Cotswold Archaeology

Land West of Silver Street
Midsomer Norton
Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Excavation

for:
Strategic Land
Partnerships

CA Project: CR0205
CA Report: CR0205_1

October 2022

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land West of Silver Street
Midsomer Norton
Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: CR0205
CA Report: CR0205_1

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	30 April 2021	Sara-Jayne Boughton and Jo Barker	Tom Brindle	Internal review	Edit	
B	28 June 2021	Jo Barker	Alistair Barclay	Internal review	QA	
C	18 Oct 2022	Jo Barker	Tom Brindle/Clare Randall	Internal review	Review of edits following QA	Alistair Barclay

Cirencester
Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t. 01285 771 022

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

t. 01908 564 660

Andover
Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t. 01264 347 630

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

t. 01449 900 120

e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project name:	Land west of Silver Street
Location:	Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset
NGR:	366267 153146
Type:	Excavation
Date:	16 September to 3 November 2019
Planning reference:	BANESC; ref: 18/02095/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Roman Baths Museum
Accession Number:	BATRM:2019.27
Site Code:	LWSS 19

Excavation on land to the west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton (centred at NGR: 366267 153146) identified activity dating from the prehistoric to modern periods. The main episodes of activity occurred in the Roman period (Periods 2.1–2.3) with the establishment of an enclosed farmstead during the middle of the 1st century AD. This was defined by an enclosure that had been remodelled several times over the course of the 2nd to 4th centuries. A small quantity of residual Middle to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from the site and, despite the absence of corresponding features, it could pertain to an earlier, perhaps more ephemeral phase of activity within the development site.

Domestic activity during the Roman period is represented by several post-built structures, accompanied by pottery, animal bone, metal artefacts, charred cereal remains and small-scale industrial waste. Animal carcass processing undertaken during the 2nd–3rd century AD (Period 2.2) was indicated by a small assemblage of partial or disarticulated remains of sheep/goat and cattle bone, with individual assemblages often containing the remains of multiple individuals. Crop-processing activities appear to have been undertaken away from site, but a small assemblage of cereal remains indicates the cultivation of spelt wheat and to a lesser extent emmer wheat and barley. Identified weed seeds suggest the exploitation of a range of environments, whilst access to hedgerows/scrub or woodland edge food sources was evidenced by fragments of hazelnut shell, sloe stone and elder seeds.

In the post-medieval period, the site formed part of two fields, as indicated by a field boundary identified during the excavation. This, and a well to the east of the boundary, correspond to features depicted on 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of Midsomer Norton. Large circular pits pertaining to trees depicted on the 1885 First Edition OS map were also identified in the excavation area and represent the latest episode of activity identified on the site.

A summary excavation report presenting the results described below will appear in Somerset Archaeology and Natural History journal.

The archive will be deposited with Roman Baths Museum.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Between September and November 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at the request of Strategic Land Partnerships on land west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset (centred at NGR: 366267 153146; Fig. 1).

1.2. Planning permission (ref: 18/02095/OUT) for a mixed residential and educational development of the site and associated works was granted by Bath & North East Somerset Council (BANESC), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (Conditions 27 and 28). On the advice of the Senior Archaeological Officer of South West Heritage Trust (SAO SWHT), a programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken on a 0.4ha area of land within the north-east corner of the development site. This was preceded by a geophysical survey (PCG 2017) and archaeological evaluation (CA 2018) from which the strategy of targeted excavation was recommended.

1.3. The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by BANESC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014a); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MORPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015b). It was monitored by Steve Membery of SWHT, including site visits on 27 September and 16 October 2019.

The site

1.4. The development site comprised a 5.5ha area of agricultural land on the south side of Midsomer Norton; a town situated close to the Mendip Hills in north-east Somerset and approximately 12km to the south-west of the city of Bath. Midsomer Norton lies in the valleys of the Wellow Brook and River Somer, the latter being situated approximately 690m to the west of the development site.

1.5. The 0.4ha excavation area was situated on the north-east side of the development site, immediately to the west of Silver Street (the B3355). Land within the excavation area lay at approximately 145m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), with ground levels gradually sloping down to reach 140m aOD at the north-western extent of the development site.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Langport Member and Blue Lias Formation (undifferentiated) — Mudstone and Limestone of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods (BGS 2022a). The natural geological substrate encountered on site was limestone brash intermixed with orange and yellow clays. This was capped by a free-draining loamy soil, which has been agriculturally productive since at least the post-medieval period.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The historical and archaeological background of the site was presented in detail in the Heritage Assessment prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (2017a). The potential for the development site to contain archaeological remains was suggested by its proximity to Roman Fosse Way and known Roman findspots in the vicinity (Fig. 1). This was subsequently confirmed through a programme of geophysical survey (PCG 2017) and archaeological trial trench evaluation (CA 2018) undertaken across the development site (Fig. 2). The following section presents a summary of these assessments, along with any publicly available information pertinent to the site.

Prehistoric

2.2. No evidence of prehistoric activity had been identified within the site itself (CA 2017a), but a small number of prehistoric artefacts have been recorded in the vicinity. These comprise a Late Bronze Age sword, recorded 300m to the north of the site (*ibid*.), and a small quantity of residual prehistoric flint, recovered from the fills of later features during an archaeological evaluation undertaken 100m to the south-east (CA 2014; HER 65728). Approximately 2km north-east of the site a scatter of worked flints was recorded at Thicket Mead Farm (HER 63492) and evidence for activity associated with Mesolithic settlement has been uncovered at Langley's Lane (HER 14280).

Roman

2.3. The development site was located around 4km south-west of the scheduled site of Roman Camerton (NHLE list entry no. 1013881/ HER 60750; Wedlake 1958); a small town situated on the course of the Fosse Way Roman road (Somerset HER 66999). The postulated route of the road, which linked Lincoln to Exeter via Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) and Ilchester (*Lindinis*), is believed to have followed the course of the current A367 (Fosse Way), situated 600m to the south-east of the development site (CA 2017a; Fig. 1). Other potential Roman settlement in the vicinity is suggested by Roman pottery found at Norton Down (Somerset HER 32151), 650m to the south-

east of the development site; at Killings Knap (Somerset HER 24990), 1.5km to the south; and at White Post, 450m to the south-east (Somerset HER 24991; CA 2017a).

Early medieval and medieval

2.4. There is no archaeological evidence for early medieval activity in Midsomer Norton but the Church of St. John the Baptist, situated 1km to the north of the development site, contains features of Norman date and suggests that a settlement was already established by the 11th century. The core of any medieval settlement was probably focused around the church, and as such, land within the development site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Midsomer Norton during this period (CA 2017a), as suggested by possible traces of ridge and furrow identified in Field 2 by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).

Post-medieval and modern

2.5. The coal resource in this part of Somerset was identified in the 1760s, although it is known to have been mined from at least the Roman period (Smith 2017, 234). The growth of coal mining led to the rapid growth of Midsomer Norton and its post-medieval and modern history of is dominated by the expansion and decline of this industry (CA 2017a).

2.6. The map of the Manor of Midsomer Norton, produced in 1789, shows the development site occupied by a single large field and by the 1840 Tithe Map it had been sub-divided into three smaller fields. The site had remained essentially unchanged on the 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map and on all subsequent OS maps.

Recent works

2.7. A geophysical survey of the development site (PCG 2017) identified a possible sub-rectangular enclosure in the north-eastern corner of the southern field (Field 1), positioned close to the course of Silver Street (Fig. 2). The interior of this enclosure contained a number of discrete and linear anomalies, possibly representing pits containing burnt material and other possible internal dividing ditches (PCG 2017). Archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site in 2018 confirmed the presence of the rectangular enclosure and finds of late 1st to 4th-century AD date were recovered from the corresponding enclosure ditches (CA 2018). Further ditches, which contained pottery of broad Roman date, were also uncovered and may indicate internal divisions within the enclosure, although they could equally relate to episodes

of remodelling. A small pit/posthole located within the enclosure also contained pottery of broad Roman date (CA 2018).

2.8. Linear anomalies, indicative of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, were identified in both the site's northern and southern fields (fields 1 and 2 respectively, Fig. 2), confirming that the development site formed part of the medieval field-system of Midsomer Norton. Post-medieval and modern activity was suggested by a number of large amorphous anomalies identified in Field 1, and in Field 2 in the north-eastern part of the site. Their shape and size suggest that they represent episodes of quarrying, although a number may be of geological origin.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:

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

3.2. The specific aims of the work were to:

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

3.3. Research aims identified from the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF; Grove & Croft 2012) include:

- Research Aim 10: Address lack of understanding of key transitional periods, in particular the 2nd–3rd centuries AD and Late Roman to Post-Roman period;
- Research Aim 29: Improve understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2019). The location of the excavation area was informed by the results of the archaeological trial-trench evaluation (CA 2018) and targeted the area of Roman activity identified in evaluation trenches 9, 10 and 11 (Fig. 2). A total of 0.45ha of the development site was subject to open area excavation.

4.2. The excavation area was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Fieldwork Survey Manual V.5* (CA 2017b). The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. This process identified a gas main running parallel to the road along the eastern edge of the development site and, with the agreement of the SAO of SWHT, a small portion of the north-eastern corner of the proposed excavation area was not excavated to accommodate a buffer zone. Constraints in the form of two groundwater monitoring stations were also avoided.

4.3. Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was conducted under archaeological supervision and the stripped surface was systematically scanned with a metal-detector. Machine excavation ceased when natural substrate was revealed. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual No. 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2017c).

4.4. Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and structural sequences, with particular emphasis placed upon gathering a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, including the recovery of samples suitable for radiocarbon dating where appropriate, and upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site.

4.5. The following sampling strategy was employed:

- All discrete features (postholes, pits) were sampled by hand excavation (average sample unlikely to exceed 50%) unless their common/repetitious nature suggested they were unlikely to yield significant new information.

- All linear features (ditches etc.) were sampled to a minimum maximum of 20%, although the exact sample percentage was determined by the quality and quantity of dating evidence recovered from the excavated sections.

4.6. Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual No. 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2012). Fifteen deposits were deemed suitable for environmental sampling (211 litres of soil) and were taken from all ditches, as well as six other features which were considered to have potential for characterising the activity. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual No. 3: Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995). Following completion of the fieldwork, all finds and records were archived in line with standard procedures (CIfA 2014b).

4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix N, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–15)

5.1. This section provides an overview of the excavation results; summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendices B–J. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendices K–M.

5.2. Artefactual dating evidence indicates that most of the archaeological activity on site dates to the Roman period and spans the 1st to 4th centuries. Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated six distinguishable phases of activity:

- Period 1: Prehistoric
- Period 2.1: Roman I (Mid 1st to 2nd century AD)
- Period 2.2: Roman II (2nd to 3rd century AD)
- Period 2.3: Roman III (3rd to 4th century AD)
- Period 3: Post-medieval
- Period 4: Modern

5.3. Some features, mainly isolated pits and postholes, yielded no datable material and could not be definitively assigned a phase based on stratigraphy or spot-dating

evidence. Where possible, such features have been phased through spatial association with features of known date.

5.4. The identified archaeology (Figs 2 and 3) correlated well with the results of the preceding evaluation and geophysical survey; the principal ditches corresponded most closely with the linear anomalies identified in the geophysics. However, many of the discrete pits and postholes from all periods uncovered during the excavation were not identified during the previous works.

Natural geology

5.5. The natural geological substrate, 10002, was identified at an average depth of 0.3m below ground level. It comprised compact limestone brash intermixed with yellow and orange clays, with a large concentrated patch of mid brown-orange silt-clay within the north-eastern corner of site. Across the excavation area the natural substrate was covered by a mid-orange brown clay silt subsoil (10001) up to 0.15m thick and mixed with occasional fragments of limestone. This was in turn sealed by dark-grey brown clay silt topsoil (10000) up to 0.15m thick.

Period 1: Prehistoric

5.6. The earliest activity within the excavation area was indicated by residual worked flints of Mesolithic and Mesolithic/early Neolithic date recovered from Roman and post-medieval features. Fifty-eight sherds of broadly dated later Middle Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was also recovered from the Period 2.1–2.3 Roman features and could imply an earlier origin to the farmstead. However, the bulk of the finds assemblage from the site supported a mid 1st century to Late Roman date for the farmstead and no features could be confidently assigned to an earlier phase of activity.

Period 2.1: Roman I (mid 1st to 2nd century AD) (Figs 4–6)

5.7. The earliest substantial evidence for activity occurred around the mid 1st to 2nd century AD and comprised a sub-rectangular enclosure (1.1). This enclosure was almost fully exposed within the excavation area and corresponded to several linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 3). The interior of the enclosure was found to contain evidence for post-built structures (1.2 and 1.3; Fig. 4), pits and postholes. A four-post structure (1.4), pit (10055) and ditch (B) were also located outside of Enclosure 1.1 to the north-east, suggesting that further contemporary activity may have existed beyond the excavation area to the north.

5.8. A small assemblage of Roman pottery (35 sherds, 0.25kg) and animal bone (65 fragments, 0.63kg) was recovered from the pits and ditches and coupled with a dearth of charred plant remains could suggest that it was not intensively occupied. This is not consistent with the evidence for two possible structures, however, and could suggest that the dearth of artefacts and ecofacts reflected a short duration of use.

5.9. The assignment of features to Period 2.1 is predominantly based on their stratigraphic relationships with Period 2.2 features; the phase is tentatively assigned a broad mid-1st to 2nd-century date based on the presence of several sherds of north Wiltshire Savernake ware and central Gaulish samian, both of which fit with an Early Roman date. The bulk of the pottery assemblage comprised locally manufactured coarsewares that can only provide a broad Roman date, and, for that reason, it has not been possible to refine the dating any further. Unenclosed activity was assigned to Period 2.1 based on its proximity to Enclosure 1.1, but the different alignment of Ditch B suggests that it may represent a slightly earlier episode of activity. A small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (17 sherds, 0.08kg) was also recovered from Period 2.1 features and is considered to be residual.

Enclosure 1.1

5.10. Enclosure 1.1 (Fig. 4) was broadly north-east to south-west aligned and 35m by 30m in extent. It was defined on four sides by Ditch E, which was 0.4–0.9m wide and 0.3–0.4m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 5). Part of the eastern boundary had been re-dug at least once on the same course and alignment. An entrance was indicated by a 3m wide gap in the centre of the eastern boundary: other gaps are the product of truncation by subsequent phases of Roman activity.

5.11. Three lengths of ditch (G, F and L) were located parallel to the north, south and east boundaries in the interior of Enclosure 1.1. The gap between Ditches G and F aligned with the entrance found in Ditch E. The ditches were similar in width (0.5–1m) to enclosure Ditch E but were generally shallower (0.1m to 0.4m deep) with concave profiles. Similar ditches were noticeably absent from the west side of the enclosure and it is possible that Ditches G, F and L were associated with an enhancement of the main access. The narrow gap (1–1.8m wide) between the enclosure boundary and Ditches G, F and L is not considered likely to represent a routeway. A posthole

(10153) was situated on the south side of Ditch F next to its western terminus but its function is unclear.

5.12. Enclosure Ditches E, F, G and L predominantly contained a single, naturally derived fill of mid grey-brown silty clay, mixed with occasional fragments of limestone and flecks of charcoal. Nine sherds (0.08kg) of broadly dated Roman pottery and 18 fragments of animal bone (0.2kg) were recovered from them, as well as thirteen residual sherds (0.06kg) of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery.

5.13. Contemporary internal activity comprised of two possible post-built structures (1.2 and 1.3) and clustered and dispersed pits and postholes (Fig. 4). Four pits (10390, 10392, 10419 and 10421) and a posthole (10417) formed a cluster to the south-east of Structure 1.2, whilst two pits (10188 and 10218) were positioned on the north and south sides of 1.2 (Fig. 4; inset 1). The pits were similar in size (0.7–0.9m in diameter) and depth (0.2–0.4m deep) but varied in profile from concave to U-shaped.

5.14. A single fill of mid to dark orange-brown or grey-brown silty clay was identified in the majority of the pits and this was mixed with charcoal, and a small assemblage of animal bone (seven fragments, 0.07kg), fragments of fired clay and a sherd of pottery, suggesting that they had been backfilled with domestic debris.

Post-built Structures 1.2 and 1.3

5.15. Two structures were suggested by discrete clusters of postholes and post-pits (1.2 and 1.3) situated in the centre and on the east side of Enclosure 1.1 (Fig. 4). The largest Structure 1.2 was suggested by a broadly rectangular arrangement of ten postholes and three pits that defined an area 6m by 5m. It is possible that not all of the pits represent structural elements but Pit 10212/10214 contained a post-pipe filled with fragments of limestone that had the appearance of post-packing (Fig. 6).

5.16. The layout of Structure 1.3 was less clear, but the grouping of the five postholes could represent the location of a second building, approximately 5m by 2m in size (Fig. 4).

5.17. The postholes defining both structures were typically 0.3–0.5m in diameter and 0.1–0.2m deep and often had U-shaped profiles. The possible post-pit was 1m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. Postholes defining Structure 1.3 were predominantly under 0.1m deep and it is likely that further associated postholes have been lost to truncation.

Unenclosed activity

5.18. An area of unenclosed activity lay immediately to the north-east of Enclosure 1.1 and was represented by Ditch B, post-built Structure 1.4 and a pit (10055).

5.19. Ditch B (Fig. 4) extended on a north-east alignment from the corner of Enclosure 1.1 for approximately 12m. It was 0.5–0.6m wide and 0.1m deep and had a moderately sloping, concave profile. Its single fill contained a sherd of locally manufactured pottery broadly dated to the Roman period. Pit 10055 (0.6m in diameter and 0.1m deep) was located to the north of Ditch B and is of unknown function.

5.20. Possible post-built Structure 1.4 was situated at the north-east end of Ditch B and was defined by three postholes that potentially enclosed a rectangular area 2.8m by 2.1m in extent. The postholes contained single, sterile fills.

Period 2.2: Roman II (2nd to 3rd century AD) (Figs 7–9)

5.21. Enclosure 1.1 (Period 2.1) was subsequently replaced by new rectangular Enclosure 2.1, established in broadly the same location but on a slightly different alignment. It is feasible, however, that elements of Enclosure 1.1, such as post-built Structures 1.2 and 1.3 and some of the ditched boundaries, continued to be utilised. A new sub-enclosure (2.4) was established to the north-east of the Enclosure 2.1, in the same location as the Period 2.1 unenclosed activity. Enclosure 2.1 had been identified within the previous geophysical survey (PCG 2017; Fig. 2) and was known to lie entirely within the excavation area.

5.22. The pottery (562 sherds, 6.08kg) and animal bone (556 fragments, 6.05kg) assemblages from Period 2.2 features were relatively large compared with those from Period 2.1, suggesting that change to the enclosure layout was accompanied by an increase in domestic activity. Increased domestic activity may also be reflected by assemblages of crop-processing waste and butchered sheep remains dating from this phase.

5.23. Period 2.2 activity has been broadly dated to the 2nd–3rd century AD by pottery recovered from ditches and pits, as well as a brooch of approximately 2nd century date from the main enclosure Ditch H (Fig. 18, no. 4). Much of the pottery assemblage comprised locally manufactured generic Roman greywares but 2nd century and 2nd to 4th-century vessel forms in Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware were also

present (76 sherds, 0.63kg), as well as similarly dated Savernake vessel forms and central Gaulish samian.

Enclosure 2.1

5.24. Enclosure 2.1 was rectangular and north-east to south-west aligned. It was defined by a continuous ditch (H) on all four sides, which enclosed an area of 41m by 35m (Fig. 7). Ditch H was 1.9–2.6m wide and had been dug into the solid limestone geology to a depth of 1–1.5m deep. It had steep sloping, stepped sides and a narrow, flat base. The ditch had been re-dug at least once on the same course and alignment as a slightly narrower (0.8–1.9m) and shallower (0.8–0.9) ditch, but still with steep sloping to near vertical sloping sides and a concave base. No entrance was identified, but a 10m wide break in the recut ditch could represent the later insertion of a west-facing access point.

5.25. Ditch H contained up to four fills of mid yellow or grey-brown silty clay derived from both natural silting and deliberate backfilling, along with some isolated charcoal-rich backfill deposits (Fig. 8). Significant quantities of limestone fragments were identified in the ditch, suggesting that when the ditch was initially dug, the excavated natural limestone was piled on the sides, perhaps to form a bank (Fig. 8).

5.26. A total of 396 (4.02kg) sherds of broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered from its fills, as well as six residual sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Animal bone (121 fragments, 2.15kg), including an associated group of cattle cervical and thoracic vertebrae and ribs of an adult animal (see Holmes, Appendix K; ABG 1, Fig. 7); fired clay (ten fragments) and metal artefacts were also recovered. Metal artefacts included a Mid to Late 1st century AD iron brooch (Ra. 2, Fig. 18, No. 1) and 2nd century AD Colchester derivative copper-alloy brooch (Ra. 115; Fig. 18, No. 4), as well as a third brooch fragment, probably from a penannular brooch (Ra. 101; Fig. 18, No. 8). An exceptionally large charred plant assemblage (sample 19; Fig. 7), comprised mostly of cereal remains, was identified in the north-eastern boundary ditch of Enclosure 2.1. The assemblage was dominated by chaff elements of hulled wheat, predominantly spelt, and is likely to represent a dump of late-stage crop-processing waste from the de-husking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain (see Wyles, Appendix L). The presence of a range of weed seeds and rootlet fragments implies that the cereal grain was poorly sorted prior to storage (Wyles,

Appendix L). Other charred material present in this assemblage comprised sloe stone and hazelnut shell.

5.27. The interior of the enclosure was partitioned towards its north-west side by two truncated lengths of a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (N). It was 12m long and up to 0.4m wide with gently sloping sides and wide, almost flat base (0.1m deep). The ditch had been partially re-dug once on the south-east side, on the same course and alignment for a distance of 2.5m. Ditch N contained a single fill of mid red or grey-brown silty clay, from which four sherds (0.02kg) of Roman pottery and two fragments of animal bone were recovered.

5.28. Other activity in the interior of Enclosure 2.1 comprised clustered and dispersed pits and postholes (2.2 and 2.3) that were situated immediately to the south and east of Ditch N and in the north-east corner of the enclosure.

Pits and postholes

5.29. Twelve pits and five postholes formed two clusters in the interior of Enclosure 2.1 and an isolated pit (10415) was identified on the south-east side of the enclosure. Many of these features contained Roman pottery (91 sherds, 1.46kg), including Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware, and one pit (10174) contained a fragment of broadly dated Roman pale green glass. Those features without dating were phased based on their spatial proximity to those dated by artefacts.

5.30. Cluster 2.3 was situated immediately to the south-east of Ditch N and comprised nine pits (10184, 10180, 10178, 10427, 10438, 10433, 10427, 10388 and 10450) and three postholes (10182, 10440 and 10442). They were spread across an area approximately 17m by 8m in extent with Pits 10176, 10388 and 10450 defining the north-east and south-west extent of the cluster. The pits were generally circular in shape (0.5–1m in diameter), with steep sloping concave or U-shaped profiles, 0.1–0.3m deep. Pit 10178 was oval (1.6m long and 0.8m wide) and had an irregular profile, 0.1m deep. Postholes were smaller in diameter (0.2–0.3m), but generally similar in depth (0.1m deep) to the pits.

5.31. Four pits in cluster 2.3 contained interesting assemblages of sheep/goat bones in that they comprised partial skeletons or disarticulated remains, often displaying evidence of butchery (Fig. 7, inset 1). Partial skeletons of a sub-adult and young adult sheep were recovered from Pits 10438 (ABG2; Fig. 7) and 10427 (ABG3; Fig. 7),

respectively. Those in Pit 10438 comprised vertebrae, one first phalanx and fore and hind limbs. Butchery marks to the first cervical vertebrae suggest that the animal's head had been removed; this was not present amongst the assemblage. Disarticulated remains of the lower legs and feet of at least four sheep/goat were found in oval Pit 10178, whilst sheep/goat remains recovered from Pit 10388 were dominated by fore and hind limb bones (see Holmes, Appendix K).

5.32. Cluster 2.2 was situated in the north-east corner of Enclosure 2.1, 8m to the east of cluster 2.3. It comprised three pits (10169, 10174 and 10412) and two postholes (10172 and 10255) that were spread across an area 10m by 4m in extent. The pits were generally smaller (0.7–0.8m in diameter) than those defining cluster 2.3 but similar in depth (0.1–0.4m) with steep sloping sides and flat bases. Postholes 10172 and 10255 were 0.4–0.5m in diameter and 0.2–0.3m deep with concave or U-shaped profiles.

Outer Ditches I, J, K and M

5.33. A segmented outer boundary, represented by Ditches I, J, K and M, was situated on the north, east and west sides of Enclosure 2.1; positioned between 2.5m and 11m from Ditch H (Fig. 7). The boundary was generally narrower (0.8–1.4m wide) and shallower (0.2–0.5m deep) than Ditch H and had moderate to steep sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill with no evidence for an adjacent bank.

5.34. Forty-one sherds (0.3kg) of broadly dated Roman pottery were recovered from the outer boundary ditch, as well as animal bone (31 fragments, 0.2kg), a fragment of possible roofing stone, one iron nail and two fragments of mid 1st to 3rd century Roman vessel glass. Three flint flakes and one flint blade were also recovered and are considered to be residual.

Sub-enclosure 2.4

5.35. A broadly north-west to south-east aligned enclosure was situated 5m to the north-east of Enclosure 2.1 (Fig. 7). It comprised three ditches (A, D and outer Ditch J) that defined an area of approximately 16m by 7m. No boundary was identified on the south-east side, but it may have been open at this end and provided access into the interior. The slight curvature of the north-east boundary Ditch A could also imply that a further entrance existed in the north-west corner of the sub-enclosure.

5.36. The ditches were 0.7–0.8m wide and 0.1–0.2m deep with gradual to moderate sloping concave profiles. They generally contained sterile single fills of mid grey or yellow-brown silty clay; only a single sherd of Roman pottery and 16 fragments (0.78kg) of animal bone were recovered.

5.37. The interior of Sub-enclosure 2.4 was partitioned on the west side by Ditch C (0.4m wide and 0.1m deep) that was at least 4m long but was truncated at both ends. Four pits and a posthole were situated to the north and south-east side of it. One pit had been partially truncated by the north-east boundary (A) but it is deemed to be broadly contemporary.

5.38. An oval pit was situated immediately to the north of Enclosure 2.1 and is likely to represent contemporary activity. It was 1.7m long, 0.8m wide and 1.1m deep and contained three sherds of pottery (0.02kg), including a sherd of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware.

Internal pits

5.39. The pits varied in size (0.6–1.4m in diameter) and depth (0.2–0.5m deep) and had steep to near vertical sides and flat or concave bases (Fig. 9). The pits contained one to two fills of mid grey or yellow brown clay silt, mixed with a small quantity of Roman pottery (24 sherds, 0.24kg) and animal bone (two fragments, 0.02kg). The deliberate backfill of Pits 10076 and 10050 was indicated by a large quantity of limestone fragments. A cruciform plate brooch of possible 1st – 2nd century date (Ra. 100; Fig. 18, No. 7) was recovered from one of the smaller pits (10016; Fig. 7).

5.40. The discovery of thick flakes of hammerscale, 46g of ironworking slag, vitrified clay lining and 58g of coal in Pit 10016 were of interest. These remains are indicative of small-scale blacksmithing probably undertaken at a subsistence level as and when needed. The presence of hammerscale indicates that it was undertaken in the vicinity of Sub-enclosure 2.4.

Period 2.3: Roman III (3rd - 4th Century AD) (Figs 10–12)

5.41. Modifications to the layout of Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1 occurred in the later Roman period with the establishment of a new sub-rectangular enclosure (3.1). It was dug across the interior of Enclosure 2.1 but this does not necessarily represent its abandonment. The new enclosure utilised the existing Period 2.2 boundary alignments and the associated boundaries had also been dug along the course of

Ditch H defining Enclosure 2.1 (Fig. 10). It is of particular interest that some of the Period 2.1 boundary ditches appear to have been still visible and had been incorporated into the layout of Period 2.3 Enclosure 3.1.

5.42. This episode of activity has been dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries on the basis of diagnostic forms of Southeast Dorset black-burnished ware pottery, in particular Type 3 jars with everted rims recovered from the ditch defining Enclosure 3.1, although the assemblage continued to be dominated by locally manufactured greywares.

5.43. Period 2.3 was characterised by a smaller assemblage of pottery (405 sherds, 4kg) and animal bone (376 fragments, 3.58kg) and a decrease in the number of features compared to Period 2.2. It is possible, however, that some of the pits and postholes assigned to Period 2.2 may have been contemporary with Period 2.3, but the high frequency of broadly dated Roman wares has limited the opportunity to refine the date of many of the discrete features.

Enclosure 3.1

5.44. Most of Enclosure 3.1 was exposed within the excavation area. It was broadly north-east to south-west aligned and defined on four sides by Ditch Q, which enclosed an area of 42m by 33m. The enclosure ditches were generally 1–1.3 wide and 0.3–0.4m deep with steep sloping concave profiles (Fig. 11). The boundaries defining the north-west corner, however, were much steeper in profile and were over 0.7m deep (Fig. 12). The eastern boundary ditch had been re-dug once on the same course and alignment. An entrance into the enclosure was indicated by an 8m wide gap on the east side of the northern boundary.

5.45. Enclosure Ditch Q contained up to three fills of mid to dark grey-brown silty clay, mixed with charcoal flecks and frequent fragments of limestone. Roman pottery (362 sherds, 3.5kg), animal bone (71 fragments, 0.7kg), fired clay and a possible roofing stone was also recovered from these fill deposits. Other datable artefacts from Ditch Q comprised two later 3rd century coins (Ras 1 and 113) and a copper-alloy buckle plate (Ra. 112; Fig. 18, Nos 9) of possible 4th-5th century date. A fragment of a reaping hook was recovered from the ditch terminus defining the enclosure entrance (Fig. 18, No. 11).

5.46. Internal activity was restricted to Pit 10102 and Ditch P that contained small assemblages of pottery (14 sherds, 0.08kg) comprising mainly sherds of broad

Roman date. It is also feasible that partitions and structures from Period 2.1 and 2.2 could have been incorporated into the new enclosure layout. Ditch P was situated on the north-west side of the enclosure and was at least 15m long. It had a V-shaped profile and was 0.2–0.4m wide. It could represent a sub-division but its shallow depth (0.1m deep) suggests that it might have supported a fenceline or been quickly replaced by a hedge.

Stone deposit 10031

5.47. A deposit (10031) comprising large fragments of limestone mixed with grey-brown clay silt (0.2m deep) overlay the northern boundary of Enclosure 3.1 and extended northwards beyond the excavation area (Fig. 10). It measured approximately 12m wide and at least 19m long. A small assemblage of pottery (23 sherds, 0.38kg) and animal bone (27 fragments, 2.8kg), including the disarticulated remains of a robust elderly sheep (ABG4), was recovered from this surface. The disarticulated human remains of a neonate, comprising of just the legs, was also identified on the east side of the layer (Fig. 10). The nature of this deposit is unclear but it could represent demolition material from a structure potentially situated on the north-east side of Enclosure 3.1; the neonate remains and deposits of sheep/goat bones potentially representing placed deposits associated with the building.

Period 3: Post-medieval (Figs 13 to 15)

5.48. Post-medieval activity was represented by Pit 10086, Well 10097 and Ditch S that bisected the excavation area east to west. Dating was based on stratigraphic relationships with Periods 2.1–2.3 Roman features and the recovery of a small assemblage of 18th to 19th century artefacts. Ditch S and Well 10101 were also depicted on 19th century maps.

Ditch S

5.49. Ditch S was broadly north-south aligned and represents a break from the former Roman (Period 2.1–2.3) boundary alignments. It was at least 60m long and extended beyond the area of excavation to the north and south. Ditch S was 0.8–1m wide and 0.3m deep with asymmetrical sides and a flat base. It contained a single silting fill from which two sherds of Middle to Late 18th century pottery was recovered, as well as a single residual sherd of Roman pottery and one iron nail.

5.50. The ditch first appeared on the 1840s Tithe Map of North Somerset as a boundary defining two fields. It was still depicted on the 1885 First Edition OS map but by 1965 it had been removed to create one large field.

Well 10097

5.51. Well 10097 (Fig. 14) was situated approximately 4m to the east of Ditch S, close to the northern boundary of the excavation area. It comprised a circular construction cut (10097) with a diameter of 1.3m and a central shaft (around 0.7m in diameter) lined with dressed limestone blocks and unworked fragments of limestone brash.

5.52. The well shaft was hand excavated to a depth of 1.4m, at which point rubble backfill was observed (10137). Above this level it had been backfilled with green-grey clay, followed by deposits of mid to dark red or grey brown silty clay. A fragment of post-medieval green window glass was recovered from the clay fill (10100) and a halfpenny (Ra. 105) of 18th or earlier 19th century was found in amongst the stone lining.

5.53. A well corresponding with the location of 10101 was first depicted on the 1885 First Edition OS map but had disappeared by the 1943 OS edition (NLS 2022, Somerset map sheet XXIX.NW).

Possible Well 10086

5.54. A circular pit (10086) was located approximately 3m to the south of Well 10097 and shared similar vertically sloping, straight sides. The pit was slightly larger in diameter (1.8m) and was at least 1.6m deep; it was not excavated to its full depth due to a high-water table. Unlike Well 10097, Pit 10086 had been dug into the underlying limestone geology but had solid sides as a result and may represent a second well (Fig. 15).

5.55. The pit was found to be lined (10087) with a 0.01m thick layer of mid grey-brown clay silt which contained ten residual sherds of 2nd and 4th century pottery and a flint flake. Overlying this was two deposits of compacted light-white grey chalk (10088 and 10089) that contained three sherds of middle to late 18th century pottery, as well as two sherds of residual Roman pottery and one fragment of animal bone. Both deposits were heavily disturbed by animal burrowing. During excavation deposit 10089 was found to be slumped against the northern side and suggests it was dumped into the possible well after it had gone out of use.

5.56. The final infilling of the possible well (10090, 10091 and 10092) comprised a mid-red to -grey-brown silty clay that contained fragments of limestone, a fragment of post-medieval roof tile and further residual Roman pottery.

Period 4: Modern (Fig. 13)

5.57. A broadly north to south alignment of six large pits (5m to 6.5m in diameter) were observed in the middle of the excavation area. They were stratigraphically the latest features in the excavation area and three had been dug into Period 2.2 post-medieval Ditch S.

5.58. The pits had been backfilled with mid grey-brown silty clay that was mixed with modern bailing twine and plastic objects. Roman and post-medieval pottery was also identified in the pits but are deemed to be residual. Four registered artefacts were also recovered from the surface of two pits (10275 and 10279), which consisted of two 2nd century copper-alloy brooches (Ras 107 (Fig. 18, No. 3) and 108), the arm of a Roman copper-alloy tweezer (Ra. 109) and a fragment of copper-alloy (Ra. 110).

5.59. Three of the pits correspond to a row of trees depicted on the 1885 First Edition OS map and it is considered likely that all six pits represent the location of tree bole holes backfilled in the modern period.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details of materials analysed for publication reporting are to be found in Appendices B to J.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late Prehistoric	10	81
	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	46	242
	Roman	1045	10,597
	Post-medieval/modern	3	78
	Total	*1104*	*10,998*
Lithics	-	34	191
Coins/tokens	-	4	-
Metalwork	Cu alloy objects	15	-
	Fe objects	17	-
	Lead/lead alloy	21	-
Fired clay	-	14	79.8
Glass	Vessel glass fragments	3	17
Worked stone	Roofing tile	5	128
CBM		1	31
Industrial debris	Hammerscale flakes	-	9.4
	Non-diagnostic ironworking slag	-	120.2
	Vitrified ceramic lining	-	37.6
	Coal	-	68.6

6.2. The excavation area produced a small but varied assemblage of artefacts that included pottery, lithics, metal objects and industrial debris. The finds were dominated by pottery with a relatively large Roman component and smaller assemblages dated to the prehistoric, Mid to Late Iron Age and post-medieval periods. The date range of the Roman pottery is consistent with continued occupation of the farmstead throughout this period. It predominantly consisted of broadly dated local wares but also contained more closely dated regional and continental pottery, such as examples of South East Dorset Black-burnished ware and east Gaulish samian. This dating was broadly supported by a number of diagnostic Roman brooches, coins and a belt buckle, most of which was recovered from features associated with the Roman farmstead.

Pottery

6.3. A total of 1104 sherds (10998g) was recovered from the site, the bulk of which is Roman, with 56 sherds of prehistoric and three sherds of 17th to 18th century pottery. Broadly dated prehistoric and Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered as residual finds in Roman features.

6.4. The majority of the prehistoric pottery is in handmade fabrics featuring calcite, limestone, grog or shell/limestone as the primary inclusion. Identifiable forms include a shouldered jar with a bead rim and a jar or bowl with a curving rim and are of likely middle/late Iron Age to the 1st century AD date.

6.5. The Roman pottery totals 1045 sherds and is mostly composed of coarse ware fabrics, probably of relatively local manufacture—several kilns are known from Shepton Mallet (Scarth 1865-6). Also well represented is South East Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1), which was manufactured in the area around Poole harbour and typically dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries when found outside Dorset. The other regional import is Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT), manufactured in north Wiltshire. Continental imports form 0.7% of the assemblage by sherd count and are restricted to sherds of east and central Gaulish samian ware.

6.6. Jars are the most prevalent form (48 vessels) and the majority are neckless vessels with everted rims, although necked jars are also relatively common. Roughly equal numbers of bowls (13) and dishes (16) are present. Bowls are mostly necked and shouldered with a curved rim or hemispherical flanged types. One unusual form is a necked bowl with a flanged rim recovered from Period 2.3 surface 10031. It features obtuse burnished lattice decoration but can only be broadly dated to the Roman period. Most of the dishes present in greyware fabrics or DOR BB1 and have plain or flat rims. There are also three beakers and a single platter.

6.7. Post-Roman pottery comprise yellow slipware of Late 17th to 18th century date, and Creamware dated to the mid to late 18th century.

Lithics

6.8. A total of 34 items of worked flint (191g) were recovered from the site, two of which had been burnt and fifteen were broken. The assemblage is entirely redeposited and includes blades, a scraper, flakes, a bladelet, cores and one piece of shatter of probable Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Two retouched tools were also recorded.

Glass

6.9. Five fragments of Roman and post-medieval glass were recovered from the excavation area. Three fragments (17g) were of Roman date and comprised a pale green fragment from a tableware vessel and two joining fragments of blue/green

glass from the flat, single-ribbed handle of a jug or bottle of probable mid 1st to 3rd century AD.

Coins and tokens

6.10. Four copper-alloy coins or tokens were recovered from the site: they were in poor condition and exhibited surface loss or deterioration due to corrosion or wear. The assemblage included two Roman coins of base metal radiate issues of the later 3rd century AD. A farthing token common to the later 17th and 18th centuries and a probable halfpenny of the 18th or earlier 19th centuries were also recovered.

Metal finds

6.11. A total of 53 items of copper-alloy, iron and lead or lead alloy metal were recovered from the excavation. The majority derived from subsoil/topsoil or unstratified deposits, with 23 objects recovered from stratified archaeological features. Most objects are of Roman date with a small number dated to the post-medieval period.

6.12. Items relating to personal adornment or dress comprised eight iron or copper-alloy brooches and a fragment of a large copper-alloy oval or D-shaped buckle frame buckle. The brooches are recognisable forms dated to the mid or later 1st century and 2nd century AD. One probable Roman penannular brooch and been straightened and adapted for some other purpose. The identification of a buckle plate was hindered by its fragmentary condition, but it shares some features of size and proportions with military-style buckles of the later 4th and 5th centuries.

6.13. Other metal objects comprised a fragment of a reaping hook (Fig. 18, No. 11), the possible arm from tweezers, an openwork-decorated shoe buckle fragment which probably dates to the 17th or earlier 19th century range and nails. Among the items of lead or lead alloy were two pot repairs that incorporate small sherds in Roman greyware pottery fabrics. Two lead items were also dateable to the post-medieval period: a probable (uninscribed) cloth or bag seal and a small lead shot.

Industrial debris

6.14. A little over 0.2kg of industrial debris was recovered from Roman (Period 2.2) and post-medieval (Period 3) features within the excavation area, comprising iron smithing slag, hammerscale, vitrified ceramic lining and coal. The majority of the material, including the hammerscale and 58g of coal, was recovered from Pit 10016 in Sub-enclosure 2.4 and the range of material examined is consistent with small-

scale blacksmithing, with the possible use of coal for fuel. Iron smithing slag is routinely recovered from Roman sites and the quantities recovered here provide no indication that the level of smithing was anything above the ordinary. The hammerscale is present as uncommonly large and irregular flakes (as well as some spheres) and this might be due to the refining of a bloom of iron, rather than the smithing of iron stock (bars, etc.).

Other finds

6.15. Fired clay, ceramic building material and stone was found in small quantities across the excavation area. A single fragment of flat roof tile has been dated to the late medieval or post-medieval periods but the majority of these assemblages were undiagnostic and remain undated.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details of materials analysed for publication reporting are to be found in Appendices k to M.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	337
Samples	Environmental	17
Human bone	Disarticulated bone fragments	2

7.2. A small but informative biological assemblage was recovered from the excavation area, comprising human and animal bone, charred macrofossils and charcoal. The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from Roman dated features and attests to domestic activities associated with the later stages of crop processing and animal carcass processing on site. Useful information on land-use during both the Roman and post-medieval periods has also been provided by weed seed and mollusc assemblages.

Animal bone

7.3. A small assemblage of approximately 337 fragments of animal bone was recovered, of which just over 213 were identified to taxa. They were recovered from Roman to modern contexts, although the majority (181 fragments) were Roman in date. Very few bones had been gnawed by canids, and the low number of loose teeth compared to those remaining in the mandible suggests that bones were buried soon after discard, and that they were subject to minimal post-depositional disturbance.

7.4. This assemblage is largely unremarkable, with much of it coming from general waste deposits typical of the consumption of cattle, sheep/ goats and pigs at prime meat age. Sheep/goat were the most commonly represented species. The presence of several pits in Period 2.2 found to contain either complete or disarticulated sheep/ goat remains as the sole fill is rather more unusual.

7.5. Many of the sheep from Period 2.2 features showed direct evidence of butchery and there were groups of likely skinning or butchery waste, those more typical of prime meat waste and the deposition of nearly complete carcasses. This suggests that processing was taking place at the site. The nature of these deposits imply that they relate to single, processing events.

Plant remains and Molluscs

7.6. A total of 17 bulk soil samples (241 litres of soil) was processed from thirteen Roman (Periods 2.1–2.3) and four post-medieval features (Period 3). The range of crops and possible food remains recorded within the Roman samples includes those of spelt and emmer wheat, barley, hazelnut, elder seeds and a sloe stone and are compatible with those recovered from other Roman-British deposits in the wider area. Period 2.2 produced evidence for dehusking of hulled grain in the vicinity of the farmstead.

7.7. A variety of weed seeds were also identified from the Roman Period 2.1–2.3 samples, indicative of grassland, field margins and arable environments. It is likely that the drier calcareous soils, damper environments and nitrogen rich soils were exploited during this period. The presence of sloe stone fragments, hazelnut shell and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds also implies limited exploitation of the hedgerows/scrub/woodland edges.

7.8. Only a limited range of charred plant remains, including free-threshing wheat and barley, was recovered from post-medieval Period 3 features but the mollusc assemblage contained species indicative of well-established open environments with areas of long/unkempt grass. There was a small indication of the presence of some kind of woodland environment, possibly woodland edge, a few trees or possibly a long established hedgerow in the vicinity of the site during the post-medieval period, together with a small amount of occasional flooding and seasonal desiccation, during the mid-late 18th century.

Human remains

7.9. The disarticulated remains of a neonate (38–40 weeks) was recovered from a Period 2.3 stone surface 10031, comprising of the legs only. The absence of most anatomical elements and post-mortem damage to the ends of the long bones indicates that it represents a disturbed burial, possibly deriving from a grave in the vicinity.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The excavation confirmed the presence of three phases of Roman enclosure within the development site (1.1–1.3), initially identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trench evaluation. Overall, four phases (Periods 1–4) of human activity were identified within the prehistoric to the modern period.

8.2. The earliest evidence for activity was provided by Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flints but these occurred as residual finds in later features and no corresponding features were identified. Contemporary activity has been recorded at Langley's Lane (Booth and Rosen 2019, 34–40; HER 14280) and Thicket Mead Farm (HER 63492; Fig. 1), approximately 2km to the north-west of the site, and it is possible that the Silver Street assemblage could represent further remains of early prehistoric occupation. A small assemblage of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was also recovered but in the absence of any corresponding activity most likely derives from settlement in the vicinity of the development site.

8.3. The main episode of activity occurred during the mid 1st to 4th centuries AD (Periods 2.1–2.3) and comprised an enclosure whose layout was modified several times over the course of the Roman period (2nd to 4th century). The first enclosure (1.1), established around the middle of the 1st century AD, contained evidence of two possible post-built structures (1.2 and 1.3) but pottery, animal bone, charred plant remains and metalwork (brooches, coins, buckle plate and reaping hook etc) found in the subsequent two enclosures suggests that they were also associated with domestic-related activity, albeit possibly low-key.

8.4. No parallels matching the layout of Enclosures 1.2–3.1 have been identified in this area of Somerset, but two enclosures of broadly hexagonal/pentagonal shape were established 7.5km to the east at Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington, during the mid 1st century AD (Hart and McSloy 2017, 96, fig. 2) and provide the closest known

example of Roman rural settlement to the site at Silver Street. Enclosures more similar in layout, and close in date, to those identified within the development site have been found across Devon and include examples investigated at Exeter Logistics Park, approximately 88km to the south-west of the development site (Randall and Orellana in prep), Hill Barton on the east side of Exeter (Mudd *et al*. 2019), Tews Lane, Fremington near Barnstaple (Rainbird and Quinnell 2018) and Aller Cross at Kingskerswell (Hughes 2015).

Classification of the Roman enclosures

8.5. The three phases of enclosure were almost fully exposed within the excavation area and their layouts correlated well with geophysical anomalies (Fig. 2; PCG 2017). A zone of peripheral activity positioned on the northern boundary of the excavation area suggests that further contemporary activity may have existed to the north, and it is possible that Enclosures 1.1–1.3 were part of a wider area of activity, possibly defining part of a farmstead. The layout of Roman activity at Silver Street could bare similarities to the farmstead identified at Exeter Logistics Park (Randall and Orellana in prep), which comprised two discrete enclosures and a separate, but associated field system that were spread across an area in excess of 100m by 150m (Randall and Orellana in prep). However, the trajectory of the activity within the excavation area would correspond to an area heavily disturbed by post-medieval quarrying along the western edge of Silver Street (Fig. 2).

8.6. The rectangular layout of the enclosure sequence and lack of significant internal organisation is suggestive of an 'enclosed' farmstead; the most widespread type identified in the South West region and generally across England and Wales, although they appear rarely in Somerset (Allen and Smith 2016, 23–25; Brindle 2016, 342). This could be related to the higher percentage of complex-type farmsteads recorded for the Somerset area (Rippon and Gould 2021, 63, fig. 3.14), which increased in number from the mid 1st century AD and could potentially have obscured any evidence of an earlier, enclosed farmstead element (Brindle 2016, 153, fig. 5.13 and 5.14). No precursor to the enclosures at Silver Street were identified and while this is consistent with the wider pattern of enclosed settlement types across England, which were often newly established during the 1st century AD (Smith 2016a, 155), the similar enclosures at Exeter Logistics Park (Randall and Orellana, in prep), Hill Barton (Mudd *et al.* 2019), Tews Lane (Rainbird and Quinnell 2013) and Aller Cross (Hughes 2015) were found to have Iron Age origins. The small quantity of Mid to Late

Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery recovered from the excavation area is deemed to be residual in the absence of any corresponding features.

8.7. The initial enclosure (1.1) was sub-rectangular with an entrance to the east. Ditches identified on the inside edge suggest that the eastern side may have been enhanced, possibly by a hedge or bank; no evidence for this was detected in the fill sequence of the ditches, however. They could also have been drainage ditches, draining water that entered through the entrance due to the north-west slope of the development site. The shallow depth of the ditches precludes any defensive interpretation/connotations here but examples of double or triple ditched farmstead enclosures have been found across Southern England, perhaps serving as an expression of status or reflecting a perceived defensive need (Allen and Smith 2016, 27–28).

8.8. The layout of Enclosure 1.1 was remodelled sometime during the 2nd century as Enclosure 2.1, defined by a substantially wider and deeper ditch and associated with possible remains of an outer ditch circuit. Enclosure 2.1 was positioned on top of the Period 2.1 enclosure but evidence for continuity was suggested by shared boundary alignments and the likely incorporation of existing structures into the new layout. A final episode of remodelling occurred during the 3rd–4th century with the creation of rectangular Enclosure 3.1. It was defined by narrower ditches than its previous iteration and much of its layout mirrored that of the original Period 2.1 Enclosure 1.1 (Fig. 16). Dating for Enclosure 3.1 was provided by the presence of a Late Roman form of South East Dorset Black-burnished ware jar but no definitive evidence exists for its continued utilisation beyond the 4th century. An oval or D-shaped buckle plate recovered from Ditch Q is of possible late 4th to 5th century date and could imply limited, continued occupation during the early part of the post-Roman period but this evidence is tentative.

8.9. The episodes of remodelling produced markedly different enclosures, sometimes defined by wider and deeper ditches or on a different axis. However, there was no suggestion that they were associated with a hiatus in activity at any point and domestic-related features and debris were identified in all three enclosures. Variations in the nature of the domestic evidence for each enclosure was noticeable however, with evidence of structures found in Period 1.1 Enclosure 1.1 but the main bulk of the artefact and ecofact assemblages deriving from Period 2.2 and 2.3 where

no definitive indication of structures was found. The rise in domestic-related material during Period 2.2 could imply an increase in occupation but the apparent absence of buildings suggests that it could be due to other factors, such as the larger size of the Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1 or a longer duration of use; Enclosure 1.1 was potentially only occupied between the mid 1st to 2nd century AD. It is worth noting that the Roman pottery assemblage was consistently dominated by coarseware fabrics of local manufacture across Periods 2.1–2.3, with regional pottery (Southeast Dorset and North Wiltshire) and a limited assemblage of continental wares also represented, suggesting that increased domestic-material in Period 2.1 wasn't necessarily tied to increased status of the occupants or a change in access to trade and markets.

8.10. The location of two structures in Enclosure 1.1 was suggested by clusters of postholes, one group forming a sub-square building (1.2) 6m by 5m in size and the other group (1.3) defining a vague, rectangular structure 5m by 2m in extent. The interpretation of both structures was tentative and as only two sides of Structure 1.3 were identified it is possible that it represents the remains of a fence line. The interpretation of Structure 1.2, however, was more convincing due to the presence of post-pipes and packing material in some of the pits/postholes defining it. Only a very small assemblage of animal bone and pottery was recovered from Structure 1.2 and it might not represent a domestic dwelling. Roman rural structures so far recorded in the South West have been predominantly of curvilinear form, with rectangular buildings accounting for only 23 of the 224 buildings recorded (Brindle 2016, 346). Rectangular structures, defined by both foundation trenches and postholes have been found in the enclosures at Hill Barton, Exeter (Mudd *et al.* 2019, fig. 14, 169–172) and Aller Cross, Kingskerswell (Hughes 2015, 107–108, figs 14 and 15) but potentially similar post-built structures to those found at Silver Street were suggested by clusters of postholes identified in the enclosure at Tews Lane, Fremington, some of which contained post-packing and post-pipes (Rainbird and Quinnell 2018, 123–127, figs 3, 8, 10 and 11). A third structure (1.4) was suggested by a possible square arrangement of three postholes situated to the north-east of Enclosure 1.1. Rectangular or square structures similar in layout to Structure 1.4 are common on Iron Age sites in central southern England and their usage is known to have persisted into the Roman period across England, although they are rarely found in the South West (Lodwick 2017, 67–8, fig. 2.50). Their function may have been varied but they are most commonly interpreted as raised grain stores (Smith 2016b, 60).

Economic status and local environment

8.11. Spelt wheat followed by barley were the main cereals exploited by the enclosure's occupants during Periods 2.1–2.3 and is consistent with the site at Fulwell Lane, Hemington (Wyles and Cobain 2017, 109) and other contemporary rural Roman settlements in Somerset (Rippon and Gould 2021, 68), including Cannards Grave (Hinton 2002) and Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet (Straker 2001; Jones 2012), situated 11–12km to the south-west. A low density of cereal remains across Periods 2.1–2.3 suggests that crop-processing was mostly undertaken off site.

8.12. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were the main sources of meat consumed on the site. Sheep/goat were the most abundant, with cattle in a minority. Ageing information was limited, but suggests sub-adult slaughter of sheep/goat. Sub-adult and adult cattle were also present with one example of an elderly animal suggesting that they may have been kept for both milk and/or traction. The relative abundance of sheep/goat on the site is consistent with Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington (Holmes 2017, 108–109) and Bancombe Road, Somerton (Randall and Ellis, in prep), most likely reflecting their geographical location. Comparatively low abundance of cattle recorded across Roman sites in the South West are considered to reflect differences from husbandry on the chalk to the east (Rippon and Gould 2021, 72).

8.13. Concentrations of animal bone, particularly of sheep/goat, were found in the interior of Enclosure 2.1 and represent waste from skinning and/or butchery and the procurement of meat. The distribution of this material is of interest due to its clustering and will be discussed in more detail below (see Roman ritual activity), but overall, the assemblage is small and implies that the bone was the result of several episodes of carcass processing and not the result of large-scale surplus production or a single feasting event.

8.14. Evidence of blacksmithing was confined to Period 2.2 Sub-enclosure 2.4 and is consistent with a general pattern of small-scale smithing commonly found on Roman rural sites across England and often related to *ad hoc* iron working associated with the creation or repair of objects (Smith 2017, 186–187). Enclosed farmsteads have been found to be less likely to produce evidence for smithing, particularly in the South West (Smith 2017, 187). The Roman enclosures at Aller Cross, Kingskerswell (Hughes 2015), Hill Barton, Exeter (Mudd *et al* 2019) and Exeter Logistics Park (Randall and Orellana, in prep) were all devoid of metalworking debris. However,

there is plenty of evidence for smithing at other types of site in Somerset such as at Bancombe Road, Somerton (Randall and Ellis in prep), and settlements with substantial buildings such as Catsgore (Leech 1982), as well as in numerous villa contexts.

8.15. Viewed in this context, the evidence for smithing within the enclosures at Silver Street is significant and could suggest that the enclosures at Silver Street were in fact part of a wider farmstead complex where provision for metalworking was required to a greater degree than on an enclosed farmstead. Another interesting aspect of the Silver Street metalworking assemblage was the presence of a small quantity of coal (58g). The exploitation of coal fields occurred from the 1st century AD onwards in Britain (Smith 2017, 234) and the use of coal as a fuel during the Roman period is widely known. The use of it in blacksmithing is less certain, however, but unequivocal evidence for its use was discovered at Bancombe Road, Somerton through chemical analysis of slag recovered from the site (Randall and Ellis in prep; Dungworth 2022, 119–121). The current site is situated in the area of the North Somerset Coalfield (NMRS 2022) and coal was mined during the Roman period in the Nettlebridge area close to Fosse Way (BGS 2022b), approximately 4.78km to the south of the development site, so it is feasible that the occupants of the site at Silver Street had access to this resource and were able to utilise it.

8.16. The range of weed seeds and mollusc shells recovered from the excavation area indicated that the landscape surrounding the Roman enclosures comprised areas of open grassland, with the presence of hedgerows and/or areas of scrub implied by limited evidence for the exploitation of wild sources, including hazel, sloe and elder. Access to woodland would have been an essential resource for fuel, building material and fodder for animals, although no evidence for this was present on the site. There is an indication of several different habitats being exploited during the Roman period, including drier calcareous soils, such as the shallow freely draining lime-rich soils mapped for the development site and surrounding area (Soilscape 2022), which are favoured by species such as field madder, narrow-fruited cornsalad and red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*). The exploitation of damper environments, probably associated with the River Somer to the west of the site, is inferred from species such as blinks (*Montia fontana subsp. Chondrosperma*), curled docks and mallow (*Malva* sp.), while nitrogen rich soils are typified by species such as fat-hen, oraches (*Atriplex* sp.) and cleavers.

Roman Ritual activity

8.17. Several deposits of sheep/goat bones were identified within Enclosures 2.1 and 3.1, which have been highlighted as potentially 'unusual' deposits based on their distribution and composition and could be related to ritual activity. One group of sheep bones (Period 2.3) was also situated adjacent to the remains of a human neonate within stone deposit 10031 and could be of potential significance; the burial of premature and neonatal infants often appears to have both direct and indirect ritual connotations (Moore 2009, 33–40).

8.18. The sheep/goat bones found in Enclosure 2.1 comprised disarticulated bones and two partial, articulated sheep skeletons that had been deposited in a group of pits clustered on the north-west side of the enclosure. Butchery and evidence of skinning suggest that they represent debris from several small-scale, possibly subsistence-based processing events. Their distribution, however, is similar to deposits of sheep/goat bones found in the footprint of a Roman building at Bancombe Road, Somerton, Somerset (Randall and Ellis, in prep) and raises the possibility that they could represent deliberate deposition associated with ritual activity. At Bancombe Road the deposits were spread across the building, often in corners or situated against walls and were not directly associated with the use of the building, which involved iron smithing (ibid). Deposits of sheep/goat bones were also associated with buildings at Sigwells, Charlton Horethorne (Randall and Ellis in prep) and Catsgore, Somerset (Leech 1982, 68). In the case of Catsgore it was suggested that the sheep represented a foundation deposit.

8.19. The Late Roman period saw a marked rise in deposits within structures and are commonly interpreted as foundation or closure deposits, used to mark specific events in the life of a building (Smith 2018, 187–188). The identification of deposits arising from ritual activities versus those seemingly produced by everyday, mundane activities is difficult as there is the likelihood that everyday activities may have been imbued with a sense of ritual (Hill 1995, 15–17). Allen for example, has argued that the normal everyday slaughter and consumption of animals during the Roman period may have been treated as a ritual (2018, 193). No definitive evidence of a building was identified in Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1 at Silver Street, but the pits defined a similar sized rectangular area (17m by 8) to building 1603 (12.5m by 5m) at Bancombe Road (Randall and Ellis in prep, fig. 9) and could also represent foundation or closure deposits associated with a building that is no longer traceable.

8.20. The burial of premature and neonatal infants within or adjacent to domestic structures was a common feature of the Roman period (Moore 2009, 33–40) and it is considered likely that some burials were linked to ritual practices, such as the burial of an infant with a large jar with coins and a complete sheep's skull found in a building at Bradley Hill, Somerset (Leech 1981, 183, 187) or the examples of infants buried in association with crop dryers or domestic animals, for example (Moore 2009, 35–38). The building at Bancombe Road also contained remains of several human neonates and the location of some of them appeared to be closely associated with the sheep/goat deposits (Randall and Ellis, in prep). No human bone was associated with the pits in Enclosure 2.1, but the remains of a neonate was found close to the disarticulated remains of an elderly sheep within Period 2.3 stone deposit 10031 and could represent similar 'foundation or closure' deposits to those in Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1. Again, no evidence for a building was identified in Enclosure 3.1 but stone deposit 10031 could represent demolition material from a structure.

Medieval and Post-medieval land-use

8.21. No evidence for post-Roman occupation was identified within the excavation area, although a buckle plate of possible late 4th to 5th century date was recovered from Enclosure 3.1. The remains of furrows identified by the geophysical survey indicates that land within the development site formed part of the agricultural landscape of Midsomer Norton during the medieval period, although no contemporary evidence was identified within the excavation area. In the post-medieval period the site formed part of two fields, as indicated by a field boundary identified during the excavation. This and Well 10097, identified on the northern side of the site, correspond to features depicted on 19th century maps of Midsomer Norton. Large circular pits (probable tree-throw holes or removal pits) pertaining to trees depicted on the 1885 First Edition OS map were also identified in the excavation area and represent the latest episode of activity (Period 4) identified on the site.

Conclusion

8.22. The archaeological excavation at Silver Street has identified further evidence of rural settlement along Roman Fosse Way, with the closest known rural Roman farmstead at Fulwell Lane, 7.5km to the east. The two sites are markedly different in layout, but they have produced similar artefact assemblages, both in range and size, and evidence for the exploitation of sheep/goat and spelt wheat and together they provide an insight into non-villa settlement in the South-West region and, in particular, the

nature of settlement along the route of Roman Fosse Way. Rectangular enclosures similar to those found at Silver Street are common across Devon but are rarely known in Somerset. The discovery of Enclosures 1.1–3.1 at Silver Street is significant in broadening our understanding of the range of Roman rural settlement types that existed in this part of the South West peninsula.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sara-Jayne Boughton, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Majbritt Bengston, Katherine Hebbard, Lara Tonizzo Feligioni, Tim Street, Morgan Murphy, Marino Cardelli, Annabel Johns, Parris Stubbings, Jake Godfrey and Tim Brown. This report was written by Sara-Jayne Boughton and Jo Barker.

9.2. The artefactual evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy, David Dungworth, Jacky Sommerville and Ruth Shaffrey. The biological evidence reports were written by Matilda Holmes, Sarah Wyles and Sharon Clough. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price and Ryan Wilson. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Alex Thomson and Steve Sheldon and the post-excavation work was managed by Tom Brindle and Clare Randall.

10. REFERENCES

Allen, M. 2018 'Ritual use of animals', in Smith *et al.* 2018, 192–199

Allen, M., Lodwick, L., Brindle, T., Fulford, M. and Smith, A. 2017 *New visions of the countryside of Roman Britain Volume 2: The rural economy of Roman Britain* London, Britannia Monograph **30**

Allen, M. and Smith, A. 2016 'Chapter 2: Rural settlement in Roman Britain: morphological classification and overview', in Smith *et al.* 2016, 17–43

British Geological Survey (BGS)2022a *Geology of Britain Viewer* https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/ Accessed 7 September 2022

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2022b *Minerals and mines* https://www2.bgs.ac.uk/mendips/Minerals/coal2.html Accessed 23 September 2022

Birbeck, V. 2002 'Excavations on Iron Age and Romano-British settlements at Cannards Grave, Shepton Mallet', *Proceedings Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **144,** 41–116

Brindle, T. 2016 'Chapter 10: The South West', in Smith *et al.* 2016, 331–358

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 1995 *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation: Technical Manual No. 3*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites: Technical Manual No. 2*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Land at Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset: Archaeological evaluation*, CA report **14412**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017a *Land west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Somerset: Heritage assessment*, CA report **17207**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017b *Fieldwork survey manual* v5

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017c *Fieldwork recording manual: Technical Manual No. 1,* v. 5

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Land west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset: Archaeological evaluation*, Cotswold Archaeology report **18104**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 *Land west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset: Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation, Cotswold Archaeology report* **18104**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) in prep Exeter Logistics Park, land at Haynes Farm, Devon (Phase 2): Post-excavation assessment and updated project design, Cotswold Archaeology report EX0139_1

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (Reading)

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (Reading)

Dungworth, D. 2022 ‘Slag and related material’, in Cotswold Archaeology *Land to the north of Bancombe Road, Somerton, Somerset: Archaeological excavation*, Cotswold Archaeology report **EX0156_1,** 80–124

Grove, J. and Croft, B. 2012 *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012–2017* Somerset County Council

Hart, J. and McSloy, E.R. 2017 ‘A Roman settlement in the Mendip Hills: Summary report of archaeological investigations at Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington, 2016’, *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **161**, 95–111

Hill, J.D. 1995 *Ritual and rubbish in the Iron Age of Wessex: A study on the formation of a specific archaeological record* Oxford, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. Brit. Ser. **242**

Hinton, P. 2002 ‘Charred plant remains’, in Birbeck 2002, 95–98

Historic England 2015a *Management of research projects in the historic environment: The MoRPHE project managers' guide* (Swindon)

Historic England 2015b *Management of research projects in the historic environment, project planning note 3: Archaeological excavation*

Holmes, M. 2017 The animal bone, in Hart, J. and McSloy, E.R. 2017, 95–111

Hughes, S. 2015 ‘A prehistoric and Roman-British settlement at Aller Cross, Kingskerswell’, *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.* **73**, 91–184

Jones, J. 2012 ‘The charred plant remains’, in Leach and Ellis 2012

Leech, R., 1981 ‘The excavation of a Romano-British farmstead and cemetery on Bradley Hill, Somerton, Somerset’, *Britannia* **12**, 177–252

Leech, R. 1982 *Excavations at Catsgore 1970–73* Western Archaeological Trust Excavation Monograph **2**

Leach, P. 2001 *Fosse Lane Shepton Mallet 1990: Excavation of a Romano-British roadside settlement in Somerset*, London: Britannia Monograph **18,** Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies

Leach, P.J. and Ellis, P. 2012 ‘The Roman settlement at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet: The Tesco excavations 1996-7’, *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **155**, 1–38

Lodwick, L. 2017 ‘Chapter 2: Arable farming, plant foods and resources’, in Brindle, T., Smith, A.T., Allen, M.G, Fulford, M. and Lodwick, L. *New visions of the countryside of Roman Britain Volume 1: The rural settlement of Roman Britain*, London: Britannia Monograph **29**, 11–84

Moore, A. 2009 Hearth and home: The burial of infants within Romano-British domestic contexts’, *Childhood In The Past* **2**:1, 33–54 https://doi.org/10.1179/cip.2009.2.1.33 Accessed 20 September 2022

Mudd, A., Garland, N. and Brindle, T. 2019 ‘A Late Bronze Age Ringwork and other prehistoric, Roman and later occupation at Hill Barton, Exeter, Devon: Excavations 2012–2015’, *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.* **77**, 147–221

NLS (National Library of Scotland) 2022 https://maps.nls.uk/view/101460952 Accessed 14 October 2022

NMRS (Northern Mine Research Society) 2022 ‘North Somerset coalfield’ https://www.nmrs.org.uk/mines-map/coal-mining-in-the-british-isles/gloucestershire/snorth/ Accessed 21 September 2022

PCG (Pre-Construct Geophysics) 2017 *Land to the west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North East Somerset: Archaeological geophysical survey*

Rainbird, P. and Quinnell, H. 2018 ‘The excavation of a Late Iron Age and Roman-British enclosure at Tews Lane, Fremington, near Barnstaple’, *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.* **76**, 115–139

Randall, C. and Orellana, J. in preparation ‘Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval landscapes at Hayes Farm: Excavations at Exeter Logistics Park’, *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc.*

Randall, C. and Ellis, C. in preparation ‘Later prehistoric houses and Romano-British smithing: Excavation of land at Bancombe Road, Somerton, *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.*

Ripon, S and Gould, D. 2021 ‘Regional identified in the Roman period: Dumnonia and the wider South West of Britain’, in Rippon, S. and Holbrook, N.(eds) *Roman and medieval Exeter and their hinterlands: From Isca to Excester* Exeter, A Place in Time 1/Exeter Archaeological Report **7**, 45–102

Smith, A. 2016a ‘Chapter 5: The central belt’, in Smith *et al.* 2016, 14–207

Smith, A. 2016b ‘Chapter 3: Buildings in the countryside’, in Smith *et al.* 2016, 44–7

Smith, A. 2017 ‘Chapter 5: Rural crafts and industry’, in Allen *et al.* 2017, 178–236

Smith, A. 2018 ‘Chapter 5: Religion and the rural population’, in Smith *et al.* 2018, 120–204

Smith, A., Allen, M., Brindle, T. and Fulford, M. 2016 *New visions of the countryside of Roman Britain Volume 1: The rural settlement of Roman Britain* London: Britannia Monograph **29**

Smith, A., Allen, M., Brindle, T., Fulford, M., Lodwick, L. and Rohnbogner, A. 2018 *New visions of the countryside of Roman Britain Volume 3: Life and death in the countryside of Roman Britain* London: Britannia Monograph 31

Soilscapes 2022 *Soilscapes map* http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ Accessed 8 September 2022

Straker, V. 2001 ‘Charred plant macrofossils’, in Leach and Evans 2001, 303–307

Wedlake, W.J. 1958 *Excavations at Camerton, Somerset: A record of thirty years’ excavation covering the period from Neolithic to Saxon times, 1926–56,* Camerton: Camerton Excavation Club

Wyles, S. and Cobain, S. 2017 The plant macrofossils and charcoal, in Hart, J. and McSloy, E.R., 2017, 95–111

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay	-	-	0.25	0	
10001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay	-	-	0.25	0	
10003	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides, flat base	>1	0.96	0.33	2.3	
10004	Fill	10003		Mid yellowish brown, clay silt. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and limestone brash	-	0.96	0.33	2.3	
10005	Fill	10061		Dark grey brown, clay silt. Common inclusions of limestone brash and occasional inclusions of charcoal	-	0.5	0.29	2.3	LC2-C4
10006	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Linear, steep vertical sides	>15	2	>0.5	2.2	
10007	Fill	10006		Mid yellow brown, silt clay; inclusions of limestone	-	2	>0.5	2.2	RB
10008	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Vertically sloped sides, flat base	>1	0.3	0.35	2.3	
10009	Fill	10008		Mid grey brown, silt clay; rare inclusions of limestone and evidence of rooting	-	0.3	0.35	2.3	C2-C4
10010	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Linear, moderate vertically sloped sides, flat base	>10	0.9	0.47	2.2	
10011	Fill	10010		Mid grey brown silt clay; inclusions of large fragments of sandstone and rare inclusions of charcoal	-	0.9	0.47	2.2	RB
10012	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Straight sides, uneven base	1.72	0.88	0.12	2.2	
10013	Fill	10012		Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent inclusions of limestone brash and rare inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.88	0.12	2.2	
10014	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Flat base	0.68	0.58	0.13	2.2	
10015	Fill	10014		Dark grey brown, clay silt; occasional inclusions of limestone brash and rare inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.58	0.13	2.2	RB
10016	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan, vertical steep sides, flat base	0.65	0.91	0.29	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10017	Fill	10016		Mid grey brown clay silt; rare inclusions of angular stones, frequent inclusions of charcoal	-	0.91	0.29	2.2	LC1-C2
10018	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gentle concave sloped sides, flat base	>7	0.6	0.08	2.2	
10019	Fill	10018		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, silt clay; rare inclusions of rooting and limestone	-	0.6	0.08	2.2	
10020	Fill	10018		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow pink, clay, compact	-	0.44	0.04	2.2	
10021	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides and rounded concave base	>9	0.72	0.18	2.2	
10022	Fill	10021		Mid yellow brown, clay silt; occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and sub angular limestone	-	0.72	0.18	2.2	
10023	Cut		Pit	Steep sides, rounded concave base	0.66	0.7	0.2	2.2	
10024	Fill	10023		Mid grey brown, clay silt	-	0.7	0.2	2.2	
10025	cut		Ditch/other linear	Gentle slope, concave sides. Concave base	>10	0.45	0.11	2.1	
10026	Fill	10025		Mid grey brown, silt clay	-	0.45	0.11	2.1	
10027	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gentle sloped sides, flat base	>7	0.5	0.12	2.2	
10028	Fill	10027		Mid grey brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of limestone	-	0.5	0.12	2.2	RB
10029	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Irregular moderate to steep sides. Flat uneven base	>20	0.95	0.33	2.3	
10030	Fill	10062		Dark grey brown, silty clay; frequent inclusions of fragments of limestone, rare inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	<0.47	0.26	2.3	
10031	Layer		Stone surface	Possible demolition deposit. Dark grey brown, clay silt; frequent inclusions of limestone fragments. Ra. 106 recovered	>19	12	0.23	3	MC3-C4
10032	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gentle concave sloped sides, flat base	>7	0.55	0.04	2.2	
10033	Fill	10032		1st fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, silty clay. Mixed natural silting	-	0.55	0.04	2.2	
10034	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloped sides. Flat base	>13	0.7	0.48	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10035	Fill	10034		1st fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent inclusions of limestone brash	-	0.4	0.09	2.2	RB
10036	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping concave sides. Concave base	>0.7	0.63	<0.23	2.2	
10037	Fill	10036		Brown, silt-clay; occasional inclusions of medium subangular stones	-	0.63	<0.23	2.2	
10038	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gradual sloping concave sides, concave base	>5	0.4	<0.09	2.1	
10039	Fill	10038		Light orange brown silt clay; occasional inclusions of medium brash stone	-	0.4	<0.09	2.1	
10040	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gradual sloping straight sides, uneven base	>4	>0.71	0.65	2.2	
10041	Fill	10040		Dark orange grey silt clay; occasional inclusions of small limestone	-	>0.71	0.65	2.2	
10042	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping straight sides. Convex uneven base	>4	0.28	<0.08	2.2	
10043	Fill	10042		Dark orange grey silt clay; occasional inclusions of small limestone	-	0.28	<0.08	2.2	
10044	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Straight, slightly convex steep sides. Convex base	>4	0.41	0.06	2.2	
10045	Fill	10044		Dark orange grey silt clay; occasional inclusions of small limestone	-	0.41	0.06	2.2	
10046	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gradually sloping straight sides, concave base	>5	0.58	<0.09	2.1	
10047	Fill	10046		Light orange brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of small limestone	-	0.58	<0.09	2.1	RB
10048	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Gradually sloping sides, concave base	0.3	0.33	<0.05	2.2	
10049	Fill	10048		Mid brown grey, silt clay	-	0.33	<0.05	2.2	
10050	Cut		Pit	Subcircular in plan. Convex into concaved steep sides. Slightly concave base	1	1.36	0.43	2.2	
10051	Fill	10050		1st fill of pit. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and limestone	-	0.94	0.16	2.2	C2-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10052	Fill	10050		2nd fill of pit. Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent inclusions of sub angular limestone	-	1.36	0.28	2.2	LC1-C2
10053	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave gentle sloped sides. Slightly concave base	>9	0.6	0.09	2.2	
10054	Fill	10053		Mid yellow brown, clay silt; rare inclusions of sub angular limestone and charcoal flecks	-	0.6	0.09	2.2	
10055	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Sharp, concave sides, slightly concave base	0.58	0.54	0.13	2.1	
10056	Fill	10055		Dark pink red with light grey mottling, silt clay; rare inclusions of sub angular limestone	-	0.54	0.13	2.1	
10057	Fill	10032		2nd fill of ditch. Mixed brown yellow, silty clay; rare inclusions of limestone	-	0.4	0.05	2.2	
10058	Fill	10034		2nd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt; small inclusions of limestone	-	0.7	0.48	2.2	RB
10059	Fill	10029		2nd fill of ditch. Mid red brown, clay; rare inclusions of limestone and charcoal fragments	-	0.95	0.28	2.3	
10060	Fill	10029		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, sand clay; rare inclusions of limestone fragments	-	>0.6	0.1	2.3	
10061	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides and base	>1	0.5	0.29	2.3	
10062	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides, U-shaped base	>2.0	<0.47	0.26	2.3	
10063	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Mid to steep sloping, straight sides	>10	0.41	0.07	2.1	
10064	Fill	10063		Mid grey brown, silt clay	-	0.41	0.07	2.1	
10065	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Straight gradually sloping sides. Irregular base	>10	0.35	0.08	2.1	
10066	Fill	10065		Mid grey brown, silt clay	-	0.35	0.08	2.1	
10067	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping, slightly concave side. Concave base	>0.48	0.46	0.12	2.2	
10068	Fill	10067		Mid yellow brown, clay silt	-	0.46	0.12	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10069	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Gently sloping concave sides. Slightly concave base	0.88	0.82	0.12	2.2	
10070	Fill	10069		Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional charcoal and sub-angular limestone	-	0.82	0.12	2.2	MC1-C2
10071	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides and concave base	>1	0.5	0.33	2.3	
10072	Fill	10071		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, sand clay; occasional sandstone fragments	-	0.5	0.08	2.3	
10073	Fill	10071		2nd fill of ditch. Dark red brown, silty clay; rare limestone fragments	-	>0.09	0.15	2.3	
10074	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides, u-shaped base	>0.8	0.55	0.25	2.3	
10075	Fill	10074		Dark grey brown, silt clay; frequent subangular stone, rare charcoal inclusions	-	0.55	0.25	2.3	C2-C4
10076	Cut		Pit	Steep sloping side. Flat base	1.42	0.97	0.52	2.2	
10077	Fill	10076		1st fill of pit. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments, rare charcoal inclusions	-	0.38	0.14	2.2	
10078	Fill	10076		2nd fill of pit. Large limestone fragments in matrix of mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional red sandstone and charcoal inclusions	-	0.36	0.23	2.2	
10079	Fill	10076		3rd fill of pit. Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	1.42	0.14	2.2	LC1-C2
10080	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping, concave side and rounded base	>3	0.48	0.08	2.1	
10081	Fill	10080		Mid grey brown, clay silt; rare charcoal flecks and sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.48	0.08	2.1	
10082	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Straight, steep sides. Flat base	>1	0.8	0.55	2.2	
10083	Fill	10082		Mid red brown, silty clay; rare sub-angular stone fragments	-	0.8	0.55	2.2	
10084	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping concave side. Concave base	>1	0.51	0.22	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10085	Fill	10084		Dark grey brown, sand clay; frequent large fragments of limestone on NE side and occasional charcoal flecks	-	0.51	0.22	2.2	LC1-C2
10086	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Vertically sloping side. Not bottomed	1.74	1.74	>1.6	3	
10087	Fill	10086		1st fill of pit. Mid grey brown, clay silt	-	1.74	0.05	3	C2-C4
10088	Fill	10086		Fill of pit. Light white grey, silt lime; frequent snail shell inclusions	-	1.4	>0.6	3	RB
10089	Fill	10086		Fill of pit. Pale grey white, crushed lime; frequent snail shell inclusions	-	1.46	0.6	3	MC18-LC18
10090	Fill	10086		Mid red brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone, rare clay inclusions	-	1.08	0.3	3	C2+
10091	Fill	10086		Mid grey brown, clay silt; rare limestone fragments and snail shell inclusions	-	1.26	0.26	3	RB; Post-med
10092	Fill	10086		Dark grey brown; rare limestone fragments and snail shell inclusions	-	0.8	0.14	3	C2-C4
10093	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steeply sloping, concave side and irregular base	0.26	0.26	0.07	2.1	
10094	Fill	10093		Dark grey brown, silt clay. Burnt bone, sparse charcoal inclusions	-	0.26	0.07	2.1	
10095	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping, concave side, rounded base	>1.64	1	0.49	2.3	
10096	Fill	10095		Dark grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments, rare charcoal	-	1	0.49	2.3	RB
10097	Cut		Well	Circular in plan, vertically sloping sides, not bottomed. Present on historic maps	1.34	1.34	1.34	3	
10098	Fill	10097		Mid red brown, silt clay; rare sub-angular limestone fragments	-	1.34	1.34	3	
10099	Fill	10097		Dark grey brown, clay; rare sub-angular limestone	-	1.06	0.48	3	
10100	Fill	10097		Clay lining of well. Mid green grey, clay	-	1.32	1.04	3	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10101	Fill	10097		Stone lining of well. Constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks and unworked natural limestone brash. Covered by a clay lining 10100 near top of structure. Ra. 105 recovered	-	1.34	1.34	3	
10102	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Concave. Steeply sloping sides, irregular base	-	0.43	0.1	2.3	
10103	Fill	10102		Dark red brown, silt clay; rare limestone fragments	-	0.43	0.1	2.3	RB
10104	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Vertically sloping sides and flat base	>12	0.75	0.35	2.1	
10105	Fill	10104		Mid grey brown, silty clay	-	0.75	0.35	2.1	C2-C4
10106	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Cut of ditch recut. Steeply sloping, slightly concave sides, concave base.	>12	0.47	0.35	2.1	
10107	Fill	10106		Mid grey brown clay. Frequent subangular limestone fragments	-	0.47	0.35	2.1	
10108	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Stepped, vertically sloping sides, concave base	>1	1.32	0.86	2.3	
10109	Fill	10108		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; rare charcoal flecks, occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.31	0.2	2.3	
10110	Fill	10108		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown clay silt. Common sub-angular limestone, rare sandstone and charcoal	-	0.84	0.47	2.3	C2-C4
10111	Fill	10108		Mid yellow brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone, occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	1.1	0.32	2.3	C2
10112	Fill	10108		Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	1.33	0.12	2.3	C2-C4
10113	Cut		Pit	Steeply sloping, concave sides and V-shaped base	0.42	0.38	0.13	2.1	
10114	Fill	10113		Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Occasional subangular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	0.38	0.13	2.1	
10115	Cut		Pit	Steeply sloping, concave sides and concave shaped base.	0.3	0.22	0.1	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10116	Fill	10115		Dark grey brown, sandy clay; rare limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	0.22	0.1	2.1	
10117	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping sides, concave base	>1	0.74	0.09	2.2	
10118	Fill	10117		Mid yellow grey, silt clay frequent sub-angular stones	-	0.74	0.09	2.2	
10119	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping sides, concave base.	>1	0.71	0.08	2.2	
10120	Fill	10119		Mid orange brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular stones	-	0.71	0.08	2.2	
10121	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping sides and flat base	>1	0.63	<0.05	2.2	
10122	Fill	10121		Mid orange brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone inclusions	-	0.63	<0.05	2.2	
10123	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping, uneven sides and flat base	>1	1.1	0.4	2.2	
10124	Fill	10123		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow grey, silt clay; frequent, large sub-angular stones	-	0.45	<0.13	2.2	
10125	Fill	10123		2nd fill of ditch. Mid orange brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone stones, occasional charcoal flecks	-	1.1	0.29	2.2	
10126	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping sides on NW, stepped on SE. Concave base	>1	1.35	0.34	2.2	
10127	Fill	10126		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; occasional subangular limestone	-	0.8	0.11	2.2	
10128	Fill	10126		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow grey, silt clay, frequent subangular limestone fragments	-	1.35	0.24	2.2	
10129	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides and concave base	>1	0.71	0.21	2.3	RB
10130	Fill	10129		Mid grey brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.71	0.21	2.3	RB
10131	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep, concave side and concave base	>1.65	<0.37	0.38	2.1	
10132	Fill	10131		Mid yellow brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	<0.37	0.38	2.1	
10133	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping sides and flat base	>13	0.55	0.4	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10134	Fill	10133		Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.55	0.4	2.2	
10135	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave side and U-shaped base	1>	0.57	0.34	2.2	
10136	Fill	10135		Dark grey brown, silt clay; occasional limestone fragments, rare charcoal flecks	-	0.57	0.34	2.2	
10137	Fill		Well	Backfill deposit of Well 10097. Limestone fragments within matrix of mid grey brown, clay silt	-	0.64	>0.1	2.3	
10138	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping, stepped sides and flat base	>1.4	2.7	1.2	2.2	
10139	Fill	10138		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; rare sub-angular limestone fragments	-	<0.65	1.2	2.2	
10140	Fill	10138		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	1.45	0.6	2.2	LIA-C2
10141	Fill	10138		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; moderate sub-angular limestone fragments, rare burnt limestone and pink clay lumps	-	>1.93	0.73	2.2	
10142	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderate to steeply sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.43	0.57	2.2	
10143	Fill	10142		1st fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	1.33	0.4	2.2	C2-C4
10144	Fill	10142		2nd fill of ditch. Dark brown grey, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments, rare burnt limestone	-	1.25	0.19	2.2	C2-C4
10145	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides and concave base	>1	0.9	0.35	2.3	
10146	Fill	10145		Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.9	0.35	2.3	
10147	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping, concave sides and concave base.	>1	0.63	0.23	2.3	
10148	Fill	10147		Mid brownish grey clay silt. Frequent sub-angular limestone	-	0.63	0.23	2.3	
10149	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gradually sloping, concave sides and flat base	>1	0.6	0.09	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10150	Fill	10149		Mid grey brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.6	0.09	2.1	
10151	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Cut of ditch terminus. Steep to vertical sides and flat base	>12	0.33	0.15	2.1	
10152	Fill	10151		Mid grey brown, clay silt; rare sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.33	0.15	2.1	
10153	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular. Steeply sloping sides and flat base	0.7	0.65	0.16	2.1	
10154	Fill	10153		1st fill of post hole. Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent limestone fragments, rare charcoal flecks and clay lumps. Possible post packing	-	0.65	0.16	2.1	
10155	Fill	10153		2nd fill of post hole. Dark brown grey, clay silt; frequent charcoal flecks; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.31	0.15	2.1	
10158	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping straight sides and flat base	>1	0.2	0.1	2.1	
10159	Fill	10158		Dark grey brown, silt clay; rare charcoal and limestone fragments	-	0.2	0.1	2.1	LC1-C2
10160	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping, stepped sides due to bedrock and flat base	>1	2.35	1.47	2.2	
10161	Fill	10160		1st fill of ditch. Mid brown yellow, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	-	0.74	0.38	2.2	
10162	Fill	10160		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	1.29	0.42	2.2	
10163	Fill	10160		3rd fill of ditch. Dark black charcoal/ash, occasional sub-angular limestone	-	1.22	0.13	2.2	
10164	Fill	10160		4th fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	1.37	0.37	2.2	RB
10165	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides, flat base	>1	2.02	0.51	2.2	
10166	Fill	10165		1st fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.95	0.44	2.2	RB

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10167	Fill	10165		2nd fill of ditch. Light brown grey clay; frequent fired clay pieces, rare sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.53	0.08	2.2	RB
10168	Fill	10165		3rd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	-	2.02	0.39	2.2	C2-C4
10169	Cut		Posthole	Steep to vertical sides and concave base	0.69	0.6	0.37	2.2	
10170	Fill	10169		1st fill of post hole. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; common sub-angular limestone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks. Post packing	-	0.6	0.37	2.2	
10171	Fill	10169		2nd fill of posthole. Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.35	0.33	2.2	LC1-C2
10172	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Moderately sloping, concave sides and concave base	0.46	0.42	0.15	2.2	
10173	Fill	10172	Pit	Mid red brown, clay silt; rare sub-angular limestone fragments		0.42	0.15	2.2	
10174	Cut		Pit	Moderately sloping sides and flat base	0.81	0.44	0.09	2.2	
10175	Fill	10174		Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	0.44	0.09	2.2	Prehistoric; modern
10176	Cut		Pit	Steep sloping sides and sloping base	0.9	0.78	0.23	2.2	
10177	Fill	10176		Dark grey brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	0.78	0.23	2.2	RB
10178	Cut		Pit	Gently sloping sides and irregular base	1.64	0.76	0.1	2.2	
10179	Fill	10178		Mid grey brown, clay silt; re-deposited pink clay inclusions	-	0.76	0.1	2.2	LC2-EC3
10180	Cut		Pit	Moderate to steeply sloping sides and flat base	0.8	0.56	0.12	2.2	
10181	Fill	10180		Mid brown grey, silt clay; occasional angular limestone fragments	-	0.56	0.12	2.2	
10182	Cut		Pit	Cut of subcircular pit. E/W long axis. Steeply sloping sides and flat base	0.3	0.26	0.06	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10183	Fill	10182		Mid grey brown, silt clay	-	0.26	0.06	2.2	
10184	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Gently sloping concave sides and concave base	0.47	0.47	0.05	2.2	
10185	Fill	10184		Mid brown grey, silt clay; frequent angular stone	-	0.47	0.05	2.2	
10186	Cut		Posthole	Steeply sloping concave sides and concave base	0.35	0.31	0.18	2.1	
10187	Fill	10186		Mid grey brown, silt clay; frequent angular limestone fragments.	-	0.31	0.18	2.1	
10188	Cut		Pit	Steeply sloping concave sides and flat base	0.87	0.78	0.27	2.1	
10189	Fill	10188		1st fill of pit. Light brown orange, silt clay	-	0.61	0.09	2.1	
10190	Fill	10188		2nd fill of pit. Mid brown silt clay; frequent angular limestone fragments. Ra. 111 recovered	-	0.77	<0.2	2.1	
10191	Cut		Pit	Steeply sloping concave sides and concave base	0.35	0.3	0.13	2.1	
10192	Fill	10191		Light orange brown silt clay	-	0.3	0.13	2.1	
10193	Cut		Pit	Gently sloping sides and flat base	0.42	0.36	<0.03	2.1	
10194	Fill	10193		Mid orange brown, silt clay	-	0.36	<0.03	2.1	
10195	Cut		Pit	Moderate to steeply sloping sides and concave base	0.35	0.2	0.05	2.1	
10196	Fill	10195		Mid orange grey, silt clay	-	0.2	0.05	2.1	C1
10197	Cut		Pit	Gently sloping straight sides and concave base	0.22	0.18	0.03	2.1	
10198	Fill	10197		Single fill of pit. Dark brown-grey silt clay. Natural silting	-	0.18	0.03	2.1	
10199	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping, concave sides and imperceptible base	>0.53	0.19	0.02	2.2	
10200	Fill	10199		Dark orange silt clay; occasional charcoal flecks	-	0.19	0.02	2.2	RB
10201	Cut		Pit	Subcircular pit. Steeply sloping concave sides and flat base	0.95	0.82	<0.11	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10202	Fill	10201		1st fill of pit. Light orange brown silt clay; occasional re-deposited natural and charcoal flecks	-	>0.35	<0.07	2.1	
10203	Fill	10201		2nd fill of pit. Dark brown grey silt clay. Occasional flecks of fired clay	-	>0.35	<0.71	2.1	
10204	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gradually sloping concave sides and concave base	>0.64	<0.47	<0.07	2.2	
10205	Fill	10204		Mid orange grey, silt clay; occasional angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	<0.47	<0.07	2.2	C2-C4
10206	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gradually sloping, concave sides and concave base	>0.22	>0.18	0.06	2.2	
10207	Fill	10206		Mid orange-grey silt clay; occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks	-	>0.18	0.06	2.2	
10208	Cut		Pit	Oval pit. Steeply sloping straight sides and flat base	0.4	0.24	0.09	2.1	
10209	Fill	10208		Dark grey-black silt clay; occasional angular limestone fragments		0.24	0.09	2.1	
10210	Cut		Pit	Subcircular pit. Sides straight, gently sloping on NW, moderately steep on SE, concave base	0.56	0.52	0.09	2.1	
10211	Fill	10210		Mix of orange-grey silty clay and angular stone		0.52	0.09	2.1	
10212	Cut		Pit	Oval pit. Steeply sloping sides, concave on SE, straight on NW. Flat base	0.85	0.77	0.31	2.1	
10213	Fill	10212		Mid orange brown, silt clay; occasional large angular stone	-	0.77	0.31	2.1	
10214	Cut		Pit	Circular pit. Steeply sloping, concave sides and flat base	0.54	0.54	0.31	2.1	
10215	Fill	10214		Dark brown-grey silt clay; large angular limestone, occasional charcoal flecks	-	0.54	0.31	2.1	Prehistoric
10216	Cut		Pit	Gently sloping straight sides and concave base. Probable subsoil layer	0.82	0.55	0.07	0	
10217	Fill	10216		Mid grey-brown silt clay. Probably subsoil layer	-	0.55	0.07	0	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10218	Cut		Pit	Steeply sloping, uneven sides and flat base	0.73	0.51	0.23	2.1	
10219	Fill	10218		1st fill of pit. Mid orange brown silt clay; occasional angular limestone	-	>0.25	<0.11	2.1	
10220	Fill	10218		2nd fill of pit. Dark black brown, silt clay; frequent charcoal flecks, cbm flecks and angular limestone	-	>0.25	<0.08	2.1	
10221	Cut		Pit	Subcircular pit. Moderately steep sloping, convex sides and uneven base	0.3	0.3	0.06	2.1	
10222	Fill	10221		Dark grey-brown silt clay; frequent charcoal and CBM flecks	-	0.3	0.06	2.1	C2-C4
10223	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately steep, concave sides, tapered base	>5.15	0.2	0.04	2.3	
10224	Fill	10223		Mid orange-brown, silt clay; frequent small angular limestone	-	0.2	0.04	2.3	C2-C4
10225	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately steep, concave sides, tapered base	>5.15	0.26	0.09	2.3	
10226	Fill	10225		Mid orange-brown silt clay; frequent small angular limestone	-	0.26	0.09	2.3	RB
10227	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides and concave base	>1	1.03	0.5	2.3	
10228	Fill	10229		Mid brown grey, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.86	0.5	2.3	RB
10229	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping sides and concave base	>1	0.86	0.35	2.3	
10230	Fill	10227		Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	1.03	0.5	2.3	
10231	Fill	10237		Dark grey brown silty clay; frequent inclusions of large sandstone fragments	-	1.36	0.3	2.2	C2-C4
10232	Fill	10239		Compact stone basal fill of enclosure ditch. Medium to large angular limestone fragments in mid grey-brown silt-clay matrix	>1	1	1.36	2.2	
10233	Fill	10237		Mid grey brown, silt clay; frequent inclusions of sandstone fragments	-	1.73	0.31	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10234	Fill	10237		Mid orange brown, silty clay; rare inclusions of sandstone fragments	-	1.9	0.23	2.2	C2-C4
10235	Fill	10237		Mid brown, silty clay; frequent inclusions of large fragments of bedrock	-	1.6	0.29	2.2	RB
10236	Fill	10237		2nd fill of ditch. Mid orange brown, silt clay; rare inclusions of sandstone fragments	-	1.2	0.22	2.2	
10237	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep ad slightly irregular west side, moderate and stepped east side. Flat base	>1	2.2	1.18	2.2	
10238	Fill	10239		Mid yellow-brown silt-clay; occasional large limestone fragments	-	1.5	0.65	2.2	
10239	Cut		Ditch/other linear	East side slightly concave, moderately sloped flat base	>1	1.5	0.65	2.2	RB
10240	Fill	10218		Mid orange-brown, silt clay	-	<0.25	0.13	2.1	
10241	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping, stepped sides and flat base	>1	2.55	1.15	2.2	
10242	Fill	10241		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, silty clay; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.54	0.29	2.2	
10243	Fill	10241		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments. Natural erosion of sides	-	2.55	0.95	2.2	
10244	Fill	10241		3rd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown silty clay; common sub-angular limestone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks. Erosion of sides & disuse backfill. Ra. 101 recovered.	-	0.66	0.54	2.2	
10245	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderate to steep sloping sides. Base concave to flat	>1	1.3	0.86	2.2	
10246	Fill	10245		1st fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, silt clay; frequent subangular limestone fragments	-	0.83	0.3	2.2	
10247	Fill	10245		2nd fill of ditch. Mid grey pink, clay; occasional charcoal. Burnt clay backfill	-	0.46	0.05	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10248	Fill	10245		3rd fill of ditch. Dark grey brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone, rare charcoal flecks	-	1.3	0.69	2.2	C2-C4
10251	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping side and base unexcavated.	>0.72	0.31	0.2	2.1	
10252	Fill	10251		Mid grey brown, clay; common angular limestone	-	0.31	0.2	2.1	
10253	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping side and flat unexcavated	>0.55	0.53	0.19	2.2	
10254	Fill	10253		Mid grey brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestones, occasional charcoal flecks	-	0.53	0.19	2.2	Prehistoric
10255	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Vertical sides, flat base	0.41	0.44	0.22	2.2	
10256	Fill	10255		Mid orange brown clay silt; occasional subangular limestone, rare charcoal flecks	-	0.44	0.22	2.2	
10257	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Vertically sloping sides and flat base	>1.08	0.7	0.64	2.1	
10258	Fill	10257		Mid grey brown, silty clay	-	0.7	0.64	2.1	
10259	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping, concave sides, base concave.	>0.64	0.46	0.3	2.1	
10260	Fill	10259		Mid grey brown clay; common angular limestone fragments	-	0.46	0.3	2.1	
10261	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Unexcavated. Context assigned for relationship with post-med ditch.	>1.40	<2.5	-	2.2	
10262	Fill	10261		Mid red brown, silty clay, sub-angular limestone inclusions. Not excavated	-	<0.25	-	2.2	
10263	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Cut of post-med boundary ditch. Unexcavated	>60	1	0.23	3	
10264	Fill	10263		Single fill of ditch. Dark red brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone. Not excavated	-	1	0.23	3	
10265	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Cut of post-med boundary ditch. NE-SW. Unexcavated.	>60	0.8	-	3	
10266	Fill	10265		Single fill of ditch. Dark red brown silt clay. Occasional sub-angular limestone. Not excavated	-	0.8	-	3	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10267	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Not excavated	>100	0.7		2.3	
10268	Fill	10267		Dark grey brown, silt clay; frequent subangular limestone fragments	-	0.7		2.3	
10269	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Appears to have Cut through multiple earlier features. Plastic present in fill	5	5	-	4	
10270	Fill	10269		Mid grey brown yellow mottled, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone, plastic	-	5	-	4	RB
10271	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Unexcavated. Recorded for relationship with post-med ditch.	<30	0.6	0.3	2.1	
10272	Fill	10271		Mid greyish brown silt clay. Occasional sub-angular limestone Not excavated	-	0.6	0.3	2.1	
10273	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Unexcavated	>60	1	-	3	
10274	Fill	10273		Dark red brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone. Not excavated	-	1	-	3	
10275	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Appears to have cut through multiple earlier features. Plastic present in fill	5	5	-	4	
10276	Fill	10275		Mid grey brown, yellow mottle, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments. Plastic present in fill. Ra. 107 recovered	-	5	-	4	LC17-C18
10277	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Unexcavated.	>60	<1	-	3	
10278	Fill	10277		Mid orange brown, silt clay; frequent inclusions of angular stones	-	<1	-	3	
10279	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Appears to have cut through multiple earlier features. Plastic present in Fill	6.5	6.5	-	4	
10280	Fill	10279		Mid grey brown, yellow mottle, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments. Ras 108, 109, 110 recovered	-	6.5	-	4	
10281	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Unexcavated	<1	<1	-	3	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10282	Fill	10281		Single fill of post-med ditch. Unexcavated. Mid orange brown, silt clay; frequent inclusions of angular limestone fragments	-	<1	-	3	
10283	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Unexcavated. Context assigned for relationship with post-med ditch	>1.40	<2.5	-	2.2	
10284	Fill	10283		Dark brown-grey silt clay; frequent angular limestone fragments. Not excavated	-	<2.5	-	2.2	
10285	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping sides, irregular flat bottom	>0.97	1.2	0.43	2.2	
10286	Fill	10285		Mid grey brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular stones, rare charcoal flecks	-	1.2	0.43	2.2	
10287	Fill	10369		Dark grey brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone inclusions, rare charcoal flecks	-	0.76	0.42	2.2	MC1-C2
10288	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping concave sides. Irregular flat bottom	>1	0.65	0.17	2.2	
10289	Fill	10288		Mid red brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.65	0.17	2.2	
10290	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Stepped sides, uneven base	>1	0.56	0.47	2.1	
10291	Fill	10290		Mid grey-brown, silt clay; sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.56	0.47	2.1	Late prehistoric
10292	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Stepped sides uneven base	>1.2	>0.4	0.37	2.1	
10293	Fill	10292		Mid grey-brown silt clay; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks	-	>0.4	0.37	2.1	IA-C1
10294	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep, concave sides and rounded base	>0.5	>0.54	0.35	2.1	
10295	Fill	10294		Mid red brown, silt clay; are sub-angular limestone fragments	-	>0.54	0.35	2.1	
10296	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping, concave sides and rounded base	>0.5	0.89	0.37	2.1	
10297	Fill	10296		1st fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown, silty clay; frequent sub-angular stone	-	0.73	0.37	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10298	Fill	10296		2nd fill of ditch. Dark grey brown, silt clay; rare sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.54	0.17	2.1	
10299	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping sides and flat base	>2	>1.04	>0.33	2.1	
10300	Fill	10299		Mid yellow brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments, rare charcoal flecks	-	>1.04	>0.33	2.1	
10301	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping sides and sloping base	>0.72	1.27	0.39	2.3	
10302	Fill	10301		Dark brown grey, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments, rare charcoal flecks	-	1.27	0.39	2.3	C2-C4
10303	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Unexcavated. Number assigned for relationship with ditches	5	5	-	4	
10304	Fill	10303		Mid to light orange-brown silt clay. Unexcavated	-	5	-	4	
10305	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately steep sloping sides. Uneven base.	>6.4	0.9	<0.22	2.2	
10306	Fill	10305		Mid orange-brown, silt clay; frequent medium angular limestone fragments	-	0.9	<0.22	2.2	LC1-C2
10307	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately steep sloping convex sides, flat base	>6.4	<0.46	0.13	2.2	
10308	Fill	10307		Mid orange-brown, silt clay; frequent medium angular limestone fragments	-	<0.46	0.13	2.2	RB
10309	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping concave side. Flat and uneven base	>1.35	1.32	0.56	2.3	
10310	Fill	10309		1st fill of ditch. Mid grey-orange, silt clay; occasional angular limestone fragments	-	0.64	<0.19	2.3	
10311	Fill	10309		2nd fill of ditch. Mid brown-grey silt clay; frequent angular limestone	-	0.9	<0.19	2.3	
10312	Fill	10309		3rd fill of ditch. Dark grey-brown, silt clay; frequent angular limestone. Ras 112 and 113 recovered	-	1.32	<0.23	2.3	LC3-C4
10313	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping and uneven sides	>1.35	0.5	0.35	2.1	
10314	Fill	10313		Mid orange-grey, silt clay; frequent angular limestone	-	0.5	0.35	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10315	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides and concave base	>1	0.91	0.25	2.1	
10316	Fill	10315		Mid brown-grey, silt clay; frequent large angular limestone fragments	-	0.91	0.25	2.1	RB
10317	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping, uneven concave sides and concave base	>1	1.32	0.65	2.3	
10318	Fill	10317		1st fill of ditch. Light yellow-brown, silt clay; frequent angular limestone fragments	-	<0.60	0.17	2.3	
10319	Fill	10317		2nd fill of ditch. Dark grey-brown, silt slay; frequent charcoal flecks	-	<0.84	0.19	2.3	LC3-C4
10320	Fill	10317		3rd fill of ditch. Mid orange-brown, silt clay; frequent angular limestone fragments. Natural infill, disuse phase. Ra. 117 recovered	-	1.32	0.34	2.3	LC3-C4
10321	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Uneven sides, steeply sloping and convex to SE, gradual and concave to NW. Flat base. Post-med boundary ditch observed on 1st ed. OS map	>6	0.96	0.25	3	
10322	Fill	10321		Mid orange-brown, silt clay; occasional angular stones	-	0.96	0.25	3	MC18-LC18
10323	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping sides and flat bottom	>1	2.24	1.45	2.2	
10324	Fill	10323		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, silty clay; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	-	0.91	0.36	2.2	
10325	Fill	10323		2nd fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown, silt clay; small to medium subangular limestone fragments, rare charcoal flecks	-	1.21	1.11	2.2	
10326	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sides, concave to flat base	>1	1.2	1.18	2.2	
10327	Fill	10326		1st fill of ditch. Dark brown, silt clay; occasional sub-angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	-	0.85	0.3	2.2	RB
10328	Fill	10326		2nd fill of ditch. Mid red brown, clay silt; frequent sub-angular limestone fragments, rare charcoal flecks	-	1.92	0.96	2.2	MC1-C2

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10329	Fill	10326		3rd fill of ditch. Mid red brown, clay silt; frequent small to medium sub-angular stone	-	1.7	0.4	2.2	RB
10330	Fill	10326		4th fill of ditch. Dark grey brown, clay silt; frequent medium to large sub-angular limestone fragments	-	1.2	0.35	2.2	C2+
10331	Fill	10326		Last fill of ditch. Dark brown, clay silt; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional sub-angular limestone	-	1.15	0.24	2.2	MC3-C4
10332	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping concave sides, steep straight terminus and flat base	>0.99	0.4	0.25	2.1	
10334	Fill	10332		Mid grey brown, silt clay; frequent small to large sub-angular stones	-	0.4	0.25	2.1	
10335	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Gently sloping, concave sides and rounded base	>0.5	0.45	0.11	2.1	
10336	Fill	10335		Single fill of ditch. re charcoal flecks	-	0.45	0.11	2.1	RB
10337	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Cut of linear ditch terminus. NE-SW. Gently sloping, concave sides and irregular/flat base. Same as 10332	>0.95	>0.17	0.13	2.1	
10338	Fill	10337		Mid red brown, silt clay; rare small sub-angular stone		>0.17	0.13	2.1	
10339	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep, straight sides and flat base.	>1	0.95	0.21	2.1	
10340	Fill	10339		Mid orange-brown silt clay; moderately frequent angular limestone	-	0.95	0.21	2.1	
10343	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping sides and rounded base	>3	0.71	0.42	2.2	
10344	Fill	10343		Mid orange brown, clay silt; rare inclusions of subangular stones	-	0.71	0.42	2.2	RB
10345	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping sides, base lost by recut	>3	>0.52	>0.6	2.1	
10346	Fill	10345		Dark brown grey, silty clay; rare inclusions of subangular stones	-	>0.52	>0.6	2.1	
10347	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping sides, irregular flat base	>0.73	1.16	0.61	2.3	
10348	Fill	10347		1st fill of ditch. Dark brown grey, silty clay; frequent inclusions of sub angular stones	-	-	-	2.3	C2-C4

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10349	Fill	10347		2nd fill of ditch. Dark brown grey, silty clay; occasional inclusions of sub angular stones	-	-	-	2.3	
10350	Fill	10352		2nd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, sand silt; rare limestone fragments	-	1.6	0.11	2.2	C2-C4
10351	Fill	10352		1st fill of ditch. Mid brown grey, sandy silt; occasional limestone fragments	-	2	0.48	2.2	
10352	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides and rounded base	>5	2	0.48	2.2	
10353	Fill	10355		2nd fill of ditch. Mid red brown, clay silt; occasional small limestone	-	1.2	0.85	2.2	
10354	Fill	10355		1st fill of ditch. Mid red brown, clay silt; frequent large limestone rubble	-	1.3	1.05	2.2	RB
10355	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Uneven sides, concave, steep and stepped on NW. Flat base	>5	2.21	1.05	2.2	
10356	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides and rounded base	>0.6	0.4	0.09	2.3	
10357	Fill	10356		Dark grey brown, silty clay; rare sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks	-	0.4	0.09	2.3	RB
10358	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep, irregular sides. Flat base	>1	2.2	0.93	2.2	
10359	Fill	10358		Mid yellow brown, silt clay; frequent small to large sub-angular stones	-	2.2	0.93	2.2	
10360	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderate to steep sloping sides and concave base	>1	1.93	0.6	2.2	
10361	Fill	10360		Mid red brown, silt clay; frequent medium to large sub-angular stones	-	1.93	0.6	2.2	
10362	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Irregular, steep sloping, concave sides and concave base	>1	1.24	0.47	2.2	
10363	Fill	10362		1st fill of ditch. Dark grey brown, silt clay; frequent sub-angular stones	-	1.24	0.34	2.2	
10364	Fill	10362		2nd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional sub-angular stone, rare charcoal flecks	-	>0.56	0.19	2.2	RB?
10365	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steep sloping to vertical, straight sides. Flat base	>0.98	0.52	0.37	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10366	Fill	10365		Mid red brown, silt clay. Frequent sub-angular stones	-	0.52	0.37	2.1	C2+
10367	Fill	10368		Mid yellow brown, clay silt; frequent limestone fragments	-	1.1	0.39	2.2	
10368	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Irregular, concave sides, flat base	>5	1.1	0.39	2.2	
10369	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Straight, steep sides and concave base	>0.8	>0.48	0.42	2.2	
10370	fill	10371		Mid yellow brown, silt clay; moderate angular stones. Ra. 115 recovered	-	1.5	0.92	2.2	C2-C4
10371	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Vertically sloping sides and concave base.	>2	1.5	0.92	2.2	
10372	Fill	10375		3rd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, silt clay; frequent angular stone	-	0.72	0.74	2.2	
10373	Fill	10375		2nd fill of ditch. Dark brown black, clay silt; abundant charcoal flecks	-	0.53	0.15	2.2	
10374	Fill	10375		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown clay; rare charcoal flecks	-	0.57	0.53	2.2	
10375	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Steeply sloping sides with flat base	>2	1.34	1.33	2.2	
10376	Fill	10377		Mid grey brown, silt clay; rare charcoal and fired clay flecks	-	0.8	0.1	2.3	
10377	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping, straight sides. Flat/irregular base	0.88	0.8	0.1	2.3	
10378	Fill	10379		Mid brown grey, clay silt; occasional limestone	-	0.76	0.14	2.2	RB
10379	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Moderately sloping, concave sides and rounded base	>5	0.76	0.14	2.2	
10380	Fill	10384		4th fill of ditch. Mid grey brown clay silt; frequent limestone fragments	-	1.5	0.52	2.2	C2-C4
10381	Fill	10384		3rd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt; occasional limestone fragments	-	1.1	0.5	2.2	
10382	Fill	10384		2nd fill of ditch. Mid grey brown, silt clay; occasional small limestone fragments	-	1.2	0.4	2.2	RB
10383	Fill	10384		1st fill of ditch. Mid yellow brown silt clay; occasional limestone fragments	-	0.6	0.2	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10384	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Irregular steeply sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.9	1.05	2.2	
10385	Fill	10386	Pit	Mid red brown, clay silt	-	0.3	0.04	2.1	RB
10386	Cut		Pit	Irregular sub oval in plan, gentle sloped sides and uneven base	0.7	0.3	0.04	2.1	
10387	Fill	10388		Mixed orange brown, clay silt; rare inclusions of charcoal flecks. Possible rooting	-	1.06	0.12	2.2	C2+
10388	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Concave sides and flat base	0.84	1.06	0.12	2.2	
10389	Fill	10390		Mid grey brown, silty clay; moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.4	0.27	2.1	
10390	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Sloping sharp sides, V shaped base	0.52	0.4	0.27	2.1	
10391	Fill	10392		Brown, silty clay	-	0.59	0.19	2.1	
10392	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Irregular sides, flat base	0.51	0.59	0.19	2.1	
10393	Fill	10394		Mid grey brown, silty clay	-	0.28	0.08	2.2	LC1-C2
10394	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides and base	>1.03	0.28	0.08	2.2	
10395	Fill	10396		Mid brown red, silt clay	-	0.37	0.09	2.2	
10396	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides and base	>1.04	0.37	0.09	2.2	
10397	Fill	10398		Mid red brown, silt clay; rare inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.44	0.12	2.2	RB
10398	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides and base	>3.7	0.44	0.12	2.2	
10399	Fill	10400		Mid red brown, silty clay; rare inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.44	0.12	2.2	
10400	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave sides and base	>3.7	0.44	0.12	2.2	
10401	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep stepped NE side, moderate slope convex SW side. Flat base	0.48	0.44	0.2	2.1	
10402	Fill	10401		1st fill of pit. Mid orange brown, silt clay	-	0.44	0.2	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10403	Fill	10401		2nd fill of pit. Dark grey brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and frequent inclusions of medium sub angular stones	-	0.44	0.2	2.1	
10404	Cut		Pit	Irregular shape, gentle sides, tapered base	0.32	0.27	0.5	2.1	
10405	Fill	10404		Dark brown grey, silt clay; occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.27	0.5	2.1	
10406	Cut		Pit	Subcircular in plan. Straight sides, moderate sloped sides. Flat base	0.43	0.4	0.04	2.1	
10407	Fill	10406		Mid orange brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and degraded limestone	-	0.4	0.04	2.1	
10408	Cut		Pit	Straight sides, moderate slope. Flat base	0.39	0.29	0.07	2.1	
10409	Fill	10408	Pit	Light orange grey, silt clay; occasional inclusions of cbm flecks and degraded stone	-	0.29	0.07	2.1	
10410	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Irregular, concave sides, irregular base	0.48	0.3	<0.06	2.1	
10411	Fill	10410	Pit	Mid grey brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of subangular stones	-	0.3	<0.06	2.1	
10412	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Steep sloping concave sides, concave base	0.53	0.6	0.31	2.2	
10413	Fill	10412		1st fill of pit. Mid orange brown, silt clay	-	0.6	0.11	2.2	
10414	Fill	10412		2nd fill of pit. Dark brown grey, silt clay; occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.6	<0.19	2.2	RB
10415	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Moderate slope, straight sides. Flat base	0.51	0.58	<0.07	2.2	
10416	Fill	10415		Mid orange brown, silt clay	-	0.58	<0.07	2.2	
10417	Cut		Pit	Sub circular in plan. Steep sloped concave sides. Tapered base	0.15	0.28	0.1	2.1	
10418	Fill	10417		Dark brown grey silty clay	-	0.28	0.1	2.1	
10419	Cut		Pit	Sub oval in plan. Steep sloping concave sides. Concave base	0.58	0.61	<0.15	2.1	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10420	Fill	10419		Mid brown orange, silt clay; occasional inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks and degraded stone	-	0.61	<0.15	2.1	
10421	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Moderate to steep slope, concave base	0.88	0.9	0.29	2.1	
10422	Fill	10421		1st fill of pit. Mid orange brown, silt clay; frequent inclusions of sub angular stones	-	0.9	0.15	2.1	
10423	Fill	10421		Dark orange grey, silt clay; frequent inclusions of small sub angular stones and occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks	-	0.9	0.14	2.1	Prehistoric
10424	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Gently sloping sides and uneven base. Same as layer 10031	0.75	0.54	0.05	3	
10425	Fill	10424		Mid orange grey, silt	-	0.54	0.05	3	
10426	Fill	10427	Finds deposit	Mid grey brown, clay silt	-	-	-	2.2	C2-C4
10427	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval in plan. Concave moderate sloped sides and flat base	0.7	0.8	0.2	2.2	
10428	Fill	10429		Mid grey brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of limestone fragments. Rare inclusions of charcoal	-	0.35	0.18	2.3	
10429	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, steep sides. Flat base	-	0.35	0.18	2.3	
10430	Fill	10431	Pit	Light yellow brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of small sub angular limestone fragments. Ra. 118 recovered	-	0.24	0.08	2.1	
10431	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Moderate steep slope. Sloping and irregular base	0.5	0.24	0.08	2.1	
10432	Fill	10433		Dark grey brown, silt clay; occasional inclusions of sub rounded limestone fragments	-	0.43	0.08	2.2	RB
10433	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Moderate steep sloping sides. Concave base	0.57	0.43	0.08	2.2	
10434	Fill	10436		Fill of complete pot. Mid grey brown, clay silt. Pot from context (10426)	-	-	-	2.2	
10435	Fill	10436		Mid grey brown, clay silt	-	0.4	0.09	2.2	

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period	Pottery spot-date
10436	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Moderate sloped, concave sides. Flat base	0.3	0.4	0.09	2.2	
10437	Fill	10438		Mid orange grey, clay silt	-	0.35	0.1	2.2	
10438	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Concave, gentle sloped sides. Flat base	0.5	0.35	0.1	2.2	
10439	Fill	10440		Mid orange grey, clay silt	-	0.27	0.08	2.2	
10440	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Gentle sloped sides. Flat base	0.3	0.27	0.08	2.2	
10441	Fill	10442		Mid orange brown, clay silt	-	0.2	0.06	2.2	
10442	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Straight sides, tapered base	0.25	0.2	0.06	2.2	
10443	Fill	10444		Mid orange brown, clay silt; occasional inclusions of limestone fragments	-	0.7	0.14	2.1	RB
10444	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave moderate sloped sides. Flat base	>1	0.7	0.14	2.1	
10445	Fill	10446		Mid orange brown, clay silt; occasional inclusions of limestone fragments	-	0.45	0.35	2.1	
10446	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Concave, moderately sloped sides, rounded base	>0.95	0.45	0.35	2.1	
10447	Fill	10448	Ditch/other linear	Mid orange brown clay silt; occasional inclusions of limestone	-	0.8	0.25	2.1	
10448	Cut		Ditch/other linear	Straight, moderate sloped sides. Flat base	>1	0.8	0.25	2.1	
10449	Fill	10450	Pit	Mid orange brown, clay silt; occasional inclusions of limestone	-	0.8	0.37	2.2	
10450	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Straight, steep sides. Flat base	0.75	0.8	0.37	2.2	LC1-C2

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

A total of 1104 sherds (10,998g) was recovered via hand excavation of 106 separate deposits and as unstratified finds from the evaluation and excavation. The pottery has been sorted by fabric (within context) and quantified according to sherd count/weight and rim EVEs. The total rim EVEs value is 8.95. Where identifiable, vessel form/rim morphology was recorded. Recording also included a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Pottery fabric codings, given in parenthesis in the text, are defined in summary in Table B1—most have been devised for the purpose of this report. Where applicable, however, Roman fabrics are matched with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Prehistoric/Early Roman

Broadly prehistoric in date are two unfeatured bodysherds in fabric PRGT, from Period 2.3 (3rd to 4th century) Pit 10023 and Period 2.2 (2nd to 3rd century) Pit 10176. Pottery identified as dating to the prehistoric or Late prehistoric to Early Roman period totals 56 sherds (323g) with an EVEs value of 0.22 and an average sherd weight of 5.8g, which is low for an assemblage of this date (Table B1). The majority of this material was recovered from deposits assigned to Periods 2.1 (1st to 2nd century AD), 2.2 (2nd to 3rd century) or 2.3 (3rd to 4th century).

Fabrics

The fabrics from this date range feature calcite (CAL), limestone (LI1, LI2), grog (PRGT) or shell/limestone (SH1 and SH2) as the primary inclusion. All appear to be handmade with the possible exception of SH2, which may be wheelthrown.

Fabric descriptions

CAL	Common calcite up to 5mm; soft-fired; hackly fracture. 4 sherds, 28g.
LI1	Common oolitic limestone up to 2mm; soft-fired; smooth fracture. 2 sherds, 28g.
LI2	Common calcitic limestone 1-3mm; soft-fired; hackly fracture. 38 sherds, 179g.
PRGT	Sparse grog up to 3mm; soft-fired; uneven fracture. 2 sherds, 12g.

SH1 Abundant fine shell and limestone 0.5-1mm; soft-fired; uneven fracture. 1 sherd, 6g.

SH2 Common shell and limestone 1-3mm; soft-fired; hackly fracture. 7 sherds, 63g.

Forms

Only a small number of rimsherds was present. These include one from an indeterminate form with an upright, internally-thickened rim in fabric SH1, which was redeposited in the recut of Period 2.2 (2nd to 3rd century) Enclosure 2.1 Ditch H. Identifiable forms in fabric LI2 are a shouldered jar with a bead rim from Period 2.3 Pit 10050 (Fig. 20, no. 1), a jar or bowl with a curving rim from Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.4, Ditch J, and a vessel with a bead rim (Fig. 20, no. 2) from Period 2.2 Pit 10176.

Illustration catalogue

1 Period 2.1 Pit 10050, fill 10052. Shouldered jar with bead rim, fabric LI2.

2 Period 2.2 Pit 10176, fill 10177. Vessel with bead rim, fabric LI2.

Chronology

The vessel from Pit 10176 bears similarities with proto-bead-rim jars (type JC2) from Cadbury Castle which date to the Middle to Late Iron Age (Barrett 2000, 23, 29–30, 332). At that site fabrics were mostly tempered with shell or oolitic limestone during the Middle Iron Age and with quartz during the Late Iron Age (ibid., 30). Calcite-tempered fabrics are commonly found in the Bristol Channel/Severn estuary area, dating to the late Middle Iron Age to 1st century AD (Allen 1998). All of the prehistoric pottery was residual in Roman Period 2.1–2.3 features.

Roman

The Roman pottery totals 1045 sherds (10597g), with a total EVEs value of 8.95. The average sherd weight is 10.1g, which suggests the assemblage has been moderately broken up. The majority was recovered from Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1 (45% by sherd count) and Period 2.3 (3rd-4th century) Enclosure 3.1 (37% by sherd count) (Table B2). Evidence of use for cooking was recorded in the form of external carbonised (sooty) residues on seven sherds in fabrics BS1 and OX2; internal carbonised (burnt food) residues on 17 sherds in fabrics BS1, GW8 and DOR BB1; and internal ‘limey’ deposits on seven sherds in fabrics BS1, GW9 and DOR BB1.

Fabrics

The assemblage is mostly composed of coarseware fabrics, probably of relatively local manufacture—several kilns are known from Shepton Mallet, 12km south of Newton Abbot (Scarth 1865-6). The majority of the coarsewares are reduced types (73% by count, 63% by weight). Most common are a fine/medium black-firing sandy fabric (BS1, 18% by sherd count, 14% by weight); medium sandy, dark greyware (GW8, 14% by sherd count, 11% by weight); and fine/medium sandy greyware (GW3, 10% by sherd count, 8% by weight). Also well represented is Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1, 17% by sherd count, 16% by weight), which was manufactured in the area around Poole harbour. The other regional import is Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT), manufactured in north Wiltshire. Sherds in a fabric tempered with flint and quartz (FLQZ, Table B1) derive from the lower portion of a single vessel in Period 2.2 Pit 10427. Continental imports, which form 0.7% of the assemblage by sherd count, are restricted to one sherd of east Gaulish samian (EG SAM) and six of central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2).

Forms

Jars are the most prevalent form (48 vessels, Table B3) and the majority are neckless vessels with everted rims, although necked jars are also relatively common. The former includes Seager Smith and Davies (1993) Types 1, 2 and 3 in fabric DOR BB1. Roughly equal numbers of bowls (13) and dishes (16) are present. Bowls are mostly necked and shouldered with a curved rim, presenting in fabric BS1 (Fig. 20, no. 3-4) or hemispherical flanged types in fabrics OX1 or OX2 (Fig. 20, no. 5). The latter form is in imitation of the samian Drag. 38. A Drag. 38 also occurs in fabric LEZ SA2 from the recut of Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1, Ditch H. A bowl with curved sides and a bead rim (Fig. 20, no. 6) in fabric OX2, also from the recut of Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1 Ditch H, appears to be a copy of samian form Drag. 31. One unusual form is a necked bowl with a flanged rim, which features obtuse burnished lattice decoration (Fig.20, no. 7). It occurs in fabric GW10 and was recovered from Period 2.3 stone surface 10031. Most of the dishes present in greyware fabrics or DOR BB1 and have plain or flat rims. An oval ‘fish’ dish in DOR BB1 is represented by a handle. There are also three beakers—one with a bead rim in fabric GW8 from Period 2.3 ditch P, one with a triangular rim in fabric GW4 (Fig. 20, no. 8) redeposited in Period 2.2 Pit 10086 and one featuring rouletted decoration in fabric BS1, represented by the lower portion only, from Period 2.2 Ditch K. Period 2.2 Pit 10086 produced a small jar or beaker with a short, everted rim in fabric GW3 (Fig. 20, no. 9). A single platter was identified with a plain rim, in fabric BS1 from the recut of Period 2.2 Enclosure 2.1, Ditch H. Mortaria are absent.

Illustration catalogue

3 Period 2.2 Enclosure 2, Ditch H recut, fill 10331. Necked, shouldered bowl, fabric BS1.

4 Period 2.2 Enclosure 2, Ditch H recut, fill 10167. Necked, shouldered bowl, fabric BS1.

5 Period 2.2 Enclosure 2, Ditch H recut, fill 10350. Hemispherical flanged bowl, fabric OX2.

6 Period 2.2 Enclosure 2, Ditch H recut, fill 10331. Bowl with bead rim, probably imitating Drag. 31, fabric OX2

7 Period 2.3 stone surface 10031. Necked bowl with flanged rim, fabric GW10.

8 Period 3 Pit 10086, fill 10087. Beaker with triangular rim.

9 Period 3 Pit 10086, fill 10090. Small jar or beaker with short, everted rim, fabric GW3.

Chronology

Only 35 sherds (182g) were retrieved from features assigned to Period 2.1 (1st to 2nd century AD)—from Enclosure 1.1 ditches and four pits and postholes. The most common fabrics are BS1 (five sherds, 14%), reduced fabrics GW3, GW4, GW6 and GW7 (seven sherds, 20%) and South East Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1, three sherds, 9%). Fabrics belonging to this date range are Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) and central Gaulish samian (LEZ SA2) (Webster 1996, 2–3). Only one rimsherd in fabric DOR BB1 (which typically dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries when found outside Dorset) is present and it is from an undiagnostic jar with an everted rim.

The pottery from features assigned to Period 2.2 (mostly from Enclosure 2.1 ditches, but also from gullies, pits and postholes) totals 562 sherds (6080g). All ten greyware fabrics are represented. Necked, shouldered bowls in fabric BS1 are still present (four from Enclosure 2.1, Ditch H and recut). Dateable forms in fabric DOR BB1 include (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 1 jars with everted rims and Type 22 flat rim dishes (both 2nd century), a Type 21 oval 'fish' dish (2nd to 4th century) and Type 20 plain rim dishes (late 2nd to 4th century) (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230–5). Flat rim dishes, in imitation of DOR BB1 Type 22, are also present in fabrics GW5 and GW8 from Enclosure 2, Ditch H and its recut.

Pottery from Period 2.3 (3rd to 4th centuries) features totals 376 sherds, 3580g. It was recorded from Enclosure 3.1 ditches and all ten greyware fabrics are present. Residual material includes eight sherds in fabric SAV GT, one of LEZ SA2 and flat rim dishes in fabrics DOR BB1 and GW1. Forms of later Roman date which now feature in DOR BB1 are (Seager

Smith and Davies) Type 3 jars with everted rims from Enclosure 3.1 Ditch Q recut (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230–5).

Discussion

Other excavations in the locality with activity throughout the Roman period include the roadside settlement at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet (Evans 2001, 108–12), 12km to the south and Chew Valley Lake (Rahtz and Greenfield 1978, 217–22), 10km to the north-west. Assemblages from both sites featured considerable proportions of greywares and Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware, with small amounts of samian and other continental and regional imports (Evans 2001, 108–12; Rahtz and Greenfield 1978, 217–22). The Fosse Lane assemblage is a little more diverse than that from Silver Street, possibly due to its status as a roadside settlement.

The Roman pottery assemblage from Silver Street is consistent with a small rural settlement in use throughout the Romano-British period and compares broadly with other sites in the area. It is dominated by coarsewares probably of relatively local manufacture, in addition to Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (17% by sherd count) and features a minimal contribution from other regional imports and continental ware types. The largest part of the assemblage derived from Period 2.2 features, which is unsurprising as Enclosure 2.1 is the largest feature within the excavated area and may not necessarily indicate more intense activity during that period.

Post-medieval/modern

Pottery from this date range totals three sherds (78g), with a total EVEs value of 0.08, Table B1). Represented fabrics are yellow slipware (YSL), of late 17th to 18th century date, and Creamware (CRM), which dates to the mid to late 18th century.

References

Allen, J. R. L. 1998 ‘Late Iron Age and Earliest Roman Calcite-tempered Ware from sites on the Severn Estuary Levels: Character and distribution’, *Studia Celtica* **XXXII,** 27–41

Barrett, J. C., Freeman, P. W. M. and Woodward, A. 2000 *Cadbury Castle Somerset: The later prehistoric and early historic archaeology* Archaeological Report **20**, London: English Heritage

Evans, J. 2001 ‘The Roman pottery’, in Leach, P. 2001, 107–65

Leach, P. 2001 *Fosse Lane Shepton Mallet 1990: Excavation of a Romano-British roadside settlement in Somerset,* London*:* Britannia Monograph **18,** Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies

Rahtz, P. H. and Greenfield, E. 1978 *Excavations at Chew Valley Lake Somerset*, London: HMSO

Scarth, Rev. H.M. 1865-6 'Roman potters' kiln, discovered at Shepton Mallet, November 1864, on the site of a Large Brewery belonging to Messrs. Morris, Cox and Clarke', *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc. Part II*, **Vol 13**, 1–5

Seager Smith, R. and Davies, S. M. 1993 'Roman pottery', in Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H. 1993 *Excavations at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981–4,* Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph **12**, 202–14

Tomber. R. and Dore. J. 1998 *The national Roman fabric reference collection: A handbook,* London: MOLAS Monograph **2**

Webster, P. 1996 *Roman samian pottery in Britain:* Practical Handbook in Archaeology **13**, York: Council for British Archaeology

Woodward, P.J., Davies, S.M. and Graham, A.H. 1993 *Excavations at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981–4,* Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph **12**

Table B1: Summary of pottery by fabric

Period	Fabric code (NFRC Code in bold*)	Description	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs value
Prehistoric	PRGT	Coarse grog-tempered	2	12	
Subtotal			***2***	***12***	
Prehistoric/	SH1	Fine shell-and-limestone tempered	1	6	0.03
Early Roman	SH2	Coarse shell-tempered	7	63	
Subtotal			***8***	***69***	***0.03***
Late Iron Age/	CAL	Calcite-tempered	4	28	
Early Roman	LI1	Oolitic limestone-tempered	2	28	
	LI2	Coarse calcitic limestone-tempered	40	186	0.19
Subtotal			***46***	***242***	***0.19***
Roman: local	ARGCH	Charcoal-tempered with clay pellets	2	33	
	BS1	Fine/medium black-firing sand-tempered	189	1461	1.81
	BS2	Coarse sandy imitiation Black-burnished ware	16	259	0.31
	CC	Fine oxidised fabric with brown colour coat	1	9	
	GW1	Greyware (coarse sandy)	79	1204	0.75
	GW2	Greyware (fine with common iron inclusions)	2	16	
	GW3	Greyware (fine/medium sandy)	105	881	1.19
	GW4	Greyware (fine sandy, pale)	24	141	0.20
	GW5	Greyware (gritty, sandy)	26	273	0.13
	GW6	Greyware (sandy with sparse grog)	8	99	0.10
	GW7	Greyware (medium sandy)	59	399	0.07
	GW8	Greyware (medium sandy, dark)	150	1150	1.87
	GW9	Greyware (medium sandy, micaceous)	11	71	0.08
	GW10	Greyware (medium sandy, pale)	47	418	0.08
	GTQZ	Grog-and-quartz tempered	4	36	
	OX1	Oxidised (fine)	9	63	0.14
	OX2	Oxidised (fine, with common iron)	5	96	0.27
	OX3	Oxidised (sandy)	43	277	0.15
	QZFL	Quartz-and-flint tempered	36	1113	
	SVW OX2	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	17	160	0.11
Regional	**DOR BB1**	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	176	1663	1.54
	SAV GT	Savernake Grog-tempered ware	29	721	0.04
Continental	EG SAM	East Gaulish samian	1	7	
	LEZ SA2	Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	6	47	0.11
Subtotal			***1045***	***10597***	***8.95***
Post-medieval/	CRM	Creamware	2	69	0.08
modern	YSL	Yellow slipware	1	9	
Subtotal			***3***	***78***	***0.08***
Grand total			**1104**	**10998**	**9.25**

Table B2: Provenance of recovered pottery by sherd count excluding post-medieval/modern (for Period 2.1–2.3 groups of over 10 sherds)

			Period 2.1	Period 2.2			Period 2.3
Period	**Fabric code (NFRC Code in bold*)**	**Description**	**Enclosure 1.1**	**Enclosure 2.1**	**Pit 10050**	**Pit 10427**	**Enclosure 3.1**
Prehistoric	PRGT	Coarse grog-tempered		2			
Subtotal							
Prehistoric/	SH1	Fine shell-and-limestone tempered		1			
Early Roman	SH2	Coarse shell-tempered		6			
Subtotal							
Late Iron Age/Early Roman	CAL	Calcite-tempered	4				
	LI1	Oolitic limestone-tempered		2			
	LI2	Coarse calcitic limestone-tempered	13	23	3		2
Subtotal							
Roman: local	ARGCH	Charcoal-tempered with clay pellets		1			1
	BS1	Fine/medium black-firing sand-tempered	5	121	5		41
	BS2	Coarse sandy imitation Black-burnished ware		13			
	CC	Fine oxidised fabric with brown colour coat					
	GW1	Greyware (coarse sandy)		19			56
	GW2	Greyware (fine with common iron inclusions)		1			1
	GW3	Greyware (fine/medium sandy)	2	38			60
	GW4	Greyware (fine sandy, pale)	1	18			2
	GW5	Greyware (gritty, sandy)		18			7
	GW6	Greyware (sandy with sparse grog)	1	3			4
	GW7	Greyware (medium sandy)	3	22			13
	GW8	Greyware (medium sandy, dark)		81			50
	GW9	Greyware (medium sandy, micaceous)		1			7
	GW10	Greyware (medium sandy, pale)		27			10
	GTQZ	Grog-and-quartz tempered		4			
	OX1	Oxidised (fine)		3			5
	OX2	Oxidised (fine, with common iron)	1	2			2
	OX3	Oxidised (sandy)	1	10			28
	QZFL	Quartz-and-flint tempered		36		36	
	SVW OX2	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware		11	3		1
Regional	**DOR BB1**	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	3	78	2	9	77
	SAV GT	Savernake Grog-tempered ware		17	8		8
Continental	EG SAM	East Gaulish samian					
	LEZ SA2	Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	1	4			1
Subtotal							
Grand total			**35**	**562**	**21**	**45**	**376**

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

	Period 2.1			Period 2.2			Period 2.3			Total		
Type	**MNV**	**% of vessels**	**EVEs**	**MNV**	**% of vessels**	**EVEs**	**MNV**	**% of vessels**	**EVEs**	**MNV**	**% of vessels**	**EVEs**
Beaker				2	4	0.07				2	3	0.07
Jar	4	67	0.07	27	59	3.15	17	61	1.34	48	60	4.56
Bowl	2	33	0.06	7	15	0.75	3	14	0.33	13	16	1.14
Dish				9	20	0.50	7	25	0.73	16	20	1.23
Platter				1	2	0.07				1	1	0.07
Total	**6**	**100**	**0.13**	**46**	**100**	**4.54**	**28**	**100**	**2.40**	**80**	**100**	**7.07**

APPENDIX C: LITHICS

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

A total of 34 worked lithics (191g) was recorded from 26 separate deposits. One flake was recovered from a bulk soil sample and the rest of the lithics were hand-recovered. The lithics were recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. A reduced level of recording was undertaken due to the small size and residual nature of the assemblage. Attributes recorded include raw material type and quality; weight; degree of recortication (a white or blueish surface discoloration resulting from soil conditions [Shepherd 1972, 109]); colour; cortex description; the presence of breakage and burning; and butt and termination type for flakes, blades and bladelets.

Raw material

The raw material is flint in all cases. Almost all is recorded as fine-grained, and most is brown in colour. One item is black, three are grey and 18 display a degree of white discoloration due to recortication—of these, two are fully white. Cortex is present on 15 flints; it is abraded on one of these and chalky on the remainder, indicating a reliance on chalk or clay-with-flints sources. The geology of the site is Triassic mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html), however, there is chalk bedrock 20km to the south-east (ibid.). This may be the source of much of the flint from the site, as it is good quality and most features chalky cortex.

Provenance

Five flakes were recorded from the subsoil. Of the remainder 27 are from Roman features (Periods 2.1 to 2.3) and two are from a Period 3 (post-medieval) pit. Fifteen of the flints are broken (44%) and two are burnt (6%).

Range and variety

Primary technology

The debitage comprises 26 flakes, two blades, one bladelet and one piece of shatter. Bladelets are typically Mesolithic debitage. One flake was identified as having been removed using a ‘soft’ hammer, which is a feature typical of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic core reduction. The two cores had both been used for the production of flakes. The example from Period 2.3 (Roman) Ditch R features dual, opposed platforms, a type which was particularly common during the Mesolithic period (Butler 2005, 88). That from Period 3 (17th to 18th century) Pit 10086 is a heavily burnt multi-platform type, with at least three striking platforms.

Secondary technology

Two retouched tools were recorded (6% of the assemblage). A truncation from Period 2.2 (Roman) Ditch H was made on a flake blank. It displays steep, regular retouch along the slightly concave distal dorsal edge. This is a Mesolithic tool type (Butler 2005, 109). A broken side scraper from Period 2.3 Ditch Q was also made using a flake blank and is not a chronologically diagnostic tool. It is a distal flake fragment featuring regular, semi-abrupt retouch along the left dorsal edge.

Discussion

Evidence of Mesolithic activity of varying magnitude is known from several sites in the area around Midsomer Norton. Excavations at a Late Mesolithic spring site at Langley's Lane, less than 2km to the north-west, produced almost 700 lithics which included microliths, microburins, bladelets and bladelet cores (Booth and Rosen 2019, 34–40; HER 14280; Fig. 1). Other Mesolithic find spots include a microlith from Stock Hill, Chilcompton, just over 2km to the south (HER 23307); and 429 flints, including a small number of microliths and other Mesolithic items, collected from a surface scatter at Nine Barrows Lane near Priddy, approximately 15km to the west (HER 26264).

References

Booth, R. and Rosen, C. 2019 'Lithics', in Lewis *et al.* 2019

Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric flintwork* Stroud: Tempus

Shepherd, W. 1972 *Flint: Its origin, properties & uses* London: Faber and Faber

Lewis, J., Rosen, C., Booth, R. and Davies, P. 2019 'Making a significant place: Excavations at the Late Mesolithic Site of Langley's Lane, Midsomer Norton, Bath and North-East Somerset', *Archaeological Journal* **176**, 1–50

Somerset Historic Environment Record https://www.somersetheritage.org.uk (accessed 6 July 2021)

Table C1: Lithic assemblage

	Count
Primary technology	
Blade	2
Bladelet	1
Core	2
Flake	26
Shatter	1
Secondary technology	
Scraper (side)	1
Truncation	1
Total	**34**

APPENDIX D: COINS/TOKENS

By E.R. McSloy

Introduction and methodology

Four coins or tokens were recovered, all of copper-alloy. Three (Ras 102, 105 and 113) are finds from the 2019 excavation, with Ra. 1 recorded from the 2018 evaluation. The condition of the coins is poor with all exhibiting surface loss or deterioration due to corrosion or wear. This is most severe with Ras 102 and 105 where all surface detail has been lost and only the broadest dating/classification. To assist in identification, the coins were x-rayed by a specialist conservator and the digital x-ray plate forms part of the archive.

Results

Roman

The two Roman coins are both base metal radiate issues of the later 3rd century AD (Reece's Issue Period 13). Both are poorly preserved, the loss of surface features precluding fullest identification.

1 Barbarous radiate *c.* AD 270-290. Reverse unclear. Ra. 1. Period 2.2 Ditch Q (fill 904).

2 Radiate, probably of Tetricus I (*c*. AD 271–275). Reverse probably shows Pax, standing left, holding branch and sceptre. Ra. 113. Period 2.3 Ditch Q (fill 10312)

Post-medieval

As noted the condition of Ras 102 and 105 is very poor, preventing all but the most basic level identification. Subsoil find Ra. 102 measures 14mm in diam. and is notably thin (0.6mm), the dimensions suggesting it is a farthing token common to the later 17th and 18th centuries. Ra. 105, from Period 3 Well 10097, measures 28mm in diam. and is probably a halfpenny of the 18th or earlier 19th centuries.

References

Reece, R. 1991 *Roman coins from 140 Sites in Britain* Cirencester: Archetype Publications Ltd.

APPENDIX E: METAL FINDS

By E.R. McSloy

Introduction and methodology

A total of 53 items of metal were recorded, comprising 17 of iron, 15 of copper-alloy and 21 of lead or lead alloy. The majority are from the 2019 excavations, with a single item, iron brooch no. 1, coming from the 2018 trench evaluation.

The metal objects were recovered from hand excavation of archaeological deposits or in some instances as the result of metal detector prospection. The latter group includes items from the fills of archaeological features and a large number from subsoil/topsoil and unstratified (spoilheap) finds. The items from archaeological features derived from pit (12 items) or ditch fills (11 items). Almost all items among the stratified group were derived from features ascribed to (Roman) Periods 2.1–2.3.

The objects have been recorded direct to an Ms Access database and selected items are presented below in the illustrated catalogue. Table E1 has been generated from the database record and provides a summary of the assemblage according to material, functional category and basic object type. To assist in object identification and clarify form/construction all items have been x-rayed by a specialist conservator. In addition, a number of items have undergone conservation treatment—cleaning/stabilisation.

Assemblage range (Table E1)

The assemblage is relatively small and limited in its range. Most objects, where dating is possible either from object form or from phasing associations, are of Roman date. A small number of items, most from subsoil/topsoil deposits date to the post-medieval period.

Use of metal detector prospection (and discrimination settings) has almost certainly resulted in a bias in recovery, increasing the representation of copper-alloy and lead artefacts, with all iron objects coming from hand excavation. This may partly explain the numbers of dress items such as brooches which are commonly manufactured from copper-alloys, and the limited number of tools/other classes typically made in iron.

Dating of individual Roman objects is included in the catalogue presented below which is organised according to functional category (adapted from those established by Crummy (1983). Items not listed in the catalogue comprise mainly nails and fragmentary objects where function is indeterminate. The nails have square-sectioned shafts and flattened heads, the

measurable examples 70–137mm in length. Such features are typical of nails from the Roman up to the later post-medieval period, although Roman dating is likely for all of those recovered. Three copper-alloy objects which are unstratified or from topsoil/subsoil deposits are dateable to the post-medieval/modern periods. These consist of hollow spherical button, an oval mount and an openwork-decorated shoe buckle fragment which probably date to the 17th or earlier 19th century range.

Among the items of lead or lead alloy, all but a single waste fragment (from Period 2.2 Ditch H, fill 10350), were unstratified or from subsoil layer 10001. Most consist of sheet fragments or pooled waste. Two of the three pot repairs recorded incorporate small sherds in Roman greyware pottery fabrics. Two lead items are dateable to the post-medieval period; a probable (uninscribed) cloth or bag seal and a small lead shot.

Table E1: metal finds summary

Functional category	Type	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Total
agricultural	reaping hook		1		**1**
dress/personal adornment	brooch	7	1		**8**
	brooch pin	1			**1**
	buckle	2			**2**
	button	1			**1**
fasteners and fittings	mount	1			**1**
	nail		11		**11**
	rivet			1	**1**
	rivet/stud			1	**1**
household	pot mend			3	**3**
military/hunting	shot			1	**1**
toilet/pharmaceutical	tweezers	1			**1**
waste	waste	1		1	**2**
weights and measures	weight			1	**1**
indeterminate	disc			1	**1**
	object	1		1	**2**
	ring		2		**2**
	sheet			11	**11**
	strip		2		**2**
Total		**15**	**17**	**21**	**53**

Catalogue: Objects relating to personal adornment or dress

Brooches (copper-alloy unless stated)

The earliest brooch is the well-preserved iron brooch of Mackreth's *Durotrigian* class (Mackreth 2011) from Period 2.2 Ditch H (evaluation ditch fill 914), which most likely dates to the mid or later 1st century AD (Fig. 18). Distribution for this type is markedly southern/southwestern British, predominantly from Dorset, Wiltshire and Somerset (ibid.).

Three of the seven copper-alloy brooches (nos 2–4) are Colchester derivative forms with their pins retained in the Polden Hill manner (Fig. 18). Nos. 3 and 4 are enameled and stylistically

are comparable with hinged T-shaped and Headstud forms. The seemingly zoomorphic moulding through which the spring chord passes in both brooches is unusual. On no. 4 it is a further familial link with the Headstud series and on no. 3 may suggest that both these brooches came from the same local workshop. Dating in the 2nd century is likely for nos 3-4 and for the fragmentary brooches nos 5 and 6. The latter are hinged, 'T-shaped' forms common from southwest England. No. 7 is also fragmentary and the only plate form brooch from the group (Fig. 18). Its distressed condition makes classification difficult, though it probably falls within Mackreth's Continental Plate series and might date to the later 1st to 2nd centuries.

Object no. 8 is almost certainly a further (penannular) brooch, though straightened and adapted for some other purpose (Fig. 18). In addition, one other object (Ra. 111, from Ditch Q, fill 10312) is a pin fragment, possibly from a brooch.

1 (Iron). Pin missing. The strip-like bow is arched and plain, expanding towards the head and with a rolled-under hinge to secure the pin axis bar. Mackreth's Durotrigian type: DURO 7b (Mackreth 2011, 150). Length 52mm. Ra. 2. Period 2.2, Ditch H. Evaluation ditch 912 (fill 914).

2 Much of the spring/pin and one wing missing. Largely plain bow, with simple moulding continuing line of the 'pseudo hook'. The surviving wing has two double grooves. Mackreth's Polden Hill Western Group: PH5 A4 (ibid., 76). Length 38mm. Ra. 104. Subsoil 10001. *Not illustrated*.

3 Largely complete with damage only to the pin. The bow is angular, the head with parallel settings for enamel of two colours, now discoloured as green and brown. The lower bow has a central groove is separated from the head with two lenticular mouldings and tapers to quarter round moulding at the foot. The eight coiled spring is retained in the Polden Hill style, though Mackreth grouped similar brooches stylistically as his CD H/PH (ibid.,100–102) and containing both Polden Hill style or hinged heads. No. 3 falls within his CD H/PH 2.b1 division, the available dating for which is in the mid or later 2nd century (ibid., 102). Length 53mm. Ra. 107. Period 4, Modern tree bole 10275 (fill 10276).

4 Largely complete with damage only to the pin. The bow is arched, flattening at the head and with side mouldings. The cord passes through a prominent crest which resembles an animal's head, below which is a diamond-shaped stud moulding which is set with enamel. The lower bow has two narrow settings for enamel (now discoloured as yellow/green) either side of a row of diminishing diamond-shaped mouldings. The sides of the bow in the same area are serrated

and the bow terminates in a quarter round foot knob. The eleven coiled spring is retained in the Polden Hill style and although the decorative features are common to Headstud brooches, Mackreth kept similar brooches within the Polden Hill series, specifically the CD PH8 grouping (ibid.,100–102). Length 41mm. Ra. 115. Period 2.2, Ditch H (fill 10370).

5 Fragment of upper bow, with pin. The surviving upper bow is concave in section, tapering towards the foot and with a wide, tongue-shaped moulding with cross-cuts. In its incomplete state it can only grouped with Mackreth's broad CD H division and in other classification systems as the T-shaped series, for which broader later 1st or 2nd century dating is probable. Ra. 108. Period 4, Modern tree bole 10279 (fill 10280). *Not illustrated*.

6 Fragment of lower bow. The central part of the bow is flattened and expanded and features a triangular setting for enamel (now missing). Probably of Mackreth's CD H.12C division (ibid., 96), a type with southwestern British associations and probably dating in the late 1st to 2nd centuries. Ra. 103. Subsoil 10001. *Not illustrated*.

7 Fragment of cruciform plate brooch, with only three of four projections surviving. The main element is a flat roundel with raised and cabled ring and at its centre an iron(?) stud probably containing enamel. The surface of the projections is largely lost, but white metal plating survives on one. Belongs to Mackreth's Continental Plate series, probably his CONT 18B. Ra.100. Period 2.3, Pit 10016 (fill 10017).

8 Fragment straightened and re-shaped, probably from penannular brooch with one folded over terminal surviving. The terminal, characterising Fowler's Type D (Fowler 1960), has double grooved decoration which Mackreth used to distinguish his Penannular F1.c division, which he noted was a west country type (Mackreth 2011, 210). Dating appears to be mostly mid or later 1st century but continuing into the 2nd or 3rd centuries. Ra. 101. Period 2.2, Ditch H (fill 10244).

Buckle (copper-alloy)

9 Fragment from large, cast, oval or D-shaped buckle frame. Decoration in the form of irregular notches/cuts to the outer edge of the frame. Positive identification of no. 9 in its fragmentary condition is not possible, though it shares some features of size and proportions with military-style buckles of the later 4th and 5th centuries (Hawkes and Dunning 1962; fig. 20; Type III A). Decoration of similar style is in addition to be found on bracelets and other personal objects of this period (Price 2000, 44, 2.7, no. 145). Length 69mm. Ra. 112, Period 2.3, Ditch Q (fill 10312) (Fig. 21).

Objects relating to toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical use (copper-alloy)

10 Distorted strip fragment widening to straight terminal (4mm–6mm) and with marginal groove decoration. Probably one arm from tweezers of a common and widely-distributed type (cf. Crummy 1983, 59, nos 1881 and 1883; Eckardt and Crummy 150–151). Ra. 108. Period 4, Modern tree bole fill 10280 (fill of feature 10279). *Not illustrated*.

Objects relating to agriculture (iron)

11 Reaping hook fragment. Split socket with rivet hole visible in x-ray. Insufficient of the blade survives to determine if at right angles to the socket (Manning's Iron Age Type 1) or was curved back in the manner of Roman forms (Types 2–3; Manning 1985, 54). The primary use for such implements was for cutting (harvesting) cereals (ibid., 53). Period 2.3, Ditch Q (fill 10112) (fill of feature 10279) (Fig. 18).

References

Crummy, N. 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester*, Colchester Archaeological Report **2**, Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust

Eckardt, H. and Crummy, N. 2008 *Styling the body in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain: A contextual approach to toilet implements* Éditions Monique Mergol, *Instrumentum* Monog. **36**

Fowler, E. 1960 'The origins and development of the penannular brooch in Europe', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **26**, 149–77

Hawkes, S.C. and Dunning, G.C. 1961 'Soldiers and settlers in Britain, fourth to fifth century', *Medieval Archaeology* **5**, 3–70

Mackreth, D.F. 2011 *Brooches of Late Iron Age and Roman Britain* Oxford: Oxbow

Manning, W.H. 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum* London: British Museum Publications Ltd.

Price, E. 2000 *Frocester: A Romano-British settlement, its antecedents and successors* Volume 2: The Finds Gloucester: Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group

APPENDIX F: FIRED CLAY

By Jacky Sommerville

A total of 14 fragments (79.8g) of soft-fired clay was recorded from five deposits. The colour is variable—buff, orange (one fragment with a grey core) and brown/black. The buff/orange fragments either feature no visible inclusions or infrequent ironstones. The ten fragments from Period 2.2 (2nd to 3rd century) Ditch H are brown/black in colour and feature inclusions of clay pellets and ironstone. Fingertip impressions are visible on two of these fragments. No other features or surfaces are present on any of the other fragments which might suggest an original form or function.

APPENDIX G: GLASS

By Jacky Sommerville

Roman

Three fragments (17g) of Roman glass were retrieved. A very small, pale green fragment from Period 2.2 Pit 10174 probably comes from a tableware vessel. Two joining fragments of blue/green glass from Period 2.2 Ditch K are from the flat, single-ribbed handle of a jug or bottle. Use of blue/green glass suggests dating in the mid 1st to 3rd centuries (Price and Cottam 1998, 15).

Post-medieval

Two small fragments (6g) of pale green glass belonging to this period were recovered from Period 3 (17th to 18th century) Well 10101 and Ditch S.

References

Price, J. and Cottam, S. 1998 *Romano-British glass vessels: A handbook*, Practical Handbook in Archaeology **14** York: Council for British Archaeology

APPENDIX H: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Jacky Sommerville

A single fragment (31g) of flat roof tile, of late medieval or post-medieval date, was retrieved from fill 10091 of Period 3 Pit 10086.

APPENDIX I: THE STONE

By Ruth Shaffrey

The stone assemblage of eight fragments was examined for signs of use, working or burning and is detailed below.

Five fragments of fine-grained grey micaceous sandstone were recovered from four contexts (Period 2.2, fill 10125 of Ditch 10123/I; Period 2.3 fill 10005 of Ditch 10061/Q; Period 2.3 stone surface 10031; and Period 2.3 fill 10075 of Ditch 10074/Q). The fragment from surface10031 is heavily blackened as a result of burning. These fragments could be broken roofing, but weighing a total of 128g, they are far too small for this to be stated with any certainty.

Burnt/heat affected but otherwise unworked stone was recovered from two contexts (Period 2.3 Ditch Q, fill 10005 and Period 2.2 Pit 10016, fill 10017), weighing a total of 264g. Both are of limestone, but the former is shelly, whilst the latter is not. A larger curved piece of lias limestone (deposit 10031, Ra. 106, 1636g) is slightly burnt (blackened) but has formed naturally and shows no signs of use.

APPENDIX J: INDUSTRIAL DEBRIS

By David Dungworth

Methodology

All of the material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The following categories of material were recognised in two Roman Period 2.2 pits (10016 and 10176) and a post-medieval Period 3 pit (10086):

Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (see Historic England 2015, Figure 18).
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	Fragments of highly fired (and often vitrified) ceramic are interpreted as fragments of a clay-built hearth (Historic England 2015, Figure 11).
Hammerscale (HS)	Fragments of slag and oxidised iron that are produced during the smithing of iron (including the initial consolidation of an iron bloom). Hammerscale can be present as small flakes or as small spheres (Dungworth and Wilkes 2009).
Coal	

Results

A little over 0.2kg of industrial debris was recovered (Table J1). The range of material examined is consistent with small-scale blacksmithing. The hammerscale confirms that blacksmithing took place. No residues are present that indicate that any other metallurgical process took place. The other categories of material present (non-diagnostic ironworking slag, vitrified ceramic lining and coal) are easily explained as the by-products of blacksmithing. The hammerscale is present as uncommonly large and irregular flakes (as well as some spheres) and this might be due to the refining of a bloom of iron, rather than the smithing of iron stock (bars, etc.).

Table J1: Weights (in grammes) of slag and related material

Deposit	Fill of	Period	Sample	Type	Comment	Weight
10017	10016	2.2		Coal		58.0
				HS	thick flakes, irregular and spheres	9.4
			10	NDFe		46.8
			10	VCL		1.2
				VCL		4.3
10177	10176			VCL	(with tuyère hole)	32.1
10091	10086	3		NDFe		73.4
10092				Coal		10.6
All						**235.8**

Discussion

Iron smithing slag is routinely recovered during the excavation of Iron Age and Roman sites and the quantities recovered here provide no indication that the level of smithing was anything above the ordinary.

References

Dungworth, D. and Wilkes, R. 2009 'Understanding hammerscale: the use of high-speed film and electron microscopy', *Historical Metallurgy* **43**, 33–46

Historic England 2015 *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for best practice* London

APPENDIX K: ANIMAL BONE

By Matilda Holmes

Introduction

A small assemblage of approximately 337 fragments of animal bone was recovered, of which just over 213 were identified to taxa. They were recovered from Roman to modern contexts, although the majority (181 fragments) were Roman in date. The general refuse deposits are unremarkable, but some of the Roman pits contains unusual assemblages that represent the processing of sheep carcasses.

Methodology

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.

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 also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Bones were only included in analysis if they came from features that could be securely dated. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments (NISP—number of identified specimens), and that of anatomical elements was done using a restricted count of epiphyses only, based

on Grant (1975). Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles (Grant 1982; Jones and Sadler 2012) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003). Redistribution of different carcass parts was investigated, whereby the more robust, dense elements are most likely to survive in terms of preservation if whole carcasses are disposed of (after Brain 1981). Sheep/ goats were sexed on the basis of the morphology of pelves (Davis 2000).

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were generally in good to fair condition (Table K1), with a moderate number of fresh breaks and refitted fragments suggesting they were friable upon excavation. Very few bones had been gnawed by canids, and the low number of loose teeth compared to those remaining in the mandible suggests that bones were buried soon after discard, and that they were subject to minimal post-depositional disturbance. A few incidences of butchery and burning reflect the origins of the material as resulting from carcass reduction and processing for meat and raw materials.

There were no large concentrations of burnt bone to indicate that animals were deliberately cremated, or that bones were routinely exposed to fire during cooking (possibly roasting) or as a means of disposal (on hearths). It is more likely that they were incorporated with other general refuse from the cleaning of hearths.

There were no specific deposits of butchery, skin-processing or craft-working waste. A sheep/ goat tibia was recovered with signs of working around the shaft, which was probably a discarded offcut or piece that went wrong.

Primary contexts are evident from several ABGs from Period 2.2 (2nd–3rd century) features:

- Pit 10427 (ABG3; context 10426) – partial young adult sheep skeleton at mandible wear stage E (second cervical to lumber vertebrae, maxilla, mandible, upper fore and hind limbs but no phalanges). Some bones were well preserved, but others were weathered, indicating that part of the carcass was exposed for some time prior to burial.

- Pit 10438 (ABG2; context 10437) – partial subadult sheep skeleton (first cervical vertebra, cervical vertebrae, lumber vertebrae, fore and hind limbs, one first phalanx). Butchery marks to the first cervical vertebrae suggest the animal's head was removed.

- Enclosure 2.1, Ditch H (ABG1; context 10374) — group of cattle cervical and thoracic vertebrae and ribs from an adult but not elderly animal.

The Assemblage

Sample sizes were small for each phase (Table K2), and findings will be summarised here.

Period 2.1: Roman I (1st-2nd Century)

Twelve cattle and sheep/ goat bones were recovered from Enclosure 1.1 ditch and Pits 10195 and 10419 (Table K2). Very small fragments (<5mm) of burnt bone were also recovered from Pit 10094. Some of the fragments looked to be small animal or bird in morphology but their tiny size makes this a speculative identification only.

Period 2.2: Roman II (2nd-3rd Century)

The largest assemblage came from this phase, comprising 190 bone fragments, 129 of which were identified to species. As well as the ABGs described above, Pits 10178 (context 10179) and 10388 (context 10387) produced the majority of the sheep/ goat remains (60 fragments) quantified in Table K2. Pit 10178 contained the disarticulated remains of the lower legs and feet of at least four sheep/ goats, while Pit 10388 included an abundance of fore and hind limb bones (Table K3). The rest of the assemblage came from Enclosure 2.2 ditches, as well as Pits 10180 and 10436 (Table K2). The representation of anatomical elements from the main domesticates from these features is in order of expected representation, suggesting that material derived from whole carcasses were disposed of on the site. This was the most diverse assemblage, containing pig, canid (dog or fox) and equid (horse or donkey) remains as well as a highly weathered fragment of antler tine with no signs of working.

Mortality data were few, but what there was implied that sheep/ goats were largely culled as subadults; animals were culled prior to the intermediate fusion stage (Table K4), consistent with a mandible at wear stage D. Cattle were apparently kept for both meat, suggested in the unfused bones, and possibly secondary products such as traction or milk, suggested by a mandible at wear stage G. A young pig at wear stage D would have been bred for meat, but all canid and equid bones were fused, indicating that they were mature.

A sheep/ goat mandible was recovered from Enclosure 2.1 Ditch H with periodontal disease in the area of the fourth premolar and first molar.

Period 2.3: Roman III (3rd-4th Century)

A good proportion of the sheep remains in this assemblage came from stone surface 10031; seven disarticulated bones in a group included the jaw of a robust elderly animal at wear

stage J (Table K3). This sheep also had a considerably overshot jaw, and although this affected the growth of the animal's mandible (Fig. 19), it apparently did not adversely affect the animal's health in life.

Other remains of sheep/ goats, cattle, pigs and equids (Table K2) came from Enclosure 3.1 ditches, including a perinatal lamb. Only the sheep/ goat assemblage was large enough for useful mortality data to be collected, and most of that came from the adult sheep in 10031. Other tooth wear data implied the presence of younger animals at wear stages C and F that were presumably culled for meat following small-scale wool production.

Period 3: Post-medieval

The remains of at least two sheep/ goats were recorded from Pit 10424 (Tables K2 and K3). Bones came from all parts of the body, and the animals were both young adults at tooth wear stage F.

Summary

This assemblage is largely unremarkable, with much of it coming from general waste deposits typical of the consumption of cattle, sheep/ goats and pigs at prime meat age. The presence of several Period 2.2 pits containing either complete or disarticulated sheep/ goat remains as the sole fill is rather more unusual. The nature of these deposits implies that they relate to single, specific events.

Many of these sheep showed direct evidence of butchery, and there were groups of likely skinning or butchery waste (Pit 10178), those more typical of prime meat waste (Pit 10388) and the deposition of nearly complete carcasses (Pits 10427, 10438 and ditch 10375). This suggests that a considerable amount of processing took place at the site. A sizeable quantity of meat and offal (approximately 15 kg) may reasonably be estimated for each carcass (Vigne 1992). If all of the deposits were contemporary, it is unlikely that several sheep would have been butchered and processed to provide for an individual household or kin-based group for the short-term. It is possible that this represents either the seasonal processing of surplus animals to be stored for future use, or the production of meat for a local market or communal feast.

References

Brain, C. 1981 *The Hunters or the Hunted? An Introduction to African Cave Taphonomy* Chicago: University of Chicago Press

Davis, S. 2000 'The effect of castration and age on the development of the shetland sheep skeleton and a metric comparison between bones', *Journal of Archaeological Science* **27(5)**, 373–390

Grant, A. 1975 'The Animal Bones', In Cunliffe B.W. (ed) *Excavations at Portchester Castle Volume I: Roman*, London: Society of Antiquaries, 378–408

Grant, A. 1982 'The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', In Wilson, B., Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites,* Oxford: British Archaeological Reports British Series **109,** 91–108

Jones, G.G. and Sadler, P. 2012 'Age at death in cattle: methods, older cattle and known-age reference material', *Environmental Archaeology* **17**, 11–28

Lauwerier, R. 1988 *Animals in Roman times in the Dutch eastern river area*, Amersfoort, ROB Nederlandse Oudheden **12**

Lyman, L. 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

O'Connor, T. 2003 *The Analysis of Urban Animal Bone Assemblages: A Handbook for Archaeologists*, York, Council for British Archaeology, The Archaeology of York **19/2**

Payne, S. 1973 'Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: The mandibles from Asvan Kale', *Anatolian Studies* **XXIII**, 281–303

Serjeantson, D. 1996 'The animal bones', In Needham, S. and Spence, T. (eds) *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations,* London: British Museum Press **2,** 194–223

Vigne, J-D. 1992 'The meat and offal (MOW) method and the relative proportions of ovicaprines in some ancient meat diets of the north-western Mediterranean', *Rivista di Studi Liguri* A**, LVII** (1991), 21–47

von den Driesch, A. 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites* Cambridge, Massachusettes: Harvard University Press

Zeder, M. and Lapham, H. 2010 'Assessing the reliability of criteria used to identify post-cranial bones in sheep, Ovis, and goats, Capra', *Journal of Archaeological Science* **37**, 2887–2905

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

Table K1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Period / **Condition**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**3**
Fresh				
Very good			1	
Good	4	61	7	25
Fair	4	27	6	2
Poor		5	3	
Very poor				
Total	**8**	**93**	**17**	**27**
Refit	2=5	16=42	4=14	2=5
Fresh break	5	40	10	10
Gnawed		6	1	
Loose mandibular teeth*		1		
Teeth in mandibles*		4	14	12
Butchery		2	2	2
Burning**	1	3		

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars **including unidentified burnt fragments

Table K2: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage.

Period	**2.1**		**2.2**		**2.3**	**3**	
Taxa	H	S	H	S	H	H	S
Cattle	4		15*		5		
sheep/ goat	8	1	94*	2	29	27	1
Sheep			4			5*	
Pig			4		3		
Equid			5		2		
Canid			4		1		
Deer			2				

Frog/ toad			1	1			
Vole		1					
Micro-mammal		5		3			
Total identified	**12**	**7**	**129**	**6**	**40**	**32**	**1**
Unidentified mammal			4				
Large mammal	8		16		15	1	
Medium mammal	7		41		23	9	
Total	**27**		**190**		**78**	**42**	

H= hand collected; S= samples * Associated bone groups included as a count of 1

Table K3: Species representation by selected anatomical element in order of expected preservation (Epiphysis count)

Period	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**			**2.3**
	Pit 10388	**Pit 10178**	**Other features**			**Stone surface 10031**
Element	Sheep/ goat*	Sheep/ goat	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Sheep/ goat
Mandible			1		1	6
Metacarpal P	3	3	2	4	1	
Metatarsal P	3	6	1	1	1	3
Humerus D	2		2	2		
Tibia D	4			3		2
Radius P	1			1		1
Pelvis	2			2		1
Scapula D	1		1			
Metacarpal D	2	1		1	1	2
Metatarsal D	3	7	1	1	1	3
Femur P	1			1		1
Radius D	2					1
Tibia P	1		1			2
Femur D	1			1		1
Humerus P						
1st phalanx		7				6
2nd phalanx		7				
3rd phalanx	3					
Total	**29**	**31**	**9**	**17**	**5**	**29**

*bones from hand-collected material and samples

Table K4: Fusion data

	Cattle		**Sheep/ goat**			
Period	2.2		2.2		2.3	
Stage	U	F	U	F	U	F
Neonatal		3		20		2

Early		1	4	24		2
Intermediate	1	1	16	5		2
Late			6	1	1	2
Final		2	4			1
Total	**1**	**7**	**30**	**50**	**1**	**9**

APPENDIX L: PLANT REMAINS AND MOLLUSCS

By Sarah F. Wyles

Introduction

A total of 17 bulk soil samples (241 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types across the excavation area with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic or industrial activity on the site. Seven samples were taken from Period 2.1 pit (10388), postholes (10093 and 10115) and (Ditches E, F and L); seven from Period 2.2 pit (10016) and Ditches (A, D, H, I, J and M); and four samples from Period 3 pits (10086 and 10424) and Well 10097.

Methodology

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 L1. Mollusc shells were noted in six of the bulk samples and the range of species represented in them has been recorded in Table L2. 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).

Period 2.1: Roman I (Mid 1st to 2nd century AD)

Small to moderately small charred assemblages were recorded from Pit 10388, Ditch E (feature 10290), Ditch F (feature 10156) and Ditch L (feature 10448). These included barley and spelt wheat grains, spelt glume base fragments, seeds of curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), vetch/wild pea, rye-grass/fescue and brome grass, and buds. A shell of the open country species *Vallonia costata* was noted from Pit 10388.

A low number of charred remains were also recovered from postholes 10093 and 10115 defining Structure 1.4. These included a glume base fragment of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.).

Period 2.2: Roman II (2nd - 3rd century AD)

Sample 19 from Ditch H (feature 10160) produced an exceptionally large assemblage (over 3450 items). Cereal remains represent 75% of the assemblage, with the chaff elements

outnumbering grains. The cereal remains are dominated by those of hulled wheat (69% of the cereal remains), with those of spelt wheat predominant over those of emmer wheat. This follows the trend for this part of Southern Britain with spelt being the predominant wheat species during this period (Greig 1991). Barley grains and rachis fragments represent 18% of the cereal remains. Around 9% of the grains show traces of germination. The chaff elements include barley rachis fragments, emmer wheat glume bases, spikelet forks and basal rachis fragments, spelt wheat glume bases, spikelet forks and basal rachis fragments, and culm node fragments.

The weed seeds include those of rye-grass/fescue, brome grass, oats (*Avena* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), curled dock, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), medicks (*Medicago* sp.), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*). There are also a few fragments of false oat-grass tubers, sloe stone and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and a large number of monocot stem/rootlet fragments. This charred plant assemblage may be reflective of a mixture of crop processing waste derived from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain (Hillman 1981; 1984), together with accidental waste material. In this instance it appears that the grain may have only been poorly/rapidly sorted before storage, possibly due to time/labour constraints during harvest.

The moderate assemblage recovered from Ditch A (feature 10036) of Sub-enclosure 2.4 is dominated by cereal remains, with grains outnumbering chaff elements. The cereal grains identifiable to species are mainly those of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and there is a single glume base fragment of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). The weed seeds include those of vetch/wild pea, rye-grass/fescue and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). There are also fragments of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tubers. This assemblage may be reflective of dumped domestic hearth waste material.

Small assemblages were recorded from Ditches J (feature 10084) and D (feature 10018) of Sub-enclosure 2.4, Ditch M (feature 10305) and Pit 10016, while no charred plant remains were noted in sample 24 from Ditch I. These remains include those of emmer wheat and spelt wheat and seeds of vetch/wild pea, rye-grass/fescue, oat/brome-grass, clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). A sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone fragment was also recovered from Ditch D. A few remains of the intermediate mollusc species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Deroceras/Limax* were recovered from Ditch J. The moderately low

number of mollusc shells recovered from Ditch D include those of the open country species *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, and the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum* and *Discus rotundatus*.

Period 3: Post-medieval

A large number of mollusc shells but no charred material were observed in sample 11 from Pit 10086. The mollusc assemblage includes shells of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica Vallonia costata, Pupilla muscorum, Vertigo pygmaea* and *Helicella itala*; the intermediate species *Cochlicopa lubrica, Cochlicopa lubricella, Punctum pygmaeum, Vitrina pellucida, Deroceras/Limax, Trochulus hispidus, Cepaea hortensis* and *Cepaea nemoralis*; the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum, Discus rotundatus, Acanthinula aculeata, Aegopinella nitidula, Aegopinella pura, Oxychilus cellarius, Vitrea* sp*., Helicigona lapicida, Clausilia bidentata* and *Cochlodina laminate*; the marsh species *Carychium minimum* and the aquatic species *Galba truncatula* and *Radix balthica*. *Acanthinula aculeata* is a species indicative of more woodland habitats, while *Galba truncatula* thrives in areas of occasional flooding and seasonal desiccation. This assemblage may be indicative of a well-established open landscape, with some areas of longer grass and possible woodland edge or a few trees in the vicinity. There is an indication of some occasional flooding/damp areas.

Small charred plant assemblages were recovered from fills 10099 and 10100 of Well 10097. These include remains of barley and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) and a seed of docks. Sample 16 from fill 10099 contains a large number of mollusc shells and sample 17 from fill 10100 only a moderately small number. The shells include those of the open country species *Vallonia costata, Vallonia excentrica, Vertigo pygmaea, Helicella itala* and *Candidula gigaxii*, the intermediate species *Cochlicopa lubrica, Cochlicopa lubricella, Trochulus hispidus, Deroceras/Limax* and *Cepaea/Arianta* sp., and shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus, Carychium* sp., *Vitrea* sp., *Aegopinella nitidula, Aegopinella pura* and *Oxychilus cellarius*. This assemblage appears to suggest a well-established open landscape with some longer grass in the vicinity of the well.

Sample 30 from Pit 10424 contains a few indeterminate grain and monocot stem/rootlet fragments. The assemblage provides no indication of the likely date of this feature.

Summary

The charred assemblages from the site augment the data from other assemblages of Roman date in the area (Wyles and Cobain 2018; Hinton 2002; Straker 2001; Jones 2012).

The cereal remains recovered within these assemblages are compatible with the dates for these deposits. Spelt wheat was the predominant wheat species during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period in Southern Britain (Greig 1991). Similar assemblages where spelt wheat was the predominant wheat were recovered from other Romano-British deposits in the wider area; spelt wheat, with some barley, emmer wheat and free-threshing wheat was recorded from Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington (Wyles and Cobain 2018), spelt wheat with barley and possible emmer wheat from Cannards Grave (Hinton 2002), and with barley and free-threshing wheat from Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet (Straker 2001; Jones 2012).

There is an indication of crop processing, possibly the late stage of processing involving the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain taking place in the vicinity of Ditch H in Period 2.2. The presence within the weed seeds assemblages of seeds of low growing species, such as clover and medick and twining species, such as vetches/wild peas, black bindweed and bedstraw, may suggest a low harvesting height by sickle (Hillman 1981), a typical harvesting technique for the period.

The range of weed seeds include species generally typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. Seeds of the larger seeded weed species such as oats, brome grass and rye-grass/fescue, those with appendages such as curled docks, and those of twining species were dominant within the assemblages. There is an indication of a number of different habitats being exploited during the Roman period, including drier calcareous soils as favoured by species such as field madder, narrow-fruited cornsalad and red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), damper environments as used by species such as blinks (*Montia fontana subsp. Chondrosperma*), curled docks and mallow (*Malva* sp.), and nitrogen rich soils as typified by species such as fat-hen, oraches (*Atriplex* sp.) and cleavers. It appears likely that there was some small exploitation of the hedgerows/scrub/woodland edge environments during the Roman period, as indicated by the presence of sloe stone fragments, hazelnut shell and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds.

The mollusc assemblages are indicative of a well-established open environment with areas of long/unkempt grass throughout the history of the site. There is a small indication of the presence of some kind of woodland environment, possibly woodland edge, a few trees or possibly a long established hedgerow in the vicinity of Period 3 Pit 10086, together with a small amount of occasional flooding and seasonal desiccation, during the mid-late 18th century (Period 3).

References

Anderson, R. 2005 'An annotated list of the non-marine Mollusca of Britain and Ireland', *J. Conchology* **38**, 607–637

Birbeck, V. 2002 'Excavations on Iron Age and Romano-British settlements at cannards grave, Shepton Mallet', *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* Volume **144**

Davies, P. 2008 *Snails Archaeology and Landscape Change* Oxford: Oxbow Books

Evans, J.G. 1972 *Land Snails in Archaeology* London: Seminar Press

Greig, J. 1991 'The British Isles', in van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds) 1991, 229–334

Hart, J. and McSloy, E.R. 2018 'A Roman settlement in the Mendip Hills; summary report of archaeological investigations at Fulwell Lane, Faulkland, Hemington, 2016', *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* Volume **161**, 95–111

Hillman, G.C. 1981 'Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops', in Mercer (ed.) 1981, 123–62

Hillman, G. 1984 'Interpretation of archaeological plant remains: the application of ethnographic models from Turkey', in van Zeist and Casparie (eds) 1984, 1–42

Hinton, P. 2002 'Charred plant remains', in Birbeck 2002, 95–98

Jones, J. 2012 'The Charred Plant Remains', in Leach and Ellis 2012

Kerney, M.P. 1999 *Atlas of the Land and freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Colchester: Harley Books

Leach, P.J. and Evans, C.J. 2001 'Excavation of a Romano-British Roadside Settlement in Somerset: Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet, 1990', London: *Britannia Monograph* **18**

Leach, P.J. and Ellis, P. 2012 'The Roman Settlement at Fosse Lane, Shepton Mallet: The Tesco Excavations 1996-7', *Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist.* **155**, 1–38

Mercer, R. (ed.) 1981 *Farming practice in British prehistory* Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles* 2nd edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Straker, V. 2001 'Charred plant macrofossils', in Leach and Evans 2001, 303–307

van Zeist, W. and Casparie. W.A. (eds) 1984 *Plants and ancient man: studies in palaeoethnobotany,* Proceedings of the 6th Symposium of the International Work Group for Palaeobotanists, Rotterdam: Balkema

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

Wyles, S. F. and Cobain, S. L. 2018 'The plant macrofossils and charcoal', in Hart and McSloy 2018, 108

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

Table L1: Charred plant Identifications

		Period 2.1: Roman I						Period 2.2: Roman II							Period 3: Post-medieval			
Feature Type		Posthole	Posthole	Pit	Ditch E	Ditch F	Ditch L	Ditch A	Ditch D	Ditch H	Ditch I	Ditch J	Ditch M	Pit	Pit	Well		Pit
Feature		10093	10115	10388	10290	10156	10448	10036	10018	10160	10123	10084	10305	10016	10086	10097		10424
Context		10094	10116	10387	10291	10157	10447	10037	10019	10163	10125	10085	10306	10017	10088	10099	10100	10425
Sample		15	18	20	25	28	23	22	26	19	24	27	29	10	11	16	17	30
Vol (L)		2	2	15	17	18	16	18	16	17	17	18	16	15	15	18	14	7
Flot size (ml)		2	2	5	5	20	5	10	5	100	5	15	10	25	50	40	10	5
Roots %		60	50	40	50	25	30	20	70	10	60	60	10	5	20	30	50	30
Cereals	**Common Name**																	
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain)	barley	-	-	1	2	2	2	9	2	260	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain still in husk)	barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain) germinated	barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (rachis frag)	barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* (Schübl) (grain)	emmer wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	66	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (spikelet fork)	emmer wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (basal rachis)	emmer wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (grain)	spelt wheat	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (germinated grain)	spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	706	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (spikelet fork)	spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spelta L. (basal rachiis)	spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	3	3	2	-	4	-	235	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (germinated grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	1	566	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Triticum turgidum/aestivum (grain)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	wheat	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	-	-	3	5	5	2	15	1	192	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	-	1	7	2	5	1	10	1	47	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Cereal frags (rachis frags)	cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal frags (culm node)	cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal frags (basal culm node)	cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Species																		
Ranunculus acris/ repens/ bulbosus L.	meadow/creeping/ bulbous buttercup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus arvensis L.	corn buttercup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Period 2.1: Roman I						Period 2.2: Roman II							Period 3: Post-medieval			
Papaver rhoeas/dubium L.	common/long-headed poppy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urtica urens L.	small nettle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	hazelnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium sp. L.	goosefoot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atriplex sp. L.	oraches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montia fontana subsp. *chondrosperma (*Fenzl) Walters	blinks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria media L.	common chickweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria sp. L.	stitchworts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) À. Löve	black bindweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rumex sp. L.	docks	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rumex crispus L. Type	curled dock	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malva sp. L.	mallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brassica sp. L.	brassica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L.	sloe stone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia L./*Lathyrus* sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago/Trifolium sp. L.	medick/clover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago sp *L.*	medick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trifolium sp. L	clover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scandix pecten-veneris L.	shepherd's-needle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odontites vernus (Bellardi) Dumort.	red bartsia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sherardia arvensis L.	field madder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium sp. L.	bedstraw	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galium aparine L.	cleavers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sambucus nigra L.	elder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valerianella dentata (L.) Pollich	narrow-fruited cornsalad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsana communis L.	nipplewort	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crepis sp. L.	hawk's-beard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip.	scentless mayweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lolium/Festuca sp. L.	rye-grass/fescue	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	2	172	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Poa/Phleum sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrhenatherum elatius Var. bulbosum (Willd) *(tuber)*	false oat-grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp. L. (floret base)	oat floret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena L./*Bromus* L. sp.	oat/brome grass	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	156	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sp. L.	brome grass	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	136	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

		Period 2.1: Roman I						Period 2.2: Roman II							Period 3: Post-medieval			
Bud		-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parenchyma/Tuber		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuber		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal 4/2mm		-/*	-/*	-/*	*/*	**/**	*/*	**/**	-/*	**/**	-/*	*/*	*/**	*/**	-	-/*	*/*	-/*

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

Table L2: Mollusc shells

Period		2.1		2.2	3		
Feature Type		Ditch D	Pit	Ditch J	Pit	Well	
Feature		10018	10388	10084	10086	10097	
Context		10019	10387	10085	10088	10099	10100
Sample		26	20	27	11	16	17
Land Snails	**habitat**						
Carychium cf. *minimum* Müller	M	-	-	-	X	-	-
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	S	X	-	-	X	-	-
Carychium spp.	S	-	-	-	X	X	X
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller)	I	-	-	-	X	X	-
Cochlicopa lubricella (Porro)	I	-	-	-	X	X	-
Cochlicopa spp.	I	-	-	-	X	X	-
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	O	-	-	-	X	X	-
Vertigo spp.	O	-	-	-	X	X	-
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)	O	-	-	-	X	-	-
Vallonia costata (Müller)	O	X	X	-	X	X	X
Vallonia excentrica Sterki	O	X	-	-	X	X	X
Vallonia spp.	O	-	-	-	X	X	-
Acanthinula aculeata (Müller)	S	-	-	-	X	-	-
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	I	-	-	-	X	-	-
Discus rotundatus (Müller)	S	X	-	-	X	X	X
Vitrina pellucida (Müller)	I	-	-	-	X	-	-
Vitrea sp.	S	-	-	-	X	X	-
Aegopinella pura (Alder)	S	-	-	-	X	X	X
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)	S	-	-	-	X	X	-
Oxychilus cellarius (Müller)	S	-	-	-	X	X	-
Deroceras/Limax	I	-	-	X	X	X	X
Cochlodina laminata (Montagu)	S	-	-	-	X	-	-
Clausilia bidentata (Ström)	S	-	-	-	X	-	-
Candidula gigaxii (L. Pfeiffer)	O	-	-	-	-	X	-
Helicella itala (Linnaeus)	O	-	-	-	X	X	-
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	I	X	-	X	X	X	X
Helicigona lapicida (Linnaeus)	S	-	-	-	X	-	-
Cepaea nemoralis (Linnaeus)	I	-	-	-	X	-	-
Cepaea hortensis (Müller)	I	-	-	-	X	-	-
Cepaea/Arianta sp.	I	-	-	-	X	X	-
Aquatic Snails							
Galba truncatula (Müller)	A	-	-	-	X	-	-
Radix balthica (Linnaeus)	Ia	-	-	-	X	-	-
Total Moll-t		**	*	*	*****	*****	**
Total Moll-a		0	0	0	***	0	0

Key: X = present, *= 1-4, ** = 5-19, *** = 20-49, **** = 50-99, ***** = 100+, O = open country species, I = intermediate species, S = shade-loving species, M = marsh species, A

APPENDIX M: HUMAN REMAINS

By Sharon Clough

The partial remains of a single neonate were recovered from stone surface 10031, Period 2.3. The burnt bone recovered from other features was not identified as human.

The human bone was analysed in accordance with the recommendations of Mitchell and Brickley (2018) and the methodology used for aging is detailed below.

The remains of the neonate comprised the legs only: the left and right femur, most of the left tibia excluding the superior articular surface and upper half of the left tibia. Bone surface grade 1 (McKinley 2004) fragmentation low, although there was post-mortem damage to the ends of the long bones.

The left femur measured 78mm, which calculates as 38-40 weeks (Scheuer *et al.* 1980) or 38-44 weeks (Gowland and Chamberlain 2002). A full-term child would be 38-40 weeks *in utero*, so the neonate died at or around the time of birth.

Neonate burials are often found in and around buildings in the Roman period; they are also recovered from ditch fills (like those found at the nearby site of Kingsdown Camp, Grey 1930) and adjacent to boundary ditches, either isolated or part of a small group (Moore 2009, Smith *et al.* 2018, Pearce 1999). Since the remains were no longer articulated and from a disturbed layer, it is likely they came from a grave in that area.

References

Mitchell, P. and Brickley, M. (eds) 2017 *Updated guidelines to the standards for recording of human remains*, CIFA and BABAO

Gowland, R. and Chamberlain, A. 2002 ‘A Bayesian approach to aging perinatal skeletal material from archaeological sites: implications for the evidence for infanticide in Roman-Britain’, *Journal of Archaeological Science* **29:6**, 677–685

Gray, H. St George. 1930 ‘Excavations at Kingsdown Camp, Mells, Somerset’, *Archaeologia* **80**, 59–98

McKinley, J. 2004 'Compiling a skeletal inventory; disarticulated and co-mingled remains', in Brickley M. and McKinley, J., 2004 *Guidelines to the standards for recording of human remains,* IFA Paper No 7, 13–16

Moore, Alison. 2009 'Hearth and home: the burial of infants within Romano-British domestic contexts', *Childhood in the past* **2**, 33–54

Pearce, J. 1999. 'The dispersed dead: preliminary observations on burial and settlement space in rural Roman Britain', in Baker, P., Forcey, C., Jundi, S. and Witcher, R. (eds), *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference*, *Leicester 1998* Oxford: Oxbow, 151–162

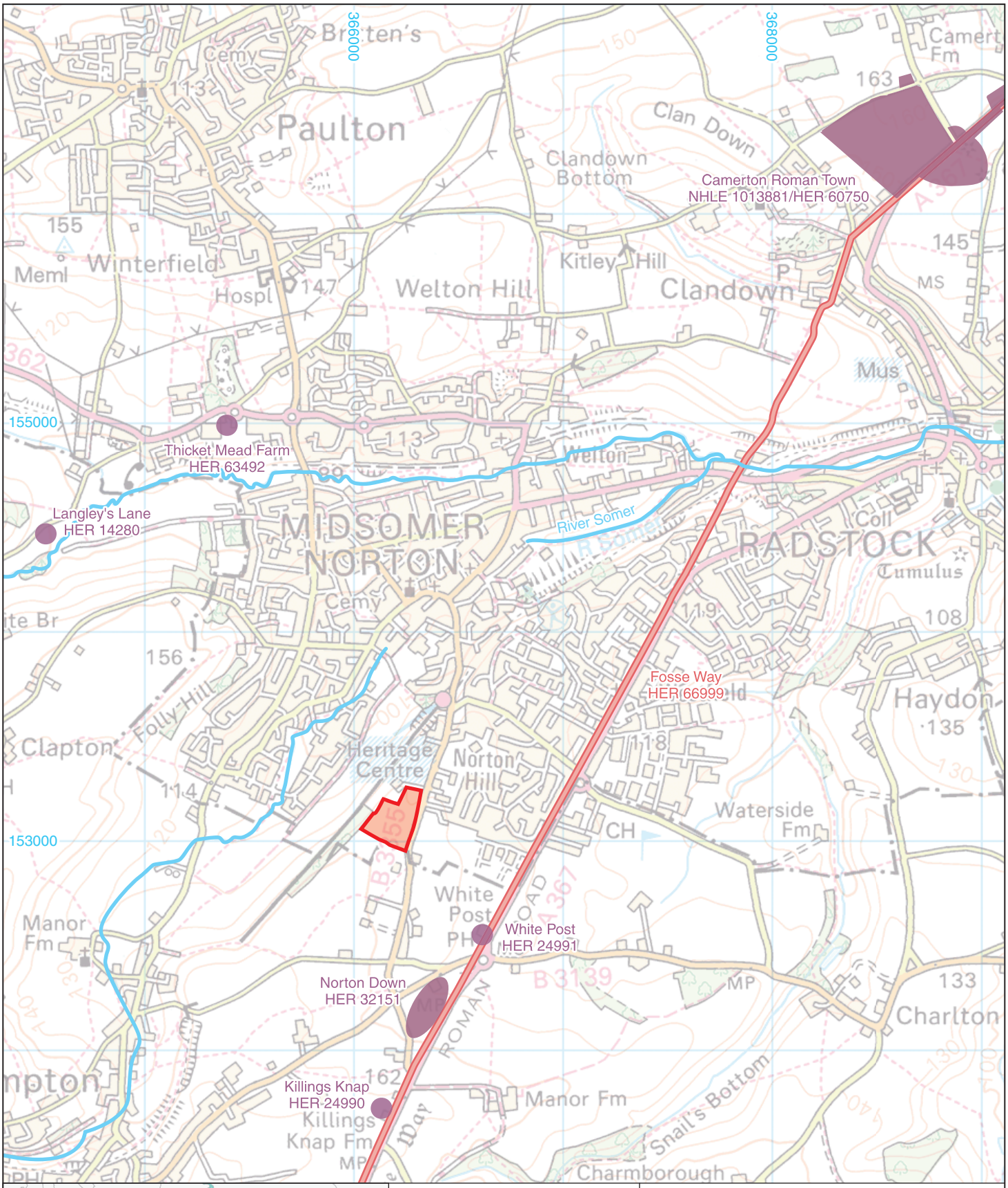
Scheuer, J.L., Musgrave, J.H. and Evans, S.P. 1980 'The estimation of late fetal and perinatal age from limb bone length by linear and logarithmic regression', *Annals of Human Biology* **7** (3), 257–265

Smith, A., Allen, M., Brindle., T., Fulford, M., Lodwick, L. and Rohnbogner, A. 2018 *New Visions of the countryside of Roman Britain Volume 3: Life and Death in the countryside of Roman Britain London:* Britannia Monograph **31**

APPENDIX N: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset	
Short description	In September and November 2019, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation (of land) to the west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath, North East Somerset (centred at NGR: 366267 153146). An area of 0.4ha was excavated on the north-east side of the 5.5ha development site. Six phases (Periods 1–4) of human activity were identified that spanned the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The main episode of activity occurred during the Roman period (2.1–2.3) with the establishment of a farmstead during the 1st century AD. It was defined by an enclosure that was reworked several times over the course of the 2nd to 4th centuries. No earlier farmstead precursor was identified, although a small quantity of Mid to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation area. In the post-medieval period the site formed part of two fields, as indicated by a field boundary identified during the excavation. This, and a well to the east of the boundary, correspond to features depicted on 19th century maps of Midsomer Norton. Large circular pits pertaining to trees depicted on the 1885 First Edition OS map were also identified in the excavation area and represent the latest episode of activity identified on the site.	
Project dates	September – November 2019	
Project type	Archaeological excavation	
Previous work	Heritage assessment (CA 2017) Geophysical survey (PCG 2017) Archaeological trial trench evaluation (CA 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton	
Study area (m^2/ha)	5.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	366267 153146	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	South West Heritage Trust	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Sara-Jayne Boughton	
MONUMENT TYPE	Enclosures: Roman Ditch: Roman Pit: Roman Posthole: Roman Ditch: Post-medieval Well: Post-medieval Pit: Post-medieval Pits: Modern	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Lithics: Prehistoric Pottery: Roman Coins: Roman Metalwork: Roman Coin: Post-medieval Animal bone: Roman	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**

Physical	Roman Baths Museum	Lithics, ceramics, worked stone, metalwork, glass, industrial waste, animal bone
Paper	Roman Baths Museum	Context Registers and Records, Drawing Registers, Section Drawings, Sample Registers and Records, Registered Artefact Registers, Photographic Registers
Digital	Roman Baths Museum	Database, digital photos, report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 L*and west of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset: Archaeological Excavation* CA typescript report CR0205-1		



N

Development area

Roman Road

HER entry

0 1km

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0205	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	24.05.21	1
APPROVED BY	TCB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

366050
366150
366250
366350
153200
153100
153000
Somerset & Dorset Railway
Silver Street
B3355
Field 1
Field 2
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
EP
2
see Fig. 3
Area of post-medieval quarrying
N

Site boundary
Excavation area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature (evaluation)
Modern

Geophysics key
(*Pre-Construct 2017*)

Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
Predominately natural, although archaeological remains typically produce weak magnetic anomalies within this range
Predominately modern (rubble, metal objects/fencing etc)
Potential pit/former quarry/site subject to high temperature
Potential ditch
Potential ridge and furrow
Potential modern agriculture
Modern landfill
Well (historic OS)
Potential back-filled pond (not depicted on OS historic maps)
Potential buried service
EP Electricity pole

0 1:1250 50m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE
Plan showing location of excavation area and trial trenches, overlaid on geophysical survey plan

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**02.06.21**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:1,250**	

366225

366250

366275

153150

153125

T9

T10

T11

N

Excavation area

Evaluation trench

Roman Period 2 feature

Post-medieval Period 3 feature

Modern Period 4 feature

0 1:250 10m

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

All features plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0205	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	26.05.21	3
APPROVED BY	TCB	SCALE@A3	1:250	

366225

366250

366275

153150

Enclosure 1.1

Ditch E

Ditch L

Ditch B

Pit 10055

1.2

1.3

1.4

See inset 1

See inset 2

Ditch G

Ditch F

Ditch E

10153

Inset 1: group 1.2

Pit 10218

Pit 10212

Pit 10195

Pit 10188

Pit 10392

Pit 10390

Pit 10421

Pit 10419

0 1:100 5m

Inset 2: group 1.3

0 1:100 5m

N

Excavation area

Evaluation trench

Roman Period 2.1 feature

Excavated intervention

Projected line of continuation

Enclosure entrance

Section location

0 1:250 10m

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

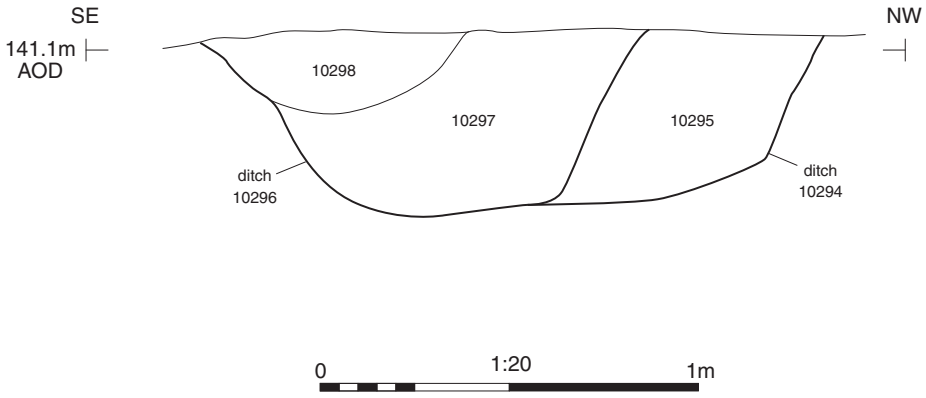
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Roman Period 2.1 (Mid-1st-2nd century AD) Enclosure 1.1 and associated activity

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**26.05.21**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 & 1:100**	

Period 2.1 Ditch E, Section AA



Period 2.1 Ditch E, ditches 10294 and 10296, looking south-west (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

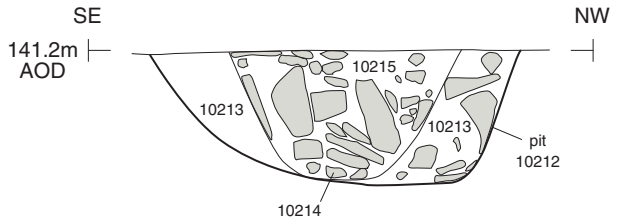
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Period 2.1 Ditch E: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section BB



Period 2.1 pit 10212, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Period 2.1, pit 10212: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

366225
366250
366275
153150
153125

Ditch M
Ditch D
pit 10050
Ditch A
See inset 2
Ditch C
Sub-enclosure 2.4
Ditch J
sample 19
Ditch N
RA. 2
pit 10388
pit 10450
2.3
See inset 1
pit 10412
posthole 10255
pit 10174
posthole 10172
pit 10169
2.2
Ditch K
pit 10176
Ditch I
Enclosure 2.1
ABG1 and RA.115
pit 10415
Ra.101
Ditch H
C
C

N

Excavation area
Evaluation trench
Roman Period 2.1 feature
Roman Period 2.2 feature
Excavated intervention
Projected line of continuation
Enclosure entrance
Sheep / goat butchery waste
Section location

0 1:250 10m

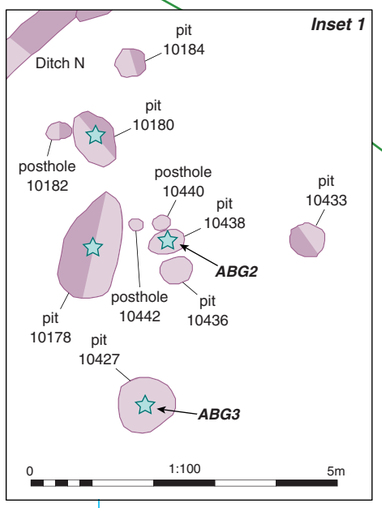
Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

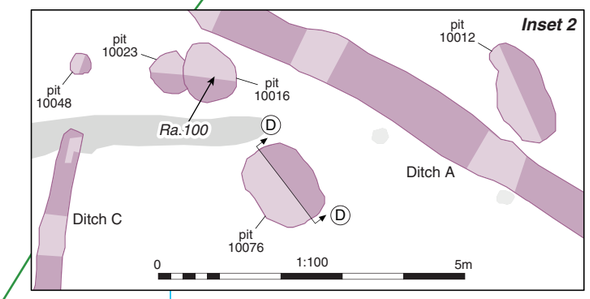
FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Roman Period 2.2 (2nd-3rd century AD) enclosure 2.1 and associated activity

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0205	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	29.05.21	7
APPROVED BY	TCB	SCALE@A3	1:250	

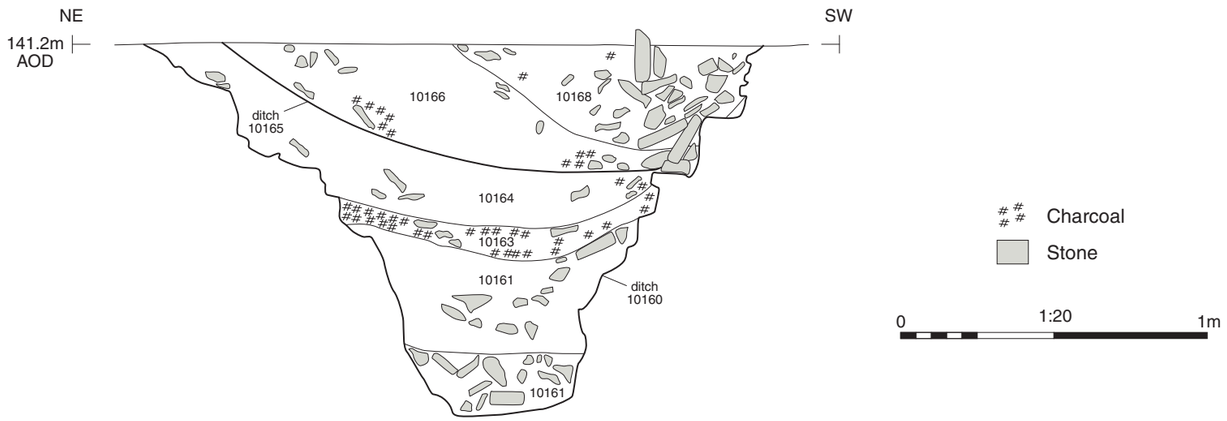
Inset 1



Inset 2



Period 2.2 Ditch H, Section CC



Period 2.2 Ditch H, ditches 1060 and 1065, looking south-east (2m scale)

Period 2.2 Ditch H, ditches 10371 and 10375, looking north (2m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

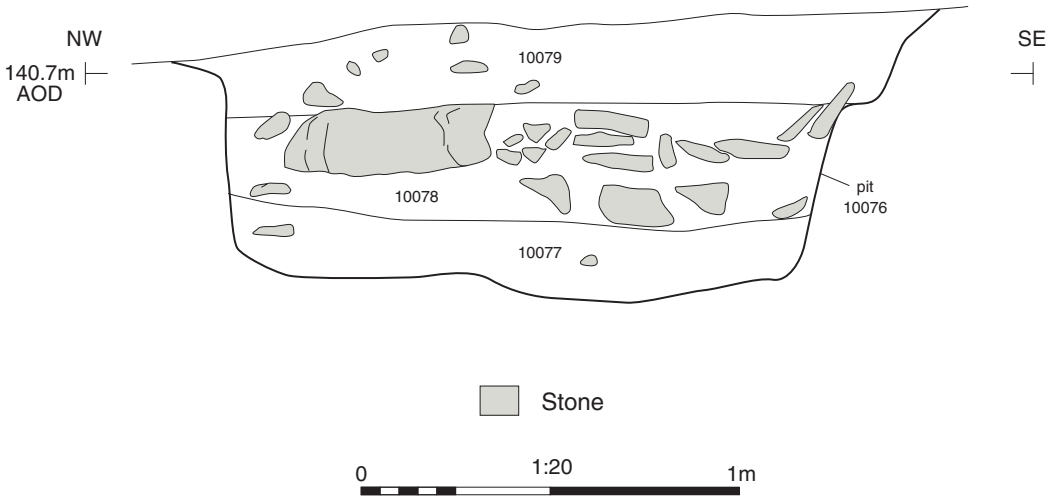
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Period 2.2 Ditch H: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**03.06.21**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section DD



Period 2.2 pit 10076, looking north-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

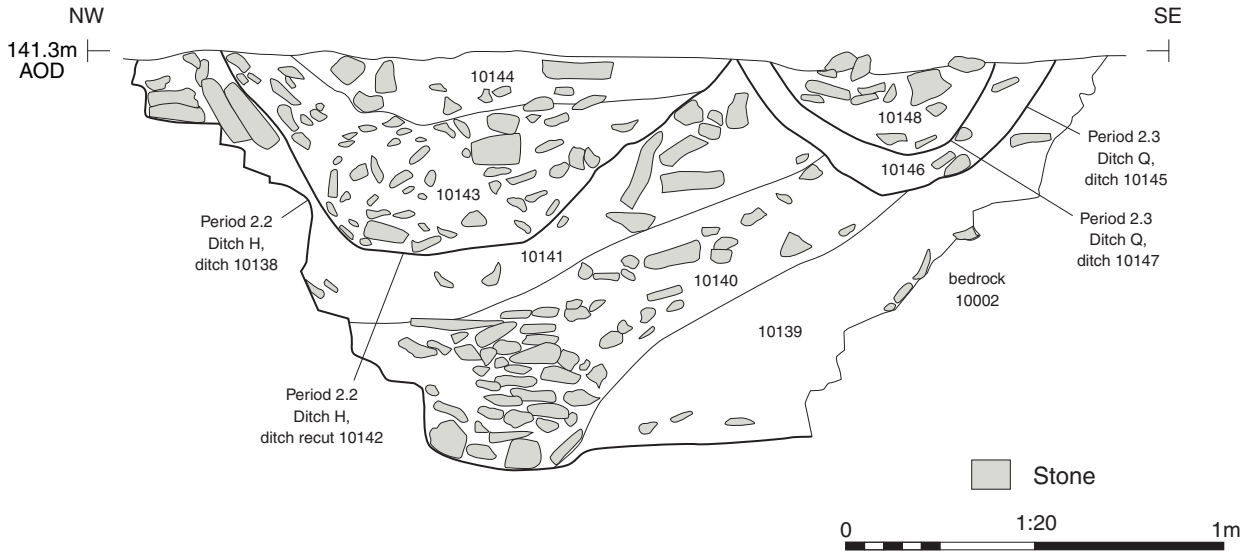
Period 2.1, pit 10076: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**02.06.21**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

366225
366250
366275
153150
153125
N
Ditch Q
Ra. 112 &
Ra. 113
Ra. 1
Ditch P
10031
Disarticulated remains
of elderly sheep
Partial skeleton
of neonate
Reaping
hook
F
F
Pit
10069
Pit
10014
Pit
10102
Enclosure 3.1
Ditch Q
Period 2.2
Ditch HH
E
E
Pit
10377
Pit
10429
Excavation area
Evaluation trench
Roman Period 2.1 and 2.2
features
Roman Period 2.3 feature
Roman Period 2.3 layer
Excavated intervention
Projected line of continuation
Enclosure entrance
A
A
Section location
0
1:250
10m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset
FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Roman Period 2.3 (3rd-4th century AD) Enclosure 3.1
DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0205	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	29.05.21	10
APPROVED BY	TCB	SCALE@A3	1:250	

Period 2.3 Ditch Q, Section EE



Period 2.3 Ditch Q, ditches 10145 and 10147, and Period 2.2 Ditch H, ditches 10138 and 10142.

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

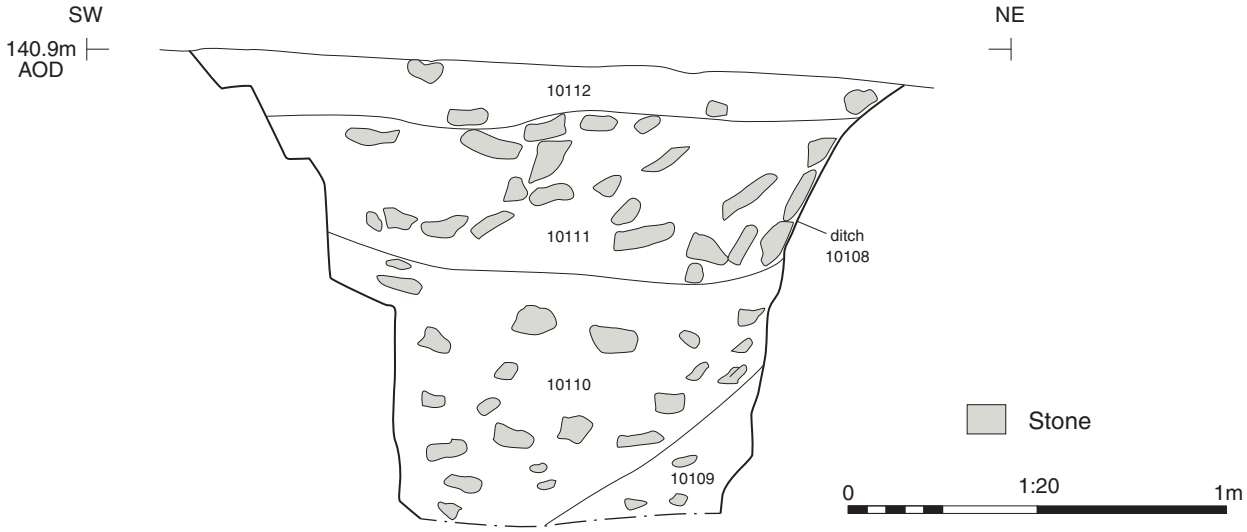
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Period 2.3 Ditch Q: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Period 2.3 Ditch Q, Section FF



Period 2.3 Ditch Q, ditch terminus 10108, looking north-west (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Period 2.3 Ditch Q: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**02.06.21**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

366225

366250

366275

153150

153125

10279

Ra. 108 &
Ra. 109

Ditch S

10275

Ra. 107

Ra. 105

G

G

Well
10097

H

H

Pit
10086

N

Excavation area

Evaluation trench

Roman Period 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 features

Post-medieval Period 3 feature

Excavated intervention

Modern Period 4 feature

Projected line of continuation

A A Section location

0 1:250 10m

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

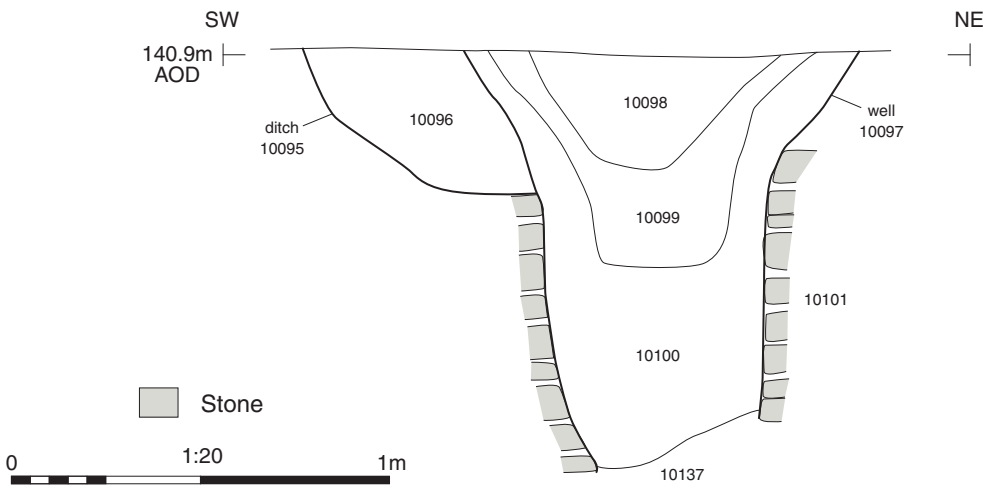
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of post-medieval Period 3 and modern Period 4 activity

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0205	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	04.06.21	13
APPROVED BY	TCB	SCALE@A3	1:250	

Section GG



Period 3 well 10097 and Period 2.1 ditch 10095, looking east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

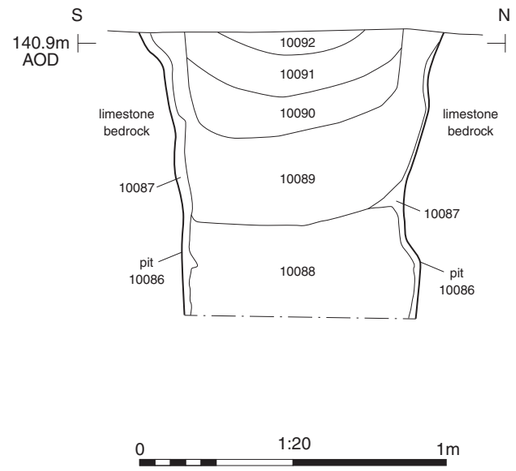
Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Section of Period 3 well 10097 and Period 2.1 ditch 10095, and photograph of well 10097 fully excavated

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section HH



Period 3 pit 10086 partially excavated and showing clay lining 10087 and chalk deposit 10088 and 10089, looking north-west (1m scale)

Period 3 pit 10086 partially excavated, looking west (1m scales)

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Period 3 pit 10086: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**03.06.21**	**15**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

366225

366250

366275

153150

153125

10031

Sub-enclosure 2.4

Enclosure 3.1

Enclosure 1.1

Enclosure 2.1

N

Excavation area

Evaluation trench

Roman Period 2.1 feature

Roman Period 2.2 feature

Roman Period 2.3 feature

Roman Period 2.3 layer

0 1:250 10m

Cotswold Archaeology

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

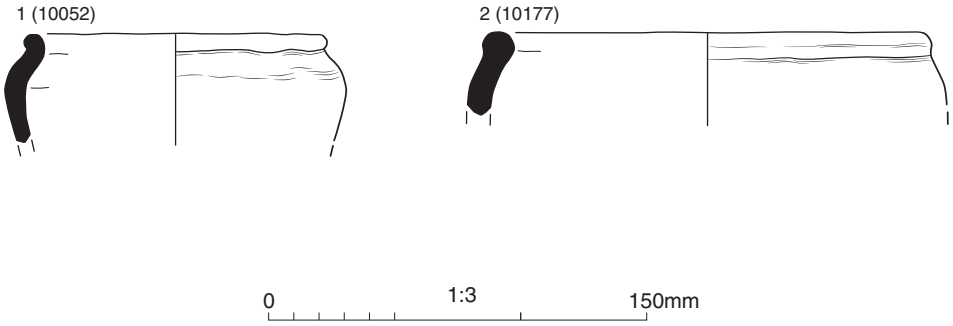
PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Plan showing Roman Period 2.1-2.3 activity

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250**	



Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Selected pottery illustrations

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**17**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:3 & 1:4**	

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Selected metal artefacts

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**RP**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:1**	

Photograph of sheep mandible from layer 10031

Cotswold Archaeology

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

PROJECT TITLE

Land West of Silver Street, Midsomer Norton, Bath & North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY	**RP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0205**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**04.06.21**	**19**
APPROVED BY	**TCB**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

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

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

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

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk