pit: greyish brown silty clay	2		
16107	fill	16091	1st fill of ditch: brown sandy clay	2	Ditch A	
16108	cut		Ditch: steep sides, flat base. 0.6m wide x 0.3m deep	2	Ditch L	
16109	fill	16108	Single fill of ditch: red brown silty clay	2	Ditch L	
16110	cut		Quarry pit: moderate sloping sides, flat base. 3.4m wide x 0.9m deep	4		
16111	fill		Fill of quarry pit: orange brown sandy clay	4		C2-C4
16112	cut		Pit: sub-circular in plan, steep sides, and uneven base. 1.3m wide x 0.45m deep	4		
16113	fill	16112	Single fill of pit: orange brown silty clay	4		C2-C4
16114	cut		Quarry pit: irregular sides and base. 3.9m wide x 0.8m deep	4		
16115	fill	16114	Fill of quarry pit: grey brown silty clay	4		
16116	cut		Quarry pit: irregular plan and profile. 1.6m wide x 0.6m deep	4		
16117	fill	16116	Fill of quarry pit: yellow grey silty clay	4		
16118	fill	16091	4th fill of ditch: red brown silt	2	Ditch A	
16119	fill	16091	4th fill of ditch: red brown silt	2	Ditch A	
16120	cut		Pit: irregular in plan and profile	4		
16121	fill	16120	Single fill of pit: yellowish brown silty clay	4		
16122	cut		Ditch: V-shaped profile. Not fully excavated. 1.65m wide	2	Ditch E	
16123	fill	16122	Fill of ditch: mid grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch E	C2+
16124	fill	16122	Second fill of ditch: reddish brown silty clay	2	Ditch E	
16125	cut		Ditch: U-shaped profile and flat base. 0.7m wide x 0.35m deep	2	Ditch L	
16126	fill	16125	Single fill of ditch: dark brown red silty clay	2	Ditch L	
16127	cut		Quarry pit: irregular. 0.2m deep	4		
16128	fill	16127	Fill of quarry pit: brown grey silty clay	4		
16129	cut		Ditch: moderate sloping sides and flat base. 0.6m wide x 0.15m deep	2	Ditch H	

Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
16130	fill	16129	Single fill of ditch: mid grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch H	RB
16131	cut		Ditch. Not excavated	2	Ditch H	
16132	fill	16131	Fill of ditch: mid brown silty clay	2	Ditch H	
16133	cut		Ditch: U-shaped profile. 1.1m wide x 0.45m deep	2	Ditch F	
16134	fill	16133	2nd fill of ditch: mid brown silty clay	2	Ditch F	LC1-C4
16135	fill	16133	1st fill of ditch: mid brown silty clay	2	Ditch F	
16136	cut		Pit: irregular. 1.2m wide x 0.3m deep	4		
16137	fill	16136	Fill of pit: dark grey silty clay	4		C2+
16138	cut		Pit. >5.9m wide x 0.65m deep	4		
16139	fill	16138	Fill of pit: yellow brown silty clay with large blocks of limestone	4		
16140	fill	16138	Fill of pit: medium and small stones with yellowish brown silty clay	4		
16141	fill	16138	Fill of pit: mid grey silty clay	4		
16142	fill	16138	Fill of pit: dark grey silt	4		
16143	fill	16138	1st fill of pit: yellow brown silty clay with medium stones	4		RB
16144	cut		Ditch: steep irregular sides and uneven base. 1.3m wide x 0.9m deep	2	Ditch K	
16145	fill	16144	1st fill of ditch: yellow brown silty clay	2	Ditch K	RB
16146	fill	16144	2nd fill of ditch: red brown silty clay	2	Ditch K	C2-C4
16147	fill	16144	3rd fill of ditch: dark grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch K	C2-C3
16148	fill	16144	4th fill of ditch: orange brown silty clay	2	Ditch K	RB
16149	fill	16144	5th fill of ditch: mid grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch K	RB
16150	cut		Ditch: U-shaped profile and flat base. 1.65m wide x 0.3m deep	2	Ditch H	
16151	fill	16150	Single fill of ditch: dark grey silty clay	2	Ditch H	
16152	cut		Ditch: U-shaped profile and flat base	2	Ditch E	
16153	fill	16152	Fill of ditch: red brown silty clay	2	Ditch E	C2-C4
16154	fill	16156	2nd fill of pit: yellow brown silty clay	4		MC1-C2
16155	fill	16156	1st fill of pit: orange brown silty clay	4		RB
16156	cut		Quarry pit: oval in plan, irregular sides. 1.9m wide x >0.2m deep	4		
16157	fill	16158	Single fill of ditch: red brown silty clay	2	Ditch E	
16158	cut		Ditch: steep sides, flat base. 0.65m deep	2	Ditch E	
16159	cut		Ditch: U shaped profile, flat base	2	Ditch K	
16160	fill	16159	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch K	
16161	cut		Ditch: V-shaped profile and flat base. 1.95m wide x 0.75m deep	2	Ditch D	
16162	fill	16161	1st fill of ditch: dark grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch D	C1-C2
16163	fill	16161	2nd fill of ditch: mid red brown silty clay	2	Ditch D	
16164	cut		Pit: circular in plan, steep sides. 1.65m wide x >0.2m deep	4		
16165	fill	16164	Single fill of pit: dark grey silty clay	4		
16166	cut		Posthole, circular plan, steep sides and flat base. 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep	2		
16167	fill	16166	1st fill of posthole: mid greyish brown silty	2		
16168	fill	16166	2nd fill of posthole: dark brown silty clay	2		
16169	cut		Pit: concave profile and flat base. 0.75m wide x 0.1m deep	2		
16170	fill	16169	Single fill of pit: brownish grey silty clay	2		
16171	cut		Ditch: U-shaped profile and flat base	2	Ditch J	
16172	fill	16171	Single fill of ditch: greyish brown silty clay	2	Ditch J	C1-C2

Context	type	Fill of	Description	Period	Feature label	Spot date
16173	cut		Ditch: 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep	3		
16174	fill	16173	Single fill of ditch: mid brown silty clay	3		C2-C4
16175	cut		Ditch: 0.3m deep	2	Ditch G	
16176	fill	16175	Single fill of ditch: grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch G	C2
16177	cut		Ditch: 0.5m deep	2	Ditch I	
16178	fill	16177	Single fill of ditch: red brown silty clay	2	Ditch I	LIA-C1
16182	cut		Ditch: V-shaped profile, not fully excavated	2	Ditch B	
16183	fill	16182	Fill of ditch: mid grey brown silty clay	2	Ditch B	C2
16184	cut		Pit: oval in plan, U-shaped profile. 1.75m wide x 0.4m deep	2		
16185	fill	16184	2nd fill of pit: brown grey silty clay	2		C2-C3
16186	fill	16184	1st fill of pit: charcoal	2		
16187	cut		Quarry pit: irregular plan and profile	4		
16188	fill	16187	Single fill of quarry fill: mid brown silty clay	4		
16189	cut		Ditch: Not fully excavated	2	Ditch I	
16190	fill	16189	2nd fill of ditch: dark grey silty clay	2	Ditch I	MC1-C2
16191	fill	16189	1st fill of ditch: mid brown silty clay	2	Ditch I	
16192	fill	16184	Fill of pit: mid brown silty clay	2		
16193	cut		Ditch: not fully excavated	2	Ditch F	
16194	fill	16193	Fill of ditch: mid yellowish brown silty clay	2	Ditch F	C2-C3
16195	fill	16184	Fill of pit: dark brown silty clay	2		
16196	cut		Ditch: U shaped profile, flat base 0.25m deep	2	Ditch 16009	
16197	fill	16196	Single fill of ditch: orange brown silty clay	2	Ditch 16009	
16198	cut		Pit: irregular plan, flat base. 0.2m deep	4		
16199	fill	16198	Single fill of pit: dark grey brown silty clay	4		C2
16200	cut		Pit: irregular plan. 0.2m deep	4		
16201	fill	16200	Single fill of pit: black grey silty clay	4		C2+

## APPENDIX B: POTTERY BY E.R.MCSLOY

Pottery amounting to 1532 sherds and weighing 18.33kg was recorded. Almost all was hand-recovered, with 11 sherds (40g) coming from bulk soil samples. The large majority of the pottery (1521 sherds) dates to the Roman period. The small quantities of handmade pottery of Iron Age type all appears to be re-deposited in Roman-dated deposits. The pottery has been fully recorded, scanned by context and quantified according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where determinable, vessel form/rim morphology and any evidence for use (carbonaceous and other residues) were also recorded. Pottery fabric codes used for recording are defined in Table 1. Where applicable these are matched to the codings of the national Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Sherd surfaces are well-preserved and the mean sherd weight (11.9g) moderately high for a Roman group and not suggestive of significant disturbance.

### *Assemblage summary*

The overall composition of the assemblage is set out in Table 1. A small number of sherds in handmade limestone and shell-tempered fabrics provide evidence for pre-Roman activity. These appear to have been re-deposited in Roman-dated features (Ditches B, D and I).

The majority among the Roman group (1157 sherds; 76%) comprises reduced coarsewares (types LOC BS and GW1–7) and oxidised types (OX1–4), all of probable local manufacture. Approximately half among this group comprises dark grey/black-firing fabrics (LOC BS/LOC BSc) comparable to material common from Bath (Brown 2007: fabric SANDRW) and representative of a wider earlier Roman tradition known across the north-east Somerset and north-west Wiltshire regions. Jars are most common among types LOC BS/LOC BSc, with a smaller number of S-profiled, necked/shouldered and carinated bowls, tankards and beakers and carinated bowls (Fig. 8; nos 2–15). A small number of sherds in white-slipped fabrics (OXWS and SOW WS) are also probably local. Among the latter were the single examples of flagon and mortarium recorded from the assemblage, both from Ditch F.

Small quantities occur in oxidised Severn valley ware (SVW OX2). This group, which includes tankard and jar forms, occurs in a pale fabric typical of products from the southernmost offshoot of this ware known to have been made near Shepton Mallet (Webster 1976, 38).

Most common among types from non-local British sources are the quantities (259 sherds; 17%) of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware. This type was abundant across Enclosures A and B (Table 2), occurring mainly as jars (cooking pots) equivalent to Seager Smith and Davies Type 1 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993), and dishes with flat rims (Type 22). The smaller quantities of Savernake ware (SAV GT), from north-east Wiltshire sources, were recorded primarily from Enclosure A as thick-walled storage jar sherds.

Romano-British finewares are represented by a single beaker sherd from Ditch I in a pale orange fabric with slightly lustrous dark brown colour coat (fabric CC). A north Wiltshire source is possible, although the rouletted decoration would be atypical (Anderson 1979).

Continental ware types amount to 28 sherds (1.9%), all of which consists of Gaulish samian. The samian comprises a mix of south and central Gaulish vessels, exclusively plain forms; dishes/platters Dr. 15/17, Dr. 18, Dr. 18/31, 18/31r and a single Dr. 33 cup. The single largest samian group (18 sherds) comes from Period 4 quarry pit (15043) which cut Enclosure A Ditch D. The good condition of this group, which includes joining sherds



from a maximum of eight vessels, suggests that the pottery was directly redeposited from the ditch fills. The group comprises near exclusively central Gaulish vessels and Antonine forms (Dr. 18/31, 18/31r and 31). The forms present, and two vessels of the Lezoux potter *Titus iii* (working c. AD 145-175), suggest a mid Antonine date.

### **Stratigraphy and dating**

*Period 2: Early Roman (1276 sherds; 15930g; 16.46 EVEs)*

The large bulk of the assemblage relates Period 2, with most material deriving from features making up Enclosures A and B (Table 2). This assemblage presents consistently earlier Roman dating, containing nothing which needs date after c. AD 200. Refinement of dating enabling comparison across the site is hindered by scarcity of finewares/specialist wares, with samian limited to a small number features associated with Enclosure B and a large group from Period 4 pit 15043, cut through Ditch D (part of Enclosure A).

There are some indications from features relating to both enclosures that the earliest activity dates to the later 1st century. Evidence for this comes from Enclosure B in the form of South Gaulish samian (LGF SA), including a Dr. 15/17 platter of pre-Flavian date from Ditch G, and Dr. 18 platters, probably of Flavian date, from Ditch I. Also from Ditch G is Black-burnished ware vessel no. 1, a form with pre-conquest 'Durotrigian' origins (Brailsford 1958) and present in Exeter from deposits dating before c. AD 100/120 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991). Elsewhere, forms among the local black-firing wares support dating in the late 1st or earlier 2nd century range, c. 75–130/50 AD. Necked/shouldered bowls from Enclosure A/Ditches A, B and D (nos. 3–4; 6–7), and beaker no. 8 and a carinated vessel, both from Enclosure B Ditch G are forms related to pre-Roman and transitional 'Belgic' classes. Similarly tankard no. 5, from Enclosure A Ditch D is closer to Durotrigian vessels (Brailsford 1958, fig. 1) in its having a foot-ring base, than bucket-like Severn Valley ware vessels. Vessels including S-profiled bowl no. 12 residual in Period 4 pit 15043 are typically Flavian or earlier 2nd century.

Continued occupation associated with Enclosures A and B well into the 2nd century is evidenced by the abundant quantities of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (Table 2), this type being widely distributed only after c. AD 120. The forms represented conform to early classes (before c. AD 200/220) and consist of jars, equivalent to Seager Smith's Types 1 or 2 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993) and flat-rimmed dishes of her Type 22. Individual vessels also support this dating including the unusual carinated bowl no. 2, from Enclosure A Ditch B. Comparable vessels are from Bath (Brown 2007, fig. 3.7, 9), Ilchester (Leach 1982, Fig. 72, 238) and Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 168, fig. 64, 30.1a) and dating is likely in the mid or later 2nd century (*ibid.* 169).

Second century (Central Gaulish) samian was entirely lacking from Enclosure A and present only as a few scraps from Enclosure B (Table 2). A Dr. 33 cup sherd from Ditch F is the only identifiable example, and is probably of Antonine dating. The group of 17 sherds described above from Period 4 pit 15043, a feature cutting Enclosure A Ditch D, probably dates in the AD 140s-170s range.

*Period 3: Mid to Late Roman (61 sherds; 341g; 0.23 EVEs)*

Small quantities of pottery were recorded from this phase. Little among this group, all of which consists of reduced coarsewares (Table 1), is closely dateable. Two plain rimmed dishes in Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware from wall 15097 would however support broad 3rd or 4th century dating.

**Summary discussion**

The Roman assemblage represents a discrete group, for the most part dating within the period c. AD 60/75–170. Coarsewares dominate, with the local dark-firing reduced wares and regionally-imported Black-burnished wares most prominent. Utilitarian jars are most common, and the fineware bowls and drinking vessels which do occur are from among the local reduced and oxidised fabrics. Samian and specialist vessel classes (mortaria and flagons) are poorly represented, particularly from the main phase of activity represented by Enclosures 1 and 2. Indications of higher or special status are absent and the pottery is typical of domestic assemblages from the majority of lower-status rural sites of this period.



*Illustration catalogue*Enclosure A

- 1 Jar with countersunk handles (cf. Brailesford 1958: Form 6/6a; Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, Form 24). Fabric DOR BB1. Period 2 Ditch E (fill 16123).
- 2 Carinated bowl of unusual form (cf. Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 168, fig. 64, no. 30.1a; Brown 2007, figs 3.7-3.9, RP9 and 88). Rouletted rows at neck, girth and above carination. Fabric LOC BSm. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 15033).
- 3 Necked/shouldered bowl. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 15033).
- 4 Large, necked jar. Wide shoulder cordon and scored cross hatch below. Fabric GW1. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 15033).
- 5 Tankard with footring base. Burnished lattice at neck and girth. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch D (fill 15031).
- 6 Necked/shouldered bowl with wide and narrow girth grooves. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch D (fill 15033).
- 7 Shouldered bowl with everted rim and neck cordon. Roller stamping to lower body. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch D (fill 15033).
- 8 Beaker, tall-neck and everted rim. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 16014).
- 9 Jar, neckless, with everted rim. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 16014).
- 10 Dish/bowl, hemispherical with beaded curved flange. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 16014).
- 11 Jar (cooking pot) with everted rim. Repair holes at neck. Fabric DOR BB1. Period 2 Ditch E (fill 16123).
- 12 Necked/shouldered (S-profile) bowl. Fabric LOC BS. Period 4 Pit 15043 (fill 15044).

Enclosure B

- 13 Beaker with tall neck and bulbous body (devolved butt beaker style). Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch G (fill 15078).
- 14 ?Bowl with high (carinated) shoulder and in-turned rim. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch G (fill 15078).
- 15 Shouldered jar with everted rim and neck cordon. Roller stamping to lower body. Fabric LOC BS. Period 2 Ditch G (fill 16175).

**Samian catalogue (stamped vessels)**

- i Titus iii, die 6a [T]ITIMA, Lezoux, c. 145–175 (Dickinson *et al.* 2012, 252). Period 4 pit 15045 (fill 15044). Dr. 18/31r. Fabric LEZ SA2; 2 x joining sherds (156g).
- ii Titus iii, die 6a? TITI[MA], Lezoux, c. 145–175 (Dickinson 2012, 252). Period 4 pit 15045 (fill 15044). Dr. 18/31r. Fabric LEZ SA2; 1 sherd (96g).



## References

- Anderson, A.S. 1979 The Roman Pottery Industry in North Wiltshire Swindon, Swindon Archaeological Society Report 2
- Brailsford, J. 1958 'Early Iron Age 'C' in Wessex', *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.* **24**, 101–119
- Brown, L. 2007 'Early Roman Pottery', in Davenport *et al.* 2007, 34-40
- Davenport, P., Poole, C. and Jordan, D. 2007 Archaeology in Bath: Excavations at the New Royal Baths (the Spa), and Bellott's Hospital 1998–1999 Oxford, Oxford Archaeology Monog. 3
- Darling, M. and Precious, B. 2012 *A Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Oxford, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 6, Oxbow Books
- Dickinson, B., Bird, J. and Darling, M. 2012 'The Samian', in Darling and Precious 2012, 233–292
- Holbrook, N. and Bidwell, P. 1991 *Roman Finds from Exeter*, Exeter, Exeter Archaeological Reports 4, University of Exeter, and Exeter City Council.
- Leach, P. 1982 *Ilchester I: Excavations 1974–5* Bristol, Western Archaeological Trust Excavation Monog. 3
- Seager-Smith, R. and Davies, S.M 1993 'Black-burnished ware and other Southern British Coarsewares', in Woodward *et al.* 1993, 229–63
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998 *The National Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook*, Museum of London / English Heritage/ British Museum
- Webster, P.V. 1976 'Severn Valley Ware: A Preliminary Study', *Trans. Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.* **94**, 18–46
- Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M., and Graham, A.H. 1993 *Excavations at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, 1981–1984* Dorchester, Dorset Natural History and Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 12

**Table 1: Pottery fabrics summary. Showing sherd count by Period and total quantities.**

Date	Fabric*		P.2	P.3	P.4	Total		EVEs
			Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Wt.(g)	
Late Prehistoric	LI	Handmade limestone-tempered	1			1	10	
	SH	Handmade fossil shell-tempered	7		3	10	75	
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>10</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>85</b>	
Roman	GT	Grog-tempered	1			1	4	
Local/ unsourced	LOC BS	Dark grey/black-firing, sandy	385	9	67	462	4841	6.03
	LOC BSc	Dark grey/black-firing, coarser sandy	141			148	1616	1.30
	LOC BSm	Dark grey, fine sandy/micaceous	5			5	109	.25
	GW1	Pale-firing, fine sandy/micaceous greyware	23		8	31	524	1.22
	GW2	Medium coarse sandy greyware	335	22	46	403	4138	4.52
	GW3	Fine (silt-sized sand) greyware, micaceous	6			6	55	.05
	GW4	Coarse sandy greyware (polished quartz)	56	16	3	75	992	.97
	GW5	Finer grogged greyware (poss. Savernake?)	4			4	97	
	GW6	Greyware with common limestone and iron	2			2	41	
	GW7	Fine (silt-sized sand) greyware, not micaceous	7			7	63	
	OX1	Sandy oxidised	1			1	8	
	OX2	Fine oxidised, micaceous	4		2	6	121	
	OX3	Fine oxidised, not micaceous	4		1	5	17	
	OX4	Fine oxidised with spase flint	1			1	4	
	OXWS	Fine oxidised, white-slipped			1	1	5	
	<b>SOW WS</b>	Southwest white-slipped ware	7		1	8	141	
	<b>SVV OX2</b>	Severn Valley ware	19			19	216	.24
	WH	Whiteware	1			1	14	
Regional	<b>SAV GT</b>	Savernake ware	36		10	46	1412	.07
	<b>CC</b>	Colour-coated (North Wilts?)	1			1	4	
	<b>DOR BB1</b>	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	221	14	24	259	3269	3.65
Imports	<b>LGF SA</b>	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian	4		2	6	35	.16
	<b>LEZ SA</b>	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	4		19	23	562	.34
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1264</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1521</b>	<b>18288</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>1271</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>18373</b>	<b>18.8</b>

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

**Table 2: Pottery from Enclosures A/B. Summary quantification by fabric.**

fabric	Encl. A										Encl. B						Encl. B (internal)				Total	
	Ditch A		Ditch B		Ditch D		Ditch E		Ditch K		Ditch F		Ditch G		Ditch J		Ditch H		Ditch I			
	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)
LI					1	10															1	10
SH			4	45	1	6												2	11		7	62
GT			1	4																	1	4
LOC BS	1	4	212	2176	28	593	5	84	3	2	28	194	49	577			6	42	38	502	370	4174
LOC BSc			115	1152			1	16	2	13	6	59	8	249					6	70	138	1559
LOC BSm			5	109																	5	109
GW1			14	351	3	53			1	8								2	12		20	424
GW2			160	1901	12	136	1	11	11	109	47	426	5	65	1	10	8	42	68	800	313	3500
GW3			2	30	3	20					1	5									6	55
GW4			2	25					2	24	8	180					3	4	39	611	54	844
GW5	1	9	2	84															1	4	4	97
GW6			1	9	1	32															2	41
GW7									1	8									7	63	7	63
OX1																					1	8
OX2					3	57															3	57
OX3					1	2													3	14	4	16
OX4			1	4																	1	4
SOW WS											5	126							2	9	7	135
SVW OX2	1	7	5	32	1	7			3	28	1	4	1	28					6	107	18	213
WH			1	14																	1	14
SAV GT	1	34	24	748	1	56	5	277			3	51							2	51	36	1217
DOR BB1	9	150	44	486	7	164	6	133	4	25	33	303	22	401	4	44	1	10	42	727	172	2443
LGF SA													1	9					3	22	4	31
LEZ SA											2	12							2	7	4	19
CNG CC2																			1	4	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>7170</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1136</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3014</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>15103</b>

**Table 3: Pottery vessel forms summary. Quantities as max. no. vessels and EVEs.**

<i>Fabrics (grouped) &gt;</i>		<b>GW</b>	<b>LOC BS</b>	<b>BB1</b>	<b>SAV GT</b>	<b>SOW WS</b>	<b>SVW OX</b>	<b>LEZ SA</b>	<b>LGF SA</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Form</b>	<i>Sam. forms</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<i>No./EVEs</i>	<b>EVEs</b>	<b>%EVEs</b>
flagon		1/-				1/-				-	-
beaker			2/.47							.47	2.8
cup	<i>Dr.33</i>							1/.03		.03	<1
tankard		1/.12	1/.47				3/.14			.73	4.5
jar		35/4.29	39/3.95	22/2.67	1/.07		1/.10			11.08	67.6
bowl	<i>Dr. 31</i>	5/1.18	8/1.32					4/-		2.50	15.2
dish	<i>Dr. 18/31; 18/31r</i>	6/.59	1/.07	5/.41				6/.31		1.38	8.4
platter	<i>Dr. 15/17; 18</i>		1/.05						3/.16	.21	1.3
mortarium						1/-				-	-

\* Reduced types LOC BS/c/m and GW1-7 are grouped

## APPENDIX C: WORKED FLINT BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

### **Introduction and methodology**

A total of 16 worked lithics (44g) was hand recovered from 14 deposits, in addition to two pieces (3g) of burnt unworked flint from two deposits. The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded include: raw material; weight; degree of edge damage (microflaking), rolling (abrasion) and recortication (a white or blueish surface discolouration resulting from soil conditions [Shepherd 1972, 109]); colour; cortex description; the presence of breakage and burning; hammer mode (whether hard or soft hammer struck); and evidence of preparation of the striking platform.

### **Provenance**

Of the 16 worked lithics, 12 were retrieved from Roman-dated deposits and the remainder were from undated features. None of the deposits produced more than two lithics. The lithics from undated deposits are of variable condition and few in number: it is not possible to establish the dates of these deposits on the basis of the lithics present.

### **Raw material and condition**

The raw material used for all items is flint. Of the seven objects retaining cortex, it is abraded in one case and chalky in the remainder. This indicates a prevalence of primary (e.g chalk) flint sources and a lesser reliance on secondary (e.g. river gravel) sources. Eleven of the lithics (69%) are broken and one has been burnt. The very high incidence of breakage is to be expected in a largely redeposited assemblage. Nine items (56%) displayed moderate or heavy edge damage, however, 13 (81%) items featured slight or no rolling. This may suggest that although the flints are residual, they have not travelled far from where they were initially deposited. Moderate to heavy recortication was noted on nine items; only one flake had not undergone any recortication. The uncorticated flake was brown in colour; the remainder were grey mottled with white or blue, as a result of the recortication.

### **Range and variety**

The assemblage consists entirely of debitage (flakes and blades which do not feature secondary working and usually represent knapping waste): one blade and 15 flakes. Two flakes display evidence of both soft hammer percussion and preparation of the striking platform on the parent core. Both are flintknapping strategies which were in use during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. Blade technology also featured during these periods.

### **Conclusions**

The lithic assemblage is very small and at least 75% was residual in Roman deposits. No tools were recovered, which might have assisted in dating the flints. However, technological aspects evidenced on a small number of items suggest activity during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. It is not possible to date the remainder more closely than to the prehistoric period, although all may derive from the same period of activity.

### **References**

Shepherd, W. 1972 *Flint: Its Origin, Properties & Uses*. London. Faber and Faber.

## APPENDIX D: METAL ITEMS BY KATIE MARSDEN

Thirteen metal objects, comprising items of copper alloy (3) and iron (10) and including seven nails, were recovered. Selected items of interest are described below. Details for the remainder of this group are recorded in the site archive.

### *Copper alloy*

Fig. 9, 1. Earring (?) formed from a loop of round-sectioned wire with pointed terminals. The two ends are overlapped and intertwined to close the loop. Accords with Allason-Jones' (1989) Type 3 annular form earrings. Diam. 20-15mm; thickness 1mm. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 16013).

Fig. 9, 2. Nail cleaner of Eckardt and Crummy's 'bone disc type' (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 130). The disc-like bone terminal is missing, although the setting for this, and the characteristic lattice decoration to the upper shaft, are clear. Nail cleaners of this form show a marked western distribution and date primarily to the later 1st and 2nd centuries (*ibid.*, 130–131). Length 40mm; width 2.5–5mm. Period 4 quarry pit 16064 (fill 16065).

### *Iron*

Fig. 9, 3. Bow brooch of simple hinged type. The bow is arched and plain, widening to the hinge. The catchplate is solid. Iron bow brooches are an early phenomenon, the majority of hinged examples probably of the mid 1st century AD. Length 45mm; width at head 12mm. Period 2 Ditch B (fill 16003).

### *References*

Allason-Jones, L. 1989 *Earrings in Roman Britain*, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. Brit. Ser. **201**, Oxford

Eckardt, H and Crummy, N. 2008 *Styling the body in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain; a contextual approach to toilet instruments* Monographies instrumentum **36**, Montagnac, France

## APPENDIX E: METALLURGICAL RESIDUES BY E.R. MCSLOY AND KATIE MARSDEN

Small quantities of ironworking slag were recovered from Roman Ditches H and F from pit fills 16000 and 16007. The majority is hard, dense and of a dull or slightly lustrous grey colour. This material bears some resemblance to smelting-related slags but lacks the ropery texture associated with such free-flowing 'tap' slags. Only material from pit fill 16000 is of different character, being highly vesicular (bubbly) and pale grey/buff coloured. All material is regarded as indeterminate of process and might relate either to smithing or smelting and reflects low-intensity blacksmithing or iron smelting. The degree of dispersal in this assemblage suggests such activity was not undertaken within the site.





## APPENDIX F: SHALE OBJECT BY E.R. MCSLOY

A single shale object (Fig. 9, 4) was recovered, a tri-lobate platter handle. Shale originating from Kimmeridge, Dorset was widely exploited from the Early Iron Age and the manufacture of lathe-made vessels began in the Late Iron Age and continued well into the Roman period. Tri-lobate handles of the same form as no. 1 are known primarily from the area close to the source of manufacture, including three fragmentary examples from Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Mills and Woodward 1993). A larger vessel fragment, reconstructable to almost its full profile, is a vessel described as a circular tray from Wareham, Dorset (Baker 1970, 149–50). An example from the bathhouse at Exeter was from a deposit dated c. AD 50/65–70 (Bidwell 1979, fig. 75, no. 79). Together with the example from Exeter, the item is among the furthest travelled from its source, Faulkland being approximately 60km from Kimmeridge.

Fig. 9, 4 Platter handle. The handle is of tri-lobate, semi-circular form (the central lobe is largely missing). Each of the lobes was originally filled by scribed ring and dot decoration. A central, scribed, semi-circular decorated panel contains three ring/dots within arcing divisions. The internal divisions and the outer border of the panel consist of double incised lines with in-filled short incised strokes, resulting in a cabled motif. The vessel rim features three concentric lines, the innermost in-filled (cabled). Internal diam. c. 170mm; thickness 8mm. fill 16178 of Period 2 Ditch I.

### References

- Baker, R.S. 1970 'A Circular Kimmeridge Shale Tray from Wareham' *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc.* **92**, 148–50
- Bidwell, P.T. 1979 *The Legionary Bath-house, Basilica and Forum at Exeter*, Exeter Archaeol. Rep. 1
- Mills, J.M. and Woodward, P.J. 1993 'Shale and Jet', in Woodward *et al.* 1993, 139–145
- Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H. 1993 *Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981–1984* Dorchester Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monog. 12

## APPENDIX G: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of four fragments (236g) of ceramic building material, all of Roman date, was recorded from three deposits. All fragments occur in a red-orange fired sandy fabric. Two fragments of brick were identified from Ditch B (fill 15008), and fragment of tile, probably tegula, was recorded from Ditch F (fill 16012). A small flake of brick or tile was recorded from quarry pit 16138 (fill 16066).

Fired clay amounting to five fragments (56g) was recorded from five Roman-dated deposits. All comprise amorphous fragments or pieces preserving one smoothed surface. They occur in a soft fabric with no visible coarse inclusions and probably representing unmodified clay.

## APPENDIX H: VESSEL GLASS BY E.R. MCSLOY

A single small fragment (1g) of Roman vessel glass was recorded from ditch terminus 16193 (fill 16194). The fragment is of a greenish blue coloured glass and appears from the lower portion of small conical-bodied vessel, possibly an unguent bottle. The precise form of vessel is uncertain, although the profile and thickness (2mm) makes identification as a conical unguent bottle probable (Isings 1957 form 82b). On this basis dating in the later 1st or earlier 2nd century is considered likely (Price and Cottam 1998, 172–3).

### References

- Isings, C. 1957. *Roman Glass from Dated Finds*, Groningen/Djakarta.
- Price, J. and Cottam, S. 1998. *Romano-British Glass Vessels: a Handbook*, York, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 14

## APPENDIX I: STONE OBJECT BY RUTH SHAFFREY

A single whetstone (Ra. 13) fragment was the only stone object found and came from fill 16183 of Period 2 Ditch B. It weighs 72g and measures >72mm long x 24mm wide x 18mm thick and is made using very fine grained slightly shelly limestone. It is the end portion of an oval-sectioned whetstone, which has been evenly used all over. The whetstone is most likely to represent a personal or household item, rather than a tool from a workshop.



## APPENDIX J: HUMAN REMAINS BY SHARON CLOUGH

### *Inhumations*

Two burials were recovered from separate graves, orientated west-east. The skeletons have been radiocarbon dated to the Roman period, SK 16005 61-217 cal AD (95.4%) and SK 15091 206-338 cal AD (82.2%) (SK 15091 SUERC-69028, SK 16005 SUERC-69027). The inhumations were one male and one female, both older adults. They both had pathological lesions consistent with older age and SK 16005 had ankylosed right foot bones. All skeletal material was examined and recorded in accordance with national guidelines (Hillson 1996; Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mays *et al.* 2004).

### *Biological Age Assessment*

Aging is a highly variable process whose causative factors and biological mechanics are not fully understood (Cox 2000). In addition, 'biological age' does not always equate to 'chronological age' or 'social age' (Lewis 2007) of which adulthood is primarily a culturally defined concept (Cox 2000, Lewis 2007). With this in mind, a multi-method approach was taken (Table 4) to provide a range of estimates. Then each indicator was weighted on reliability. Where only one (less reliable) method was available, then this individual was determined to be only Adult or Subadult.

**Table 4: Macroscopic techniques used**

Pubic symphysis –Suchey and Brooks 1990
Auricular surface – Lovejoy <i>et al</i> 1985 - Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002 (used for older adults)
Dental attrition – Miles 1962
Cranial suture closure – Meindl and Lovejoy 1985
Sternal Rib ends – Işcan and Loth 1984 & 1985
Epiphyseal fusion – McKern and Stewart 1957 and Webb and Suchey 1985
Dental eruption – Moorees, Fanning and Hunt 1963, AlQahtani 2010

### *Sex Estimation*

The biological sex of all adult skeletons was based on examination of standard characteristics of the skull and pelvis (Ferembach *et al.* 1980; Schwartz 1995), with greater emphasis on features of the latter as they are known to be more reliable (Cox and Mays 2000). Measurements of the femoral and humeral heads were employed as secondary indicators (Giles 1970). Adult skeletons were recorded as male, female, probable male (male?), probable female (female?), or indeterminate depending on the degree of sexual dimorphism of features. No attempt was made to sex subadults defined as individuals below 20 years of age for whom there are no accepted methods (Cox 2000), with the exception of adolescent skeletons whose innominate bones had fused and where preservation was adequate.

### *Skeletal condition and completeness*

The completeness of each skeleton was classified as a percentage of the whole and divided into four groups: 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75% and 75+%. The condition of the bone surface of each skeleton was recorded after McKinley (2004, 16) and given an overall summary score.

### *Metrics*

Measurements of long bones were used to estimate stature in adults (Trotter 1970). Measurements of other long bones and skulls were taken (where appropriate) and used in the calculation of indices to explore variation in the physical attributes of the population.

### *Nonmetric*

The presence or absence of frequently recorded non-metrical cranial and post-cranial traits were scored (Berry and Berry 1967; Schwartz 1995; Hillson 1996).

### *Dental*

Dentition was recorded using the Palmer notation. Caries were graded into small (<1mm), medium (2-4 mm) and large (>4 mm). Abscesses were recorded with reference to Dias and Tayles (1997). Periodontal disease and dental enamel hypoplasia were graded using Ogden 2008. Calculus was graded per tooth (flecks, slight, medium, heavy after Brothwell 1981) and recorded as sub and supra gingival.

### *Pathology*

Skeletal pathology and/or bony abnormality was described and differential diagnoses explored with reference to standard texts (Ortner and Putschar 1981; Resnick 1995; Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998).

### *Results*

**Skeleton 15091** was recovered from grave 15090 and lay supine extended head to the westerly end. The individual was estimated to be a female, 55+ years (much older adult) at the time of death. There was more than 75% of the skeleton present for analysis and the bone surface was grade one (some erosion of surface). All areas were fragmented, but spongy areas were present and the long bones could be reconstructed for metrical analysis.

There were six teeth available for examination. Of these, three displayed dental calculus. The majority of teeth (21) had been lost ante-mortem, these were nearly all from the mandible. The loss had occurred a considerable time before death as the alveolar had completely resorbed and there was significant bone loss from the lower jaw.

Non-metrical traits were a left epiteric bone and three left lambdoid ossicles (or wormian bones). These cranial additional islands of bone are thought to be under a degree of genetic control (Sjøvold 1984). Post-cranial there was exotosis in the trochanteric fossa (extra bony spicules in a small area near the femoral head) and very tiny squatting facets on both tibiae (additional articular surface from repetitive squatting position). Both of these are considered to be activity-related.

The stature was estimated from the left femur to be 1.57 m +/- 3.72cm (5ft 1.85 inches). Mean stature for females for this period (from 10 sites) ranged from 156-169 cm with a mean of the means 160 cm. This means the individual was within the mean range for the period.

The following indices are likely to have a biomechanical origin and are generally used on a population level to attempt to discern ancestry.

Platymeric index Femur – 70 (L) & 71 (R) = <85 platymeria (very flattened)

Platycnemic index Tibia – 82 (L) & 79 (R) = >69.9 eurycnemic (broad, wide)

Pathological traits visible included spinal osteophytes, 1-3mm osteophytic growth around the bodies on cervical vertebrae 3-7, porosity on three of these bodies. Further osteophyte growth on mid-lower thoracic vertebrae and four had Schmorl's nodes and porosity on the body. The lumbar vertebrae had the largest osteophytic growth affecting lumbar 1-5 on the right side extending up to 10mm median plane and fifth lumbar vertebrae had growth extended superiorly. Porosity was also seen on the body's' right side. The porosity indicates degeneration of the joint. Left and right hip joint degeneration, osteophytosis around the acetabular joint surface extending from 4-10mm and the same around the femoral head. Right shoulder osteophytosis around the scapula glenoid fossa and acromion. Porosity on the acromial end of the clavicle and acromion. This is rotator cuff joint degeneration. Hand osteophytosis, left and right intermediate and distal phalanges had very minor osteophyte growth around the corresponding joint surfaces. There were also endocranial changes consistent with older age.

**Skeleton 16005** was recovered from grave 16004 in the supine extended position with the head at the north-west. This individual was male and over 45 years of age at the time of death (possibly much older). There was over 75% of the skeleton available for observation and the bone surface was grade 1. The whole skeleton was highly fragmented. There were 24 teeth available for observation these were from 22 alveolar. There was one small caries on the left maxilla first molar mesial surface. Although not strictly periodontal disease the alveolar was reduced in height leaving the roots exposed to which the calculus had attached (subgingival). Two teeth had been lost before death, probably to caries. Calculus was present on all the dentition and of a slight or flecks quantity on the buccal and lingual surfaces. The maxillary right canine was impacted, the root seen in the maxillary wall above premolars. It is assumed that the lower canines were absent for same reason, but this is unconfirmed. The lower third molars were absent presumed congenitally as there was no room within the arcade.

Non-metrics – At least one left and one right lambdoid ossicle present (post mortem fragmentation prevented full observation).

Metrics – The stature was estimated from the left femur to be 1.64 m +- 3.27cm (5ft 4.5 inches).

Mean stature for males from this period (from 11 sites) ranged from 164.78-170.11 cm with a mean of all sites 167.65 cm. This means the individual was at the lowest mean for the period.

Platymeric index Femur – 80 (L) & 80 (R) = <85 platymeria (very flattened)

Platycnemic index Tibia – 75 (L) & 75 (R) = >69.9 eurycnemic (broad, wide)

Pathology – SK 16005 had ankylosis of the right tarsals (cuneiform1-3 and navicular, cuboid affected but not ankylosed) and proximal second metatarsal. In addition there was probable ankylosis of the right sacroiliac joint. The aetiology of the ankyloses is uncertain but could be chronic reactive arthritis (Reiter's disease), septic arthritis, secondary to direct trauma, juvenile fusion/ankyloses, or another type of seronegative spondyloarthropathy. It was unilateral and there were no spinal changes. A similar fusion of the right tarsal bones was identified at Cannington (Rahtz *et al.* 2000, 229) on SK 105 and SK 159. This was thought to be caused by septic arthritis, caused by ligament stress and pyogenic infection due to peripheral nerve damage found in leprosy. These skeletons also exhibited other bony changes associated with leprosy and so it is not suggested that SK 16005 was infected with leprosy as there are no other skeletal indicators, but that damage to the ligaments and infection can cause these bony changes.

### Carbon and Nitrogen Isotopes

Both skeletons had carbon and nitrogen isotopic values identified (Table 5). The femur was sampled for the analysis and it would be expected that this bone had completely remodelled over 10 years (the whole skeleton remodels about 10% every year). Therefore the carbon and nitrogen consumed is a homogenous result for the last 10 years of the individual's life. Both the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  results for both skeletons were slightly different than expected. The carbon was higher and the nitrogen was lower. Carbon values from other Romano-British sites have ranged from 20.1-19.0‰ (Bonsall and Pickard 2015). Enrichment of carbon can implicate a  $\text{C}_4$ -based plant is present in the diet, or consumption of marine foods. Since  $\text{C}_4$  plants were not available locally in the Roman period in Britain, this is unlikely to be the cause (although millet was available as an imported food). Nitrogen values were lower than expected when compared to the average in other British Roman sites (9.6‰) (*ibid*). The slightly lower nitrogen values are not so clearly interpreted, due to the lack of herbivore data from the area. Assuming that the trophic level effect is higher than the domestic animals, then the bulk of dietary protein was probably obtained from the meat of domesticates. In conclusion the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  results have slightly elevated and depressed levels, but lie within the range of data (see Redfern *et al* 2016) for the Roman period in Britain.

Table 5: Carbon and Nitrogen results for the skeletons

Skeleton	Lab No.	Bone	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	C/N ratio
Skeleton 16005 Grave 16004	SUERC-69027	Human bone – right femur	-19.7‰	8.8‰	3.2
Skeleton 15091 Grave 15090	SUERC-69028	Human bone – right femur	-19.8‰	8.0‰	3.2

### Cremated Human Remains

A single deposit (16052) of cremated human bone was contained within urn 16019 in grave 16018. The urn has been dated to 2nd-4th century AD. A radiocarbon date of the bone was obtained: 121-253 cal AD (92.1%) (SUERC-69029).

### Methodology

Methodology follows the guidelines and standards suggested by McKinley (in Brickley and McKinley 2004). The sample was sieved through stacks of 10, 5 and 2mm mesh size. The relative weights of bone from each sieve illustrates the degree of bone fragmentation. Identifiable bone was further separated into skull, axial, upper and lower limb categories. This is in order to identify any deliberate collection bias and to examine the bone for age, sex and pathological lesions. The 2mm fraction is not normally include in the weights as it is mixed with pea grit. However, in this instance there was a substantial amount of bone in the fraction so it as extracted and included.

The prevalence of unidentifiable bone is largely dependent on the degree of fragmentation, whereby larger fragments are easier to identify than smaller ones. It must also be taken into consideration that some skeletal elements are more diagnostic and more easily identifiable than others and, therefore, more often recorded. This may create bias in calculations of the relative quantities of skeletal elements collected for burial. Fragments below a certain size are not distinguishable as to whether they are human or animal except microscopically or chemically.

Age estimations from cremated remains are dependent on the survival of particular age diagnostic elements. In adult cremations, the most useful age indicators are degenerative changes to the auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) and pubic symphysis (Suchey and Brooks 1990) and cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985) in addition the work by Gejvall on cranial vault thickness indicates a general age range (Gejvall 1947, Sigvallius 1994). For subadults unerupted teeth, cranial thickness and size of bones help to identify age. Sex estimation of adult burnt bone relies on the preservation of specific elements and is uncommon in cremated material. The quantity of warping and shrinkage of the bone during the cremation process must also be taken into consideration when estimating sex using the standard analytical techniques used on dry bone.

#### Fragmentation

**Table 6: quantity of cremated bone by sieve size**

Context	Sample number	>10 mm weight (g)	5-10 mm weight (g)	5-2 mm weight (g)
16052	150	196.5 (52.52%)	138.8 (37.1%)	38.8 (10.37%)

Table 6 displays the weight of bone by sieve size. The majority of the cremated bone was in the largest fraction size (>10 mm). This enabled a higher level of identification of elements. It also indicated that there was no post-pyre deliberate fragmentation and taphonomic factors were minimal. As the bone had been interred in an urn, this will have afforded the bone some protection from damage. It is also likely that the poorly burnt nature of the bone meant that it did not fragment further along the usual dehydration fissures and was more robust.

#### Colour

There was a mix of colour from brown, black, grey, blue to white. Commonly there was an outer white table with grey and/or black inner table. Some fragments were white entirely. One fragment was completely brown, unburnt. This suggests heat variation across the pyre, and insufficient time/temperature to completely calcine the bone. This is quite typical of Roman period cremated bone. Full oxidation was not always necessary (McKinley 2000, 39) and variation of black, blue and grey is fairly frequently noted.

#### Weight of cremated bone

**Table 7: quantity of cremated bone by skeletal element**

Context	16052
Total Weight (g)	374.1
Cranial (g)	140.1
Cranial (%)	37.4
Axial (g)	3.9
Axial (%)	1.04
Upper limb (g)	27.5
Upper limb (%)	7.35
Lower limb (g)	28.1
Lower limb (%)	7.5
Unidentified limb (g)	22.6
Unidentified limb (%)	6.04
Unidentified (g)	151.9
Unidentified (%)	40

It is expected that in a complete dry skeleton (which is approximately the same as a cremated skeleton) the percentages by weight of the different elements are as follows:

Skull: 18.2% (cranium, facial bones and jaw)

Upper Limbs: 23.1% (shoulders, arms and hands)

Axial Skeleton: 20.6% (vertebrae, ribs, pelvis)

Lower Limbs: 38.1% (legs and feet)

The weight distribution of the identified bone is particularly biased towards the cranial vault. This was also the largest fragment (50mm). 40% of the bones were not identified and these were mostly in the 5-10 mm fraction. There were no tooth roots present in the deposit or facial bones. There were also none of the smaller bones such as phalanges. Articular surfaces were present, so spongy bone had not been completely destroyed. There does, therefore, appear to be a selection of elements biased towards the larger bones. The total weight at 374.1g falls short of the expected weight for an adult (1000-3000g). The urn had suffered truncation and so it is to be assumed that part of the cremated bone was also removed. However, the originally deposited amount of bone is still unlikely to have represented the entire individual.

#### *Ageing, Sex and pathology*

Despite the large amount of cranial bone present, this comprised vault only with no sexually dimorphic features. The cranial vault was though quite thick (7 mm) with a large amount of dioplöe present. This has been considered (Gejvall 1981) to indicate an older age range 50-89 years. There were no pathological lesions present, nor animal bone.

#### **Summary of human remains**

Two inhumation burials and one cremation burial in an urn were recovered. One skeleton was of an older adult (over 55 years) female (SK 15091). This individual had lost most of the teeth during life, only six were still present. She had stood approximately 1.57m tall which was average for the time period. The spine (in particular the intervertebral discs) showed evidence of degeneration, often associated with older age. The other joints such as hips, shoulder and hands also had evidence of the bony response to the degeneration of the joint. The other skeleton (SK 16005) was an older adult (45+ years) male. He was approximately 1.64m tall, which was at the lower end of the average for the period. The right foot bones (tarsals) some were fused together, which would have prevented normal flexion when walking. This is likely to have been caused by infection getting into the foot joints. The isotopic results of the carbon and nitrogen consumed in their lifetime were very similar. When compared to other Roman-British results they fall within the normal range. The diet is likely to have been mostly plant-based with some marine foods and meat.

The cremation burial had cremated bone placed in an urn into the ground. Later disturbance had removed the top of the urn and with it, probably, some of the cremated bone. Despite this there was 374.1g of bone recovered from the urn. The pieces were mostly over 10mm in size and poorly burnt. There appeared to be a slight bias towards the collection of cranial vault and long bone shaft fragments. It may have been an older person. However, partial burial of cremated remains is typical for the Romano-British period: complete combustion of the bone does not seem to have been regarded as necessary and the collection and subsequent burial commonly did not include the remains in their entirety.



**Cremated bone catalogue**

Context	Total weight	Largest fragment size	Identified bones	Age	Sex	Bone colour	Comments
16052	374.1g	50mm	Cranial vault, rib, scapula, hum head, rad/uln, hum shaft, tib, fem, talus	? Older adult	Unknown	Brown, black, grey, blue and white	Vertical truncation to urn.

**Skeletal Catalogue*****Skeleton Number: 16005***

Sex: Male

Age: 45+ Older Adult

Height: 164.4 (left femur)

Metrics (mm): Femur L 433, R radius 232, Platymetric Index (femur) L 80, R 80. Platycnemic index (tibia) L75, R75.

Non-metrics: Lambdoid ossicle 1 left, 1 right side.

Completeness: 75% +

Condition: (McKinley 2004) grade 1, high fragmentation

Pathologies: ankylosis of the right tarsals (cuneiform1-3 and navicular, cuboid affected but not ankylosed) and proximal second metatarsal. The proximal joint surface of the metatarsals are all affected and metatarsal 2 has fused to the tarsals. The joint surfaces are irregular, porous and with little osteophytic growth. Distal head ends are completely unaffected as are the phalangeal joints. Spine is also not affected.

Dental: 24/22, calculus 22, caries 1. Impacted left maxillary canine. Assumed impacted or congenitally absent lower canines.

***Skeleton Number: 15091***

Sex: Female

Age: 55+ Much Older Adult

Height: 1.57m

Metrics (mm): L clavicle 130 , R clavicle 132, L & R Radius 223, L femur 417, L tibia 346, R fibula 337, Platymetric Index (femur) L 70, R 71, Platycnemic index (tibia) L82, R79.

Non-metrics: left epiteric bone and three left lambdoid ossicles. exotosis in the trochanteric fossa. L & R squatting facets.

Completeness: 75+

Condition: (McKinley 2004) grade 1, medium fragmentation.

Pathologies: spine OP. Hip OP. shoulder OP. hand OP endocranium - benign cranial hyperostosis, pacchionian depressions especially occipital. Deep vascularity . All age-related changes.

Dental: 6/7. Calculus 2. 21 lost antemortem.

## References

- AlQahtani, S. J. Hector, M. P and Liversidge, H. M. 2010 'Brief communication: The London Atlas of Human Tooth Development and Eruption'. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 142:481-490
- Aufderheide, A. C and Rodríguez-Martin, C. 1998 *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Human Palaeopathology* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- Berry, R and Berry, A. 1967 'Epigenetic variation in human cranium', *Journal of Anatomy* 101: 361-379
- Brickley, M and McKinley, J. 2004 'Guidelines to the standards for recording of human remains' *IFA Paper* No 7
- Brothwell, D. R. 1981 *Digging up Bones* Oxford University Press, Oxford
- Bonsall, L. A. and Pickard, C. 2015. 'Stable isotope and dental pathology evidence for diet in late Roman Winchester, England'. *Journal of Archaeological Science: reports* 2 128-140
- Buckberry, J. L and Chamberlain, A. T. 2002 'Age estimation from the auricular surface of the ilium: a revised method'. *Amer J Physical Anthropol*, 119, 231-9
- Cox, M. 2000 'Aging adults from the skeleton' In *Human osteology in Archaeology and forensic science*, Eds Cox, M and Mays, S. 2000, 61-82
- Cox, M and Mays, S. 2000 *Human osteology in Archaeology and forensic science* Greenwich medical media, London
- Dias, G. and Tayles, N. 1997 'Abscess cavity'—a misnomer'. *Int. J. Osteoarchaeol.*, 7: 548–554.
- Ferembach, D, Schwidetzky, I and Stloukal, M. 1980 'Recommendations for age and sex diagnoses of skeletons', *Journal of Human Evolution* 9: 517-549
- Gejvall, N-G. 1947 Bestämning av brända ben från forntida gravar. *Fornvännen* 42, 39-47
- Gejvall, N-G. 1981 'Determination of burned bones from prehistoric graves / Observations on the cremated bones from the graves at Horn' *OSSA Letters* 2, 1-62
- Giles, E. 1970 'Discriminant function sexing of the human skeleton', In *Personal Identification in mass disasters*, (ed) T.D. Stewart, 1970, Washington
- Hillson, S 1996 *Dental Anthropology* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- Iscan, M. Y and Loth, S. R 1984 'Determination of age from the sternal rib in white males'; *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 31 122-132
- Iscan, M. Y, Loth, SR and Scheuerman, E. H. 1985 'Determination of age from the sternal rib in white females', *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 31, 990-999
- Lewis, M, 2007 *The bioarchaeology of children: perspectives from biological and forensic anthropology*, Cambridge
- Lovejoy, C.O., Meindl, R.S., Pryzbeck, T.R. and Mensforth, R.P. 1985. 'Chronological metamorphosis of the auricular surface of the illium: a new method for determination of adult skeletal age-at-death'. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 68: 15-28
- Mays, S, Brickley, M, and Dodwell, N, 2004 *Human bones from archaeological sites - Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report* English Heritage
- McKern, T.W. and Stewart, T.D. 1957 *Skeletal Age Changes in Young American Males, Analysed from the Standpoint of Identification* Natick, Massachusetts, Quartermaster Research and Development Command Technical Report EP-45.
- McKinley, J 2000 'The analysis of cremated bone', In *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science*, eds M Cox and S Mays, 403-421, London
- McKinley, J. 2004 'Compiling a skeletal inventory: disarticulated and co-mingled remains' In *Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains*. IFA paper No 7. Eds Brickley, M and McKinley, J.

- Meindl, R S, and Lovejoy, C O, 1985 'Ectocranial suture closure: A revised method for the determination of skeletal age at death based on the lateral-anterior sutures', *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* **68**, 29-45
- Miles, A, 1962 'Assessment of age of a population of Anglo-Saxons from their dentition' *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* **55**, 881-886
- Moorees, C. F. A, Fanning E. A, and Hunt, E. E, 1963 'Age variation of formation stages for ten permanent teeth' *Journal of Dental Research* **42** 1490-1502
- Ogden, A, 2008 'Advances in the palaeopathology of teeth and jaws', In R. Pinhasi and S. Mays (eds), *Advances in Human Palaeopathology*, London, 283-307
- Ortner, D. J, and Putschar, W. G. J, 1981 *Identification of pathological conditions in human skeletal remains* Smithsonian Institute Press
- Rahtz, P., Hirst, S. And Wright, S. M. 2000 *Cannington Cemetery – Excavations 1962-3 of prehistoric, Roman, post-Roman, and later features at Cannington Park Quarry, near Bridgewater, Somerset*. Britannia Monograph series No **17**. Society for the promotion of Roman Studies, London
- Resnick, D, 1995 *Diagnosis of Bone and Joint Disorders* 3rd edition. 6 vols, W.B. Saunders Company, London
- Redfern, R. C., Gröke, D.R., Millard, A.R., Ridgeway, V., Johnson, L. and Hefner, J.T. 2016. 'Going south of the river: A multidisciplinary analysis of ancestry, mobility and diet in a population from Roman Southwark, London.' *Journal of Archaeological Science* **74**: 11-22
- Schwartz, J. H, 1995 *Skeleton Keys: An introduction to human skeletal morphology, development, and analysis*, Oxford University Press, USA
- Sigvallius, B., 1994 *Funeral Pyres. Iron age cremations in North Spånga*, Stockholm
- Suchey, J.M. and Brooks, S. 1990 'Skeletal age determination based on the os pubis: a comparison of the Acsádi-Nemeskéri and Suchey-Brooks method' *Human Evolution* **5**, 227-238
- Sjøvold, T. 1984 'A Report on the Heritability of Some Cranial Measurements and Non-Metric Traits' [Multivariate Statistical Methods in Physical Anthropology- A Review of Recent Advances and Current Developments](#). Springer Netherlands. 223-246
- Trotter, M. 1970 'Estimation of stature from intact limb bones' In Stewart T. D (ed) *Personal identification in mass disasters*, Washington Smithsonian Institute, 71-83
- Webb, P. A, O and Suchey, J. M 1985 'Epiphyseal union of the anterior iliac crest and medial clavicle in a modern multiracial sample of American males and females' *American Journal of Physical Anthropology Volume* **68**, Issue 4, pages 457–466



## APPENDIX K: ANIMAL BONE BY MATILDA HOLMES

### **Introduction**

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, the majority coming from Period 2 Early Roman ditches, but also pits (Tables 8 and 9). The identified remains comprised mostly sheep/goat, with cattle also well-represented and smaller numbers of pig, horse and dog. Very few bones came from Period 3 Mid to Late Roman, or Period 4 medieval to post-medieval features. Only the Period 2 Early Roman assemblage will be described in any detail. 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', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) 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 – cat/rabbit sized; medium – sheep/pig/dog sized; or large – cattle/horse sized). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988; Sykes 2007) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (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.

### **Results**

Bones were generally in very good condition (Table 8), with a small number of fresh breaks and refitted fragments suggesting that burial conditions were generally conducive to good preservation. Approximately a quarter of the assemblage showed signs of canid gnawing, indicating that bones were not always buried immediately, but were available for dogs to chew. A number of loose teeth may also imply a delay in disposal, or post-depositional movement, as teeth are unlikely to fall out of fresh mandibles, where the tough connective tissue keeps them well-rooted.

The low incidence of butchery marks is not surprising given the damage caused by gnawing, which may be expected to obliterate any fine knife or chop marks. A number of burnt bones were recorded from most ditches.

The assemblage was dominated by sheep/goat (Tables 8 and 9), of which sheep were positively identified. A few bones of pig, equid and canid (probably dog) were also recorded, along with a wing bone from a bird of the crow family, the latter from a Period 4 deposit. Across the main species represented, bones were recovered from the head and limb bones and the high proportion of upper limb bone fragments indicates that these were probably food refuse deposits. The near absence of vertebrae and phalanges from Early Roman deposits suggests that primary butchery either took place elsewhere, or that joints of meat were bought in. The few butchery marks that were recorded relate to disarticulation of the carcass and filleting of meat from the bone.

Several porous sheep/goat bones were recorded, which would have come from pre- or neo-natal animals. Evidence from both fusion and tooth wear data indicates the presence of young sheep/goats; culls are observed

in animals where early and intermediate fusion stages have not been reached, and at tooth wear stages B to D and F. When taken together, this implies that most sheep/ goats were in their first year or two when culled. The few neonatal animals may have been birthing casualties from animals kept on site, or be indicative of a high-status diet, where suckling animals were consumed. No animals were alive long enough for the late group of bones to fuse, although an old animal is represented by a single fused vertebra.

The smaller cattle assemblage revealed a different mortality pattern, whereby all early and intermediate fusing elements were fused, with the single late fusing bone recorded unfused. The tooth wear indicates both a very young animal that died at wear stage B, which would have been in the first year of life, as well as subadult animals at wear stages E and F, and much older animals, two at wear stage H and one at J. This implies that some cattle were important for secondary products such as traction or dairying, with others being raised purely for meat. No ageing data were available for pigs, although the few equid and canid remains were all fused. Based on morphological characteristics, both a cattle pelvis and loose pig lower canine were likely to have come from female animals.

Of interest from the small medieval to post medieval assemblage were a complete, articulated horse foot (phalanges 1-3) from quarry 1`6138 (context 16201) and a sheep/goat metatarsal from quarry 16156 that showed signs of working, having been drilled and polished at the proximal end.

### Summary

This well preserved Early Roman assemblage revealed some interesting patterns in the animal economy. The high proportion of sheep/goat bones may imply that this is more likely to be an 'unromanised' settlement (King 1984), and the presence of cattle at all ages and new born sheep/ goats suggests that it may have been a self-sufficient or producer site. However, the predominance of meat-bearing long bones and very young sheep/goats are more indicative of a consumer site, possibly one whose inhabitants could afford the relative luxury of including suckling lambs into their diet.

### References

- Grant, A. 1982 'The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. BAR Brit. Ser. **109**, 91-108
- King, A. 1984 'Animal bones and the dietary identity of military and civilian groups in Roman Britain, Germany and Gaul', in T. Blagg and A. King (eds) *Military and Civilian in Roman Britain*. BAR Int. Ser. **137**, 187-217
- Lauwerier, R. 1988 'Animals in Roman Times in the Dutch Eastern River Area'. Amersfoort. *ROB Nederlandse Oudheden* **12**
- Lyman, R.L. 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Payne, S. 1973 'Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: The mandibles from Asvan Kale', *Anatolian Studies* **XXIII**, 281-303
- Serjeantson, D. 1996 'The animal bones', in S. Needham and T. Spence (eds) *Refuse and disposal at area 16 East Runnymede*. Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations **2**
- Sykes, N. 2007 *The Norman Conquest: A Zooarchaeological Perspective*. BAR Int. Ser. **1656**
- von den Driesch, A. 1976 *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press.
- Zeder, M. and Lapham, H. 2010 'Assessing the reliability of criteria used to identify post-cranial bones in sheep, Ovis, and goats, Capra', *J. Archaeol. Science* **37** 2887-2905

Zeder, M.A. and Pilaar, S. 2010 'Assessing the reliability of criteria used to identify mandibles and mandibular teeth in sheep, Ovis and goats, Capra', *J. Archaeol. Science* **37** 225-242

Table 8: Number of bones and teeth identified to taxa and/ or anatomy from each feature by phase

Condition	Period 2 Early Roman	Period 3 Mid-Late Roman	Period 4 Medieval - post medieval
Excellent	30	1	8
Good	31		7
Fair	28	2	5
Poor	8		2
Very poor	1		
Total	98	3	22
Butchery	3		2
Gnawed	26		7
Refit	14=4		5=2
Burnt	5		1
Fresh break	16	2	3
Loose mandibular teeth*	10	1	
Teeth in mandibles*	10		4
* 4th deciduous premolar and molars 1-3 only included			

Table 9: Species representation and element representation by period (NISP)

Element	Period 2								Period 3			Period 4					
	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Sheep	Pig	Equid	Canid	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Canid	Cattle	Sheep / goat	Pig	Equid	Canid	Corvid
Skull															1		
Zygomatic	1	2															
Maxilla	1					2											
Mandible	7	7		1									3			1	
Loose tooth	5	16		1						1		3	1				
1st cervical vertebra													1		1		
2nd cervical vertebra		1															
Cervical vertebra															1		
Thoracic vertebra												1					
Lumber vertebra												1					
Scapula	1				1		2	2									
Humerus	4	6		2								2	1				1
Radius	3	7				1							1				
Ulna	1					1								1			
3rd carpal		1															
Pelvis	3	4				1					1			1			
Femur	2	4		1	1								2				
Tibia	2	14				1				1		2	1				
Calcaneus	1	3															
Metacarpal	3	6	2		1												
3rd metacarpal														1			
Metatarsal	4	6			1				1				2				
Lateral metapodial		1			1								1				
Total	38	78	2	5	5	6	2	2	1	2	1	9	13	3	3	1	1

## APPENDIX L: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE BY SARAH WYLES (CHARRED PLANTS) AND SARAH COBAIN (CHARCOAL)

Three environmental samples (69 litres of soil) were taken, one each from grave 16018, Enclosure A Ditch L and Enclosure A Ditch D, with the intention of recovering cremated material and environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

### Grave 16108

No plant remains were recovered from the pyre debris and cremated remains (fill 16052; sample 150) within urn 16019. Only a few fragments of charcoal greater than 2mm were recorded. The few mollusc shells present included those of the open country species *Vertigo pygmaea*.

### Ditch L

A few hulled wheat grain fragments, a possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain, a dock seed and a moderately small quantity of charcoal fragments were recorded from fill 16180 (sample 152). This small quantity of remains may well be representative of wind-blown hearth debris. The mollusc shells in this sample included those of the open country species *Vallonia costata*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Helicella itala* and *Vertigo pygmaea* and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Cochlicopa* sp. Again this assemblage is likely to be reflective of a well-established open environment.

### Ditch D

The charred plant assemblage from fill 15032 (sample 153) of Roman Ditch D was analysed. The bulk sample was processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant and charcoal remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants and trees, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Tables 10 and 11.

The sample produced a rich plant assemblage dominated by cereal remains, with grains greatly outnumbering the chaff elements. The assemblage is likely to be representative of waste from the processing of stored semi-cleaned grain or spikelets. The cereals remains were predominantly those of hulled wheat, emmer and spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), including grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments. The majority identifiable to species were from spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) but there were a few from emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). There were also grain and rachis fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type).

The weed seed assemblage was dominated by some of the larger seeded weed species including oats (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*). Smaller seeds were present in lower quantities. The weed seeds were generally from species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. There is some indication that a number of different habitats were being used including drier calcareous soils as favoured by species such as corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) and narrow-fruited cornsalad, wetter environments as used by species such as blinks (*Montia fontana* subsp. *Chondrosperma*) and nitrogen rich soils as typified by species such as oraches (*Atriplex* sp.). The presence of seeds of some of the binding and low level species, such as black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*),



clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and medicks (*Medicago* sp.), within the assemblage may be indicative of the harvesting of the crop using a sickle. This would be typical for the period.

There were also a few fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell, tubers (including those of false oat-grass; *Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*), and monocotyledon stems. A number of mineralised nodules were also recovered. Charcoal was present in small quantities and identified as hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), cherry species (*Prunus*), maple (*Acer campestre*) and gorse/broom (*Ulex/Cytisus*) and consisted mostly of small twigs and smaller roundwood fragments.

Spelt was the predominant wheat in Southern Britain during the Roman period (Greig 1991) and there are some similarities between this assemblage and other assemblages from Romano-British deposits in the wider area such as Cannards Grave (Hinton 2002) and Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet (Straker 2001; Jones 2012). Spelt wheat was also the dominant cereal, with barley and free-threshing wheat also being present, in assemblages from Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet. The cereal remains from Romano-British deposits at Cannards Grave were again mainly those of spelt wheat, with some barley and some possible emmer wheat. There were also weed seeds favouring a range of soil types on both these sites. A relatively wide assemblage of charcoal was recovered, this type of assemblage is typical of small domestic fires where brushwood bundles are collected to use for short-lived and small scale fires.

#### References

- Birbeck, V. 2002 'Excavations on Iron Age and Romano-British Settlements at Cannards grave, Shepton Mallet', *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **144**
- Greig, J. 1991 'The British Isles', in van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany*, 229-334 Rotterdam
- Hinton, P. 2002 'Charred plant remains', in Birbeck 2002, 95-98
- Jones, J. 2012 'The Charred Plant Remains', in Leach and Ellis 2012
- Leach, P.J. with Evans, C.J. 2001 'Excavation of a Romano-British Roadside Settlement in Somerset: Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet, 1990', *Britannia Monograph* **18**, London
- Leach, P.J. and Ellis, P. 2012 'The Roman Settlement at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet: The Tesco Excavations 1996-7', *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **155**, 1-38
- Stace, C. 1997 *New flora of the British Isles* 2nd edition, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Straker, V. 2001 'Charred plant macrofossils', in Leach with Evans 2001, 303-307
- Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley* 4th edition Oxford, Clarendon Press

Table 10: The charred plant remains

<b>Feature type</b>		Enclosure Ditch D
<b>Context</b>		15032
<b>Sample</b>		153
<b>Vol (L)</b>		28
<b>Flot size</b>		30
<b>%Roots</b>		25
<b>Cereals</b>		<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (grain)	barley	13
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (rachis frag)	barley	3
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	1
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Schübl) (spikelet fork)	emmer wheat	1
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (grain)	spelt wheat	25
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	18
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	1
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	48
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat	10
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	10
<i>Triticum turgidum/aestivum</i> (grain)	free-threshing wheat	3
<i>Triticum turgidum/aestivum</i> (rachis frags)	free-threshing wheat	4
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	32
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	20
Cereal frags (culm node)	cereal	2
<b>Other Species</b>		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (fragments)	hazelnut	1 (<1ml)
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. L.	oraches	2
<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>Chondrosperma</i> (Fenzl) Walters	blinks	1
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	knotgrass	1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Å. Löve	black-bindweed	1
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	docks	3
<i>Brassica</i> sp. L.	brassica	3
<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	4
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp. L.	medick/clover	4
<i>Medicago</i> sp. L.	medick	1
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	corn gromwell	1
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	field madder	1
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	cleavers	2
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich	narrow-fruited cornsalad	5
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	1
<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp.	rye-grass/fescue	17
<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	15
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> Var. <i>bulbosum</i> (Willd)	false oat-grass	1
<i>Avena</i> sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	3
<i>Avena</i> sp. L. (florelet base)	oat floret	1
<i>Avena</i> sp. L. (awn)	oat awn	2
<i>Avena</i> L./ <i>Bromus</i> L. sp.	oat/brome grass	14
<i>Bromus</i> sp. L.	brome grass	12
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		4
Tuber/Rhizomes		1
Mineralised nodule		22

**Table 11: Charcoal identifications**

<b>Context number</b>			15032
<b>Feature label</b>			Enclosure Ditch D
<b>Sample number</b>			153
<b>Flot volume (ml)</b>			30
<b>Sample volume processed (l)</b>			28
<b>Charcoal quantity</b>			++++
<b>Charcoal preservation</b>			Moderate
<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple	2
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/hazel	1
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/hazel (twig)	3
Fabaceae	<i>Ulex</i> L./ <i>Cytisus</i> Desf.	Gorses/Brooms	1
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	1
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple	3
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple r/w	2
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries	9
	<i>Prunus</i> L. r/w	Cherries r/w	3
<b>Number of Fragments:</b>			25

**Key**

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 41–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = &gt;500 items

r/w = roundwood branch

h/w = heart wood (tyloses present)

s/w = sapwood

## APPENDIX M: THE RADIOCARBON DATING EVIDENCE BY SARAH COBAIN

Radiocarbon dating was undertaken in order to confirm the dates of skeletons 16005 and 15091 and cremation burial 16020. The samples were analysed during September 2016 at Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow, G75 0QF, Scotland.

The uncalibrated dates are conventional radiocarbon ages. The radiocarbon ages were calibrated using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

Skeletons 16005 and 15091 both have relatively high  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values but low delta  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  values.  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values higher than -20‰ can indicate a marine component to the diet, but this would normally be accompanied by raised  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  values which are not present in these samples. This suggests that C4 plants may have formed part of the individual's diets (see Appendix J). For this reason these results have been calibrated by the atmospheric calibration curve only.

### References

Bronk Ramsey, C. 2013 'Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates', *Radiocarbon* **51**, 337–360

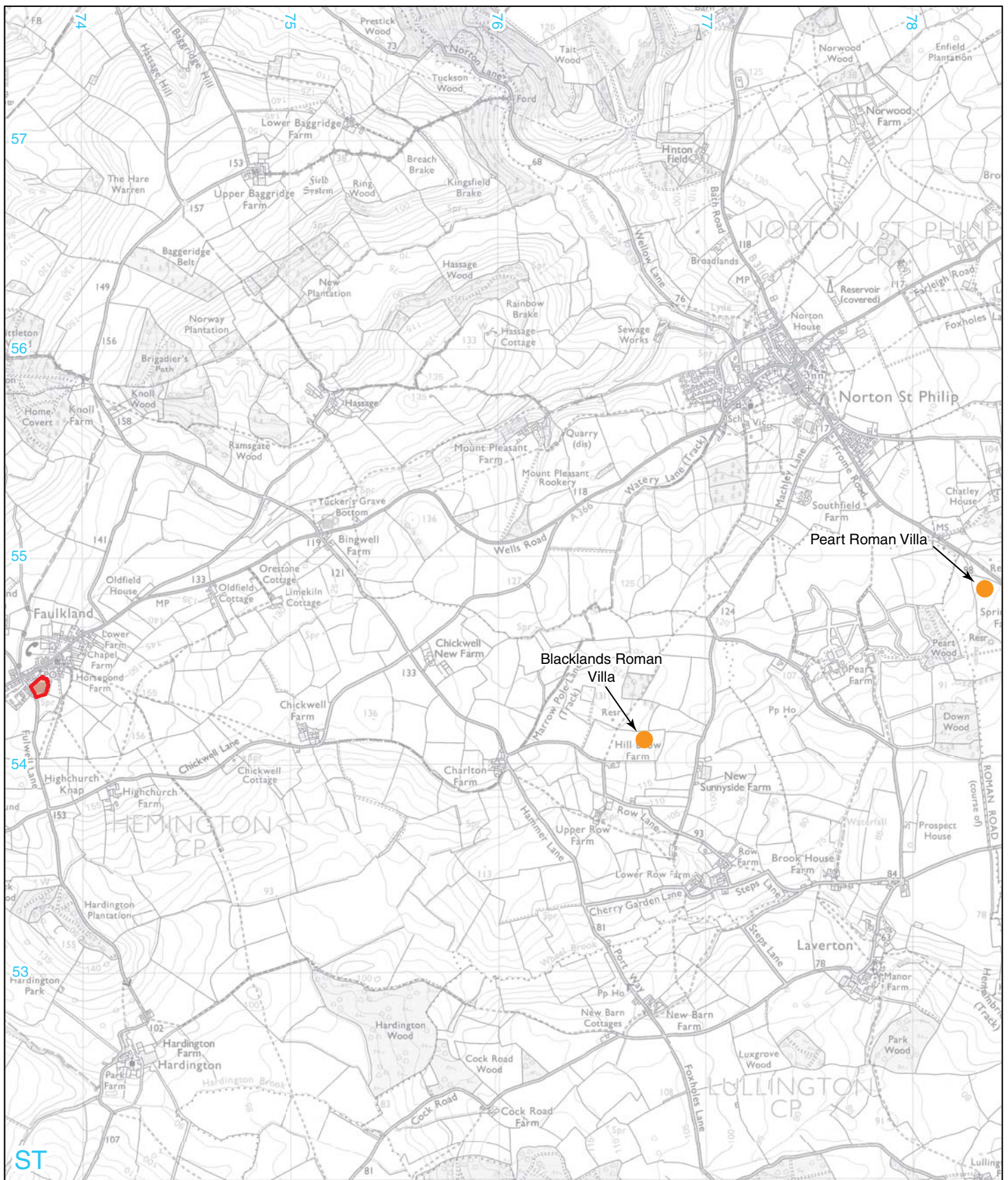
Reimer, P.J., Bard, E., Bayliss, A., Beck, J.W., Blackwell, P.G., Bronk Ramsey, C., Grootes, P.M., Guilderson, T.P., Hafliðason, H., Hajdas, I., HattĹ, C., Heaton, T.J., Hoffmann, D.L., Hogg, A.G., Hughen, K.A., Kaiser, K.F., Kromer, B., Manning, S.W., Niu, M., Reimer, R.W., Richards, D.A., Scott, E.M., Southon, J.R., Staff, R.A., Turney, C.S.M., & van der Plicht, J. 2013 'IntCal13 and Marine13 Radiocarbon Age Calibration Curves 0–50,000 Years cal BP', *Radiocarbon* **55**, 1869–1887

**Table 12: Radiocarbon dating results**

Feature	Lab No.	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	C/N ratio	Radio Carbon age	Calibrated radiocarbon age 95.4% probability	Calibrated radiocarbon age 68.2% probability
Skeleton 16005 Grave 16004	SUERC-69027	Human bone – right femur	-19.7‰	8.8‰	3.2	1886 ± 29 yr BP	61–217 cal AD (95.4%)	70–138 cal AD (62.2%)
Skeleton 15091 Grave 15090	SUERC-69028	Human bone – right femur	-19.8‰	8.0‰	3.2	1776 ± 29 yr BP	138–200 cal AD (13.2%) 206–338 cal AD (82.2%)	225–261 cal AD (30.0%) 278–327 cal AD (38.2%)
Context 16052 Cremation Burial 16020; Grave 16018	SUERC-69029	Cremated human bone – unidentifiable fragments	-21.3‰			1827 ± 29 yr BP	88–105 cal AD (2.2%) 121–253 cal AD (92.1%) 303–314 cal AD (1.2%)	138–224 cal AD (68.1%)

## APPENDIX N: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Somerset	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November and December 2015 at the request of Ashford Homes (South West) Limited at Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington, Somerset.</p> <p>The earliest evidence for activity comprised small quantities of residual flints suggestive of transient hunter-gatherer activity during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. A few sherds of later Iron Age pottery were also residual. The earliest cut features comprised two enclosures forming part of a Roman rural settlement. These were found in association with pottery, animal bone, charred plant remains and a small quantity of metalwork, slag and fired clay. Although no structural remains were found and only a very small quantity of ceramic building material, this range of finds is suggestive of occupation. The pottery assemblage indicates that this took place during the Early Roman period, up to c. AD 175/200. There were also three burials – two inhumations and one cremation. Following the deliberate infilling of the enclosure ditches, fields or enclosures were laid out with much shallower, intermittently surviving ditches, and the centre of habitation shifted beyond the site. There was little dating evidence for this phase, but it is suggested that these fields or enclosures were later Roman and they perhaps formed part of a nearby Roman villa estate. The site was truncated by later quarry pits which probably dated to the medieval and/or post-medieval periods.</p>	
Project dates	23 November-23 December 2015	
Project type	Archaeological Excavation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Substrata 2013), Evaluation (Arrowhead Archaeology 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Somerset	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.85ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 3738 1543	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Somerset County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Enclosure ditches, pits, postholes, graves	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Somerset Museum Services TTNCM 99/2015	Pottery, flint, animal bone, metal objects
Paper	Somerset Museum Services TTNCM 99/2015	Context sheets, matrices, drawings
Digital	Somerset Museum Services TTNCM 99/2015	Database, digital photos, reports, digital survey
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Somerset: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design</i> . CA typescript report <b>16017</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Somerset: Archaeological Excavation</i> CA typescript report <b>16627</b>		



- Site boundary
- Roman villa



0 1km

Reproduced from the 2004 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright  
Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 826185  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

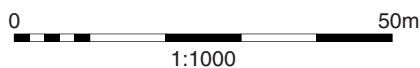
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland  
Hemington, Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> DJB/AO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 9226	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> LM	<b>DATE</b> 21/09/2016	
<b>APPROVED BY</b> JH	<b>SCALE</b> @A4	<b>1</b>



- The site
- Extent of geophysical survey (Substrata 2013)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**

Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland Hemington, Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**

Location of groundworks and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	DJB/AO	PROJECT NO.	9226	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	21/09/2016	
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	1:1000	<b>2</b>



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**

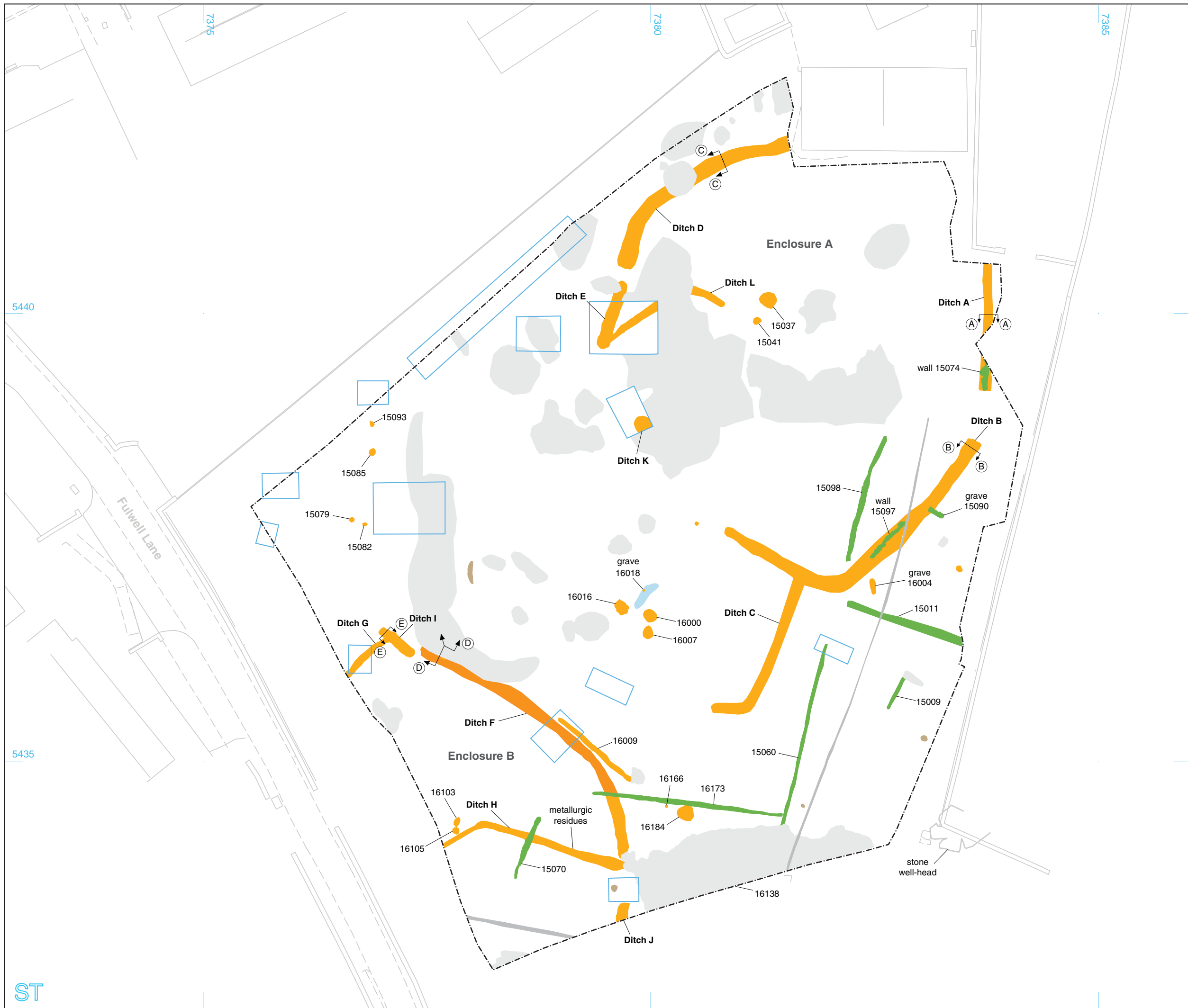
Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland  
 Hemington, Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**

The site, looking north-east towards  
 Enclosure A

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	9226	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	21/09/2016	3
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE@A4	N/A	





- Excavation area
- previous evaluation trench (Arrowhead Archaeology 2013)
- Period 2: Early Roman
- Period 3: Mid to Late Roman
- Period 4: medieval to post-medieval
- undated
- tree-throw hole
- land drain



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey digital map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

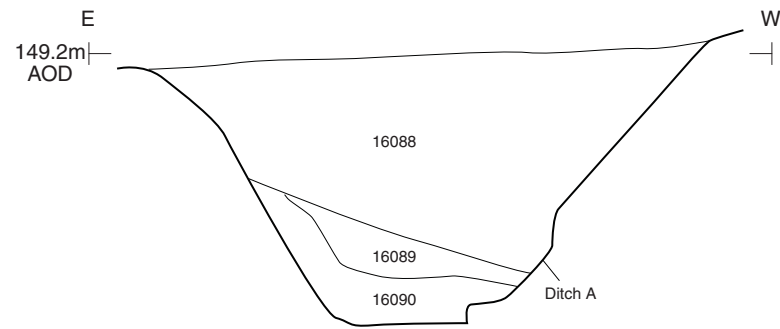
Cotswold Archaeology  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland Hemington, Somerset

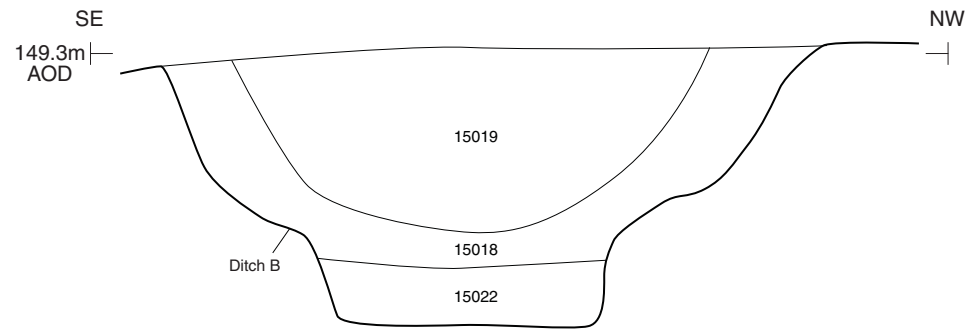
FIGURE TITLE  
 Site plan

DRAWN BY	DJB/AO	PROJECT NO.	9226	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	21/09/2016	4
APPROVED BY	JH	SCALE @A3	1:1000	

Section AA



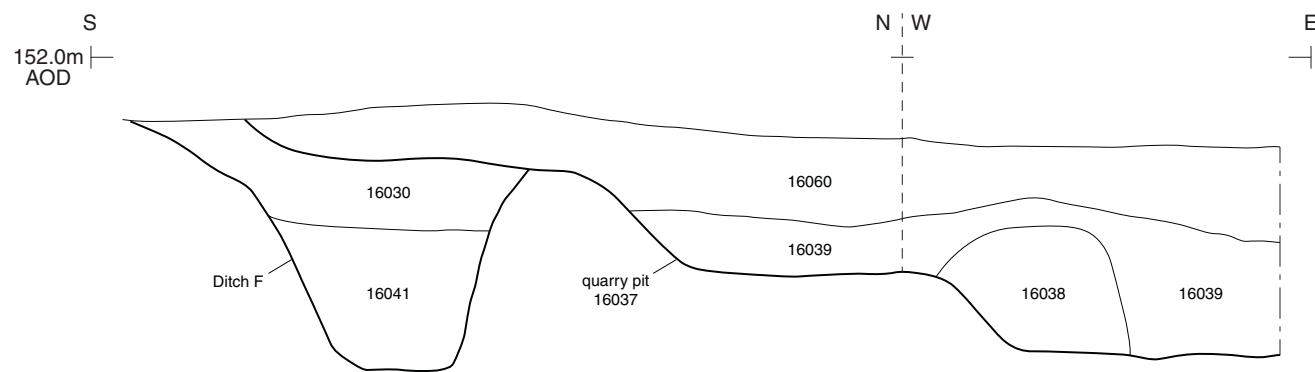
Section BB



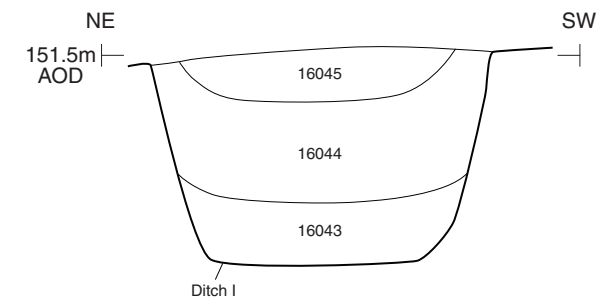
Section CC



Section DD



Section EE



**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland  
 Hemington, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE  
 Ditch sections



6



7

6 Grave 16004, looking south-west (scale 0.4m)

7 Grave 15090, looking south-west (scale 0.4m)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland  
 Hemington, Somerset

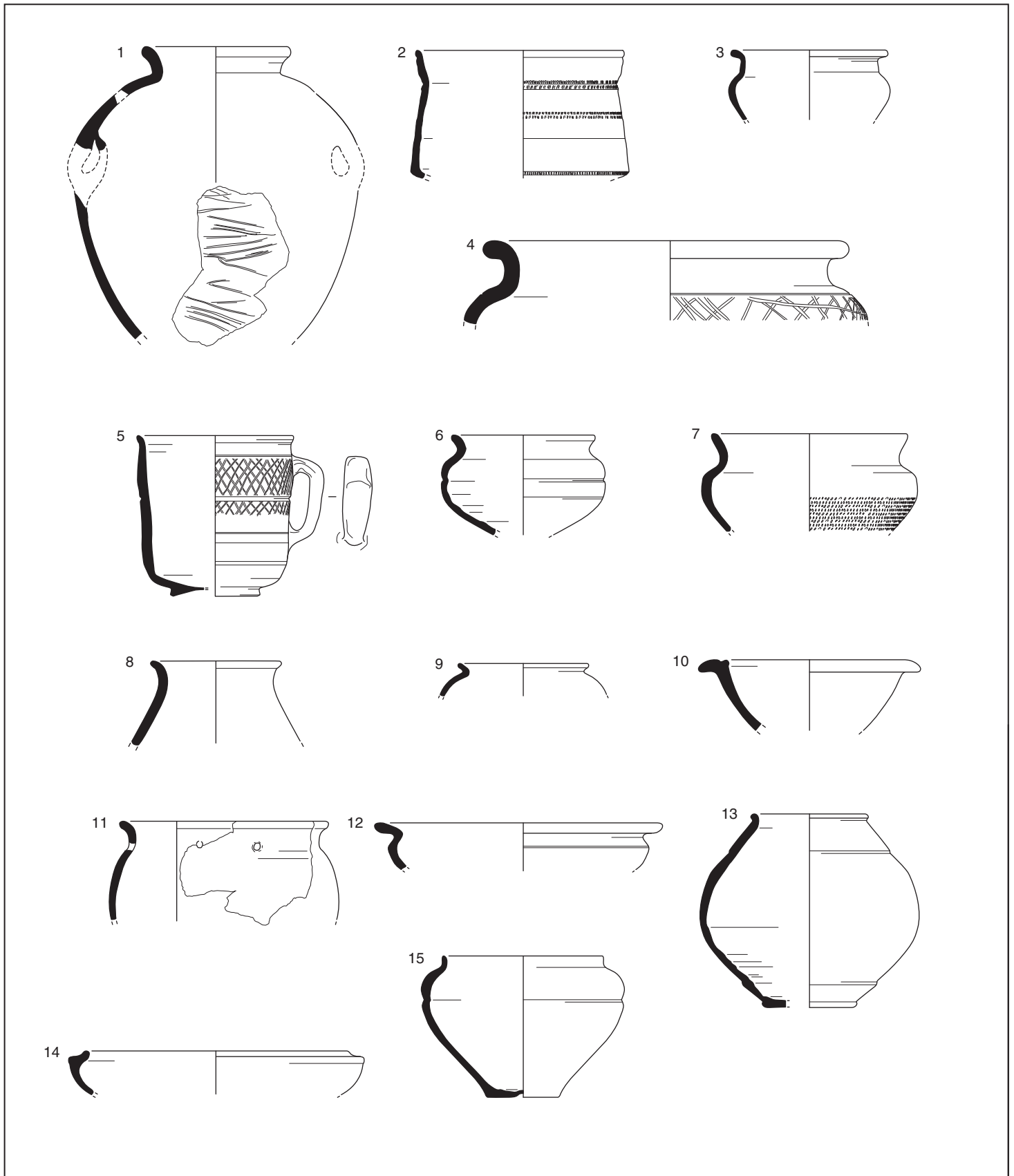
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 9226  
 CHECKED BY LM DATE 21/09/2016  
 APPROVED BY JH SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

6 & 7



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland  
 Hemington, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Pottery drawings

DRAWN BY LM PROJECT NO. 9226  
 CHECKED BY EM DATE 23/11/2016  
 APPROVED BY JH SCALE@A4 1:4

FIGURE NO.

8



0 50mm  
1:1



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01265 771022  
Exeter 01392 826185  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land East of Fulwell Lane, Faulkland  
Hemington, Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

**Iron and copper alloy objects, and  
tri-lobate platter handle**

DRAWN BY LM PROJECT NO. 9226  
CHECKED BY EM DATE 23/11/2016  
APPROVED BY JH SCALE@A4 1:4

FIGURE NO.

**9**

### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

### **Exeter Office**

Unit 53  
Basepoint Business Centre  
Yeoford Way  
Marsh Barton Trading Estate  
Exeter  
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

### **Milton Keynes Office**

41 Burners Lane South  
Kiln Farm  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660