

**Cheltenham Secondary School
Farm Lane, Leckhampton
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Excavation



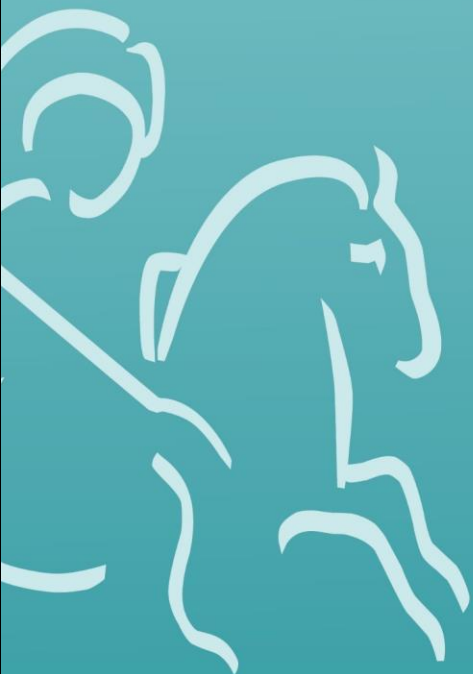
for:
Kier Construction Ltd

on behalf of:
Gloucestershire County Council

CA Project: CR0591

CA Report: CR0591_1

August 2022



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire
Location:	Leckhampton, Cheltenham
NGR:	393746 219806
Type:	Excavation
Date:	September 2020 to March 2021
Planning reference:	Gloucestershire 19/0058/CHR3MJ; Cheltenham 19/01690/DEEM3
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with The Wilson: Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
OASIS ref.	cotswold2-403668
Accession Number:	TBC on deposition
Site Code:	CACHEL20

Between September 2020 and March 2021 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of a new secondary school at Farm Lane, Leckhampton, in the Borough of Cheltenham. Three separate areas totalling 2.4ha within the 5.5ha development site were excavated.

The excavation found evidence of three main periods of predominantly agricultural activity. The first two (Later prehistoric/Middle to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Roman) were represented by a sequence of field and enclosure ditches and a small number of pits, though there was no evidence for any buildings. Pottery, which comprised mainly local coarsewares, suggests that a major remodelling of the landscape was largely confined to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Other finds were sparse and included a few fragments of brick and tile, and a very small quantity of iron-smithing residue but very little metalwork. Animal bones, mostly of cattle, suggests a pastoral economy (though this cannot be confirmed by the size of the assemblage), whilst charred cereals were present in small amounts, and the mollusc assemblage indicates open grassland with perhaps seasonal flooding.

Later activity was shown by medieval/post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation. In the southern area, little activity was evident before the construction of two small, ancillary farm

buildings (one may have functioned as a cider mill), and a stone pathway. Pottery and other datable artefacts, including a relatively large assemblage of post-medieval metalwork (including items of dress), suggest these remains date between the 17th and 19th centuries.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between September 2020 and March 2021 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation on land off Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire prior to development of the site as a secondary school (Fig. 1). The excavation was undertaken for Kier Construction Ltd, who were acting on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council (GCC).
- 1.2. Outline planning permission for the construction of a new secondary school and associated development was granted by GCC (ref: 19/0058/CHR3MJ) supported by Cheltenham Borough Council (ref: 19/01690/DEEM3). Condition 19 of the GCC planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that was produced by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2020) and subsequently amplified by CA's method statement (CA 2020).
- 1.3. The excavation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 1.4. The post-excavation methodology slightly varied from that proposed in the WSI by agreement with Toby Catchpole, Heritage Team Leader, GCC. An intermediate stage of post-excavation assessment was considered inappropriate, and so this report represents the full report, to be made available online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and CA's Reports Online website, with a subsequent summary article to be published in the county journal, *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*.

The site

- 1.5. The development site measured approximately 5.5ha in extent, 2.41ha of which was subject to archaeological excavation. Prior to development, the site comprised three contiguous fields bounded by Kidnappers Lane to the north, Hatherley Brook to the east, Farm Lane to the west and further agricultural land to the south (Fig. 2). The ground was relatively flat but sloped from a height of 80m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the south to 74m AOD in the north, with a steeply incised combe associated with Hatherley Brook along the eastern boundary.

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- 1.6. The British Geological Survey (BGS 2020) records the underlying bedrock geology of the site as Charmouth Mudstone that was formed approximately 183 to 199 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. Superficial geological deposits of Cheltenham Sands and Gravels are recorded within the immediate area, typically to the east of Hatherley Brook, with occasional islands of fan gravel being present within the natural clay substrate throughout the Severn Vale.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site had previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment (OA 2019a), geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2019) and archaeological evaluation (OA 2019b). Further extensive archaeological works (OA 2008 and 2020 / Simmonds *et al.* 2021; CA 2012;) have also been undertaken within the immediate vicinity (Fig.1). Information from these reports is summarised below.

Iron Age and the Roman period (600 BC – AD 410)

- 2.2. The earliest evidence for a substantial presence in the vicinity of the site derives from the excavations to the west of Farm Lane (OA 2020 / Simmonds *et al.* 2021), just to the west of the current site (Fig. 2). Here, later Iron Age settlement comprised a roundhouse within a curvilinear enclosure with evidence for further associated, if smaller and most probably agricultural, enclosures. Activity continued within the main enclosure into the Early Roman period, when it was replaced by a sub-rectangular enclosure, which itself was subsequently remodelled before it was eventually abandoned in the Middle Roman period. A possible contemporary funerary site, comprising three inhumation graves, two cremation burials, and two pottery vessels that had been deliberately buried in shallow pits, was identified approximately 65m to the south-west of this settlement area bounded by a sub-rectangular enclosure.
- 2.3. This Roman activity evidently extended to the west of the Farm Lane excavation as indicated by an evaluation of land at Brizen Farm that recorded Roman boundary ditches, pits and postholes, with a second area of Roman features to the north of Brizen Lane (OA 2008, Fig. 1). Further evidence for Roman settlement, as well as agricultural activity, was also recorded 600m to the west during an evaluation at Up Hatherley and Oaklands, west of Shurdington Road. A Roman ditch was also recorded 185m to the north during an evaluation (CA 2012, Fig. 1) and a Roman coin findspot is located 600m south-east of the site.

Medieval period (AD 410 – 1530)

2.4. The historic core of the settlement of Leckhampton is approximately 500m south-east of the site (Fig. 1). It was first mentioned in the 8th century as the home farm of the royal manor of Cheltenham and at Domesday (1086) when it had 26 households and three manorial estates – these have a complex history and it isn't entirely clear which of these estates the site lay within, possibly the smallest, of one hide with one plough team and four bordars, held by Humphrey the Cook. The grade II* Listed parish Church of St Peter mostly dates to the 14th century but has its origins in the 12th century (National Historic List Entry (NHLE) 1340121). A nationally important Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016994), the moated site and fishponds at Church Farm, is situated immediately to the north of the church at Church Farm (Fig. 1). A partial excavation undertaken during the 1930s indicated that occupation of this site continued from the 12th to the 16th centuries. Leckhampton Court is a grade II* Listed building (NHLE 1091754), a medieval manor house of the Giffards dating from the 14th century, it has later additions and is now a hospice lying 240m east of the church. A complex of linear mounds and ditches revealed during a previous resistivity survey, interpreted as field boundaries or another manorial site, are located 400m south of the site. A possible medieval deer park has also been recorded here.

2.5. Brizen Farm (alias Brays End Farm) located 300m west of the site is probably also of medieval origin and may also have developed from the estate held by Humphrey the Cook in 1086. Geophysical survey and evaluation of land at Brizen's Farm (OA 2008, Fig. 1) revealed ditches (which contained pottery dateable to the 12th and 13th centuries) and medieval walls to the north of the grade II Listed Brizen Farm farmhouse (NHLE 1091751), which dates from the 16th century. These features suggests that the farmhouse was built on or near the site of an earlier 13th-century farm. An east/west-aligned medieval boundary truncated the earlier Roman sub-rectangular enclosure, and an oven was found to the south of this in the excavations to the west of Farm Lane, along with a small number of other ditches, and are considered to represent peripheral activity associated with the establishment of Brizen's Farm (Simmonds *et al.* 2021, 139).

Post-medieval period (1530 to 1900)

2.6. A probable hollow-way of medieval/post-medieval date was visible as earthworks within the current site, as also seen in aerial photographs and mapped by the Severn Vale NMP project (OA 2019a) – this mostly coincides with a possible archaeology anomaly identified by the magnetometry survey of this site which follows the

approximate line of the present public footpath, though at its eastern extent is aligned more north-west to south-east (Fig.2).

- 2.7. The earliest available historic map, Crowe's map of Leckhampton, dated 1746 (Fig. 3), shows this routeway crossing the site to the north of the southern field called King's Close and also depicts a small building within an enclosure next to Hatherley Brook. King's Close is also shown as extending over an area on the east side of the brook and another piece of land to the immediate west of the southern part of the site where the presence of two buildings and an orchard might indicate the presence of a small farmstead. The name could derive from the fact that the land was held directly from the crown, or it could be associated with the name of a tenant family – a William Kinge is known from documents of the mid-16th century (OA 2019a, 3-4). This map also shows the northernmost field of the site under strip cultivation: documentary research by Terry Moore-Scott has suggested that this field originally formed part of Upper Stanley Field, one of several open fields for arable land belonging to Leckhampton Parish in the medieval and post-medieval period (OA 2019a, 3-4).
- 2.8. By the time of the enclosure map of 1778 (Fig. 4), this farmstead is still depicted, and the site was enclosed as four fields: 'x' and '210–212', the award only contains an entry for the northernmost one 'x', named as Upper Stanley field owned by Richard Critchet. The enclosure map also shows two routeways, one from Farm Lane to a former bend in the Hatherley Brook (which presumably had a bridge as a crossing point), between the southern and middle fields, coinciding with a linear anomaly from the magnetometry survey (Fig. 2) and where the Severn Vale NMP had plotted a hollow-way. This routeway was not depicted on a map of the parish of Leckhampton dated 1835 (Fig. 4) when the three former fields in the south of the site had been combined to one, with the northern field remaining as it had previously.
- 2.9. The other routeway indicated on the enclosure map (and the 1746 map) (Fig. 3 and 4) is north/south aligned, just within the south-western site limits. By 1835, this had been diverted along the present day Farm Lane, to the immediate west of the site. By the time of the 1st edition OS map of 1885 (Fig. 5), the river had been canalised (as shown by its straightness) and the field arrangement is largely the same – the southern field had been divided in two by the OS map of 1921. In the second half of the 20th century, the northern field of the site was part of a market garden/ nursery.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.10. The geophysical survey recorded a series of overlapping, positively enhanced, linear anomalies indicative of multi-phased activity in the north-western extent of the site (Magnitude Surveys 2019). These linear anomalies extended southwards into the central part of the site (Fig. 2).
- 2.11. In this central area, the geophysical anomalies form a more coherent former field system with an adjoining enclosure. Two further weak curvilinear anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also detected in the same area. These were interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin based on their form and orientation when compared to nearby archaeological and agricultural features.
- 2.12. In the southern part of the site, a topographic depression coincides with the location of negatively enhanced 'possible archaeology' anomalies, indicating the potential location of a track or hollow-way feature running north-west to south-east with adjoining earthwork features (Fig. 2).
- 2.13. Widespread agricultural activity was also identified throughout the site with extant earthworks of ridge-and-furrow surviving in the northern two fields of the site at the time of the survey. Evidence for extensive ridge-and-furrow cultivation, on differing alignments, indicates that there was long-lived arable agricultural use of the land.

Trial trench evaluation

- 2.14. A subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken across the site targeting features identified by the geophysical survey (OA 2019b). Two distinct and spatially separate areas of archaeological potential were identified during these works.
- 2.15. Evidence for later Iron Age and Roman rural occupation was identified in the north-western and central part of the site. The main focus of this activity was in the south-western corner of the northernmost field, adjacent to Farm Lane, and it continued into the north-western corner of the central field, as the geophysical survey had indicated. This activity was interpreted as a continuation of the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement previously excavated on the west side of Farm Lane (OA 2020 / Simmonds *et al.* 2021).
- 2.16. At least one hollow-way and possible stone structural remains were identified in the southern field by a combination of trial trenching, geophysical survey and examination

of historical maps, aerial photographs and LiDAR data. The built remains were interpreted as traces of a possible cottage or outbuilding that may correspond with a building shown on Crowe's map of Leckhampton (1746), related to the King's Close Farm, to the north of 'the Vatch' (not targeted by an evaluation trench because of service constraints). A stone spread recorded in the west of trench 17 was suggested as being related to a small structure shown on Crowe's map by Hatherley Brook while a wide cut in the east of the trench was considered to be an infilled hollow-way. Plough furrows were ubiquitous throughout the northern and central fields but were not present in the southern field and it was suggested that this part of the site may have been under permanent pasture or horticulture, accounting for the survival of medieval/post-medieval remains.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The primary aim of the archaeological excavation was to mitigate the effect of the development on surviving buried archaeological remains (OA 2020), more specifically defined in the method statement (CA 2020) to:

- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development;
- recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
- report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
- compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. Another key aim was to establish a relative and absolute chronological framework for the remains with priority given to establishing an overall plan of the site and determining the various phases and sub-phases of activity (OA 2020).

3.3. The WSI outlined that the results of the excavation will be related to the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008; Grove & Croft 2012). The findings from the evaluation stage, in relation to the wider cultural historical context, suggested that the excavation had a high potential to contribute (with new knowledge) to the following themes / research objectives:

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- i. A: Settlement sites and landscapes; to investigate the transition between the Iron Age and the Roman period, and between the late Middle Ages [medieval] and the early Modern period. There were also possibilities to uncover remains and date a routeway connecting the different estates in Leckhampton.
 - ii. C: Environment and dating: to advance our understanding of animal husbandry practices and economy in the area during the Roman period.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Following discussions between OA and the archaeological advisor to GCC, three areas were identified within the development site for further archaeological mitigation/excavation, the northern two targeted Late Iron Age/Roman enclosures and the southern one focussed on later medieval/post-medieval activity (Fig. 2):

- Area 1 in the north-western field measured 0.82ha;
- Area 2 in the central field measured 0.92ha; and
- Area 3 in the south-eastern field measured 0.67ha (split into two parts because of the presence of a public footpath).

4.2. An unexpected modern service was found prior to machining of the Area 2 and therefore it was necessary to obtain an exclusion corridor, with the agreement of all parties that this corridor would be excavated following the decommissioning of the service. In March 2021, the north-west end of this service corridor was excavated revealing a slight continuation of the Roman ditch layout, the rest of the corridor was unavailable for excavation due to ongoing groundworks (Fig. 3).

4.3. With the agreement of the County Archaeologist, it was decided to excavate two trenches across the linear geophysical anomaly in the north of Area 3 in attempt to establish whether there was evidence for the postulated hollow-way (Fig. 5).

4.4. The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the excavation areas by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

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- 4.6. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with The Wilson – Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the excavation results. The results are presented by excavated area, and chronologically within each area. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate, except where features cut earlier features or deposits, or where modern features cut through the overlying subsoil.
- 5.2. Stratigraphic analysis considered dating evidence from artefactual remains in addition to the stratigraphic and spatial relationships between features. Features were then assigned to one of four periods of activity, although a few remain undated. For Period 2 (Late Iron Age to Early Roman), stratigraphic analysis defined four sub-phases of activity.
- Period 1: Late prehistoric / Middle – Late Iron Age (c. 400 BC – AD 43)
 - Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC – 2nd century AD)
 - Period 2.1: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st century BC – c. 200)
 - Period 2.2: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. 200)
 - Period 2.3: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. 200)
 - Period 2.4: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. 200)
 - Period 3: medieval (11th –16th centuries)
 - Period 4: post-medieval (17th –19th centuries)
- 5.3. A summary table of recorded contexts, with feature labels and phasing, is presented in Appendix A. Accounts of the finds and environmental samples (biological evidence)

are to be found in Sections 6 and 7, with further tabulated detail in Appendices B and C of this report (referred to as Table B1, C1 etc.).

Area 1

Introduction

- 5.4. A limited number of pottery sherds are broadly dated as Late Prehistoric, principally from features in the central-western area of Area 1, although a more diagnostic form in one pit is considered most likely to be of Middle to Late Iron Age date (below). The vast majority of the pottery assemblage retrieved from Area 1 is dateable to the mid-1st to 2nd century AD, with very occasional sherds of 2nd to 3rd-century date being recovered. The result of this is a comparable date range for several sub-phases of activity. Essentially, the dating evidence seems to suggest continuous use of the landscape from the mid/late 1st millennium BC through to the turn of the 3rd century AD, with major remodelling of the enclosures in the Early Roman period.
- 5.5. Further interpretation and chronology of enclosure development was hampered by the similarity of the fills and by the paucity of identifiable stratigraphic relationships. In addition, the excavation area had been truncated, initially by ridge-and-furrow cultivation, but also by subsequent modern ploughing and further cultivation during the latter half of the 20th century when this field had been part of a market garden/nursery and more recently under arable cultivation.
- 5.6. The correlation between identified features and geophysical anomalies was reasonable in Area 1, however the ditches were more numerous and intercutting than the geophysical data had indicated.
- 5.7. The natural substrate varied throughout Area 1. A sandy/gravelly ridge, up to 15m in width and broadly parallel with Farm Lane, was identified throughout much of the western extent of the area. Elsewhere, the substrate comprised Lias clays with patches/lenses of sands and gravels, with the latter becoming increasingly less frequent in the eastern half of the site.

Period 1: Late prehistoric / Middle – Late Iron Age (c. 400 BC – AD 43)

- 5.8. A cluster of intercutting pits (1139/1142/1145/1147) was revealed adjacent to the western edge of excavation (Figs 3, 6 and 7). Late prehistoric pottery (seven sherds) was recovered from the uppermost fill (1144) of pit 1142 (section AA, Fig. 6); one of them (a rimsherd) is probably dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age. Approximately 2m to the south, two ditches (N and P) with opposing termini formed a possible

entranceway, contained similarly dated pottery. Nineteen sherds of Malvernian ware pottery dateable to the Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD were recovered from the fills of ditch N. Recovered fragments of fired clay from ditch N (cut 1151) are suggestive of part of a loom weight, indicating domestic activities were probably being carried out nearby. It remains possible that undated ditch 1203 further to the south was contemporary.

- 5.9. A small number of pits/postholes were identified to the north of pit cluster 1139, all similarly cut the natural gravels. Although the majority remained undated, three sherds of Malvernian ware were recovered from fill 1175 within pit 1173.
- 5.10. Later prehistoric pottery was also retrieved residually from a number of Early Roman ditches and pits, the majority of which were recovered from the western extent of the area in close proximity to the activity described above.

Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC – 2nd century AD)

- 5.11. Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity was the most frequent identified within Area 1 and is assigned to four sub-phases of activity (Fig. 3). This is based upon recorded stratigraphy and spatial layout. As noted above, the retrieved artefactual material mostly dates to the mid-1st to 2nd century AD. Some recovered ceramics are more broadly dated; either being later prehistoric period through to the 2nd century AD, or dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, but the median date for the identified activity is mid-1st to 2nd century AD.
- 5.12. The activity typically comprised a series of ditches and enclosures with little evidence for any associated domestic activity. One pit (1119, Figs 3 and 8) contained a piece of lead-casting waste but remains unattributed to any definitive sub-phase given the recovery of just one sherd of broadly dated Roman pottery. The evidence appears indicative of an agrarian landscape, subject to minor revision and reconfiguration, that was peripheral to the associated settlement known to the west of Farm Lane (Fig. 2). The possibility for some continuity from the (albeit limited) Late prehistoric / Middle–Late Iron Age (Period 1) activity is considered likely, even though it was not fully confirmed by the data.

Period 2.1: Late Iron Age / Early Roman (1st century BC – c. 200)

- 5.13. The earliest phase of identified Late Iron Age / Early Roman activity included ditches H, J and K (Fig. 3). Ditches H and J were broadly parallel, approximately 10m apart, and so suggestive of two flanking ditches associated with a trackway or droveway.

Both were truncated by ditch A, although no such secure stratigraphic relationship was established with ditch B (both assigned to Period 2.3). The limited assemblage of pottery recovered from both ditches contained industries that spanned either side of the Roman Conquest, such as Malvernian and grog-tempered wares, as well as post-Conquest Severn Valley wares. A hearth base recovered from ditch J suggests that iron smithing was taking place on the site or nearby.

- 5.14. No stratigraphic relationship could be established between ditches H and K, although they did intersect and therefore are likely to have been sequential, perhaps with ditch K being the earlier of the two. The only artefactual material retrieved from ditch K was two small sherds (totalling 3g) of Malvernian ware pottery dating to the later Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD, suggesting that ditch K might equally belong to Period 1.

Period 2.2: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. 200)

- 5.15. Ditch E appeared to be an addition to continue the line of ditch H (Period 2.1), although this relationship was unproven by excavation. In the central western part of Area 1 ditch D was substantial, measuring roughly 3m wide and 1.2m deep (section BB, Fig. 6; Fig. 7), and appeared to respect ditch E with which it was broadly contemporary. Ditch D was aligned north/south before turning westward towards the south-western edge of excavation, with evidence for an entrance along its southern arm. Ditch G respected ditch D and is considered contemporary with this phase of activity, although it only contained a single pottery sherd of probable later Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD date.

Period 2.3: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. 200)

- 5.16. In contrast to ditch D, broadly parallel ditch L clearly cut across ditch E and formed the western limit of a small enclosure (enclosure 1) measuring approximately 15m x 15m (Fig. 3). At its northern extent, ditch L respected ditch N, the latter may represent a later, partial utilisation/recut of ditch J (Period 2.1). The enclosure 1 ditches had been recut, with two later ditches/gullies indicating that the southern extent of enclosure 1 had been reduced in size, albeit only slightly. Evidence for an entranceway into the enclosure, 3.4m wide, was identified on its eastern side. No features or clear evidence for settlement activity was identified within the interior of the enclosure, and only a small assemblage of later prehistoric pottery and Roman pottery dating through to the 2nd century AD was recovered (Fig. 8). Ditch N, as well as being contemporary with ditch L/Enclosure 1, also respected the alignment of ditch

B at its eastern extent. Two undated gullies respecting ditch L were recorded to the immediate north of the enclosure and were probably associated.

5.17. Ditches A and B together formed an elongated enclosure measuring up to 85m in length and 30m wide, which extended beyond the northern edge of Area 1. There was evidence for an internal sub-division within this enclosure (ditch F) but no other contemporary features (two small pits were excavated but contained no artefacts and so remain unphased). No evidence for settlement or industrial activity was identified within this enclosure suggesting it may have functioned to contain livestock, perhaps supported by the wide profiles of the ditches (sections CC and DD, Fig. 6). There was evidence for the northern extent of ditch A being re-cut. An entranceway into this enclosure was identified close to the southern edge of excavation, with an associated curvilinear gully to the west which possibly assisted with the funnelling of animals through the entrance. The southernmost terminus of ditch B contained pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD in association with small to medium sized, irregular, limestone fragments (Fig. 8), possibly a dump of demolition debris, although no evidence for any Roman structures was revealed by the excavation. Ditch B continued into Area 2 where it was recorded as ditch FF.

5.18. Ditch M, in the south-west corner of Area 1, cut ditch D, although it did seem to respect the entranceway through Ditch D suggesting this was possibly still extant. Two small sherds of Malvernian ware pottery were retrieved from ditch M.

Period 2.4: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. 200)

5.19. The final phase of activity in Period 2 was the establishment of ditch C, which was aligned broadly north-east/south-west for most of its length, though it turned westward close to the southern limit of Area 1 (Fig. 3). It cut across ditches D, E, G and M, and would have closed the former entranceway in ditch D. It is noteworthy that the, albeit limited quantity of, pottery recovered from this ditch is dateable to the Early Roman period (1st to 2nd centuries AD).

Area 2

Introduction

5.20. Archaeological features were concentrated within the northern half of Area 2 and are considered to represent a continuation of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman agricultural activity identified within Area 1. However, due to the retention of an existing hedgerow, coupled with an exclusion zone for an overhead powerline, it was

not possible to identify the physical continuity of ditches between Areas 1 and 2. However, the broadly north/south-aligned ditch FF correlated closely with a geophysical anomaly showing a slight northern continuation of this feature, similar to the geophysical data relating to ditch B in Area 1 (Fig. 2). Indeed, the correlation between identified features and geophysical anomalies was very good throughout Area 2, although two geophysical anomalies close to the southern and eastern extent of the site correlated with natural gravels lenses within the Lias clay rather than archaeological features. Excavation of the service corridor in the north-west of Area 2 revealed two further Early Roman ditches arranged perpendicular to each other (ditches GG and HH) – these also correlated with geophysical anomalies.

5.21. The pottery assemblage retrieved from Area 2 included a number of Late Iron Age/Early Roman fabrics, but this activity was predominantly of one sub-phase associated with Period 2.3 within Area 1.

5.22. The natural substrate varied throughout Area 2, with the archaeological features tending to be found where patches/lenses of sands and gravels in the Lias clays were evident. A north/south-aligned post-medieval field boundary demarcated a noticeable change in the substrate, with much heavier Lias clays to the east of the boundary on land bordering Hatherley Brook (Fig. 4). This field boundary was at the junction of two former open field systems, with north/south-aligned furrows to the west and east/west-aligned furrows to the east. The ridge and furrow was extant prior to the current works, and was very pronounced to the east of the post-medieval boundary, perhaps implying that there had been less subsequent ploughing in this area.

Period 2: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (1st century BC – 2nd century AD)

Period 2.1: Late Iron Age / Early Roman (1st century BC – c. 200)

5.23. Two sub-circular pits, 2009 and 2011, were identified close to the northern limit of Area 2 (Fig. 3; sections EE and FF, Fig. 6). Both contained sherds of Malvernian ware dating from the Late Iron Age to 1st century AD, suggesting they were broadly contemporary with the Roman enclosures/ditches within which they are located.

Period 2.3: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. 200)

5.24. Ditches AA, BB, CC, FF, GG and HH are all considered to have been associated, forming a southern continuation of the activity identified throughout Area 1. Ditch FF (seen once the overlying furrow was removed) represents a probable continuation of ditch B in Area 1, and so it is considered that all these ditches were broadly

contemporary with each other and therefore have been assigned to the same sub-phase. No evidence for a continuation of ditches AA, BB and GG was identified extending into Area 1, in contrast to ditch FF. Although it appears in plan that ditch O might equate with ditch BB, the two ditches were very different in size and profile. Ditch CC extended across most of the excavation area and had a terminus at its western end, suggesting a possible entrance in the west of Area 2, to the east of ditches GG and HH. Ditch CC formed a significant boundary, its longevity demonstrated by evidence for recutting (section HH, Fig. 6), and it seems to have delineated the southern extent of the enclosure system (bar ditches DD and EE, below).

- 5.25. Pottery recovered from slightly curving ditches DD and EE suggests they too were broadly contemporary with the other ditches in Area 2. A gap of 10m between the easterly and westerly elements of ditch EE was considered real (rather than resulting from truncation), suggesting a probable entranceway. Ditch EE appeared to be truncated by ditch CC close to the junction with ditch FF, which could suggest that ditch EE was related to an earlier phase of activity (Period 2.1 or 2.2), with the former entranceway becoming blocked following construction of ditch CC. By contrast, the western limit of gully DD appeared to terminate within ditch CC.

Area 3

- 5.26. Area 3 straddled two fields and was split into two separate parts by a public footpath (Fig. 5). To the north of the footpath, the excavation was undertaken in the same, central, field as Area 2. Most of Area 3 was located to the south of this footpath in the southern field. Both areas were bound to the east by Hatherley Brook, with a steep scarp slope defining the course of a former natural meander of the watercourse, prior to it being canalised in the mid-19th century. Both fields were under pasture prior to the current work, with extant ridge-and-furrow found within the northern part of Area 3 but not in the southern field of Area 3 – neither was it seen in geophysical or LiDAR data in this locality. The natural substrate comprised Lias clays throughout.
- 5.27. A series of watercourses/channels were identified throughout much of Area 3, some of which correlated with geophysical anomalies (Fig. 5). Although many contained post-medieval/modern ceramics and dumped building material, they are interpreted as being natural in origin and provide an indication of the wet nature of this particular field. This interpretation is given further credence by the lack of Late prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Early Roman activity within Area 3, and also by the noticeable absence

of ridge-and-furrow and later ploughing within the southern field of Area 3. No definitive evidence indicative of the postulated hollow-way, such as surfacing, metalling or wheel-ruts, was identified in the two trenches excavated across the geophysical anomaly in the north of Area 3 (Fig. 5). Rather, the identified sequence of alluvial deposits (including a possible channel in the base of one trench) support an interpretation as a natural coombe (Fig. 9), particularly when coupled with the identified topography adjacent to the original (un-canalised) course of the Hatherley Brook where alluvium containing occasional finds of mixed medieval, post-medieval/modern date was recorded. However, the possibility that this natural coombe was utilised to allow access to the brook, rather than negotiating the steep scarp on the western bank, is not discounted.

Period 3: medieval (11th – 16th centuries)

- 5.28. A shallow, curving gully 3004/3008/3010 was identified in the north of Area 3 from which a small amount of medieval pottery was recovered. Its relationship with the ridge-and-furrow could not be established (Fig. 5).

Period 4: post-medieval (17th – 19th centuries)

- 5.29. The remains of two small buildings (structures 1 and 2), a well-constructed, sinuous pathway and a stone-lined culvert were revealed in Area 3 (Fig. 5). Pottery retrieved from these features suggests all are post-medieval, dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. Thirty-four metalwork objects were also recovered from Area 3, primarily from the pathway and structure 1, these mostly date from the 16th–18th centuries, with a small number being residual medieval finds.
- 5.30. Structure 1 measured approximately 8m by 4m and comprised a series of stone and ceramic surfaces incorporating a central drainage channel along its long north-east/south-west axis (Fig. 10). For the most part the surfacing comprised pitched limestone fragments that were roughly laid. There was a noticeable difference in the south-western part of the structure where the limestone surfacing, whilst remaining pitched, was of much better (flatter) quality. Adjacent to this, a small area of ceramic tiled flooring was noted. The latter was initially interpreted as a possible hearth, but there was no evidence for *in situ* burning, nor was any burnt material identified in the joints between the tiles. Pottery recovered from the structure is datable from the late 17th to 19th centuries.

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- 5.31. Ditch 3029 was identified immediately to the south and west of structure 1 and appeared to form a small sub-rectangular enclosure. Sherds of 16th to 18th-century pottery were recovered from its fill. The eastern part of the enclosure may have survived beneath the sinuous pathway, as evidence for rough limestone consolidation infilling a shallow watercourse or ditch, was identified beneath the path in this locality. To the north, ditch/channel 3057 fed into enclosure 3029. A copper-alloy finger ring, dated to the 16th–17th centuries, was retrieved from the fill of ditch 3057. No stratigraphic relationship was established between the two features, but the post-medieval finds suggest that these ditches/channels were likely contemporary and together they probably functioned to drain the low-lying ground around structure 1.
- 5.32. The sinuous stone pathway was well constructed and was founded upon a rubble consolidation deposit wherever it was not founded directly upon the natural Lias clays (i.e. where it crossed former ditches/watercourses, etc). The path was contained by limestone kerbing on both sides, with well-laid pitched limestone between (Fig. 10). Pottery dating from the late 16th to the 19th century was recovered from the pathway, together with a quantity of ceramic building material of this date and part of a worked bone comb, as well as some residual Roman fragments, and a small amount of post-medieval glass. A copper-alloy mount or vessel repair patch dated to the 16th–17th centuries was also retrieved from the pathway. Medieval metalwork was also residual within the consolidation deposits beneath the path (e.g. deposit 3059), and included an iron woodworking tool, an iron horseshoe; whilst an iron rowel spur was recovered from a cleaning layer (structure 1). The pathway skirted Structure 1 before descending the steep scarp towards Hatherley Brook. Whilst there was no evidence of the pathway in the western part of Area 3, it is thought likely that the pathway may have once led to the former farmstead (King's Close) which was located in the area of the Little Vatch.
- 5.33. A broadly north/south-aligned stone culvert (lacking any capping) was identified close to the pathway in proximity to Structure 1 and appeared to have discharged in to the coombe to the north. Pottery dating from the 18th to early 19th century was recovered from fills associated with the culvert's construction.
- 5.34. Structure 2, identified adjacent to the eastern limit of excavation, was broadly square in plan, with evidence for further rough surfacing to the south that most probably connected it with the sinuous pathway (above). It comprised four probable wall

footings with a shallow drainage channel immediately outwith the southern and western wall foundations (Fig. 11). The interior contained an annular area of surfacing, typically 1m in width, comprising flat, bedded limestone fragments with evidence for kerbing to its exterior. A circular area measuring approximately 2m in diameter within the centre of the structure was devoid of surfacing and may have once housed a base or structure which no longer survived. Structure 2 was founded upon alluvial clays, a sherd of 16th to 18th-century pottery was retrieved from the interface between the natural geology and the deposits of structure 2. Evidence for rough surfacing was identified between the southern extent of structure 2 and the sinuous pathway suggesting that they were broadly contemporary.

6. THE FINDS

POTTERY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and methodology

- 6.1. The pottery assemblage totals 1234 sherds (19,213g) with a total EVEs (Estimated Vessel Equivalents) value of 11.62. The pottery has been fully recorded in accordance with the current standard (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The assemblage was quantified direct to an MS Access database, which will form part of the project archive. A concordance is provided which matches the fabric codes used to the Gloucester Pottery Fabric Type Series (<http://glospot.potsherd.net>) (Table B1). Where possible, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are used for Roman pottery (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Late prehistoric

- 6.2. A total of 20 sherds (337g), with an EVEs value of 0.14, was recovered from eight separate deposits. The average sherd weight of 17g is high for an assemblage of this age. Seven sherds were recovered stratified in period 1 (Late prehistoric / Middle – Late Iron Age) pit 1142 and the remaining sherds were in period 2.2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) and period 2.3 (Early Roman) ditches, and in an unphased pit. Six fabrics were identified, with primary inclusions of chalk (CHQZ), limestone (LS, FOS) or shell (FSH, SH). Another fabric is present which features voids (VES) indicating the leaching out of calcareous material and/or burning out of organic material.

Fabrics

CHQZ	Occasional chalk 1-3mm, sparse quartz 0.5mm, sparse elongated voids 3mm, soft-firing, hackly break, black with brown surfaces. 1 sherd, 19g.
LS	Common limestone 1-6mm, soft firing, hackly break, dark grey with brown surfaces. 7 sherds, 209g.
FSH	Common fossil shell 0.5-4mm, soft firing, hackly break, black with brown core. 3 sherds, 32g, 0.11 EVEs.
FOS	Common limestone and fossil shell 0.5-9mm, hackly break, brown with orange internal surface. 6 sherds, 61g.
OOL	Common limestone and ools 1-6mm, common silver mica, soft-firing, hackly break, grey with brown surfaces. 1 sherd, 13g, 0.03 EVEs.
SH	Moderate shell 1-3mm, soft-fired, hackly break, black with brown surfaces. 1 sherd, 2g.
VES	Common angular and elongated voids 1-2mm, soft-firing, hackly break, black with orange-brown exterior. 1 sherd, 1g.

Forms

- 6.3 The assemblage included two rim sherds. A vessel with an upright rim which was slightly thickened internally, in fabric OOL was recorded from fill 1211 of period 2.2 ditch E. Fill 1144 of period 1 pit 1142 produced a rimsherd from a vessel with a slack shoulder and a simple upright rim with a flattened rim top, in fabric FSH (Fig. 12, no. 1).

Illustration catalogue

- 1 Period 1 pit 1142, fill 1144. Slack-shouldered vessel with a simple upright rim and a flattened rim top. Fabric FSH

Chronology

- 6.4 Only broadly Late prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) dating is possible for most of this pottery, in the absence of decoration or indicators of form. The slack-shouldered vessel from pit 1142 is most likely to be Middle to Late Iron Age in date.

Roman (including Late Iron Age/Early Roman)

- 6.5 The greatest part of the pottery assemblage is Roman in date (990 sherds, 15,499g, total EVEs value 10.35). Most of the Roman pottery was recovered from period 2.3 deposits (Table B2), particularly fills of ditches B and CC and the average sherd weight of 15.6g suggests a relatively low degree of disturbance.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'native' wares

- 6.6 Handmade 'native' types which were in use across the Middle/Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods (Table B1) total 388 sherds (3586g) with a total EVEs value of 2.17. These types are composed of Malvernian igneous/metamorphic rock-tempered

ware (MAL REA, Peacock's Group A), Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (MAL REB, Peacock's Group B1) (Peacock 1968, 415–21) and grog-tempered fabrics (GR1-GR7). Of these, fabric MAL REB is the most common, making up 65% of handmade 'native' types by sherd count (58% by weight). Identifiable forms in these fabrics are mostly jars, particularly necked jars and large storage jars. Also present are a barrel jar with a bead rim in fabric GT1 from fill 1217 of period 2.2 ditch D (Fig. 12, no. 2) and a shouldered jar with a simple upright, rounded rim in fabric MAL REB from fill 1353 of a period 2.2 ditch D terminus (Fig. 12, no. 3). A globular vessel with a simple upright, rounded rim, also in fabric MAL REB, was recovered from fill 1152 of period 1 ditch N (Fig. 12, no. 4).

Illustration catalogue

- 2 Period 2.2 ditch D, fill 1217. Barrel jar with bead rim, fabric GT1.

- 3 Period 2.2 ditch D terminus, fill 1353. Shouldered jar with a simple upright, rounded rim, fabric MAL REB.

- 4 Period 1 ditch N, fill 1152. Globular vessel with a simple upright, rounded rim. Fabric CAL.

Roman

6.7 The remaining 'Roman' pottery is almost entirely composed of coarsewares, probably of relatively local manufacture. Of these the most common is Severn Valley ware (SVW OX2, SVW GW), which comprises 45% by sherd count (23% by weight). When the Early Roman variants are included (SVW CH, SVW CHR, SVW GT, SVW GTR) this rises to 88% by sherd count (93% by weight). The remainder comprises mainly reduced (GW1-4, BS) and oxidised (BUF, OX1, OX2) fabrics. Regional imports make up only a small proportion of the assemblage, with Southeast Dorset Black-burnished (DOR BB1) ware forming 2% by sherd count in addition to a single sherd of Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT). The latter was manufactured in north Wiltshire. Continental imports are represented by three sherds of Gaulish samian (EG SAM, LEZ SA2, LGF SA2). This forms 0.5% of the assemblage by sherd count and 0.7% by weight.

6.8 Jars are the most common form, totalling 39 (71%) out of the 55 classifiable vessels (Table B3). Of these, 28 are necked (Fig. 12, nos 5–6) (mostly in Severn Valley ware

fabrics but also BS and GW1) and two have everted rims (in fabric DOR BB1). A relatively unusual jar in fabric SVW GT is a shouldered jar or bowl with a tall neck (Fig. 12, no. 7). Drinking vessels are represented by eight tankards and one beaker, making up 16%. The tankards, all Severn Valley wares, are mostly straight-sided (Fig. 12, no. 8) and a small number have slightly flaring sides. It is typical for tankards to be well represented in assemblages dominated by Severn Valley wares (McSloy 2013, 19). The three bowls and four dishes give a proportion of 13% for serving vessels. The bowls are carinated (Fig. 12, no. 9), flat-rimmed or flanged with reeded rims and the dishes include a plain rim type in fabric BS and a samian Drag. 18/31 (LGF SA2). Mortaria and amphorae are absent.

Illustration catalogue

- 5 Period 2.3 ditch B, fill 1213. Necked jar, fabric SVW GT.

- 6 Period 2.3 enclosure 1, ditch 1426, fill 1427. Necked jar with medium mouth, fabric SVW GT.

- 7 Period 2.3 enclosure 1, ditch 1426, fill 1427. Shouldered jar/bowl, fabric SVW GT.

- 8 Period 2.3 ditch B, terminus 1378, fill 1379. Straight-sided tankard, fabric SVW CH.

- 9 Period 2.3 enclosure 1, ditch 1467, fill 1468. Carinated bowl, fabric SVW OX2.

Chronology

- 6.9 The 'native' wares are long-lived types and indicate activity during the Middle/Late Iron Age to the 2nd century AD. A third of this pottery (128 sherds, 33% by count) was recovered in association with post-Conquest material. However, this does not necessarily indicate residuality as the bulk of the closely datable Roman pottery belongs to the Early Roman period. This is reflected in the phasing, with most of the phased features in Areas 1 and 2 assigned to Period 2, phases 2.2–2.4 Early Roman / mid 1st to 2nd century AD). Features which produced only Late prehistoric and Roman 'native' wares, and which may therefore be pre-Conquest in date are period

1 pit 1142, period 2.2 ditch E (cut 1209), period 2.3 enclosure 1 (ditch 1387) and unphased pit 1430. Elements among the Roman pottery which date to the mid/late 1st to 2nd centuries include Severn Valley ware fabrics SVW CH/CHR/GT/GTR (42% of the assemblage by sherd count, 70% by weight) and fabric BS, in addition to the carinated bowls and straight sided tankards in SVW OX2 (Webster 1976, 30–1, 33–4), and the flat rim dish (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, Type 22) and Type 1 jar in fabric DOR BB1 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 232–3). Although the assemblage does include some long-lived types, the absence of Late Roman forms in Black-burnished ware, and later ware types such as Oxford Red-slipped ware, indicates that the Roman activity on site is unlikely to have extended beyond the 2nd century. The lack of fine wares also accords with this dating, as these have been shown to increase in proportion through the Romano-British period (Booth 2004, 42). Table B2 shows the proportions of pottery recovered by period. This clearly shows that the largest amount derives from Period 2.3 features, which suggests there may have been an intensification of activity associated with that phase.

Discussion

- 6.10 The Roman pottery assemblage is relatively small and composed almost entirely of coarsewares. Its composition, with minimal fine and specialist wares, is consistent with both an Early Roman date and a low status rural site (Booth 2004, 42, 45). This assemblage compares broadly with those from excavations at Farm Lane, Shurdington (Brady 2021, 116–7), which is adjacent to the current site, West Drive, Cheltenham (Timby 2002), approximately 4km to the north-east, and the settlement at Greet Road, Winchcombe, approximately 14km to the north-east (Timby 2016). At all of these sites, however, a degree of activity continued beyond the 2nd century.

Medieval

- 6.11 A total of 30 sherds (709g) was recorded, with a total EVEs value of 0.40. Four fabrics/ware types are represented. Three of these are relatively local in origin – Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware (COT), Malvernian glazed ware (MALG) and Malvernian unglazed ware (MALU). One continental import is also present – Saintonge ware (SNT) from south-west France. The only identifiable forms are a bowl or jar with thumb-impressed decoration below the rim, from pathway deposit 3012, and a flat rimmed bowl from pathway deposit 3050. Both present in fabric MALG. The featured ware types represent a relatively broad time range. The earlier fabrics are COT, dating to the 11th to 13th centuries, and MALU, datable to the 12th to 14th

centuries. Of later date is fabric MALG (14th to 16th centuries) and fabric SNT is long-lived, from the 13th to 17th centuries.

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.12 Pottery from this date range totals 194 sherds (2668g), with a total EVEs value of 0.73. The most common fabric is glazed earthenware (GRE), which makes up 72% by sherd count and 83% by weight. The next best represented ware types are mottled brown-glazed earthenware (MOT), Cistercian ware (CIST) and yellow slipware (YEL). The assemblage includes only one rimsherd – from a dish in fabric YEL, from pathway deposit 3054. However, other vessel types were identifiable from bodysherds: a jug in Westerwald stoneware (WW, a German import) from path deposit 3059 and a Bartmann jug (a sherd from the neck with applied face) in Frechen stoneware (FREC, imported from the Cologne region), recovered as an unstratified find. The later pottery includes black and brown-glazed earthenwares (BLG, BTG) and refined whitewares, including those with transfer-printed decoration (TF69). The post-medieval/modern pottery spans the 16th to 19th centuries.

FIRED/BURNT CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

- 6.13 A total of 54 fragments (414g) of fired/burnt clay was recovered via hand-excavation of 30 separate deposits. Almost all fragments are orange in colour, some with a grey or black core, and are soft fired. A small number are grey or black/brown. The fabrics are variable in terms of primary inclusions. Most common is a type containing sparse rock (37% by count), followed those with quartz (22%) or with no visible inclusions (22%). A small proportion is vesicular (13%) or organic-tempered (6%). Three fragments, from fill 1152 of Period 1 (Late prehistoric) ditch N and Period 4 (post-medieval) pathway deposit 3026, feature a smoothed surface. Those from ditch N appear likely to be part of an object, such as a loom weight. However, they are too fragmentary to be certain.
- 6.14 Part of a ceramic object (24g), represented by two joining pieces, was retrieved from fill 1381 of period 2.3 ditch B terminus 1378. It is pale orange with a grey core, soft-fired and presents in a fine, organic-tempered fabric. The object is subcircular and measures approximately 45mm in diameter and 17mm in maximum thickness. It has a central depression, roughly circular in shape and measuring 14mm in diameter. The function of this item is unclear.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Roman

- 6.15 Ceramic building material (CBM) of Roman date totals 19 fragments (593g), which were hand-recovered from five separate deposits all of them occurring residually in Area 3. Only one fragment is sufficiently complete to allow classification – a fragment of imbrex (curved roofing tile) from cleaning deposit 3112 associated with period 4 (post-medieval) structure 1. The remainder of the Roman CBM was too fragmentary for further classification. One fragment, from period 4 pathway packing deposit 3054, was observed to be overfired.

Post-medieval

- 6.16 Post-medieval CBM totals 11 fragments (2398g), which were hand-recovered from four separate deposits. Three fragments derive from bricks. The example from brick surface 3075 associated with structure 1 is almost complete, unfroged and measures 4.5 inches wide and 2 inches thick. The fragment from cobbled paving packing fill 3025 is also 2 inches thick and that from pathway 3050 is a corner fragment from which dimensions could not be obtained. Two fragments of flat roof tile were recorded from post-medieval (period 4) cobbled surface 3012. The remainder of the post-medieval CBM is too fragmentary to allow classification.

LITHICS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

- 6.17 Two worked flints were hand-recovered (41g) but were residual in later deposits. The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type as defined by Butler (2005) and catalogued directly onto an MS Access database. The lithics comprise a multiplatform flake core from Period 2.3 (Early Roman) ditch CC (fill 2125) and a burnt miscellaneous item from Period 4 (post-medieval) cleaning deposit 3112. Both flints are only broadly datable to the prehistoric period.

WORKED BONE BY CLAIRE COLLIER

- 6.18 A broken end of a double-sided, single piece comb weighing 1g was recovered from Period 4 pathway kerbing 3053 (Fig. 13). The surface condition of the item is good and shows polish. The teeth are of differentiated size. Not enough of the comb remains to establish a date, however, single piece late medieval combs are examined by MacGregor (1985, 81–2) with similar examples from London dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. The comb is, however, associated with pottery dated to the 18th–early 19th centuries but MacGregor mentions that combs from the 18th century often have wider spaced teeth on one side or are highly decorated.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

- 6.19 A total of 32 fragments of clay tobacco pipe (32g) was hand-recovered from nine separate deposits. The assemblage comprises three bowls and 29 stem fragments. The spurred bowl from Period 4 (post-medieval) cobbled surface 3012 was too fragmentary to allow classification.
- 6.20 The bowls from limestone foundations 3092 of period 4 structure 1 and its associated cleaning deposit 3112 are both Broseley Type 5b, which date to approximately 1670–1700 (Higgins 1987, 256, fig. 20). The example from foundation 3092 features the makers mark “OP”, which may relate to Oliver Price, who was working between 1684 and 1694 (Oswald 1975, 191). That from cleaning layer 3112 has the makers mark “KV” and it has not been possible to identify the maker.

POST-MEDIEVAL/MODERN GLASS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

- 6.21 A total of 11 fragments (252g) of glass was hand-recovered from six separate deposits.

Window glass

- 6.22 Six fragments (12g) from five deposits represent window glass, of post-medieval or modern date, which is colourless or pale green in colour.

Vessel glass

- 6.23 Five fragments (240g) derive from vessels. Three of these, from period 4 (post-medieval) cobbled surface 3013, pathway 3050 and cleaning deposit 3112 are from dark green coloured post-medieval wine or spirits bottles. A small fragment from Period 4 cobbled surface 3012 comes from a dark green vessel of uncertain type. Cleaning deposit 3112 also produced a fragment from the base of a modern vessel made from pale blue glass.

METALWORK BY RUTH BEVERIDGE

Introduction

- 6.24 The metalwork assemblage comprises a total of 52 objects including 11 copper-alloy artefacts, 34 of iron, five of lead alloy and one each of pewter and silver. The metalwork has been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification and digital radiographs. The radiographs will be deposited with the archive. The catalogue produced below is selective, detailing representative items that may assist with dating or in understanding the variety of activities occurring

close to the site; a number are of individual interest. A comprehensive catalogue database, listing all recovered items, is included as Table B4.

6.25 The artefacts were collected by both hand excavation and through metal detecting. 39 of the artefacts were collected from phased deposits in Areas 1 and 3. Of these 39, two iron nails and two pieces of lead casting waste were collected from Area 1, the nails being from an Early Roman (period 2.3) ditch fill; these are the only items likely to be Roman in date. Thirty-five items were recovered from Area 3, with 34 being from period 4 features primarily associated with the pathway and structure 1. Thirteen items are unstratified.

Date range of the objects

6.26 The assemblage is primarily of post-medieval date. Those objects that are medieval in date were recovered from Area 3 and were associated with the path or structure 1. They include three items related to transport (cat. nos. 11, 13 and 14), as well as one tool (cat. no. 7) and a thimble (cat. no. 8).

The character of the assemblage

6.27 Table 2 summarises the metalwork by functional groupings, adapted from those introduced by Crummy (1983). This facilitates an overview of the range of items within the assemblage.

6.28 The medieval and post-medieval metalwork assemblage is reflective of items belonging to the lower and middle sectors of society. They may have been lost or discarded as debris across the site, possibly during the process of manuring, prior to the formation of the cobbled pathway and Structure 1. If this is the case, the objects reflect activities within the local vicinity, though not necessarily on the site. Construction of the path and structure may have disturbed the items which would account for medieval objects found associated with features of much later date.

Table 2 Quantification of the assemblage by functional category

Functional category	Total number of finds
Personal adornment	7
Tools	2
Weaponry and hunting equipment	1
Transport	6
Fixtures and fittings	24
Household utensils and furniture	4
Commercial activity	2
Unclassified	6

Items of personal adornment/dress

- 6.29 Seven items of personal adornment or dress were collected across the site: two from period 4 (post-medieval) features; the remainder are unstratified finds. They include six post-medieval buckle frames and a finger ring that primarily range in date from c. 16th to 17th century. The earliest example is a transitional piece from the medieval or early post-medieval period: a pewter 'spectacle' buckle (cat. no. 2), a type predominantly found in late 14th to early 15th century deposits in London (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 53), though continuing in use into the 17th century (Whitehead 1996, 52 and 54, no. 312). The small size and angled profile are indicative of a shoe buckle. A later, decorative example of a copper alloy 'spectacle' buckle (cat. no. 3), is also unstratified. Shoe buckles of 17th to 18th-century date are represented in the assemblage by a simple copper alloy oval frame (cat. no. 4) and a more decorative silver example (cat. no. 1). A copper-alloy spur buckle of 17th-century date (cat. no. 5) was also unstratified. One copper-alloy buckle fragment associated with structure 1 cannot be dated.
- 6.30 Amongst the dress accessories is a copper-alloy finger ring (cat. no. 6), personalised with the initial 'G' on the hoop interior. Comparable examples from Norfolk and Somerset have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities database with a suggested date of 16th to 17th century (Rogerson 2013; Payne 2006).

Silver

- 1 Cast single loop sub-rectangular or trapezoidal shaped buckle, incomplete. Decorative outside edge. Engraved oval motifs and annulets on loop. Silvered or tinned. Date: c. 1720–1790 (Whitehead 1996, 118). Length 20.6mm, Width 37.4mm, Thickness 3.4mm. Unstratified.

Pewter

- 2 Cast double loop oval buckle (spectacle buckle) with bevelled inside edge, complete. Moulded knob either end of strap bar. Angled frame. Separately cast pin around strap bar. Mid-14th century to c. 1650 (Whitehead 1996, 52). Length 22mm, Width 16.8mm, Thickness 3mm. Unstratified layer 3000.

Copper alloy

- 3 Cast double loop oval buckle (spectacle buckle) with moulded decoration on outside edge, incomplete. Date: c. 1550–1650 (Whitehead 1996, 60). Length 21.9mm, Width 30.5mm, Thickness 3mm. Unstratified.

-
- 4 Cast double loop sub-annular buckle frame with narrowed strap bar, complete. Bevelled inside edge. Remains of iron pin around strap bar. Date: c. 1650–1720 (Whitehead 1996,48). Length 31mm, Width 24.3mm, Thickness 4.8mm. Unstratified.
 - 5 Cast, double loop trapezoidal buckle frame, complete. Moulded knobs at each end of narrowed strap bar. Each loop has pointed end and bevelled outside edge. Tinned. Missing pin. Date: c. 1620 - 1680 (Whitehead 1996, 81). Length 38.1mm, Width 20.7mm, Thickness 2.5mm. Unstratified.
 - 6 Finger ring, complete. Simple hoop without shoulder or bezel; D-shaped in section. Each circumferential edge has a raised border and groove. Central section of exterior is decorated with a pattern of overlapping, punched annulets between two sets of chevrons. Inside of hoop engraved with letter 'G'. Silvered or tinned. Date: c. 16th to 17th century (Rogerson 2013; Payne 2006). Diameter 20mm, Internal diameter of 16.8mm. Thickness 7.6mm. Period 4, Area 3, fill 3058 of ditch/channel 3057 (to the west of structure 1).

Tools

6.31 Two items have been identified as tools and may reflect crafting activities within the vicinity of the site; they were recovered from the period 4 pathway in Area 3. One is a possible medieval iron woodworking tool (cat. no. 7) that compares well to 14th-century reamers excavated at Bramber castle, West Sussex and Northolt manor, Greater London (Goodall 2011, 39, fig. 3.8, B108 and B110). The second is an undiagnostic iron knife.

- 7 Iron reamer (?), incomplete. Tapering shank, rectangular in section; narrows to a missing tip. Possible broken tang. Date: c. 14th century (Goodall 2011, 39). Length 54.2mm, Width 14.3mm, Thickness 10.7mm. Period 4, Area 3, packing deposit 3026, pathway.

Fixtures and Fittings

6.32 Structural ironwork is present in the form of hand forged carpentry nails: a total of 24 nails were collected. All but two were from post-medieval deposits; the remaining two are from fill 1469 of ditch 1467 (enclosure 1) in Area 1 that has been phased to the Early Roman period 2.3. 17 of the nails are of standard form (Type 1, Goodall 2011, 164, fig. 9.1), with square shank and flat heads; three have pyramidal heads (Type 4, *ibid*), three have narrow rectangular heads (Type 3, *ibid*), and one has a lozenge

shaped head. Nails developed little between the Roman and post-medieval period, with standardised, machine-made forms only becoming common in the modern period.

Household utensils and furniture

6.33 Four objects are household utensils or furnishings, predominantly of post-medieval or later date; these include two copper alloy thimbles, one medieval and one later in date (cat. no. 8 and 9). Two objects are associated with furnishings including a copper alloy vessel patch (cat. no. 10) and a ring used for suspending curtains or hangings (Margeson 1993, 82). Patch no. 10 was recovered from period 4 pathway 3050 in Area 3. The remaining items were unstratified.

- 8 Copper-alloy ring thimble, complete. Sides have 4 rows of hand punched uneven honeycomb-shaped pits. Date: c. early 13th century to c. 1450 (Read 2018, 9). Length 9.8mm, Diameter 19.9mm, Thickness 1mm. Unstratified.
- 9 Copper-alloy domed thimble, near complete. Sides have fine machine-knurled pits in diagonal rows, with narrow basal zone and foot-ring. Die stamped rectilinear grid/lattice on apex. Holmes Type III. Date: c.1730 – c. 1800 (Read 2018, 67). Length 25.8mm, Diameter 19.3mm, Thickness 1mm. Unstratified.
- 10 Copper-alloy mount or vessel repair patch, incomplete. Two sub-rectangular sheets, with chamfered corners, held in position with circular rivets: 13 remain evenly spaced around the outer edge; a further two rivets are located away from the edge. Sheet vessel patches are not uncommon on late medieval and post-medieval sites, with comparable examples recorded from Norwich in contexts of 16th to 17th century date (Margeson 1993, 93). Length 85.6mm, Width 73.1mm, Thickness 4mm. Period 4, Area 3, masonry pathway deposit 3050.

Weaponry and hunting equipment

6.34 A single piece of unstratified lead shot measuring c. 13mm in diameter and 11.9g in weight was recovered. Likely to be 17th-century pistol shot (Foard 2008, 141).

Transport

6.35 Two iron horseshoe fragments found associated with the pathway in Area 3 (cat. no. 11 and 12) and a small iron spur from structure 1 (cat. no. 13), attest to the use of equestrian transport on the site. Despite an apparently short neck, the straight sides

of the rowel spur suggest a date after the middle of the 15th century (Clark 1995, 130). In addition, three iron strap buckles were retrieved; two have sheet cylinders (for example cat. no. 14), indicating their use with harness; the cylinders facilitating the strap to pass through the buckle without excessive chafing (Goodall 2011, 339).

- 11 Iron horseshoe, incomplete. Narrow web with lobate edges; nail holes are countersunk and oval. Clark Type 2A. Date: c. 12th century (Clark 1995, 95). Length 76.9mm, Width 16.6mm, Thickness 6.8mm. Period 4, Area 3, consolidation deposit 3059, under cobbled pathway.
- 12 Iron horseshoe, incomplete. Broad web with four rectangular holes spaced evenly along edge; no calkin. Clark Type 4. Date: c. 14th–15th century, possibly into the 16th century (Clark 1995, 97). Length 112.4mm, Width 31.8mm, Thickness 6mm. Period 4, Area 3, cleaning deposit 3112.
- 13 Iron rowel spur, incomplete. Sides of the heel are D-sectioned and taper towards arms that are straight; one ends in a broken figure of eight terminal. The neck is truncated, and curves slightly, circular in section. Date: c. 14th – 15th century (Clark 1995, 130). Length 84.8mm, Width 15.1mm, Thickness 9.9mm. Period 4, Area 3, structure 1, cleaning deposit 3112.
- 14 Iron strap buckle, complete. Rectangular frame with separate pin folded around the narrow outer edge. Opposite edge retains a sheet roller against which the pin tip rests. Date: medieval period (Goodall 2011, 339). Length 45.7mm, Width 44.7mm, Thickness 12.3mm. Period 4, Area 3, structure 1, cleaning deposit 3112.

Objects associated with commerce

6.36 Two unstratified copper alloy objects collected from Area 3, provide limited evidence for commercial activity on the site. A farthing of William III (1695–97) and a trading weight (cat. no. 15) dating to the reign of William and Mary (1689–94). The trade weight would have originally been part of a set of weights and bears official marks, such as the royal cypher, that allowed it to be used in markets and shops as an official weight (Biggs 1992, 51).

- 15 Copper alloy trading weight, complete. Circular with a raised rim. Upper face of the weight has been stamped with two concentric circles with a crowned W M (William and Mary) at the 12 o'clock position. Date: 1689–94 (Biggs 1992).

Diameter 31.9mm, Thickness 5.2mm, Weight 25.2g. Area 3, unstratified layer 3000. Ra number not allocated.

Objects of uncertain date or function

6.37 Six objects are of uncertain date or function; all are listed in Table A4. They include an iron ring with overlapping terminals; a possible iron buckle pin and two lead objects that might tentatively be catalogued as weights: one discoidal and one cylindrical. In addition, two pieces of solidified molten lead casting waste were recorded from Area 1.

SLAG BY DAVID DUNGWORTH

6.38 All of the recovered material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015).

6.39 This small assemblage (Table 3) includes some smithing slag from Roman contexts and some coal from post-medieval contexts (the latter could represent domestic use of coal rather than industrial). The quantity of smithing slag suggests that smithing was a minor activity and/or probably located outside the area excavated.

Table 3. Weights (in grams) of material recovered

Context	Feature	Period	Date	Type	Weight
1125	Ditch J	2.1	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman	Smithing Hearth Cake	188
1211	Ditch E	2.2	Early Roman	Partially Burnt Coal	3.2
1380	Ditch E	2.2	Early Roman	VCL	9.3
3025	Pathway	4	Post- medieval	Coal	6.0
3050	Pathway	4	Post- medieval	Coal	8.2
3112	Structure 1	4	Post- medieval	Coal	5.7
3133	Structure 1	4	Post- medieval	Burnt stone	8.0
3141	Structure 1	4	Post- medieval	Coal	4.6

STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY

- 6.40 One piece of stone was retained and submitted for analysis. The stone was identified with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and is described below.
- 6.41 The item in question is an almost perfectly spherical septarian nodule with a single calcite vein running around its centre. It measures 78mm in diameter and weighs 610g (RA 1 from natural deposit 2003). It is not worked but may have been viewed as an oddity. Nodules like this are found within Jurassic rocks and therefore was probably collected somewhere fairly close to the site.

FOSSILS BY ALISTAIR BARCLAY

- 6.42 Two fossil vertebrae from a probable *Ichthyosaur* (marine reptile), a common find from certain Mesozoic horizons particularly those of the Jurassic and Middle Cretaceous periods (Black 1979, 269 and fig 172), were found in Period 2.4 (Early Roman) ditch C (1086). The two vertebrae are similar in size (up to 54mm in diameter and 20mm in width and weighing 80g and 86g respectively) and may have articulated suggesting that they could have derived from a more complete fossil (Fig. 14). The bone structure is visible in both fragments, although the original bone has been replaced given its relative density and black coloration. The edges appear worn, and one of the two vertebrae has a small (3mm) central perforation. There is no sign of human modification, although there is the possibility that they were used as weights or counters.
- 6.43 Fossils are occasionally found in archaeological features and may have been collected as curios or possible charms. The fact that two possible articulating fossil bones were found in close proximity could indicate that they were either collected at the same time or that the ditch cut through part of a more complete fossil.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

ANIMAL BONE BY MATILDA HOLMES

Introduction

- 7.1. A small assemblage of 157 animal bones and teeth was recovered from Late Iron Age – Early Roman features, of which 59 could be identified to taxon. No attempt was made to consider the assemblage by sub-phase, as the sample is too small to be

further reduced in this way. Only a basic analysis is undertaken as the assemblage is not large enough to produce reliable, more detailed consideration.

Methodology

- 7.2. 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 (micro – rat/vole size; small – cat/rabbit size; medium – sheep/pig/dog size; or large – cattle/horse size). 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.
- 7.3. 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) 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 (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, but Associate Bone Groups (ABGs) were recorded as a count of one. No sieved samples were made available, which may lead to a negative bias in the number and variety of small mammals, fish and bird bones recorded in the assemblage.
- 7.4. Bones were only included in analysis if they came from features securely dated to a single phase. Quantification of taxa and anatomical elements used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens). Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles (Grant 1982; Jones and Sadler 2012) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003).

Taphonomy and Condition

- 7.5. Bones were in fair to good condition (Table C1), though the high proportion of recently broken, refitted fragments and loose teeth, suggest that they were friable on excavation. The low number of gnawed bones indicates that much of the material was buried soon after disposal. Butchery marks were rare.

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- 7.6. There were no specific deposits of butchery, craft-working or skin-processing waste. Part of an equid hind leg (femur, tibia and astragalus) from feature CC (context 2127) indicates a context that saw little post-depositional disturbance.

The Assemblage

- 7.7. Animal remains were amalgamated from period 2 Late Iron Age – Early Roman (sub-phases 2.1–2.4) as sample sizes from individual sub-phases were too small to provide reliable patterns. They were recovered from ditches A, B, D, E, F, J, BB, CC, EE, GG, HH and enclosure 1 across Areas 1 and 2 without particular concentrations.
- 7.8. Cattle were most common (Table C2), and although bones came from all parts of the carcass, humeri and radii were slightly over-represented, suggesting that there may have been a focus on the consumption and/ or deposition of prime meat bones. Sheep/ goat remains were next most abundant, dominated by loose teeth (Table B2) and tibiae fragments, which imply a preservation bias, as these elements are expected to survive best in the archaeological record (Brain 1981). A few pig and equid (horse or donkey) bones and teeth were also present, as well as a dog humerus.
- 7.9. The assemblage is too small for detailed analysis, although nearly all cattle bones were fused, suggesting that most were mature at death, only one unfused tibia provided clear evidence of a young animal. All other long bones from sheep/ goats, equids, pig and dog were fused. The abundance of sheep/goat loose teeth provided several tooth wear stages, indicating four at wear stage E and one at stage D, representing juvenile and sub-adult animals culled for meat, rather than kept for wool or milk.

Summary

- 7.10. This small assemblage represents a meat diet dominated by beef. Cattle were probably kept until they were full grown before being culled, while sheep/goats were younger with more of an emphasis on meat than secondary products. The sample is too small for further comment.

PLANT MACROFOSSILS BY SARAH F. WYLES

Introduction

- 7.11. A total of four bulk soil samples (120 litres) were processed from a range of feature types across the excavated areas with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity. Three samples were taken from Area 1 from undated/possible Late prehistoric ditch 1203, Roman pit 1119 and undated, but probable Late prehistoric/Roman pit 1397, and the other sample came from Late prehistoric/Early Roman pit 2009 in Area 2.
- 7.12. The bulk samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 0.5mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary et al (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table C3. Mollusc shells were noted in the three samples from Area 1 of the bulk samples and the range of species represented in them has been recorded in Table C4. Nomenclature for the mollusc assemblages follows Anderson (2005) and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The flots contained low to high quantities of rooty material and uncharred weed seeds and the charred material comprised varying levels of preservation. The charcoal fragments were rather comminuted.

Area 1

? Late prehistoric

- 7.13. A moderately small assemblage recovered from ditch 1203 mainly consisted of charcoal fragments but there was also a whole hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). This assemblage may be representative of dispersed hearth waste material. The low number of mollusc shells were dominated by the open country species and the mollusc assemblage is indicative of a well-established open landscape.

Roman

- 7.14. The sample from pit 1119 produced a small number of charred plant remains and a moderate quantity of charcoal fragments. The cereal remains were predominantly those of chaff and included those of both emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). The weed seeds were those of species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments, and included oats (*Avena* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), curled docks (*Rumex crispus*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*)

and brassica (*Brassica* sp.). These weed seeds are likely to have been brought in with the crops. There was also a fragment of hazelnut shell and a false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tuber. This assemblage may represent a dump of crop processing waste. Although a piece of lead waste was recovered from this pit, no other smaller lead fragments were recorded in the residues, so it is unlikely that this sample represents a lead working waste deposit. The small mollusc assemblage was comprised of open country species.

? Late prehistoric/Roman

- 7.15. A large quantity of charcoal and a few cereal grains were recorded in the assemblage from pit 1397. The cereal remains included grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)). This assemblage would be compatible with a late prehistoric or Roman date, as free-threshing wheat became the predominant wheat (rather than hulled wheat) in the post-Roman period in this area (Greig 1991), however there is nothing to assist with refining the date of this pit any further. The assemblage is likely to be reflective of dumped domestic hearth waste material.
- 7.16. A high number of mollusc shells were recovered from this pit. The land snail assemblage is indicative of a well-established open landscape with an area of long grass around/near the pit, while the aquatic snail assemblage suggests some seasonal flooding and desiccation in the vicinity of the pit together with occasional standing water within the pit.

Area 2

Late Iron Age / Early Roman

- 7.17. The moderately small assemblage recovered from one of two pits in the north of Area 2 (pit 2009) was predominantly charcoal fragments but there was also an indeterminate grain fragment and a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone fragment. This assemblage may be representative of dispersed hearth waste material.

Summary

- 7.18. The cereal and crop remains recovered within these assemblages are generally compatible with the dates for these deposits. There is a small indication of crop processing taking place on site during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The range of weed seeds include species generally typical of grassland, field margins and

arable environments. There is no evidence from these samples for any industrial activities taking place.

- 7.19. The mollusc assemblages are indicative of a well-established open environment, with an area of long grass and some occasional flooding and seasonal desiccation near pit 1397.
- 7.20. These assemblages provide a small amount of date to augment the picture obtained from other assemblages of Late prehistoric and Roman date in the area.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The excavation confirmed the results of the preceding geophysical survey and evaluation that had indicated the presence of ditched enclosures in the north of the site. The recovered pottery has dated this activity to two main periods: Late prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. In addition, evidence for medieval and post-medieval land use was recorded, as well as the remains of two small structures (probably associated with a former farm) which have been dated to the 17th–18th century. The results add to the growing corpus of later prehistoric and Roman sites that have been identified on the heavy clays within the Severn Vale. Such evidence indicates that contemporary settlement, and particularly agricultural activity, was not restricted to the lighter soils associated with the gravels terraces and islands of the valley floor. Rather, that the various landscapes within the Vale were utilised, although whether for agricultural specialism/diversification or through increasing economic pressure remains to be determined.
- 8.2 Of particular relevance to the current site are the findings from the archaeological investigations to the west of Farm Lane (OA 2008 and especially OA 2020/ Simmonds *et al.* 2021 – see Fig. 2). Indeed, the remains uncovered at Cheltenham School must really be viewed as a further, easterly, component of the managed later Iron Age and Early Roman landscape identified during these preceding works, that have become artificially separated by the later construction of Farm Lane.

Late prehistoric / Middle – Late Iron Age

- 8.3 No firm evidence for early prehistoric activity was uncovered, with no features of this date and only two worked flints, both only broadly dateable to the prehistoric period, being recovered residually from later contexts. Such a paucity of earlier prehistoric material is, currently at least, a recurrent theme that has been documented during

analysis of the ever-increasing number of archaeological interventions undertaken within the Severn Vale, with the scantness of activity appearing to be particularly prevalent for sites founded on the heavier clays where low-lying areas may have been prone to winter flooding (Holbrook 2004). The early prehistoric results appear to correlate with the low-level activity (represented by a small flint scatter) recorded immediately to the west of Farm Lane that led the authors to speculate that the valley floor was most probably utilised for 'short-term, task-specific visits' with the contemporary occupation being on the lighter, gravel islands within the Vale, and particularly the Cotswold uplands (OA 2020, 94 / Simmonds *et al.* 2021).

- 8.4 Late prehistoric / Middle to Late Iron Age activity was attested by a cluster of pits and adjacent terminating ditches which defined an entranceway by the western limit of Area 1. It is noteworthy that these features were revealed on the only area of natural gravels identified during the excavation. Residual sherds of later prehistoric pottery were also recovered, principally from Early Roman features within this south-western extent of Area 1. This perhaps suggests that Iron Age activity could have been slightly more extensive within this part of the site – it may have been eradicated by the subsequent digging of the enclosure ditches in the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period and later agricultural activity. Little further can realistically be interpreted from this limited evidence except to note its likely association with the enclosed settlement of Middle – Late Iron Age date (represented by at least one roundhouse, a four-post structure and domestic refuse) and agrarian activity previously recorded 250m away to the west of Farm Lane (*ibid.*).

Late Iron Age – Early Roman

- 8.5 Features of this period were the most frequently identified, extending throughout Area 1 and into the north of Area 2, although they were noticeably absent from Area 3 (though artefacts dateable to this period were occasionally found here residually). The explanation for this is most probably due to wet ground conditions that prevailed into the modern period in this southern area of the site.
- 8.6 Four sub-phases of Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity (Periods 2.1 to 2.4 inclusive) were recorded, all indicative of an agrarian landscape that was subject to revision and then extensive remodelling during the mid-1st to 2nd century AD. Again, these findings are comparable to those identified during the excavations to the west of Farm Lane (OA 2020 / Simmonds *et al.* 2021) and it is likely that the development of the agricultural enclosures at the Cheltenham School site correlates with the Early

Roman agricultural reorganisation of the later Iron Age landscape that was identified there. It is also apparent that at both sites the period of agricultural reorganisation, although not necessarily agrarian practice, appears to have ceased from the late 2nd century onwards (*ibid.*).

- 8.7 The earliest sub-phase of the defined Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity (Period 2.1) comprised three shallow, narrow ditches, two of which formed a track- or drove-way in the north of Area 1 from which the only artefactual material retrieved was small quantities of Malvernian pottery dating to the later Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD and a hearth base from iron smelting. Such evidence may suggest that these ditches were later Iron Age in origin, but this cannot be confirmed as the use of local 'native' coarsewares, the dominant types from the recovered pottery assemblage, in this area is known to continue into the 1st century AD, with more Romanised forms not becoming dominant until possibly several decades after the Conquest (Simmonds *et al.* 2021, 130). There were certainly no Roman wares from Cheltenham School that pre-dated the Flavian period, though this need not mean that there was a hiatus in occupation and in fact a continuation through the Conquest seems likely.
- 8.8 The intensification of Early Roman agricultural practice is apparent during Periods 2.2 to 2.4 as shown by the investment in the digging of a series of ditches forming enclosures. Enclosure 1 did not contain any contemporary internal features and another large, elongated enclosure in the east of Area 1). Whilst there is the possibility that ditch D, and, particularly, ditch E (Period 2.2), acknowledged and possibly even recut/extended the Period 2.1 features, it was evident that a major re-organisation that cut across the preceding agricultural landscape was completed during Period 2.3. Indeed, ditch B (and its continuation into Area 2 as Ditch FF) and ditch CC formed dominant boundaries off which a series of ditched enclosures in both Area 1 and 2 (i.e. ditches A, AA, and BB) were laid out. Evidence for the probable management of livestock was indicated by a funnel arrangement (ditch O) at the entrance to the elongated enclosure in the south of Area 1, as also identified to the west of Farm Lane (Simmonds *et al.* 2021, 131-32.). Ditch C appeared to represent the latest of the identified Roman activity (Period 2.4) and appeared to cut across the preceding, Early Roman ditches, and closed the former entranceway in ditch D.
- 8.9 The lack of observed continuity of features between Areas 1 and 2, with the exception of ditch B/FF, is noteworthy and perhaps hints at the possibility of an east/west-aligned Early Roman ditch in the unexcavated area between Areas 1 and 2. The

modern hedge-line between Areas 1 and 2 is founded upon a former headland that separates two areas of former ridge-and-furrow cultivation. There is increasing evidence throughout the Severn Vale that the alignments of some Roman boundary ditches were respected by later ridge and furrow, suggesting that, at least some of the Roman features survived as earthworks into this later period (e.g. Hucclecote – Thomas *et al.* 2003, Hucclecote villa – Parry 1994). Ditch CC appeared to form the southern extent of the Roman activity.

8.10 No buildings or other features indicative of settlement was uncovered. Indeed, only 19 fragments of Roman CBM were recovered during the current works, all being residual within post-medieval features in Area 3. In addition, the lack of coinage and items of personal adornment (rings, brooches, etc), and for the most part the relatively limited quantity of pottery recovered from the majority of the features, suggests that the current site lay at, or close to, the periphery of any associated settlement. The recovered biological and environmental assemblages, which were small in size with negligible evidence for butchery, crop processing or domestic/industrial activities occurring at the Cheltenham School site, would appear to support this assertion. This accords with the excavated evidence to the west of Farm Lane, where the absence of domestic buildings and rubbish pits was similarly noted, and it was speculated that the associated Roman settlement may have been sited at Brizen Playing Field, where evidence for a stone building had previously been recorded, although the date of this building is uncertain and it may have been later (Simmonds *et al.* 2021, 133–34).

8.11 The pottery recovered during the excavations almost entirely comprises local coarseware, most typically from the Malvernian and Severn Valley industries, consistent with a low status rural site (Booth 2004, 42, 45). The economy of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period appears, from the limited biological data recovered, to be dominated by livestock and therefore was probably pastoral rather than arable. Certainly, the paleoenvironmental evidence records only limited evidence for crop production and/or processing, with the molluscan evidence being indicative of the site containing areas of long grass and being subject to seasonal flooding. Cattle was the most common of the, albeit small assemblage of, recovered animal bone with those associated with meat production being prevalent. Again, such evidence complements that previously identified to the west of Farm Lane as well as at many other sites within the Severn Vale, as discussed by Simmonds *et al.* (2021, 136–38).

Medieval and post-medieval

- 8.12 Apart from a curving shallow gully in Area 3, the only other evidence for medieval activity was the establishment of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. At least five separate field-systems were identified, three in Area 1, and two throughout Area 2 (Fig. 4). The latter were extant as earthworks prior to the current works. These closely corresponded with the field layout seen in Crowe's 1746 map (Fig. 3). To the east of the post-medieval field ditch in Area 2 (and extrapolating this boundary northwards into Area 1), the furrows were orientated east-to-west, running down the quite pronounced slope towards Hatherley Brook. As previously postulated, it is possible that the unexcavated headland/present field boundary between Areas 1 and 2 respected an unseen Roman ditch. Within Area 2, a post-medieval field boundary existed along the headland between the two field systems (Fig. 4).
- 8.13 A shallow, curving gully was identified in the northern part of Area 3 from which 11th to 14th-century medieval pottery was recovered. Its function is uncertain, although it may represent part of pen for holding livestock, and its relationship with the ridge-and-furrow could not be established. Elsewhere, a limited quantity of medieval artefacts was recovered as residual finds particularly in association with the post-medieval structures in Area 3, where some (a horseshoe, a buckle and a spur) suggest the presence of horses in the medieval period. Given their uses in farming and transport at this time, this is not surprising, particularly considering that this land was once part of one of the manorial estates known from Leckhampton.
- 8.14 Post-medieval artefacts, typically dated from the 16th to 19th century, were recovered from beneath and within the two areas of surfacing (structures 1 and 2), the pathway and the culvert in Area 3, suggesting frequent use of the structures here.
- 8.15 The earliest available cartographic source, Crowe's 1746 map of Leckhampton (Fig. 3), records the presence of a probable building and small enclosure adjoining the former bend in the Hatherley Brook within Area 3. Neither were illustrated on the 1778 Enclosure map (Fig. 4), or later mapping (Fig. 5), when the current field boundaries to Area 3 had been established. Structure 1 and enclosure 3029 were revealed approximately 12m south of Crowe's location, such a small discrepancy with historic mapping of this date does not negate the likely association between the two.
- 8.16 Structure 1 comprised a series of stone and ceramic surfaces incorporating a central drainage channel along its long, north-east/south-west axis (Fig. 10). No evidence for

associated walls and/or postholes indicative of the contemporary superstructure were identified, although it is possible that such a structure was founded on wooden sill-beams. The provision of the shallow, central drainage channel, coupled with the rough quality of much of the surfacing, is suggestive of an agricultural building (hay barn or byre) rather than a domestic structure. Pottery recovered from the structure is dateable from the late 17th to 19th centuries, and therefore, at least in part, contemporary with the structure depicted on Crowe's map (Fig. 3). Further credence to this interpretation is given by the identification of ditch 3029 immediately to the south and west of structure 1 that potentially represents the associated enclosure depicted on Crowe's map (Fig. 3).

- 8.17 Neither the sinuous pathway nor structure 2 are depicted on any known cartographic sources. The pathway clearly sealed alluvial deposits within the former course of the brook and was well-constructed and contained by stone kerbing (Fig. 11). It respected the eastern extent of structure 1 before descending the steep scarp towards Hatherley Brook. The pathway most probably emanated from, and was associated with, the former farmstead of King's Close, in the locality of the Little Vatch to the west of Area 3, although it was not traced this far west within the excavated area. Structure 2 appeared to be connected to the pathway by an area of rough limestone surfacing. The structure itself was broadly square in plan and comprised four probable wall footings, most probably for wooden sill beams, with a shallow drainage channel along the southern and western wall foundations (Fig. 11). Its interior contained annular surfacing, within which the central area, measuring approximately 2m in diameter, was devoid of surfacing. Although unproven, it is probable that the annular surfacing previously abutted a central circular structure, perhaps a cider mill or similar, since removed. Interestingly, a post-medieval cider press is recorded in the county's Historic Environment Record (HER), in the garden of 84 Church Road, Leckhampton (HER ref. 27894), approximately 600m east of the site.
- 8.18 Structure 2 was founded upon alluvial clays from which a sherd of 16th to 18th-century pottery was retrieved, although it remains undetermined whether the structure was constructed on the bank of the original Hatherley Brook, and contemporary with Structure 1 (17th–18th century), or was founded adjacent to the brook's later, culverted course (Fig. 5).
- 8.19 No definite evidence for the postulated hollow-way was recorded in two trenches excavated to examine the linear geophysical anomaly between the two excavated

parts of Area 3. The uncovered topography and presence of alluvial deposits here, and adjacent to the Hatherley Brook, support its interpretation as a natural coombe. However, it remains possible that this natural coombe was, at times, utilised as a routeway, particularly for vehicular traffic, as is indicated on Crowe's map of 1746 (Fig. 3) and the Enclosure map of 1778 (Fig. 4). By the early 19th century, this east/west coombe was no longer being used as a routeway because the present course of Farm Lane had become the main thoroughfare.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.20 Fieldwork was undertaken by Cliff Bateman, assisted by Phoebe Burrows, Matthew Coman, Tom Fickling, Rosie Hoggard and Dan White. This report was written by Cliff Bateman and edited by Gail Wakeham. Contributing finds and paleoenvironmental specialists are acknowledged in the report. The illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer and Krissy Moore. The project archive has been prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Laurie Coleman and the post-excavation work by Andrew Mudd and Gail Wakeham.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1001	layer		topsoil		
Area 1	1002	layer		subsoil		
Area 1	1003	layer		natural		
Area 1	1004	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with concave profile. 0.47m wide x 0.18m deep	2.1	K
Area 1	1005	fill	1004	single fill of linear, natural silting	2.1	K
Area 1	1006	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.4m wide x 0.14m deep	2.1	H
Area 1	1007	fill	1006	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1008	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.35m wide x 0.12m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1009	fill	1008	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1010	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with concave profile. 1.23m wide x 0.21m deep	2.3	F
Area 1	1011	fill	1010	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	F
Area 1	1012	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with flat profile.	2.3	F
Area 1	1013	fill	1012	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	F
Area 1	1014	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.78m wide x 0.21m deep	2.3	F
Area 1	1015	fill	1014	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	F

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1016	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with irregular profile. 0.5m wide x 0.14m deep	2.3	F
Area 1	1017	fill	1016	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	F
Area 1	1018	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.82m wide x 0.21m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1019	fill	1018	single fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.3	A
Area 1	1020	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with concave profile. 0.79m wide x 0.08m deep	2.3	F
Area 1	1021	fill	1020	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	F
Area 1	1022	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 1.32m wide x 0.31m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1023	fill	1022	single fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.3	A
Area 1	1024	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.81m wide x 0.17m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1025	fill	1024	single fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.3	A
Area 1	1026	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. >0.2m wide x 0.11m deep	2.3	F
Area 1	1027	fill	1026	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	F
Area 1	1028	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.9m wide x 0.47m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1029	fill	1028	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1030	fill	1028	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1031	cut		pit, flat profile. 0.79m long x 0.51m wide x 0.18m deep		
Area 1	1032	fill	1031	single fill of pit, natural silting		

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1033	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.45m wide x 0.17m deep	2.1	H
Area 1	1034	fill	1033	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1035	fill	1033	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1036	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.52m wide x 0.12m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1037	fill	1036	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1038	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.92m wide x 0.21m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1039	fill	1038	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1040	fill	1038	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1041	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 1.3m wide x 0.45m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1042	fill	1041	1st fill of ditch, natural slumping	2.3	A
Area 1	1043	fill	1041	1st fill of ditch, natural collapse	2.3	A
Area 1	1044	fill	1041	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1045	fill	1041	3rd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1046	cut		Tree Throw 1.28m wide x 0.32m deep		
Area 1	1047	fill	1046	1st fill of tree throw, natural slumping		
Area 1	1048	fill	1046	2nd fill of tree throw, natural silting		
Area 1	1049	fill	1046	3rd fill of tree throw, deliberate dumping		

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1050	cut		ditch terminus, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.58m wide x 0.2m deep	2.1	K
Area 1	1051	fill	1050	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.1	K
Area 1	1052	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 1.04m wide x 0.41m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1053	fill	1052	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1054	fill	1052	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1055	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.41m wide x 0.15m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1056	fill	1055	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1057	fill	1055	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1058	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.72m wide x 0.28m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1059	fill	1058	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1060	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.82m wide x 0.27m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1061	fill	1060	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1062	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.86m wide x 0.34m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1063	fill	1062	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1064	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 1.06m wide x 0.32m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1065	fill	1064	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1066	fill	1064	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1067	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.99m wide x 0.27m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1068	fill	1067	single fill of ditch, redeposited natural	2.3	A
Area 1	1069	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.77m wide x 0.39m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1070	fill	1069	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1071	fill	1069	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1072	cut		pit, flat profile. 1.49m wide x 0.18m deep		
Area 1	1073	fill	1072	1st fill of pit, natural collapse		
Area 1	1074	fill	1072	2nd fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1075	fill	1072	3rd fill of pit, deliberate backfill		
Area 1	1076	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.64m wide x 0.15m deep	2.1	H
Area 1	1077	fill	1076	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1078	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.38m wide x 0.11m deep	2.1	H
Area 1	1079	fill	1078	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1080	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.85m wide x 0.38m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1081	fill	1080	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1082	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. >0.13m wide x 0.1m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1083	fill	1082	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1084	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with steep profile. >0.45m wide x 0.22m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1085	fill	1084	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1086	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.45m wide x 0.18m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1087	fill	1086	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1088	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.47m wide x 0.11m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1089	fill	1088	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1090	cut		ditch, N-S aligned, with flat profile. 0.62m wide x 0.18m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1091	fill	1090	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1092	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.14m wide x 0.14m deep	2.1	K
Area 1	1093	fill	1092	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	K
Area 1	1094	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.5m wide x 0.15m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1095	fill	1094	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1096	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.37m wide x 0.17m deep	2.1	K
Area 1	1097	fill	1096	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	K
Area 1	1098	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.38m wide x 0.13m deep	2.1	K
Area 1	1099	fill	1098	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	K
Area 1	1100	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.33m wide x 0.15m deep	2.1	J

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1101	fill	1100	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1102	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.37m wide x 0.11m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1103	fill	1102	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1104	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.6m wide x 0.13m deep	2.1	H
Area 1	1105	fill	1104	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1106	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.37m wide x 0.15m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1107	fill	1106	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1108	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.62m wide x 0.2m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1109	fill	1108	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1110	fill	1108	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1111	cut		ditch terminus, NW-SE aligned with flat profile. 0.46m wide x 0.09m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1112	fill	1111	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1113	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.65m wide x 0.14m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1114	fill	1113	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1115	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 1.01m wide x 0.31m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1116	fill	1115	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1117	fill	1115	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1118	fill	1115	3rd fill of ditch, deliberate backfilling	2.1	J
Area 1	1119	cut		pit, rounded profile. 1m long x 0.1m wide x 0.05m deep		
Area 1	1120	fill	1119	1st fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1121	fill	1119	2nd fill of pit, deliberate backfill		
Area 1	1122	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 1m wide x 0.22m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1123	fill	1122	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1124	fill	1122	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1125	fill	1122	3rd fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.1	J
Area 1	1126	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.99m wide x 0.45m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1127	fill	1126	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1128	fill	1126	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1129	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 1.26m wide x 0.39m deep	2.2	G
Area 1	1130	fill	1129	1st fill of ditch natural silting	2.2	G
Area 1	1131	fill	1129	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	G
Area 1	1132	fill	1133	single fill of ditch, natural silting	1	P
Area 1	1133	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.86m wide x 0.36m deep	1	P
Area 1	1134	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.41m wide x 0.31m deep	1	P

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1135	fill	1134	single fill of ditch, natural silting	1	P
Area 1	1136	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 1.08m wide x 0.35m deep	2.2	G
Area 1	1137	fill	1136	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	G
Area 1	1138	fill	1136	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	
Area 1	1139	cut		pit, rounded profile. >1.06m long x >0.5m wide x 0.34m deep	1	
Area 1	1140	fill	1139	1st fill of pit, natural silting	1	
Area 1	1141	fill	1139	2nd fill of pit, natural silting	1	
Area 1	1142	cut		pit, rounded profile. 2.68m long x >1.04m wide x 0.3m deep	1	
Area 1	1143	fill	1142	1st fill of pit, natural slumping	1	
Area 1	1144	fill	1142	2nd fill of pit, deliberate deposition	1	
Area 1	1145	cut		pit, rounded profile. 0.66m long x 0.5m wide x 0.13m deep	1	
Area 1	1146	fill	1145	single fill of pit, natural silting	1	
Area 1	1147	cut		pit, rounded profile. 0.5m long x 0.33m wide x 0.17m deep	1	
Area 1	1148	fill	1147	single fill of pit, natural silting	1	
Area 1	1149	cut		pit, flat profile. >0.5m long x >0.42m wide x 0.2m deep	1	
Area 1	1150	fill	1149	single fill of pit, deliberate deposition	1	
Area 1	1151	cut		ditch, rounded profile. 1m wide x 0.59m deep	1	N

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1152	fill	1151	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	1	N
Area 1	1153	fill	1151	2nd fill of ditch, natural collapse	1	N
Area 1	1154	fill	1151	3rd fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	1	N
Area 1	1155	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.91m wide x 0.53m deep	1	N
Area 1	1156	fill	1155	1st fill of ditch, natural collapse	1	N
Area 1	1157	fill	1155	2nd fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	1	N
Area 1	1158	cut		pit, rounded profile. 0.65m long x 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep		
Area 1	1159	fill	1158	single fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1160	cut		posthole, rounded profile. 0.63m long x 0.5m wide x 0.12m deep		
Area 1	1161	fill	1160	1st fill of posthole, trample		
Area 1	1162	fill	1160	2nd fill of posthole, deliberately dumped packing material		
Area 1	1163	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.8m wide x 0.36m deep	2.2	G
Area 1	1164	fill	1163	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	G
Area 1	1165	fill	1163	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	G
Area 1	1166	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.62m wide x 0.41m deep	1	
Area 1	1167	fill	1166	1st fill of ditch, natural collapse	1	
Area 1	1168	fill	1166	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	1	

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1169	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.86m wide x 0.3m deep	2.2	G
Area 1	1170	fill	1169	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	G
Area 1	1171	cut		pit/posthole, uneven profile. 0.63m long x 0.54m wide x 0.1m deep		
Area 1	1172	fill	1171	single fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1173	cut		pit, flat profile. 1.12m long x 1m wide x 0.38m deep	1	
Area 1	1174	fill	1173	1st fill of pit, natural silting	1	
Area 1	1175	fill	1173	2nd fill of pit	1	
Area 1	1176	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.53m wide x 0.28m deep	1	N
Area 1	1177	fill	1176	single fill of ditch terminus	1	N
Area 1	1178	fill	1173	3rd fill of pit, possible rooting		
Area 1	1179	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.81m wide x 0.46m deep	1	N
Area 1	1180	fill	1179	single fill of ditch, possible backfill	1	N
Area 1	1181	cut		pit, flat profile. 1.07m long x 0.58m wide x 0.18m deep		
Area 1	1182	fill	1181	single fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1183	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.36m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1184	fill	1183	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1185	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with steep profile. 0.26m wide	2.2	G

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1186	fill	1185	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	G
Area 1	1187	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with concave profile. 0.3m wide x 0.07m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1188	fill	1187	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1189	cut		Natural feature		
Area 1	1190	fill	1189	natural silting		
Area 1	1191	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.21m wide x 0.45m deep	1	N
Area 1	1192	fill	1191	single fill of ditch	1	N
Area 1	1193	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.35m wide x 0.08m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1194	fill	1193	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1195	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.31m wide x 0.08m deep	2.4	?C
Area 1	1196	fill	1195	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	?C
Area 1	1197	cut		ditch terminus, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.71m wide x 0.1m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1198	fill	1197	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1199	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.4m wide x 0.44m deep	1	N
Area 1	1200	fill	1199	single fill of ditch terminus, possible backfilling	1	N
Area 1	1201	cut		ditch, flat profile. 0.76m wide x 0.23m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1202	fill	1201	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1203	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.61m wide x 0.21m deep	?1	
Area 1	1204	fill	1203	single fill of ditch, natural silting	?1	
Area 1	1205	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 0.55m wide x 0.2m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1206	fill	1205	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1207	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with rounded profile. >0.16m wide x 0.19m deep	?1	
Area 1	1208	fill	1207	single fill of ditch terminus, deliberate backfill	?1	
Area 1	1209	cut		ditch, NE-SW to N-S aligned with uneven profile. 1.22m wide x 0.45m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1210	fill	1209	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1211	fill	1209	2nd fill of ditch	2.2	E
Area 1	1212	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with concave profile. 0.69m wide x 0.31m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1213	fill	1212	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1214	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 3.04m wide x 1.24m deep	2.2	D
Area 1	1215	fill	1214	1st fill of ditch, redeposited natural	2.2	D
Area 1	1216	fill	1214	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1217	fill	1214	3rd fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.2	D
Area 1	1218	fill	1214	4th fill of ditch, natural collapse	2.2	D
Area 1	1219	fill	1214	5th fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1220	fill	1214	6th fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1221	fill	1214	7th fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1222	cut		ditch terminus, N-S aligned with concave profile. 0.31m wide x 0.12m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1223	fill	1222	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1224	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with concave profile. 0.32m wide x 0.26m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1225	fill	1224	single fill of ditch	2.3	B
Area 1	1226	cut		pit, flat profile. 1.1m long x 1.1m wide x 0.12m deep	Mod	
Area 1	1227	fill	1226	single fill of pit		
Area 1	1228	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.58m wide x 0.23m deep		
Area 1	1229	fill	1228	single fill of ditch, natural silting		
Area 1	1230	cut		ditch, rounded profile. 0.37m wide x 0.19m deep	2.1	H
Area 1	1231	fill	1230	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1232	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.46m wide x 0.24m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1233	fill	1232	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1234	fill	1232	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1235	deposit		trample deposit near ditch		
Area 1	1236	cut		ditch, NE-SW rounded profile. 1.06m wide x 0.6m deep	2.2	E

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1237	fill	1236	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1238	fill	1236	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1239	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 1.07m wide x 0.29m deep	2.3	L
Area 1	1240	fill	1239	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1241	fill	1239	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1242	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.6m wide x 0.29m deep		
Area 1	1243	cut	1242	single fill of ditch		
Area 1	1244	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. >0.26m wide x 0.18m deep		
Area 1	1245	fill	1244	single fill of ditch, natural silting		
Area 1	1246	cut		ditch, N-S ditch with steep profile. >0.44m wide	2.3	L
Area 1	1247	fill		single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1248	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with concave profile. 1.26m wide x 0.49m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1249	fill	1248	1st fill of ditch	2.3	B
Area 1	1250	fill	1248	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1251	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.6m wide x 0.16m deep		
Area 1	1252	fill	1251	single fill of ditch, natural silting		
Area 1	1253	cut		ditch, N-S aligned, steep profile. >0.4m wide x >0.31m deep	2.2	D

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1254	fill	1253	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1255	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. >0.24m wide x 0.2m deep		
Area 1	1256	fill	1255	single fill of ditch, natural silting		
Area 1	1257	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with steep profile. >0.55m wide	2.3	L
Area 1	1258	fill	1257	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1259	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. >0.25m wide x 0.21m deep	2.3	
Area 1	1260	fill	1259	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	
Area 1	1261	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.37m wide x >0.2m deep	2.3	L
Area 1	1262	fill	1261	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1263	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with concave profile. 1.11m wide x 0.46m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1264	fill	1263	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1265	fill	1263	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1266	cut		ditch, rounded profile. 0.38m wide x 0.13m deep	2.1	K
Area 1	1267	fill	1266	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	K
Area 1	1268	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile	2.2	D
Area 1	1269	fill	1268	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1270	fill	1268	2nd fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.2	D

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1271	fill	1268	3rd fill of ditch, possible backfill	2.2	D
Area 1	1272	fill	1268	4th fill of ditch, redeposited natural	2.2	D
Area 1	1273	fill	1268	5th fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.2	D
Area 1	1274	fill	1268	6th fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1275	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.35m wide x 0.1m deep	1	
Area 1	1276	fill	1275	single fill of ditch, natural silting	1	
Area 1	1277	cut		ditch terminus, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.57m wide x 0.23m deep	?1	
Area 1	1278	fill		single fill of ditch, natural silting	?1	
Area 1	1279	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.9m wide x 0.45m deep	1	
Area 1	1280	fill	1279	1st fill of ditch, waterlogged inwash	1	
Area 1	1281	fill	1279	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	1	
Area 1	1282	cut		ditch, flat profile. >0.22m wide x 0.11m deep		
Area 1	1283	fill	1282	single fill of ditch, natural silting		
Area 1	1284	cut		ditch, flat profile. >0.27m wide x 0.26m deep	2.3	L
Area 1	1285	fill	1284	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1286	fill	1284	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1287	cut		ditch terminus, N-S aligned with flat profile. >0.66m wide x 0.44m deep	2.3	Ditch B Term

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1288	fill	1287	1st fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	Ditch B Term
Area 1	1289	fill	1287	2nd fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	Ditch B Term
Area 1	1291	cut		ditch terminus, N-S aligned with concave profile. >0.5m wide x 0.38m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1292	fill	1291	1st fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1293	fill	1291	2nd fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1294	cut		ditch terminus, NW-SE aligned with flat profile. 0.8m wide x 0.48m deep		
Area 1	1295	fill	1294	single fill of ditch, natural silting		
Area 1	1296	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with sloping profile. >0.3m wide	2.1	J
Area 1	1297	fill	1296	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1298	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with sloping profile. >0.32m wide	2.1	L
Area 1	1299	fill	1298	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	L
Area 1	1300	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 1.05m wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1301	fill	1300	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1302	cut		pit/animal burial, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.6m long x 0.41m wide x 0.05m deep		
Area 1	1303	deposit	1302	animal skeleton, possibly a cat, modern burial		
Area 1	1304	fill	1302	single fill of pit/animal burial, deliberate deposit		
Area 1	1305	cut		ditch terminus, NW-SE aligned with flat profile. >0.43m wide x 0.1m deep	2.1	J

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1306	fill	1305	1st fill of ditch terminus, redeposited natural	2.1	J
Area 1	1307	fill	1305	2nd fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1308	cut		ditch terminus, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.72m wide x 0.51m deep		
Area 1	1309	fill	1308	1st fill of ditch terminus, natural silting		
Area 1	1310	fill	1308	2nd fill of ditch terminus, deliberate backfill		
Area 1	1311	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.94m wide x 0.34m deep	2.3	L
Area 1	1312	fill	1311	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1313	fill	1311	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1314	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep	2.3	L
Area 1	1315	fill	1314	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	L
Area 1	1316	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with concave profile. 0.46m wide x 0.08m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1317	fill	1316	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1318	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with concave profile. 0.71m wide x 0.18m deep	2.3	A
Area 1	1319	fill	1318	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1320	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with concave profile. 0.51m wide x 0.15m deep	2.3	O
Area 1	1321	fill	1320	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	O
Area 1	1322	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.44m wide x 0.1m deep		

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1323	fill	1322	single fill of ditch, natural silting		
Area 1	1324	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. 1.34m wide x 0.55m deep	2.2	D
Area 1	1325	fill	1324	1st fill of ditch, waterlogged slumping	2.2	D
Area 1	1326	fill	1324	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1327	fill	1324	3rd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1328	fill	1421	fill of pit, deliberate disposal of domestic waste		
Area 1	1329	fill	1421	2nd fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1330	cut		ditch, NW-SE aligned with flat profile. >0.36m wide x 0.46m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1331	fill	1330	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1332	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. >0.4m wide x 0.36m deep	2.3	O
Area 1	1333	fill	1332	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	O
Area 1	1334	cut		pit, steep profile. >0.25m wide x 0.24m deep		
Area 1	1335	fill	1334	single fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1336	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. >0.3m wide x 0.25m deep	2.3	
Area 1	1337	fill	1336	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	
Area 1	1338	cut		ditch, NW-SE aligned with rounded profile. 1.11m wide x 0.5m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1339	fill	1338	1st fill of ditch, redeposited natural	2.2	E

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1340	fill	1338	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1341	fill	1338	3rd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1342	fill	1300	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1343	cut		Pit with rounded profile. 0.93m wide x 0.52m deep		
Area 1	1344	fill	1343	single fill of pit natural silting		
Area 1	1345	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 1.26m wide x 0.65m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1346	fill	1345	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1347	fill	1345	2nd fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.2	E
Area 1	1348	cut		animal burial pit, possibly a cat. 0.43m long x 0.32m wide x 0.02m deep		
Area 1	1349	deposit	1348	possible cat skeleton		
Area 1	1350	fill	1348	single fill of animal burial		
Area 1	1351	cut		ditch terminus, N-S aligned with rounded profile. >1.13m wide x 0.46m deep	2.2	D
Area 1	1352	fill	1351	1st fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1353	fill	1351	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1354	fill	1351	3rd fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1355	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 1.32m wide x 0.52m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1356	fill	1355	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1357	fill	1355	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1358	cut		possible animal burial pit. 0.26m wide x 0.19m x 0.02m deep		
Area 1	1359	deposit	1358	animal skeleton, possibly a kitten		
Area 1	1360	fill	1358	single pit of burial pit, deliberate backfill		
Area 1	1361	cut		ditch terminus, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. >0.71m wide x 0.41m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1362	fill	1361	1st fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1363	fill	1361	2nd fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.2	E
Area 1	1364	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.58m wide x 0.15m deep	2.2	
Area 1	1365	fill	1364	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	
Area 1	1366	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.37m wide x 0.13m deep	2.3	
Area 1	1367	fill	1366	single fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.3	
Area 1	1368	cut		ditch, NE-SW aligned with rounded profile. 0.32m wide x 0.16m deep	2.3	
Area 1	1369	fill	1368	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	
Area 1	1370	cut		ditch terminus, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.55m wide x 0.23m deep	2.3	
Area 1	1371	fill	1370	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	
Area 1	1372	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. >0.36m wide x 0.24m deep	2.2	E
Area 1	1373	fill		single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	E

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1374	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.65m wide x 0.24m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1375	fill	1374	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1376	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.65m wide x 0.13m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1377	fill	1376	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1378	cut		ditch, NW-SE aligned with flat profile. 1.74m wide x 0.67m deep	2.3	Ditch B Term
Area 1	1379	fill	1378	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Ditch B Term
Area 1	1380	fill	1378	2nd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Ditch B Term
Area 1	1381	fill	1378	3rd fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Ditch B Term
Area 1	1382	cut		pit, sub-oval in plan with steep sides and unknown base. 0.94m wide x 0.4m deep		
Area 1	1383	fill	1382	single fill of pit		
Area 1	1384	cut		ditch, concave profile. 0.12m wide x 0.16m deep		
Area 1	1385	fill	1384	single fill of ditch		
Area 1	1387	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with uneven profile. 0.98m wide x 0.4m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1388	fill	1387	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1389	fill	1387	2nd fill of ditch	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1390	cut		Cut of ditch	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1391	fill	1390	1st fill of ditch	2.3	Enc 1

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1392	fill	1390	2nd fill of ditch	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1393	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. >0.2m wide x 0.18m deep	2.1	H
Area 1	1394	fill	1393	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	H
Area 1	1395	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. >0.4m wide	2.3	A
Area 1	1396	fill	1395	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	A
Area 1	1397	cut		pit, sub-oval in plan with steep sides and flat base. >1m long x 0.84m wide x 0.3m deep		
Area 1	1398	fill	1397	1st fill of pit, deliberate dump		
Area 1	1399	fill	1397	2nd fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1400	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.41m wide x 0.17m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1401	fill	1400	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1402	cut		ditch, steep profile. 0.32m wide x 0.4m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1403	fill	1402	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1404	cut		pit, sub-oval in plan with steep sides. 0.45m long x 0.42m wide x 0.41m deep		
Area 1	1405	fill	1404	single fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1406	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.45m wide x 0.11m deep	2.2	
Area 1	1407	fill	1406	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.2	
Area 1	1408	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.33m wide x 0.8m deep	2.3	

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1409	fill	1408	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	
Area 1	1410	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with sub-rounded profile. 1.18m wide x 0.52m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1411	fill	1410	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1412	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with sloping profile. 0.28m wide x 0.36m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1413	fill	1412	single fill of ditch, deliberate backfill	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1414	cut		ditch terminus, flat profile. 0.46m wide x 0.23m deep	2.3	M
Area 1	1415	fill	1414	1st fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	M
Area 1	1416	fill	1414	2nd fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	M
Area 1	1417	cut		ditch terminus, flat profile. 0.23m wide x 0.16m deep	2.3	
Area 1	1418	fill	1417	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	
Area 1	1419	cut		ditch terminus, flat profile. 0.18m wide x 0.09m deep	2.3	
Area 1	1420	fill	1419	single fill of terminus, natural silting	2.3	
Area 1	1421	cut		pit, sub-oval in plan with steep sides and concave base. >1m long x 1.44m wide x 0.4m deep		
Area 1	1422	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.35m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1423	fill	1422	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Enc1
Area 1	1424	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with sloping profile. >0.34m wide x >0.15m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1425	fill	1424	single fill of ditch	2.3	Enc 1

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1426	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with rounded profile. >0.48m wide x 0.27m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1427	fill	1426	single fill of ditch, levelling	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1428	cut		pit, sub-oval in plan with sloped sides and flat base. 2.2m long x 0.94m wide x 0.27m deep		
Area 1	1429	fill	1428	single fill of pit, backfill		
Area 1	1430	cut		pit, sub-oval in plan with sloped sides and flat base. >1m long x 1.5m wide x 0.33m deep		
Area 1	1431	fill	1430	single fill of pit, natural silting		
Area 1	1432	cut		posthole, sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base. >0.15m long x 0.38m wide x 0.51m deep		
Area 1	1433	fill	1432	single fill of posthole, natural silting		
Area 1	1434	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 1.46m wide x 0.47m deep	2.3	M
Area 1	1435	fill	1434	1st fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	M
Area 1	1436	fill	1434	2nd fill of ditch	2.3	M
Area 1	1437	cut		ditch, flat profile. 0.4m wide x 0.33m deep	2.3	B
Area 1	1438	fill	1437	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	B
Area 1	1439	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. 0.27m wide x 0.13m deep	2.3	O
Area 1	1440	fill	1439	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	O
Area 1	1441	cut		ditch terminus, NE-SW aligned with flat profile. 0.65m wide x 0.51m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1442	fill	1441	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1443	cut		ditch, concave profile. 0.45m wide x 0.16m deep	2.3	O
Area 1	1444	fill	1443	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	O
Area 1	1445	cut		ditch terminus, N-S aligned with flat profile. >0.62m wide x 0.39m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1446	fill	1445	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1447	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with flat profile. >1.23m wide x 0.54m deep	2.2	D
Area 1	1448	fill	1447	single fill of ditch terminus, natural silting	2.2	D
Area 1	1449	cut		ditch, N-S aligned with flat profile. 0.77m wide x 0.22m deep	2.4	C
Area 1	1450	fill	1449	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.4	C
Area 1	1451	cut		ditch, steep profile. >0.35m wide x 0.38m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1452	fill	1451	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1453	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with steep profile. >0.28m wide x 0.26m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1454	fill	1453	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1455	cut		ditch E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.46m wide x 0.11m deep	2.1	K
Area 1	1456	fill	1455	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	K
Area 1	1457	cut		ditch, E-W aligned with rounded profile. 0.38m wide x 0.25m deep	2.1	J
Area 1	1458	fill	1457	single fill of ditch, natural silting	2.1	J
Area 1	1459	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloped sides and flat base. 0.6m wide x 0.5m deep	2.2	D

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 1	1460	fill	1459	single fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with	2.2	D
Area 1	1461	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with moderately sloping sides ad flat base. >0.5m wide x >0.5m deep	2.3	M
Area 1	1462	fill	1461	single fill of pit: mid grey/brown silty clay with		
Area 1	1463	cut		posthole: sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and flat base. 0.65m wide x 0.2m deep		
Area 1	1464	fill	1463	single fill of posthole: brown/grey silty stone with sub angular stone inclusions.		
Area 1	1465	cut		postpipe within cut: sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and flat base. 0.1m wide x 0.2m deep		
Area 1	1466	fill	1465	single fill of postpipe within cut: mid brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
Area 1	1467	cut		ditch, NW/SE aligned with steeply sloping sides and flat base. 1.4m wide x 0.7m deep	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1468	fill	1467	1st fill of ditch: grey/brown silty clay with	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1469	fill	1467	2nd fill of ditch: brown/grey silty clay with	2.3	Enc 1
Area 1	1470	cut		pit, sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and flat base. 0.85m wide x 0.35m deep		
Area 1	1471	fill	1470	single fill of pit: brown/grey silty clay with		
Area 2	2004	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat irregular base. 2m wide x 0.45m deep.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2005	fill	2004	1st fill of ditch: mid brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	CC
Area 2	2006	fill	2004	2nd fill of pit: mid-brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2007	cut		ditch, NW/E aligned with shallowly sloping sides and a flat base. 0.29 m wide x 0.05m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2008	fill	2007	single fill of ditch: yellow/black/brown silty gravel with frequent pebble and rare manganese inclusions.	2.3	EE

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2009	cut		pit, sub-rounded in plan with sloping sides and sub-rounded base. 0.4m wide		
Area 2	2010	fill	2009	single fill of pit: mid grey/brown silty clay with 1% stone inclusions		
Area 2	2011	cut		pit, sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and flat base. 1.15m wide x 0.2m deep		
Area 2	2012	fill	2011	single fill of pit: mid-grey/brown silty clay with 2% stone inclusions		
Area 2	2013	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and uneven base. 1.15m wide x 0.4m deep.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2014	fill	2013	1st fill of ditch: dark blue/grey clay/silt with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2015	fill	2013	2nd fill of ditch mid grey-brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2016	fill	2013	3rd fill of ditch: dark grey/black silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2017	cut		ditch, NW/E aligned with steeply sloping south side and moderately sloping north side and rounded base. 0.75m wide x 0.25m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2018	fill	2017	single fill of ditch: dark black/brown clay/silt with occasional charcoal, pottery and stone inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2019	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with sloped sides and a flat base. >1.55m wide x 0.6m deep.	2.3	BB
Area 2	2020	fill	2019	1st fill of ditch: light yellow/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	BB
Area 2	2021	fill	2019	2nd fill of ditch: Mid grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	BB
Area 2	2022	fill	2019	3rd fill of ditch: light grey/brown silty clay with 2% stone inclusions	2.3	BB
Area 2	2023	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with steep sides and concave base. 0.9m wide x 0.5m deep.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2024	fill	2023	1st fill of ditch: mid brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	EE
Area 2	2025	fill	2023	2nd fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2026	fill	2023	3rd fill of ditch: dark grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2027	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with stee sides and concave base. 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2028	fill	2027	1st fill of ditch: mid brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2029	fill	2027	2nd fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	EE
Area 2	2030	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 2.15 wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2031	fill	2030	single fill of ditch: light brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2032	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with sloping sides and a sloping/slanted base. 1.15m wide x 0.5m deep	2.3	BB
Area 2	2033	fill	2032	1st fill of ditch: light grey/brown silty clay with 2% stone inclusions.	2.3	BB
Area 2	2034	fill	2032	2nd fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	BB
Area 2	2035	cut		ditch, NW/SE aligned with steeply sloping sides and flat base. 0.55m wide x 0.45m deep	2.3	AA
Area 2	2036	fill	2035	1st fill of ditch: light blue/grey silty clay with	2.3	AA
Area 2	2037	fill	2035	2nd fill of ditch: brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	AA
Area 2	2038	cut		ditch: N/S aligned with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. 1.3 m wide x 0.65m deep	2.3	AA
Area 2	2039	fill	2038	1st fill of ditch: mid blue/grey/brown silty clay with	2.3	AA
Area 2	2040	fill	2038	2nd fill of ditch: mid brown/grey silty clay with	2.3	AA
Area 2	2041	cut		ditch, NW/SE aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 1.7m wide x 0.35m deep	2.3	BB
Area 2	2042	fill	2041	single fill of ditch: light grey/brown silty clay with 2% stone inclusions.	2.3	BB

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2043	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with steep north side and moderate south side, concave base. 0.65m wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2044	fill	2043	single fill of ditch: dark orange/brown silty clay with	2.3	CC
Area 2	2045	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with irregularly sloping sides and rounded base. 1.85m wide x 0.5m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2046	fill	2045	1st fill of ditch: mid brown/grey & dark blue/yellow silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2047	fill	2045	2nd fill of ditch: dark grey & dark blue/grey silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2048	cut		ditch, NW/E aligned with moderately sloping sides and concave base. 0.85m wide x 0.4m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2049	fill	2048	1st fill of ditch: mid brown/grey silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2050	fill	2048	2nd fill of ditch: mid orange/grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2051	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with steep sides and concave base. 0.55m wide x 0.2m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2052	fill	2051	single fill of ditch: mid orange/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2053	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with gently sloping sides and V-shaped base. 0.9m wide x 0.2m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2054	fill	2053	single fill of ditch: dark grey/brown clay-silt with no inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2055	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with gently sloping sides and flat base. 1.2m wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2056	fill	2055	single fill of ditch: mid orange/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2057	cut		ditch, E/W aligned moderately sloping N side and shallowly sloping S side. Rounded base. 1.75m wide x 0.45m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2058	fill	2057	single fill of ditch: mid - dark grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	CC
Area 2	2059	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 0.85m wide x 0.35m deep	2.3	BB

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2060	fill	2059	single fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with 3% stone inclusions.	2.3	BB
Area 2	2061	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 1m wide x 0.4m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2062	fill		1st fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with 5% gravel inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2063	fill	2061	2nd fill of ditch: light grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2064	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with shallowly sloping sides and rounded base. 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2065	fill	2064	single fill of ditch: dark grey/brown clay/silt with rare flecks of charcoal and stone inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2066	cut		Ditch, N/S aligned with moderately sloping sides and concave base. 1.1m wide x 0.6m deep	2.3	AA
Area 2	2067	fill	2066	single fill of ditch: dark brown/yellow/grey silty clay with 1% stone inclusions.	2.3	AA
Area 2	2068	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 1.75m wide x 0.15m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2069	fill	2068	single fill of ditch: Mid grey/black silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	CC
Area 2	2070	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with steep sides and rounded base. 0.45m wide x 0.2m deep	2.3	DD
Area 2	2071	fill	2070	single fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	DD
Area 2	2072	cut		posthole, sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and uneven base. 1.8m deep		
Area 2	2073	fill	7072	single fill of posthole: dark grey/black silty clay with no inclusions		
Area 2	2074	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with sloping sides and flat base. 1m wide x 0.5m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2075	fill	2074	1st fill of ditch: mid yellow/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2076	fill	2074	2nd fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with 2% gravel inclusions.	2.3	CC

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2077	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 0.95m wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2078	fill	2077	single fill of ditch: light grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2079	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2080	fill	2079	single fill of ditch: mid brown/blue silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE
Area 2	2081	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 1.35m wide x 0.25m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2082	fill	2081	single fill of ditch: mid brown/blue silty clay with	2.3	CC
Area 2	2083	cut		gully, N/E aligned with moderately sloping sides and concave base. 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep	2.3	DD
Area 2	2084	fill	2083	single fill of gully: dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	2.3	DD
Area 2	2085	cut		gully, N/E aligned with moderately sloping sides and concave base. 0.45m wide x 0.15m deep	2.3	DD
Area 2	2086	fill	2085	single fill of gully: dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and pottery, and rare animal bone inclusions.	2.3	DD
Area 2	2087	cut		gully, moderately sloping sides and concave base. 0.2m wide 0.1m deep	2.3	DD
Area 2	2088	fill	2087	single fill of gully: dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	2.3	DD
Area 2	2089	cut		gully, curvilinear with moderate to steeply sloping sides and flat base. 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep	2.3	DD
Area 2	2090	fill	2089	single fill of gully: mid grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	DD
Area 2	2091	cut		ditch, /S aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 0.3m deep	2.3	AA
Area 2	2092	fill	2091	single fill of ditch: mid blue/grey silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	AA
Area 2	2093	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 0.2m deep	2.3	CC

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2094	fill	2093	single fill of ditch: mid orange/grey silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2095	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with sloped sides and rounded base. 0.7m wide x 0.55m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2096	fill	2095	1st fill of ditch: mid grey/brown silty clay with gravel inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2097	fill	2093	2nd fill of ditch: light grey/brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2098	cut		ditch, E/W aligned	2.3	CC
Area 2	2099	fill	2098	single fill of ditch: light brown silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	CC
Area 2	2100	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 1.05m wide x 0.45m deep	2.3	FF
Area 2	2101	fill	2100	1st fill of ditch: mid blue-grey-brown silty clay with lenses of redeposited natural inclusions.	2.3	FF
Area 2	2102	fill	2100	2nd fill of ditch: grey-brown silty clay with	2.3	FF
Area 2	2103	cut		ditch, steeply sloped with flat base. 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep	2.3	FF
Area 2	2104	fill	2103	single fill of ditch: light brown-blue silty clay with	2.3	FF
Area 2	2105	cut		Tree throw, irregular in plan with shallow irregular sides and irregular base. 1m wide x 0.15m deep		
Area 2	2106	fill	2105	single fill of tree throw: mixed red-black & brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
Area 2	2107	cut		ditch, NE/SW aligned with steep sides and rounded base. 0.35m wide x 0.25 m deep	2.3	?EE
Area 2	2108	fill	2107	single fill of ditch: mid orange-brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	?EE
Area 2	2109	cut		ditch, NE/SW aligned with steep sides and rounded base. 0.2m wide x 0.15m deep	2.3	EE
Area 2	2110	fill	2109	single fill of ditch: mid orange-brown silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	EE

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2111	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 0.7m wide x 0.2m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2112	fill	2111	single fill of ditch: light grey-brown silty clay with 2% gravel inclusions	2.3	CC
Area 2	2113	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. 0.8m wide x 0.4m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2114	fill	2113	single fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with 1% pottery inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2115	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. 1.35m wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	FF
Area 2	2116	fill	2115	single fill of ditch: mid orange-brown silty clay with no inclusions	2.3	FF
Area 2	2117	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately steep sloping sides and flat base. 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep		
Area 2	2118	fill	2117	single fill of ditch: light-mid brown silty clay with		
Area 2	2119	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with steeply sloping sides and flat base. 0.5m wide x 0.5m deep	2.3	FF
Area 2	2120	fill	2119	1st fill of ditch: light brown-blue silty clay with	2.3	FF
Area 2	2121	fill	2119	2nd fill of ditch: mid-light brow silty clay with	2.3	FF
Area 2	2122	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. 0.95m wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	FF
Area 2	2123	fill	2122	single fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with rare burnt stone and occasional iron and charcoal inclusions.	2.3	FF
Area 2	2124	cut		ditch, W/E aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 1.9m wide x 0.25m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2125	fill	2124	single fill of ditch: light grey-brown silty clay with 1% small stone and 2% gravel inclusions	2.3	CC
Area 2	2126	cut		ditch, W/E aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 1.1m wide x 0.35m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2127	fill	2126	single fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with 2% stone inclusions.	2.3	CC

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 2	2128	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 2.4m wide x 0.35m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2129	fill	2128	single fill of ditch: light brown-blue silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2130	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 2.95m wide x 0.4m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2131	fill	2130	1st fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with 1% stone and 2% gravel inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2132	fill	2130	2nd fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with 2% gravel inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2133	fill	2130	3rd fill of ditch: light grey-brown silty clay with 1% stone and 2% charcoal inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2134	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with concave sides and flat base. 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep	2.3	?EE
Area 2	2135	fill	2134	single fill of ditch: light grey-brown silty clay with 1% stone inclusions	2.3	?EE
Area 2	2136	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with moderately steep sloping sides and flat base. 2.3m wide x 0.55m deep	2.3	CC
Area 2	2137	fill	2136	single fill of ditch: light brown-blue silty clay with no inclusions.	2.3	CC
Area 2	2138	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with convex moderately sloping sides and rounded base. 1.1m wide x 0.4m deep	2.3	GG
Area 2	2139	fill	2138	single fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with rare stone and very occasional charcoal inclusions.	2.3	GG
Area 2	2140	cut		ditch, NE/SW aligned with straight, moderately sloping sides and irregular rounded base. 1.15m wide x 0.3m deep	2.3	HH
Area 2	2141	fill	2140	single fill of ditch: light grey-brown silty clay with very occasional stone inclusions.	2.3	HH
Area 3	3004	cut		ditch; E/W aligned with gently sloping sides and concave base. 0.4m wide x 0.05m deep	3	
Area 3	3005	fill	3004	single fill of ditch: dark black-grey silty clay with no inclusions.	3	
Area 3	3006	cut		furrow, E/W aligned with moderately sloping sides and concave base. 0.45m wide x 0.15m deep		

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3007	fill	3006	single fill of furrow: mid orange-brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
Area 3	3008	cut		ditch, E/W aligned with very shallowly sloping sides and flat base. 0.2m wide x 0.1m deep	3	
Area 3	3009	fill	3008	single fill of ditch: dark black-grey silty clay with no inclusions.	3	
Area 3	3010	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. 0.45m wide x 0.1m deep	3	
Area 3	3011	fill	3010	single fill of ditch: mid brown-grey silty clay with no inclusions.	3	
Area 3	3012	masonry		cobble surface, limestone. 0.55m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3013	masonry		cobble surface, limestone. 0.55m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3014	masonry		sub-angular & sub-rectangular pieces of light yellow-grey limestone. 0.15m wide x 0.21m deep	4	path
Area 3	3015	masonry		sub-angular & sub-rectangular pieces of light yellow-grey limestone. 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep	4	path
Area 3	3016	masonry		sub-angular & sub rectangular block of mid-dark yellow grey stone in dark grey-brown silty clay. 0.55m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3017	masonry		roughly hewn limestone blocks in uneven courses. 0.25m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3018	masonry		roughly hewn pitched limestone in uneven courses. 0.2m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3019	deposit		deposit underlying surface: dark brown-grey & dark grey-white-yellow stones in a clay-silt matrix.	4	path
Area 3	3020	cut		ditch, NW/Se aligned with diffuse hard to define sides, base not excavated. 1.95m wide x 0.2m deep		
Area 3	3021	fill	3020	single fill of ditch: mixed mid-dark grey-yellow & dark blue-grey-black clay-silt with no inclusions.		
Area 3	3022	masonry		cobble surface composed of sub-angular limestone cobbles. 0.8m wide x 0.15m deep	4	path
Area 3	3023	deposit		sub-angular limestone cobble surface 0.55m wide.	4	path

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3024	masonry		roughly hewn limestone kerbstones lining SE side of path surface 3022	4	path
Area 3	3025	deposit		packing fill of cobble paving surface: dark black-brown silty clay with 70% paving cobble inclusions	4	path
Area 3	3026	deposit		packing deposit of kerbstones: black-brown silty clay with	4	path
Area 3	3027	deposit		rubble deposit: angular & sub-angular limestone cobbles	4	path
Area 3	3029	cut		ditch: NW/Se aligned with steeply sloping sides and rounded base. 0.85m wide x 0.3m deep	4	3029
Area 3	3030	fill	3029	1st fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with	4	3029
Area 3	3031	fill	3029	2nd fill of ditch: dark grey-brown clay-silt with 1% medium-large stone inclusions.	4	3029
Area 3	3036	deposit		pitched brick coursing with yellow-brown sand packing	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3037	masonry		mix of rough hewn limestone and sandstone coursing. 0.45m wide x 0.22m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3038	deposit		deposit between stone edging and cobbled surface: mid grey-brown clay-silt.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3039	masonry		pitch/cobbled limestone surface. 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3040	deposit		single course of pitched limestone edging. 0.05m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3041	cut		ditch, NW/SE aligned with vertical sides and flat base. 0.9m wide x 0.35m deep	4	Culvert
Area 3	3042	masonry		roughly squared limestone wall. 0.65m wide x 0.4m deep	4	Culvert
Area 3	3043	fill	3041	single fill of ditch: mid yellow-grey-brown silty clay with	4	Culvert
Area 3	3044	cut		ditch, N/S aligned with vertical west side and moderately sloping, then vertical east side and flat base. 0.85m wide x 0.5m deep	4	Culvert
Area 3	3045	masonry		possible limestone culvert. E/W aligned 0.75m wide x 0.5m deep.	4	Culvert

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3046	fill	3045	single fill of stone culvert: dark brown silty clay with	4	Culvert
Area 3	3047	deposit		redeposited natural: mid blue-grey-brown silty clay with	4	Culvert
Area 3	3048	deposit		deposit: mid grey-brown silty clay between sub-angular limestone	4	Culvert
Area 3	3049	deposit		alluvial deposit: dark brown-grey silty clay with no inclusions.	4	Culvert
Area 3	3050	masonry		N/S aligned pathway of randomly coursed limestone cobbles.	4	path
Area 3	3051	deposit		consolidation deposit to support kerbside of path. Made of sub-angular stones. 1.2m wide x 0.5m deep	4	path
Area 3	3052	deposit		packing deposit for pathway stones: mid grey-brown silty clay with	4	path
Area 3	3053	masonry		roughly hewn limestone kerbs in string course.	4	path
Area 3	3054	deposit		packing deposit for pathway stones: mid grey-brown silty clay with 60% stone inclusions	4	path
Area 3	3055	deposit		consolidation deposit: light grey-brown silty clay with 70% stone cobbles	4	path
Area 3	3056	deposit		grey-yellow & grey-brown roughly hewn stone within a silty clay matrix with rare charcoal inclusions.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3057	cut		Channel/ditch, N/S aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 0.75m wide x 0.15m deep	4	West of structure 1
Area 3	3058	fill	3057	single fill of ditch: mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent roughly hewn stone inclusions.	4	West of structure 1
Area 3	3059	deposit		consolidation rubble beneath cobble path: compacted small-medium limestone stones in a dark silty deposit. 1.5m wide x 0.1m dep	4	path
Area 3	3060	masonry		single course of rough hewn limestone kerb of cobblestone path on west edge.	4	path
Area 3	3061	deposit		consolidation layer of grey-yellow & grey-brown roughly hewn stone in a silty clay matrix.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3062	deposit		same as 3140	4	Culvert

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3063	masonry		pitched stone surface of grey stone within a silty clay matrix. 0.85m wide	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3064	masonry		stone surface of compacted grey & orange-yellow stone. 1.38m wide x 0.14m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3065	masonry		stone surface of compacted grey & orange-yellow stone. 1.4m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3066	masonry		pitched stone surface of compacted grey stones. 1.4m wide x 0.1m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3067	masonry		pitched stone surface of very compact mid yellow-orange-brown rounded stone within a silty clay matrix. NFE	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3069	masonry		stone surface of compact brown-grey stone in a silty clay matrix. 0.4m wide	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3070	masonry		pitched stone surface of very compact grey stone. 0.1m wide x 0.1m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3072	cut		ditch, NW/SE aligned. 1.1m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3073	masonry		Same as 3158 – see for details	4	path
Area 3	3074	cut		ditch, W/E aligned with sloped sides and flat base. 1.7m wide x 0.3m deep	4	path
Area 3	3075	masonry		red brick surface of red-orange clay bricks.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3076	deposit		fill of pit: dark grey-red/brown clay-silt with frequent CBM inclusions	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3077	fill		fill of pit: dark grey-red/brown clay-silt with frequent CBM inclusions	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3078	masonry		NW/SE aligned foundation blocks of rough uncut limestone blocks. 0.36m wide x 0.2m thick	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3079	cut		path, NE/SW aligned with straight sides. 1.45m wide	4	path
Area 3	3080	masonry		stone kerb of pathway. Rough hewn pitched limestone in uneven coursing. 0.1m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3081	masonry		cobblestone surface, randomly coursed stone pathway. 0.1m wide x 0.5m deep.	4	path

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3082	masonry		kerbstones of rough hewn pitched limestone in uneven coursing. 0.1m wide x 0.1m deep	4	path
Area 3	3083	cut		pathway coursing, NW/SE aligned with straight sides. 1.2m wide.	4	path
Area 3	3084	masonry		kerbstone of rough hewn pitched limestone in uneven coursing 0.1m wide x 0.05m deep	4	path
Area 3	3085	masonry		cobblestone path made up of random uncoursed limestone cobbles in a silty clay matrix	4	path
Area 3	3086	masonry		kerbstone, rough hewn pitched limestone in uneven coursing in silty clay matrix. 0.1m wide x 0.1m thick	4	path
Area 3	3087	cut		paleochannel		
Area 3	3088	cut		paleochannel, W/E aligned with gently sloping sides and sloping base. 0.5m wide x 0.05m deep		
Area 3	3089	fill	3088	single fill of paleochannel: dark grey-brown silty clay with no inclusions.		
Area 3	3092	masonry		foundation for beam made up of unhewn limestone boulders in irregular coursing in a silty clay matrix.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3093	masonry		foundation wall of yellow-grey roughly squared limestone blocks in a silty clay matrix. 0.3m wide x 0.3m deep	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3094	masonry		stone drain of grey-brown rounded stones within a silty clay matrix. 1m wide	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3095	masonry		stone surface of grey-brown roughly hewn stone within a silty clay matrix.	4	structure 2
Area 3	3096	deposit		colluvium deposit of mid grey-brown clay-silt with	4	structure 2
Area 3	3097	masonry		stone surface of grey-brown roughly hewn stone in a silty clay matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3098	masonry		kerbstone of roughly hewn single coursed pitched stone aligned NW/SE along SE of path surface.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3099	masonry		kerbstone of roughly hewn single coursed pitched kerbing running NW/SE.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3100	masonry		cobblestone path surface of uneven coursed limestone.	4	Structure 2

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3102	deposit		consolidation layer of grey-brown roughly hewn stone in a silty clay matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3103	deposit		consolidation layer of grey-brown rough hewn stone in a silty clay matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3104	masonry		kerbstone of roughly hewn single coursed pitched stone aligned NE/SW	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3105	masonry		uneven coursed limestone pitched path surface.	4	path
Area 3	3108	masonry		kerbstone of roughly hewn pitched limestone in a clay matrix in uneven single coursing	4	path
Area 3	3109	masonry		kerbstone of roughly hewn pitched limestone in a silty clay matrix in an uneven single coursing.	4	path
Area 3	3110	masonry		cobblestone surface of random coursed limestone cobbles in a silty clay matrix.	4	path
Area 3	3111	deposit		consolidation deposit of limestone cobbles.	4	path
Area 3	3112	deposit		generic context for hand cleaning of building	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3114	masonry		kerbstone of roughly hewn single coursed pitched stone.	4	path
Area 3	3115	deposit		colluvial deposit of mid grey-brown clay-silt with no inclusions.		
Area 3	3118	masonry		stone surface of mid yellow-orange-brown rounded stones in a silty clay matrix. 2.1m wide x 0.1m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3119	masonry		stone drain, E/W aligned, brown-grey stone in silty clay matrix. 0.4m wide x 0.25m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3120	masonry		kerbstone of grey stone running E/W along S side of path	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3121	masonry		stone surface of grey-orange-yellow stone. 1.4m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3123	masonry		stone drain of grey stone. 0.8m wide x 0.1m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3124	deposit		consolidation deposit of grey & dark brown stone within a silty clay matrix. 2.6m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3125	fill		consolidation deposit of grey & dark brown stone within a silty clay matrix. 2.6m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3126	masonry		mettled stone surface of rough hewn stone. Aligned NW/SE. 0.75m wide x 0.2m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3127	deposit		silt deposit, dark grey-brown clay-silt with no inclusions. 0.75m wide x 0.2m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3128	masonry		stone surface of pitched stone. 0.85m wide x 0.2m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3129	cut		drain, aligned E/W with vertical sides and flat base. 0.65m wide x 0.1m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3130	fill	3129	single fill of possible drain: mid grey-brown clay-silt with frequent stone and occasional charcoal inclusions	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3131	masonry		pitched stone surface.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3132	masonry		wall foundation.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3133	deposit		rubble and silt deposit: dark grey-brown clay-silt with frequent stone and CBM inclusions. 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3134	cut		pit, circular in plan with steep sides and uneven base. 0.9m wide x 0.25m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3135	fill	3134	1st fill of pit: mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3136	fill	3134	2nd fill of pit: dark grey-red/brown clay-silt with frequent CBM inclusions.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3138	cut		drain, E/W aligned with steeply sloping sides and uneven base. 0.55m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3139	fill	3138	single fill of drain: mid grey-brown silty clay with no inclusions.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3141	deposit		2nd fill of pit: dark grey-red/brown clay-silt with frequent CBM inclusions	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3143	fill	3119	single fill of drain: mid brown silty clay with	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3144	cut		drain, E/W aligned with vertical sides and flat base. 0.4m wide x 0.25m deep	4	Structure 1

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3145	cut		drain, E/W aligned. Not fully excavated. 0.34m wide.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3146	masonry		section of pathway, N/S aligned with straight sides. 0.7m wide.	4	path
Area 3	3147	deposit		redeposited natura. Light grey-brown silty clay with no inclusions. 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep	4	path
Area 3	3148	masonry		stone surface made up of grey rounded stones. 1.4m wide x 0.1m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3149	deposit		redeposited natural: yellow-orange clay with no inclusions. 1.4m wide x 0.2m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3150	deposit		redeposited natural: yellow-orange clay with no inclusions. 0.3m wide x 0.3m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3151	cut		drain, E/W aligned with steep sides and uneven base. 0.95m wide x 0.5m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3152	masonry		stone drain of grey & brown stone within a silty clay matrix. 0.95 m wide x 0.5m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3153	fill	3152	single fill of stone drain. Dark grey-brown silty clay with	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3154	deposit		consolidation layer, sub angular stones.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3155	deposit		humic layer: dark grey-brown clay-silt with no inclusions.	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3156	deposit		humic layer: dark grey-brown silty clay with	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3157	deposit		consolidation layer, sub angular stone. 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3158	masonry		same as 3073. 0.45m wide x 0.2m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3159	masonry		same as 3067. 2.3m wide	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3160	masonry		stone surface of compact grey stone. 1.4m wide x 0.15m deep	4	Structure 1
Area 3	3161	cut		ditch, NE/SW aligned with moderately sloping sides and flat base. 1.3m wide x 0.2m deep	4	Structure 2

Area	Context	Type	Fill of	Context description	Period	Feature label
Area 3	3162	fill	3161	single fill of ditch: dark grey-brown silty clay with		
Area 3	3163	masonry		foundation wall, E/W aligned of light grey-yellow roughly squared limestone in a silty matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3164	masonry		wall, E/W aligned with of yellow/grey roughly cut limestone in a silty clay matrix. 0.2m wide x 0.3m deep	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3165	masonry		kerbstone of light yellow-grey roughly hewn limestone.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3166	masonry		surface of yellow-grey limestone in a silty clay matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3167	masonry		surface of light yellow-grey limestone in a silty clay matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3168	deposit		demolition layer of yellow-grey/grey-brown roughly hewn stone in a silty matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3169	deposit		consolidation layer of yellow-grey/grey brown stone in a clay matrix.	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3170	layer		alluvial layer of mid brown-grey clay-silt	4	Structure 2
Area 3	3171	cut		pit, with moderately steep sides and flat base. 2.1m deep x 0.2m wide.	4	Structure 1

APPENDIX B: FINDS TABLES

Table B1: Summary of pottery by fabric

Period	Fabric code (NFRC Code in bold*)	Gloucester Code#	Description	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs value
Late prehistoric	CHQZ		Chalk-and-quartz tempered	1	19	0.11
	FOS		Fossiliferous limestone-tempered	6	61	
	FSH		Fossil shell-tempered	3	32	
	LS		Limestone-tempered	7	209	0.03
	OOL		Oolitic limestone-tempered	1	13	
	SH		Shell-tempered fabric	1	2	
	VES		Vesicular fabric	1	1	
Subtotal				20	337	0.14
Late Iron Age/ Early Roman	MAL REA	TF18	Malvernian rock-tempered	5	154	0.04
	MAL REB	TF34	Malvernian limestone-tempered	252	2073	1.30
	GT1	TF2d	Grog-tempered, wheel-thrown, 'Belgic'	48	838	0.56
	GT2	TF2a	Grog-tempered, black-firing, fine	1	8	0.03
	GT3	TF2c	Grog-tempered, brown-firing	16	121	
	GT4	TF2c	Grog-tempered, buff with grey core	8	51	
	GT5		Grog-tempered, black-firing with some brown surfaces	50	278	0.24
	GT6	TF2e	Grog-tempered, reddish-brown firing	4	38	0.24
	GT7		Grog-tempered, orange-firing	4	25	
Subtotal				388	3586	2.17
Roman: local	BS		Black-firing, sand tempered	11	104	0.61
	BUF		Buff-firing sandy	6	41	0.32
	GW1		Greyware, fine sandy	21	168	
	GW2		Greyware, medium sandy	5	41	
	GW3		Greyware, fine sandy with darker surfaces	2	3	0.03
	GW4	TF5	Greyware, micaceous	1	9	
	OX1		Oxidised fabric, fine sandy	3	24	
	OX2		Oxidised fabric, sandy	4	13	1.12
	SVW CH	TF17	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware – charcoal-tempered variant	74	1484	
	SVW CHR	TF17	Severn Valley (reduced) ware – charcoal-tempered variant	42	1212	
	SVW GT	TF11d	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware – grog-tempered variant	131	5613	2.13
	SVW GTR	TF11d	Severn Valley (reduced) ware – grog-tempered variant	3	36	

Period	Fabric code (NFRC Code in bold*)	Gloucester Code#	Description	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs value
Roman: regional	SVW GW	TF11b	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	11	53	0.14
	SVW OX2	TF11b	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	269	2730	3.32
	DOR BB1	TF4	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	15	219	0.15
Roman: continental	SAV GT	TF6	Savernake grog-tempered ware	1	82	
	LEZ SA2	TF8a	Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	1	18	
	LGF SA	TF8b	South Gaulish samian (La Graufesenque)	1	45	0.10
	EG SAM	TF8c	East Gaulish samian	1	18	
Subtotal				602	11913	8.18
Medieval	COT	TF41	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	12	69	
	MALG	TF52	Malvernian glazed ware	15	602	0.40
	MALU	TF40	Malvernian unglazed ware	2	25	
	SNT	TF81	Saintonge ware	1	13	
Subtotal				30	709	0.40
Post-medieval/modern	BLG	TF75	Black-glazed earthenware	1	8	
	BRG	TF78	Brown-glazed earthenware	3	17	
	CIST	TF60	Cistercian ware	11	110	
	FREC	TF68	Frechen stoneware	6	65	0.04
	GRE		Glazed earthenware	139	2205	0.66
	MOT		Mottled brown-glazed earthenware	13	51	
	REFW	TF69	Refined whiteware	1	7	
	TIN	TF62	Tin-glazed earthenware	2	21	
	TRP	TF69	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	2	4	
	WSG	TF67	White salt-glazed stoneware	3	7	
	WW	TF94	Westerwald stoneware	2	36	
	YEL	TF72	Yellow slipware	11	137	0.03
Subtotal				194	2668	0.73
Grand total				1234	19213	11.62

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection

<http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro>

Table B2: Roman pottery by period

	Sherd count	%	Sherd weight (g)	%
Unphased	20	2	165	1
Period 1	23	2	242	2
Period 2.1	74	8	695	4
Period 2.2	143	14	1793	12
Period 2.3	718	73	12526	80
Period 2.4	11	1	71	1
Period 4	1	0.1	7	0.1
Total	990	100.1	15499	100.1

Table B3: Roman vessel forms by period. Quantities shown as minimum number of vessels (MNV) and rim estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs)

Type	Unphased			Period 2.1 (LIA-ERB)			Period 2.2 (ERB)			Period 2.3 (ERB)			Total		
	MNV	%	EVEs	MNV	%	EVEs	MNV	%	EVEs	MNV	%	EVEs	MNV	%	EVEs
Beaker										1	2	0.22	1	1.6	0.22
Tankard										8	15.5	1.20	8	12.5	1.20
Jar				3	0.75	0.21	8	100	1.23	27	53	4.13	38	59.3	5.57
Jar/bowl										2	4	0.37	2	3.1	0.37
Bowl				1	0.25	0.15				10	19.5	0.95	11	17.2	1.10
Dish	1		0.10							2	4	0.14	3	4.7	0.24
Bowl/dish										1	2	0.04	1	1.6	0.04
Total	1	100	0.10	4	100	0.36	8	100	1.23	51	100	7.05	64	100	8.74

Table B4: Metalwork Catalogue

Context	Cut	Feature	Period/ Phase	Catalogue No.	Material	Identification	Date	Frag. count	Description
1121	1119	Pit - deliberate backfill	2.1 to 2.4		Lead	Waste		2	Two irregularly shaped pieces of solidified molten lead casting waste of uncertain date. The objects are irregular in form and section with no identifying features.
		Unstratified	0	1	Silver?	Buckle	18th century	1	Fragment from a cast Georgian buckle, possibly sub-rectangular/trapezoidal loop. Shaped outside edge. Front is decorated with a series of engraved oval motifs and annulets. Silvered or tinned.
3000		Unstratified	0	2	Pewter?	Buckle	15th or 16th century	1	Complete cast spectacle buckle with double oval-shaped loops. One loop notched for pin. Has moulded knob at either end of narrowed strap bar.
		Unstratified	0	3	Copper alloy	Buckle	c. 1550 - 1650	1	Fragment from a double loop oval buckle with the remains of moulded decoration on the outside edge of the loop; D. shaped in cross section.
		Unstratified	0	4	Copper alloy	Buckle	c. 1650 - 1720	1	Complete cast double loop sub-annular buckle frame with narrowed strap bar. Bevelled inside edge. Remains of iron pin (?) around strap bar.
									Complete cast double loop trapezoidal buckle frame with moulded knobs at each end of the narrowed strap bar. Each loop has a pointed end and bevelled outside edge. Tinned. Missing pin.

Context	Cut	Feature	Period/ Phase	Catalogue No.	Material	Identification	Date	Frag. count	Description
		Unstratified	0	5	Copper alloy	Buckle	c. 1620 - 1680	1	
3058	3057	ditch fill	4	6	Copper alloy	Finger ring	c. 16th - 17th century	1	Complete cast finger ring with simple hoop without shoulder or bezel; it is D-shaped in section. Each circumferential edge has a raised border and groove. The central section of the exterior is decorated with a pattern of overlapping, punched annulets between two sets of chevrons. On the inside of the hoop is a single incised 'G'. Ring was originally silvered or tinned.
3026		deposit - packing deposit of kerbstones - path	4	7	Iron	Reamer?	c. 14th century	1	Possible hand forged tool. Tapering shank, rectangular in section, that narrows to a tip, missing. At opposite end tapers to broken tang (?).
		Unstratified	0	8	Copper alloy	Thimble	c. early 13th century - c. 1450	1	Complete ring thimble, slightly squashed so oval in plan. It has 4 rows of hand punched uneven honeycomb-shaped pits.
		Unstratified	0	9	Copper alloy	Thimble	c. 1850 - 1900	1	Near complete domed thimble with a narrow plain basal zone and footring. Damage to footring. The sides have fine machine-knurl pits in diagonal rows. The top bears a rectilinear grid or lattice of similar small pits.
3050		masonry - N/S aligned pathway of randomly coursed limestone cobbles - path	4	10	Copper alloy	Repair	c. 16th to 17th century	1	Sub-rectangular plate mount with chamfered corners. Originally was two sheets of metal, held in position with circular rivets (13 remain evenly spaced around the outer edge. A further two rivets are located away from the edge.
3059		deposit - consolidation rubble beneath cobble path	4	11	Iron	Horseshoe	12th	1	Fragment from the toe and arms of a horseshoe. The outer edges of the horseshoe are lobed; the web is narrow. The nail holes are

Context	Cut	Feature	Period/ Phase	Catalogue No.	Material	Identification	Date	Frag. count	Description
							century		countersunk and oval.
3112		deposit - generic context for hand cleaning of building - structure 1	4	12	Iron	Horseshoe			
3112		deposit - generic context for hand cleaning of building - structure 1	4	13	Iron	Spur	c. 14th to 15th century	1	Incomplete spur. The sides of the heel are D-sectioned and taper towards the arms which are straight; one ending in a broken figure of eight terminal. The neck is broken, and curves slightly, circular in section. X-ray reveals neck is bifurcated; indicating it is a rowel spur.
3112		deposit - generic context for hand cleaning of building - structure 1	4	14	Iron	Buckle		1	Complete hand forged rectangular buckle with separate pin folded around the narrow outer edge. The opposite edge retains a sheet roller against which the pin tip rests.
3000		Unstratified	0	15	Copper alloy	Weight	1689-1694	1	Complete cast trading weight, circular with a raised rim on the top. The bottom surface is flat. The top surface of the weight has been stamped with two concentric circles with a crowned W M (William and Mary) at the 12 o'clock position. Worn.
3031	3029	2nd fill of ditch	0		Iron	Ring		1	Oval-shaped loop, square in cross section, with narrowed terminals that overlap.
3059		deposit - consolidation rubble beneath cobble path	4		Iron	Buckle		1	Trapezoidal buckle frame, rectangular in cross section - missing pin. Remains of sheet roller around narrowest edge of frame.
		deposit - generic							Complete hand forged nail with flat, lozenge shaped head and

Context	Cut	Feature	Period/ Phase	Catalogue No.	Material	Identification	Date	Frag. count	Description
3112		context for hand cleaning of building - structure 1	4		Iron	Nail		1	tapering shank, rectangular in section. Bent towards tip.
3112		deposit - generic context for hand cleaning of building - structure 1	4		Iron	Nails		3	Three hand forged nails with flat rectangular heads and tapering shanks, rectangular in section. One complete.
3112		deposit - generic context for hand cleaning of building - structure 1	4		Copper alloy	Buckle		1	Incomplete cast sub-rectangular frame, possibly from a buckle. It is rectangular in cross section and one terminal hooks rearwards.
3023		deposit - limestone cobble surface - pathway	4		Iron	Object		1	Tapering shank of an object, lenticular in cross section. Curved in profile. Possibly from a buckle pin.
3054		Deposit - packing deposit for pathway stones - path	4		Iron	Nails		3	Three incomplete hand forged nails; one with sub-rectangular head and tapering shank. Plus two tapering shanks; rectangular in cross section.
3026		deposit - packing deposit of kerbstones - pathway	4		Iron	Nail		1	Incomplete hand forged nail with narrow rectangular head and tapering shank, rectangular in cross section; bent and missing tip.
3025		deposit- packing fill of cobble surface - pathway	4		Iron	Nails		2	Two incomplete, hand forged nails with pyramidal, rectangular heads and tapering shanks, rectangular in section.
1469	1467	ditch fill - enclosure 1	2.3		Iron	Nails		2	Two incomplete hand forged nails with flat sub-square/oval heads and truncated tapering shanks; square in section.

Context	Cut	Feature	Period/ Phase	Catalogue No.	Material	Identification	Date	Frag. count	Description
3012		masonry - cobble surface limestone - pathway	4		Lead	Weight?		1	Cast discoidal weight (?) with slightly concave upper surface. In centre is a rectangular perforation infilled with limestone(?). Weathered and cracked surface, damage to edge.
3050		masonry - N/S aligned pathway of randomly coursed limestone cobbles - pathway	4		Iron	Nails		9	Nine hand forged nails: 4 have rectangular/square heads, tapering shanks square in section. 3 have narrow rectangular heads in same plane as tapering shank, rectangular in section. Plus two shanks.
3050		masonry - N/S aligned pathway of randomly coursed limestone cobbles - pathway	4		Iron	Knife		1	Incomplete possible blade of a knife; V-shaped in section. Straight back. Cutting edge may angle upwards towards missing tip but too worn to be certain.
3053		masonry - roughly hewn limestone kerbs - pathway	4		Iron	Nail		1	Complete hand forged nail with square head, slightly pyramidal, and tapering shank, square in section. Bent towards tip.
3065		Masonry - stone surface structure 1	4		Iron	Nails		2	Two incomplete, hand forged nails with rectangular heads and tapering square sectioned shanks.
1121	1119	Pit - deliberate backfill	2.1		Lead	Waste		2	Two irregularly shaped pieces of solidified molten lead casting waste of uncertain date. The objects are irregular in form and section with no identifying features.
3000		Unstratified			Copper alloy	Coin	1695-97	1	Complete worn William III farthing (first issue). Obv: bust right, GVLIELMVS []. Rev. seated Britannia with worn date in exergue.
		Unstratified			Copper alloy	Ring		1	Complete cast suspension ring with bevelled edges.

Context	Cut	Feature	Period/ Phase	Catalogue No.	Material	Identification	Date	Frag. count	Description
		Unstratified			Iron	Buckle		1	Complete single rectangular loop buckle frame with rounded corners, rectangular in cross section. Separate pin folded around outer frame edge.
U/S		Unstratified			Lead	Shot		1	Complete cast spherical shot with central casting seam.
U/S		Unstratified			Lead	Object		1	Complete cast object, cylindrical in form with slightly convex sides. Possible weight or waste.
TOTAL								52	

APPENDIX C: BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE TABLES

Table C1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	Early Roman
Fresh	-
Very good	-
Good	20
Fair	22
Poor	1
Very poor	-
Total	43
Refit	64=13
Recent break	25
Gnawed	4
Loose mandibular teeth*	9
Teeth in mandibles*	3
Butchery	1
Burning	-

Table C2: Species representation by anatomical element (fragment count). Hand collected bones

Element	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Dog
Partial skeleton	-	-	-	1	-
Zygomatic	1	-	-	-	-
Mandible	-	1	-	-	-
Loose tooth	6	11	2	4	-
Cervical vertebra	-	-	-	1	-
Scapula	-	-	1	-	-
Humerus	6	1	-	-	1
Radius	4	2	-	-	-
Ulna	3	-	-	-	-
Tibia	3	5	-	-	-
Astragalus	1	-	-	-	-
Calcaneus	2	-	-	-	-
Metacarpal	2	-	-	2	-
Metapodial	1	1	-	-	-
Navicular	-	-	-	1	-
1st phalanx	3	-	-	-	-
3rd phalanx	1	-	-	-	-
Total	33	21	3	9	1
Unidentified	97				

Table B3: charred remains data

Area		1			2
		?Late pre	Roman	? Late pre/ER	Late pre/ER
Period					
Feature Type		Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit
Feature		1203	1119	1397	2009
Context		1204	1121	1398	2010
Sample		4	1	2	3
Vol (L)		20	20	40	40
Flot size (ml)		20	35	170	75
Roots %		60	50	10	70
	Common Name				
Cereals					
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. <i>sl</i> (grain)	barley	-	-	1	1
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	-	1	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	-	1	-	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	1	2	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	4	-	-
<i>Triticum sp.</i> (grain)	wheat	-	1	-	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	-	1	1	1
Other Species					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (whole nut)	hazelnut	1	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (fragments)	hazelnut	-	1	-	-
<i>Chenopodium sp.</i> L.	goosefoot	-	1	-	-
<i>Rumex sp.</i> L.	docks	-	1	-	-
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L. Type	curled dock	-	1	-	-
<i>Brassica sp.</i> L.	brassica	-	1	-	-
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	sloe stone	-	-	-	1
<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus sp.</i> L.	vetch/wild pea	-	1	-	-
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	field madder	-	1	-	-
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> Var. <i>bulbosum</i> (Willd) (tuber)	false oat-grass	-	1	-	-
<i>Avena sp.</i> L. (grain)	oat grain	-	1	-	-
Charcoal > 4/2mm		**/**	**/**	****/****	**/**

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

Table C4: mollusc data

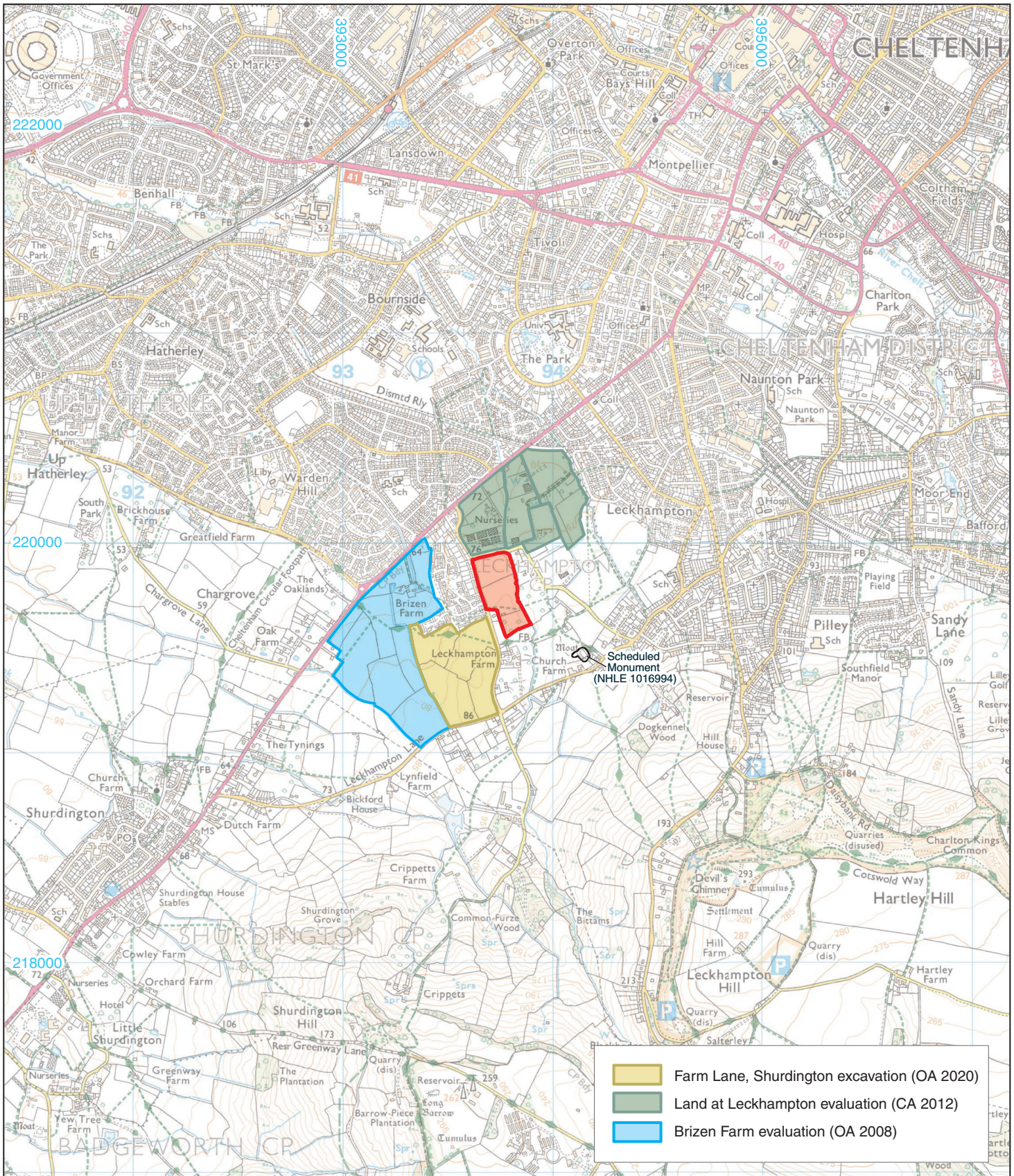
Area		1			2
Period		?Late pre	Roman	? Roman	Late pre/ERB
Feature Type		Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit
Feature		1203	1119	1397	2009
Context		1204	1121	1398	2010
Sample		4	1	2	3
Vol (L)		20	20	40	40
Land Snails	Habitat				
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müller)	I	-	-	X	-
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	I	-	-	X	-
<i>Vertigo</i> spp.	O	-	-	X	-
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linnaeus)	O	-	X	-	-
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müller)	O	X	X	X	-
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i> Sterki	O	X	X	X	-
<i>Merdigera obscura</i> (Müller)	S	-	-	X	-
<i>Aegopinella pura</i> (Alder)	S	-	-	X	-
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i> (Draparnaud)	S	-	-	X	-
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i> (Müller)	S	-	-	X	-
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i> (Ström)	S	-	-	X	-
<i>Candidula</i> spp.	O	-	-	X	-
<i>Helicella itala</i> (Linnaeus)	O	-	-	X	-
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linnaeus)	I	X	-	X	-
<i>Cepaea/Arianta</i> sp.	I	-	-	X	-
Aquatic Water Snails					
<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i> (Linnaeus)	MW	-	-	X	-
<i>Bithynia</i> spp.	MW	-	-	X	-
<i>Galba truncatula</i> (Müller)	A	-	-	X	-
<i>Radix balthica</i> (Linnaeus)	IA	-	-	X	-
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (Millet)	A	-	-	X	-
Total Moll-t		**	**	*****	-
Total Moll-a		-	*	***	-

Key: X = present, * = 1-4, ** = 5-19, *** = 20-49, **** = 50-99, ***** = 100+, Moll-t = land snails, Moll-a = aquatic snails

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>Between September 2020 and March 2021 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of a new secondary school at Farm Lane, Leckhampton, in the Borough of Cheltenham. Three separate areas, totalling 2.4ha within the 5.5ha development site were excavated.</p> <p>The excavation found evidence of three main periods of predominantly agricultural activity. The first two (Later prehistoric/ Middle to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Roman) are represented by a sequence of field and enclosure ditches and a small number of pits, though there was no evidence for any buildings. Pottery, which comprised mainly local coarsewares, suggests that a major remodelling of the landscape was largely confined to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Other finds were sparse and included a few fragments of brick and tile and a very small quantity of iron smithing residue but very little metalwork. Animal bones, mostly of cattle, suggests a pastoral economy (though this cannot be confirmed by the size of the assemblage), whilst charred cereals were present in small amounts, and the mollusc assemblage indicates open grassland with perhaps seasonal flooding.</p> <p>Later activity was shown by medieval/post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation. In the southern area, little activity was evident before the construction of two small, ancillary farm buildings (one may have functioned as a cider mill), and a stone pathway. Pottery and other dateable artefacts, including a relatively large assemblage of post-medieval metalwork (including items of dress), suggest these remains date between the 17th and 19th centuries.</p>	
Project dates	2020-2021	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	DBA (OA 2019); Evaluation (OA 2019); Geophysical Survey (Magnitude Surveys 2019)	
Future work	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Cheltenham Borough	
Study area (m ² /ha)	5.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	393746 219806	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Gloucester County Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Oxford Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurie Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Cliff Bateman	
MONUMENT TYPE	Enclosure ditches	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Roman pottery, animal bone, plant remains; post-medieval metalwork	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	The Wilson, Cheltenham/ TBC	Pottery, animal bone, charred botanical

		remains, metalwork, other
Paper	The Wilson, Cheltenham/ TBC	Recording sheets, sections
Digital	Archaeology Data Service	Databases, GIS, photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 <i>Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation</i> CA report CR0591_1		



- Farm Lane, Shurdington excavation (OA 2020)
- Land at Leckhampton evaluation (CA 2012)
- Brizen Farm evaluation (OA 2008)



Site boundary

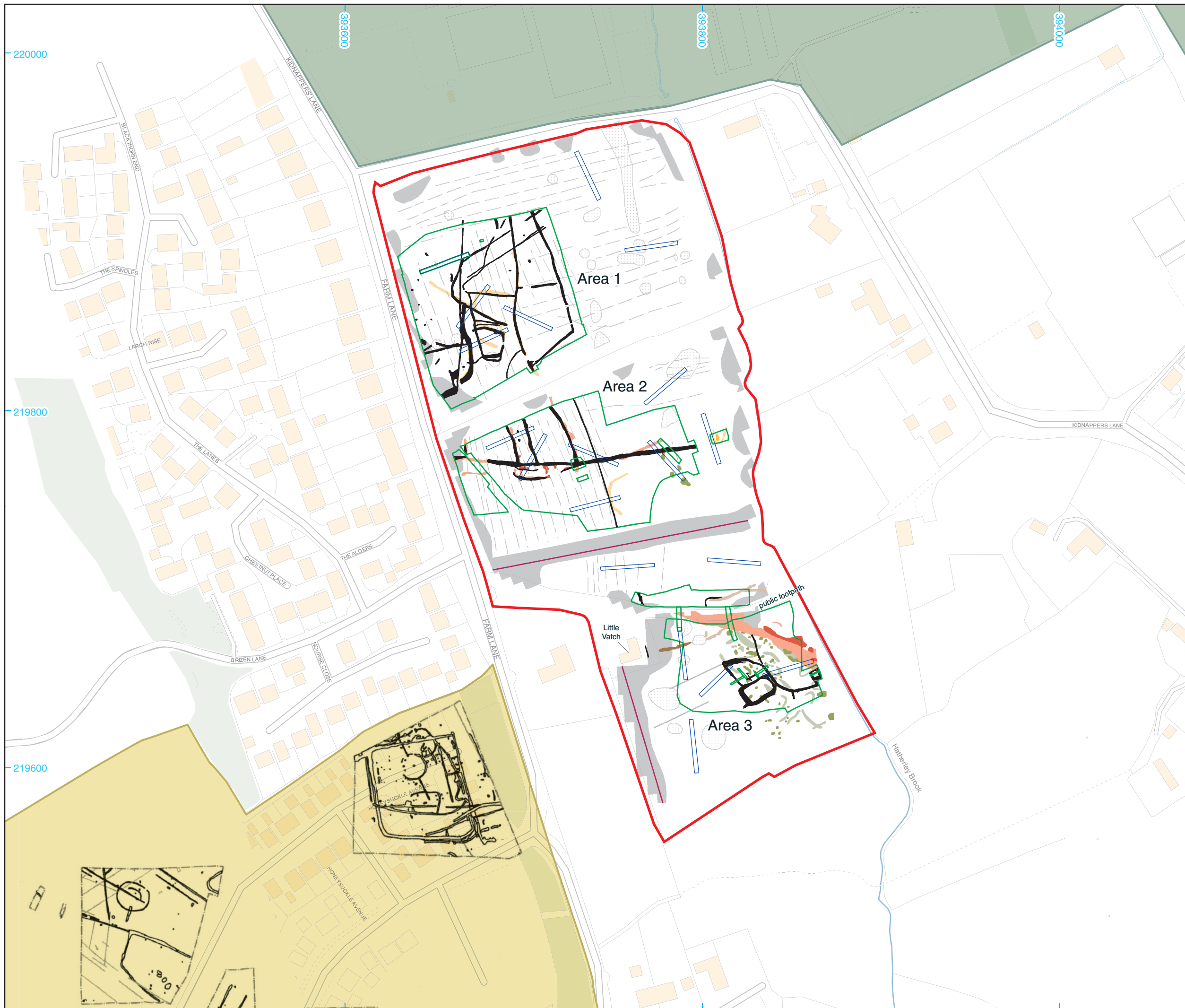


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PROJECT TITLE
 Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY KL	PROJECT NO. CR0591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DB	DATE 20/07/2022	1
APPROVED BY AM	SCALE @A4 1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Area of excavation
- Archaeological feature
- OA 2019 evaluation trench
- Land at Leckhampton evaluation (CA 2012)
- Farm Lane, Shurdington excavation (OA 2020)

Magnitude Surveys geophysical survey results

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Ferrous (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service



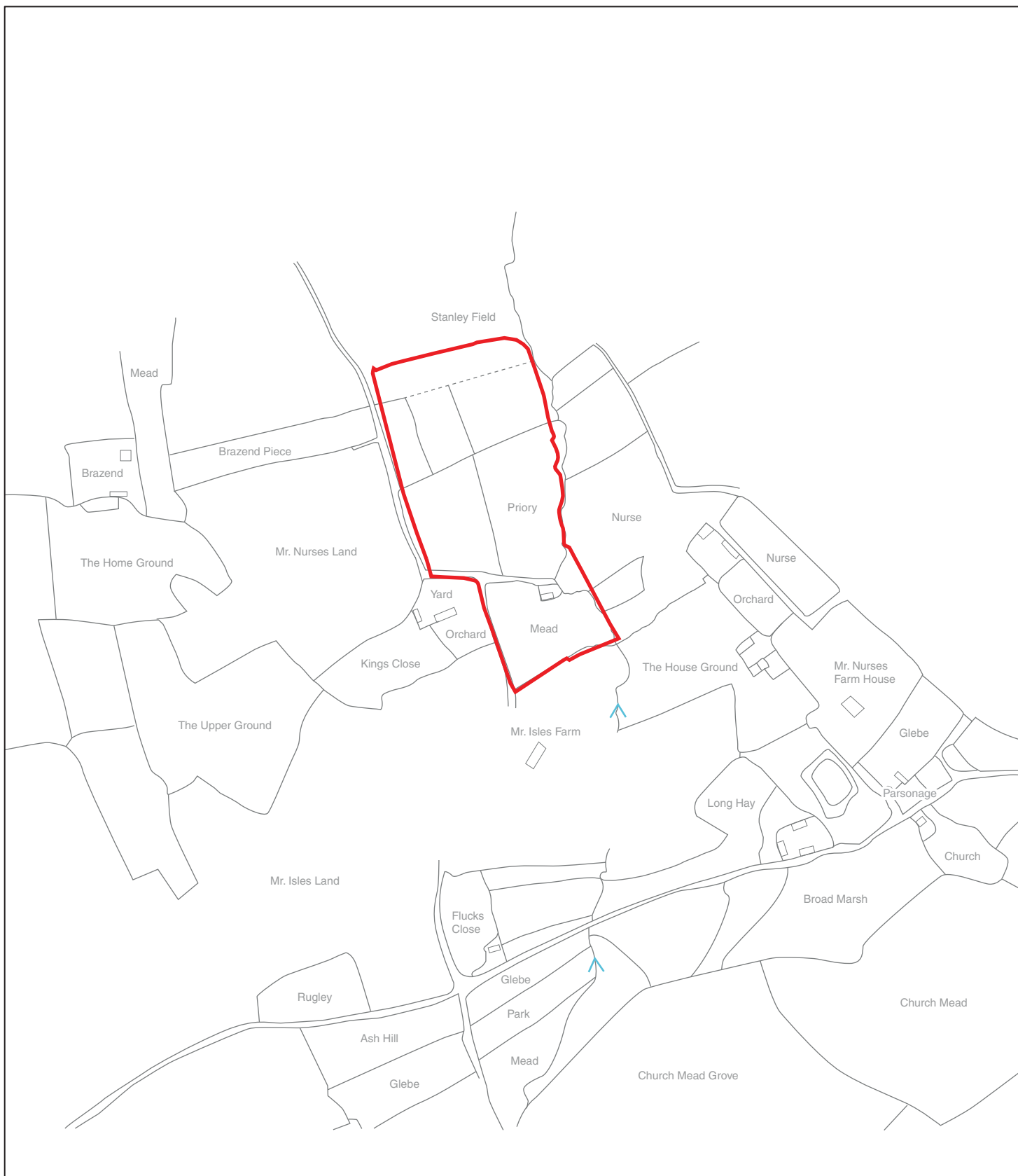
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PROJECT TITLE
Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Location of excavated areas with all archaeological features and geophysical anomalies

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR0591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	28/07/2022	2
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Site boundary



Direction of water course



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PROJECT TITLE

Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Tracing of Crowe's 1746 map of Leckhampton, with site location

0 1:6000 300m

Traced Crowe's historic mapping provided by Gloucester Archive. Reference: D303/P2 and Q/RIA/88

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. CR0591
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 29/11/2022
 APPROVED BY GW SCALE@A4 1:6000

FIGURE NO.

3



 Site boundary

0 1:3000 150m

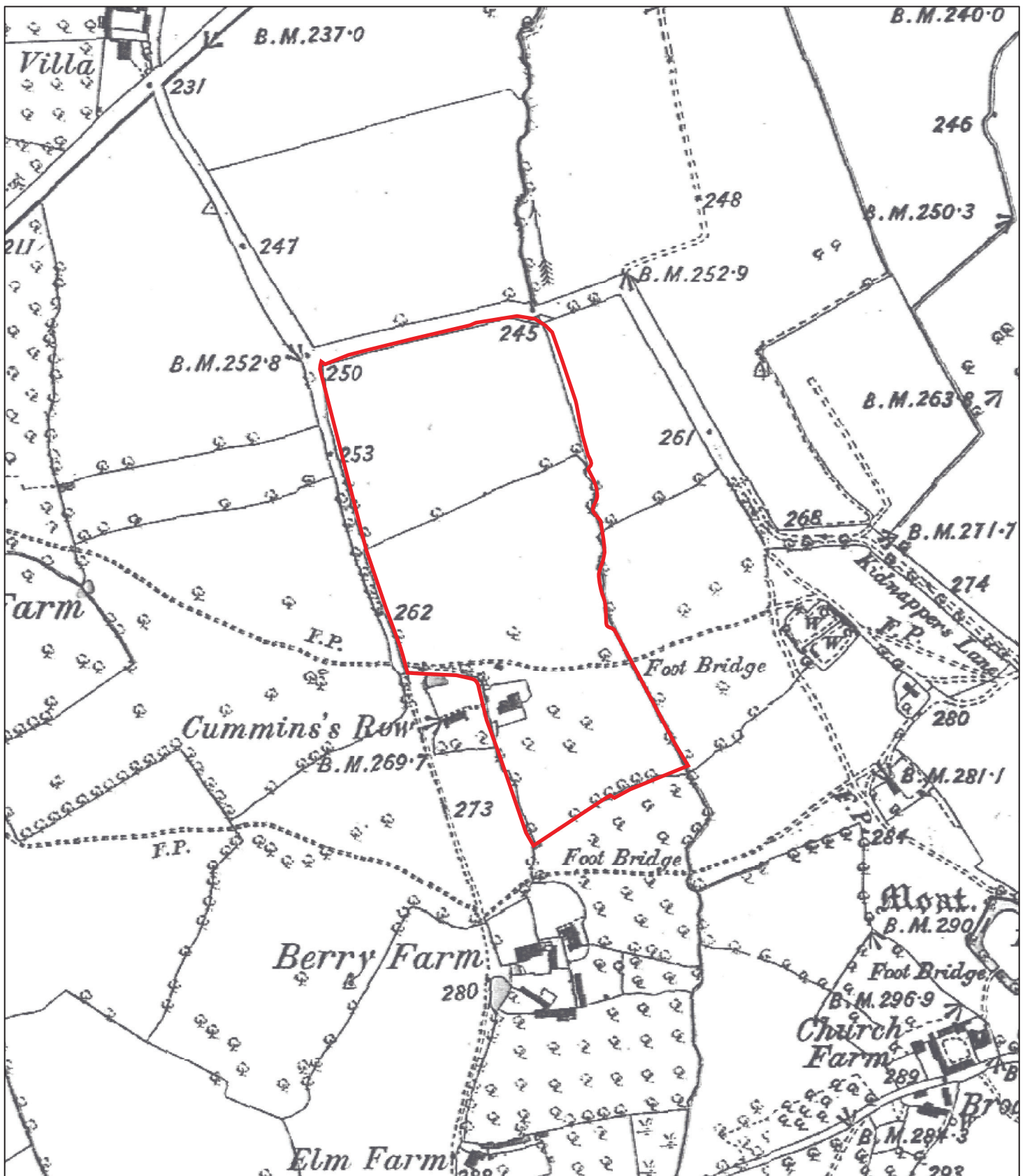
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Historic mapping provided by Gloucester Archive. Reference:
D2025/Box10/Bundle1 and P198/1/3/1/1

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PROJECT TITLE
Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
The Enclosure Map, dated 1778, and A Plan of the Parish of Leckhampton, dated 1835, with site location

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	29/11/2022	4
APPROVED BY	GW	SCALE@A3	1:3000	



 Site boundary



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PROJECT TITLE
 Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 First edition Ordnance Survey map, dated 1885, with site location

0 1:4000 200m

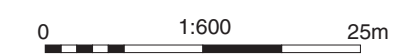
Historic Mapping © Landmark Information Group, purchased from www.promap.co.uk

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	29/11/2022	
APPROVED BY	GW	SCALE@A4	1:4000	5



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- OA 2019 evaluation trench
- Period 1 Late prehistoric/middle to Late Iron Age (excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 2.1 Late Iron Age/ Early Roman (excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 2.2 Early Roman (excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 2.3 Early Roman (excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 2.4 Early Roman (excavated/unexcavated)
- Other period/undated

Ⓐ ↕ Ⓐ Section location (see Fig. 7)



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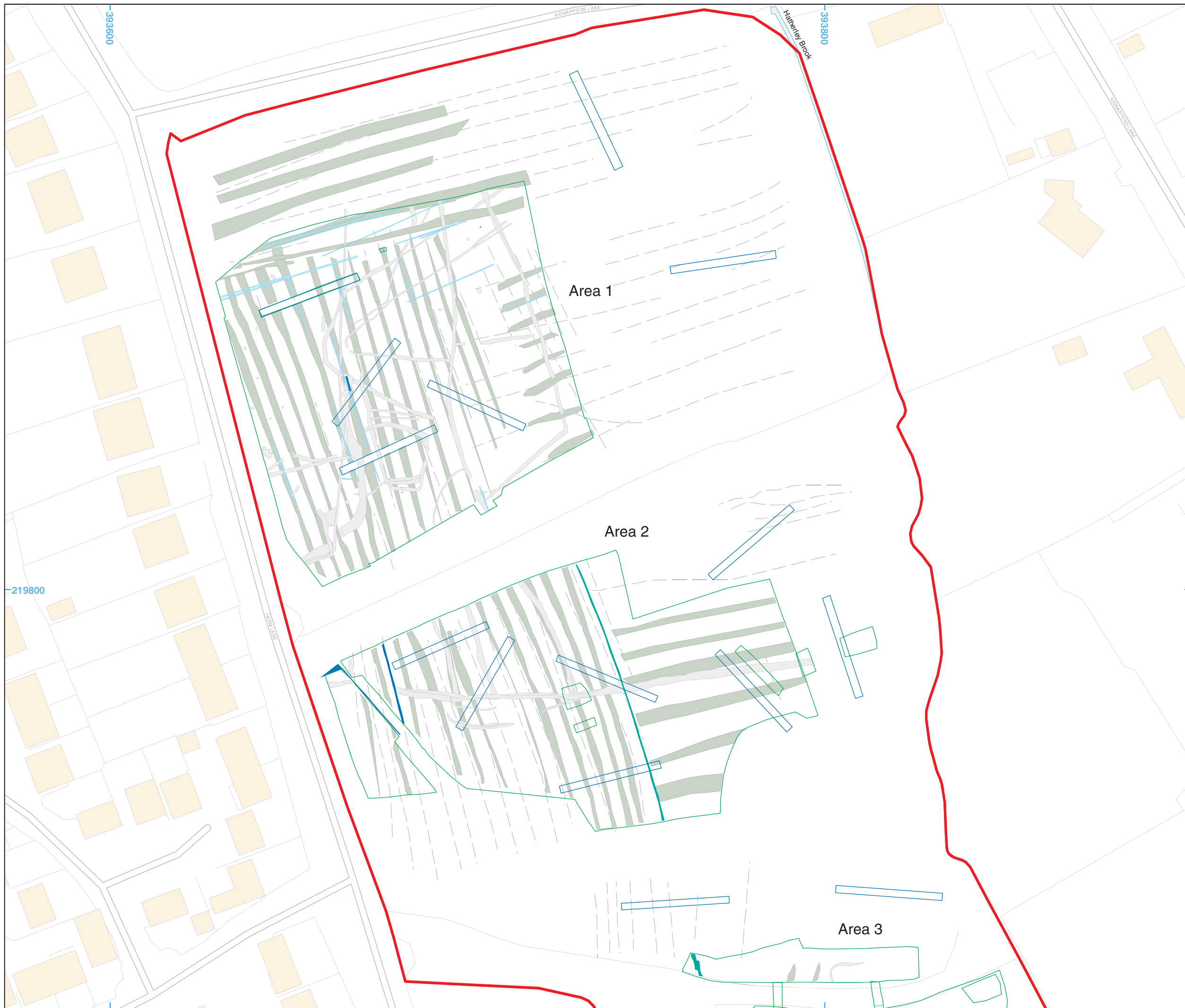
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PROJECT TITLE
 Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Areas 1 and 2: Period 1 and 2 features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KL	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0591	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DB	<small>DATE</small> 28/07/2022	6
<small>APPROVED BY</small> AM	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:600	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- OA 2019 evaluation trench
- Period 3/4 Furrow
- Period 4 Post-medieval
- Modern
- Other period/undated
- Field drain

Magnitude Surveys geophysical survey results

- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)



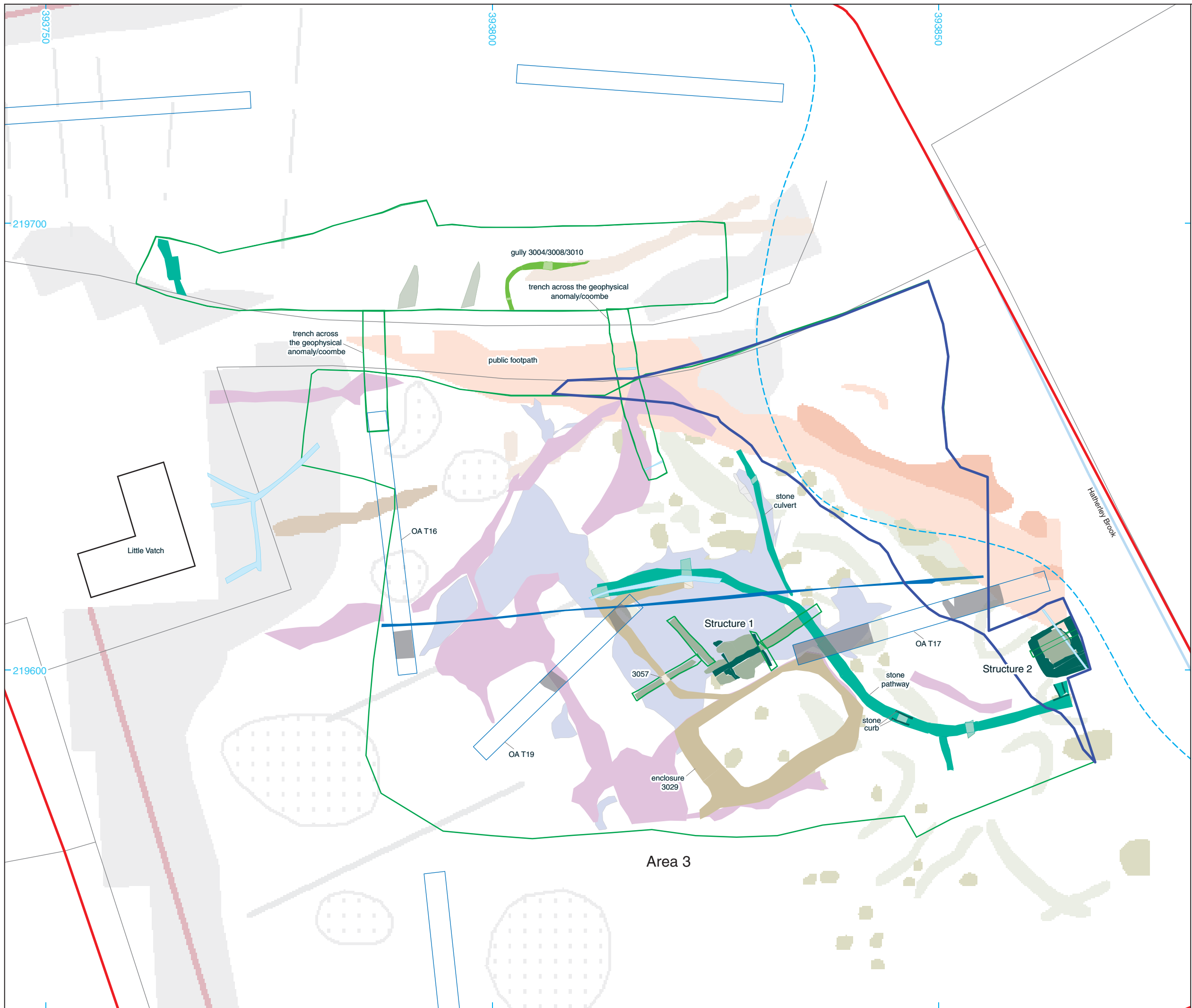
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Areas 1, 2 and 3: period 3/4 furrows and modern features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KL	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0591	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 7
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DB	<small>DATE</small> 28/07/2022	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> AM	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1000	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- OA 2019 evaluation trench
- OA 2019 archaeological feature
- 1778 course of Hatherley Brook
- Period 3 Medieval (excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 3/4 Furrow
- Period 4 Post-medieval (excavated/unexcavated)
- Period 4 Post-medieval structure
- Surface
- Undated
- Field drain
- Cut feature
- Gravel bands
- Humic waterbourne
- Area of observed alluvial deposits associated with Hatherley Brook

Magnitude Surveys geophysical survey results

- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong/Line)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Ferrous (Spread)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Service



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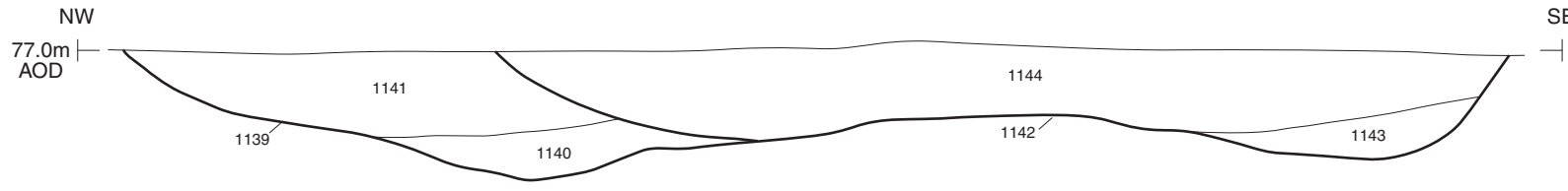
PROJECT TITLE
 Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Area 3: Period 4 features and natural deposits

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KL	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0591	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DB	<small>DATE</small> 29/07/2022	8
<small>APPROVED BY</small> AM	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:400	

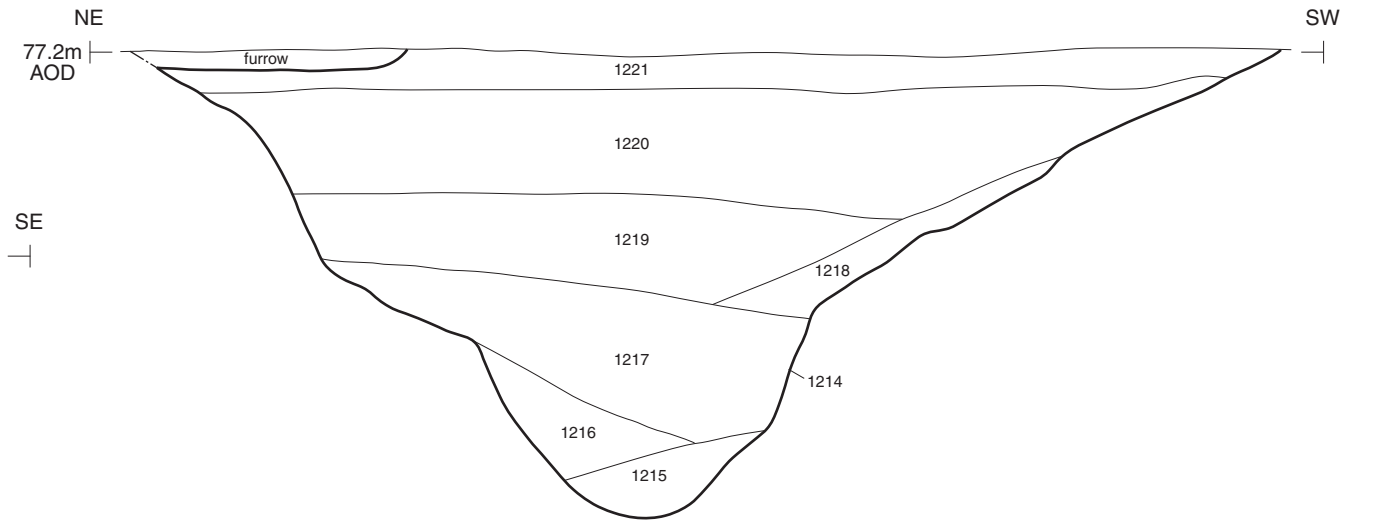
Area 1

Section AA



Area 1, pit group 1139

Section BB



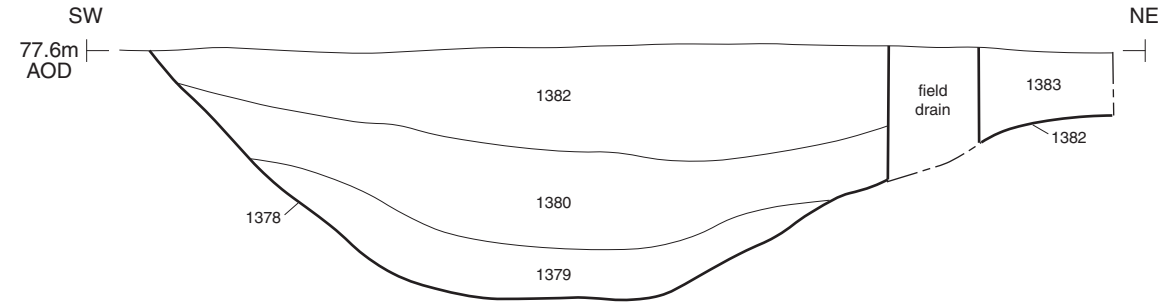
Area 1, ditch D

Section CC

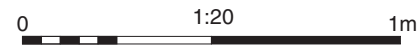


Area 1, ditch A

Section DD

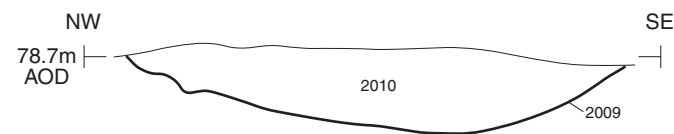


Area 1, ditch B



Area 2

Section EE



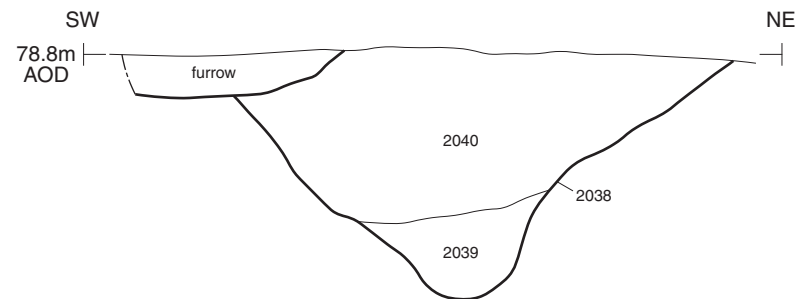
Area 2, pit 2009

Section FF



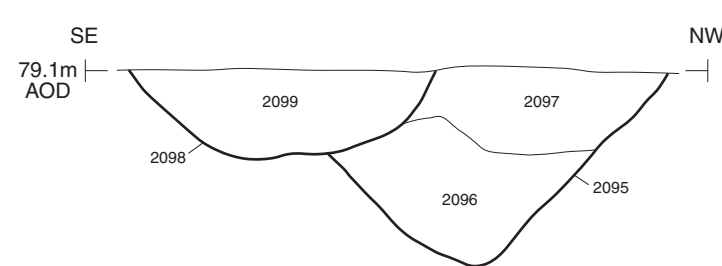
Area 2, pit 2011

Section GG

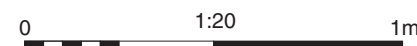


Area 2, ditch AA

Section HH



Area 2, ditch CC




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PROJECT TITLE
Cheltenham Secondary School, Farm Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Areas 1 and 2: selected sections

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR0591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	26/05/2022	9
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:20	



Area 1 pit group 1139, looking north (1m scale)



Area 1, ditch D northern terminus (cut 1351), looking south-west (1m scale)



Area 1, ditch D (cut 1214), looking south-east (1m scale)



Area 1, ditch B (cut 1378), looking south (0.5m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Area 1: photographs

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	CR0591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17/06/2022	
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	NA	10



Area 1, southern terminus of ditch B showing dump of limestone (1m scale)



Area 1, enclosure 1 ditches, looking east (1m scale)



Area 1, Severn Valley ware jar in enclosure 1



Area 1, pit 1119, looking north


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FIGURE TITLE
Area 1: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17/06/2022	
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	NA	11



Area 2 ongoing stripping along service corridor



Area 3 oblique view of west-facing section of excavated trench across a geophysical anomaly/natural coombe



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FIGURE TITLE

Areas 2 and 3: photographs

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 APPROVED BY AM SCALE@A4 n/a

FIGURE NO.

12



Area 3, pathway, looking north-west (1m scale)



Area 3, pathway showing curb, looking north (1m scale)



Area 3, hand cleaning structure 1 and associated ditch 3029 (1m scale)



Area 3, structure 1 and associated ditch 3029 (1m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Area 3: photographs

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Area 3, hand cleaning structure 2



Area 3, structure 2 (1m scales)



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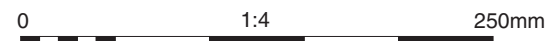
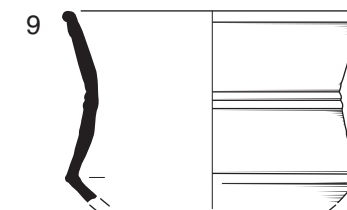
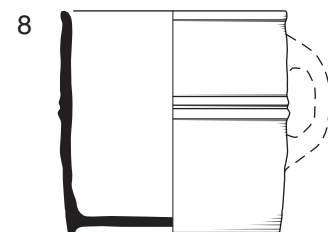
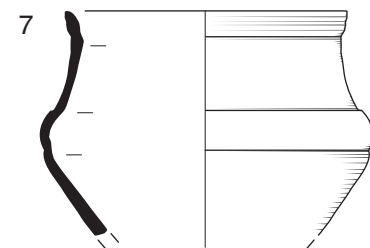
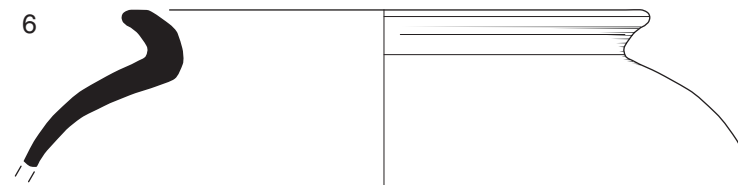
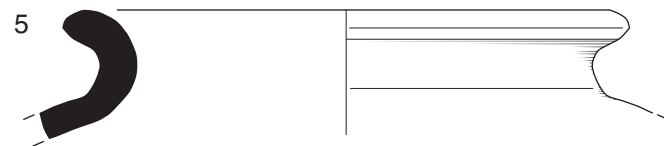
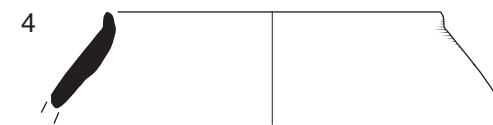
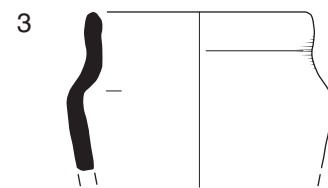
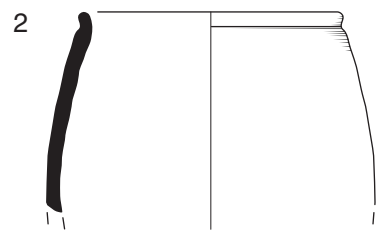
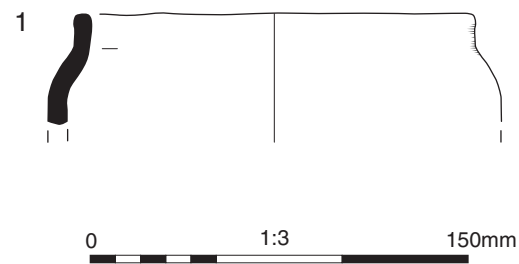
PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Area 3: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17/06/2022	14
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A4	n/a	

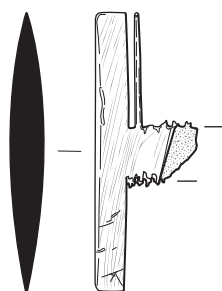



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Later prehistoric and Roman pottery

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	CR0591	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17/06/2022	15
APPROVED BY	AM	SCALE@A3	1:3 & 1:4	



0 1:1 50mm



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Bone Comb

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 17/06/2022
APPROVED BY CC SCALE@A4 1:1

FIGURE NO.

16



0 1:1 50mm



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Fossils finds

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APPROVED BY AB SCALE@A4 1:1

FIGURE NO.

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