

CIRENCESTER TO FAIRFORD 33kV CABLE INSTALLATION, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

(NGR SP 02928 00334 to SP 14419 00593)

Results of Archaeological Investigations

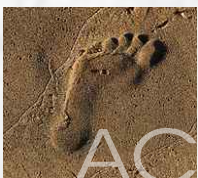
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On behalf of:
Scottish and Southern Energy PLC
via RSK ADAS Ltd

Report No: ACD1395/2/0

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archaeology

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

Archaeological investigations during the groundworks for a buried cable route from Cirencester to Fairford, a distance of approximately 13km from Cirencester substation (NGR SP 02928 00334) to Fairford substation (NGR SP 14419 00593), was carried out by AC archaeology between May and September 2016. A previous geophysical survey indicated high potential for buried archaeological remains along the line of the route.

Stripping of the easement for the cable trench revealed archaeological features in three main areas: a small Romano-British cemetery, probably related to a known villa site at Harnhill, Driffield; a cemetery of Saxon date at Meysey Hampton; and medieval and post-medieval activity in the environs of Siddington village. In addition, there was dispersed evidence for prehistoric, mostly Bronze Age and Iron Age, and Romano-British use of the landscape, largely in the form of ditches and pits, although there was little to indicate that the route crossed settlement sites of these dates.

The most significant results all related to funerary archaeology with two Bronze Age cremation burials in pits, at least two, possibly three, Roman period cremation burials, two associated with pots, a small cluster of late Roman graves, one with rich grave goods, and probably associated with the Harnhill villa and a small middle Saxon cemetery at Meysey Hampton. The skeletal remains and finds are described. A decapitated man in the Meysey Hampton cemetery is of particular interest.

The finds assemblage is not especially large, considering the length of the cable route. The main components are as follows: small groups of worked flint and Roman ceramic building material, pottery spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, metalwork mainly from the Roman and medieval or post-medieval periods and animal bone. The most significant part of the finds assemblage is a group of artefacts recovered from the grave of a Romano-British child midway along the route, comprising two copper alloy armlets, two copper alloy finger rings with glass settings, two copper alloy wire loops, 21 glass beads, 13 jet beads, two jet pins, eight iron nails and one piece of glass jug handle.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out the results of archaeological investigations during groundworks for a buried 33kv electricity cable route between Cirencester substation (NGR SP 02928 00334) and Fairford substation (NGR SP 14419 00593); a distance of approximately 13km (Plates 1-3). The archaeological work was carried out as advised by Charles Parry, Archaeologist for Gloucestershire County Council.
- 1.2 The archaeological works were undertaken by AC archaeology and was commissioned by ADAS UK Ltd on behalf of Scottish and Southern Electricity PLC (known as SSEPD Ltd) as part of a permitted development under Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act (1989). The archaeological works were carried out from May to September 2016.
- 1.3 The cable route ran approximately 13km from a substation to the southwest of Cirencester to a substation to the west of Fairford. It was aligned approximately east to west crossing a number of small roads, two larger roads, the A417 and the A419, two small rivers, the Ampney Brook and the River Coln, although through primarily agricultural fields of arable and pasture land. The underlying solid geology comprised primarily Sandstone, Limestone and Argillaceous Rocks from the Great Oolite Group overlain by well drained gritty, Clay Loams, to Sandy Loams (www.bgs.ac.uk).

2. PRE-PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The cable route has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (Thomas 2010) and geophysical survey (Rose 2016). The geophysical survey identified multiple features of possible archaeology along the surveyed route. These features, based on the surrounding known archaeological evidence were considered to have had the potential to date from the prehistoric period all the way to modern period.
- 2.2** The previous studies indicated that the route had a high potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric periods onwards, which are unlikely to have been subject to significant disturbance and may remain *in situ*. It was concluded that should such remains exist, they may suffer direct adverse impacts as a result of the development.
- 2.3** Two potential Neolithic sites were identified along the route of the cable easement. The first was visible as crop marks and appeared to be a ring ditch with a couple of associated linears near the village of Poulton (Gloucestershire HER no. 3087). The second site intersected by the route was Lady Lamb Farm near Fairford, it was a multi-period site with activity from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Early Medieval periods (Gloucestershire HER no. 7542).
- 2.4** Two potential Bronze Age sites were identified on the route. The first was a crop mark of a large ring ditch of probable Bronze Age date near Poulton (Gloucestershire HER no. 3089), the second was possibly a Bronze Age field system underlying Ranbury Ring near Poulton (Gloucestershire HER no. 34224).
- 2.5** One potential Iron Age site was identified on the route. A scheduled monument consisting of a Roman villa and earlier possible Iron Age settlement remains east of Harnhill Manor (National Heritage List for England no. 1021448 & Gloucestershire HER no. 2024).
- 2.6** Two potential Romano-British sites were identified on the route. The first was a scheduled monument consisting of a Roman villa and earlier settlement remains east of Harnhill Manor (National Heritage List for England no. 1021448 & Gloucestershire HER no. 2024). The second was the route of the Ermin Way Roman road (Gloucestershire HER Event no. 42602).
- 2.7** Two medieval sites were along the cable route. The first was a shrunken settlement near Harnhill (Gloucestershire HER no. 9678), and the second is the possible site of Upper Siddington deserted medieval settlement and St Mary's Church, near Siddington (Gloucestershire HER no. 2117).
- 2.8** Four sites of post-medieval date were identified along the cable route. They were: Locks Quarry near Ampney St Peter (Gloucestershire HER no. 9840), water meadows identified from crop marks near Ampney St Peter (Gloucestershire HER no. 3313), 18th century water meadows near Preston (Gloucestershire HER no. 28686) and the Thames and Severn Canal near Siddington (Gloucestershire HER Event no. 48084).
- 2.9** Two sites of unknown date were identified within the cable route, consisting of a single linear crop mark at Meysey Hampton (Gloucestershire HER no. 37907) and water meadows at South Cerney (Gloucestershire HER no. 3010).

- 2.10** Few buried features uncovered during the cable route archaeological works could be associated directly to the above sites, although a cemetery dating to the Romano-British period is almost certainly connected to the Roman villa site at Harnhill Manor.

3. AIM

- 3.1** The principal aim of the investigation was to preserve by record any archaeological features or deposits present which would be damaged or destroyed by the laying of the cable. Recommendations for further post-excavation work and publication were made in a previous post-excavation assessment report (Caine and Rainbird 2017).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1** The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by ADAS UK Ltd (Letuscu-Jones 2016) and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).
- 4.2** The area of the cable route easement, generally measuring approximately 4m to 8m wide, was stripped of soil overburden by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the control and direction of the site archaeologist and all features identified were recorded with the majority subject to archaeological excavation.
- 4.3** All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology *pro forma* recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Features identified were mapped using a Leica Net rover GPS with sub-10mm accuracy. Detailed sections and plans were produced at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS – INTRODUCTION

- 5.1** The cable route was split into 15 segments (labelled areas A-O), with a roughly equal length of approximately 800m each (Fig. 1). The areas were then split down into separate fields and each field is discussed separately below with all the archaeological features investigated being included in that description.

6. RESULTS – AREA A (Plan Fig. 2)

6.1 Field 1

This field contained two linear features (F1075 and F1073), which are described below.

Ditch F1075 (Plan Fig. 3a and section Fig. 3b)

Ditch F1075 crossed the easement area and was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 2.45m wide and 0.26m deep, with a moderately sloping stepped edge on the southwest side and a shallowly sloping straight edge on the northeast side and flat base. It had a single fill (1076) composed of light reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained one piece of ceramic building

material. At the base was an earlier ditch F1073, which appears to have been re-cut by F1075. It measured 0.89m wide and 0.31m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (1074) composed of mid reddish-brown silt clay.

6.2 Field 2

This field contained a single discrete feature (F1077), which is described below.

Hollow F1077 (Plan Fig. 3c and section Fig. 3d)

Shallow hollow F1077 was probably the base of a truncated pit and measured 0.52m long by 0.28m wide and 0.07m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (1078) consisting of a light yellowish-brown clayey loam, which contained two sherds of medieval pottery, one piece of ceramic building material and a partial pig skeleton.

6.3 Field 3

This field contained a single linear feature (F1079), which is described below. Between fields three and four was the line of a former spur of the Thames and Severn Canal. The area was monitored, but no surviving canal structural elements were exposed.

Ditch F1079 (Plan Fig. 3e and section Fig. 3f)

Ditch F1079 was aligned northeast - southwest and measured 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (1080) composed of a mid reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained one piece of ceramic building material, 12 pieces of animal bone and one piece of prehistoric worked flint which is regarded as residual in this context.

6.4 Field 4

This field contained three linear features (F1037, F1068 and F1070) and one pit feature (F1039), which are described below. Between fields four and five was a disused spur from the Midland and South Western Junction Railway, the cable route was directed through a dismantled bridge and so did not affect any of the archaeological remains of the railway.

Ditch F1037 (Plan Fig. 3g and section Fig. 3h)

Ditch F1037 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 4m and was aligned northwest-southeast. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.14m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (1038) composed of mid brownish-grey silt clay, which contained one piece of medieval pottery. Ditch F1037 was cut by quarry pit F1039.

Quarry pit F1039 (Plan Fig. 3g and section Fig. 3h)

Quarry pit F1039 was square in plan and measured 8m long by 2m wide, the initial investigation did not reach the base and stopped at 0.62m, and it was monitored when the area was trenched for the cable, but the bottom was not reached at a depth of over 1.5m below ground surface. It contained two fills (1040-1). Upper fill 1040 was composed of dark brownish-grey silty clay, which contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery and four pieces of animal bone, along with residual finds of a Mid/Late Saxon copper alloy pin and four sherds of medieval pottery. Lower fill 1041 was composed of mid brownish-grey silty clay.

Ditch F1068 (Plan Fig. 3i and section Fig. 3j)

Ditch F1068 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 5m and was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 1.39m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single charcoal-rich fill (1069) of dark grey brown, sandy silt, which

contained 109 pieces of medieval pottery, one iron nail, one piece of ceramic building material, burnt clay and 47 pieces of animal bone.

Ditch terminal F1070 (not illustrated)

Ditch terminal F1070 cut the subsoil and was modern in date and consequently was not recorded. Its fill (1071) did however contain residual finds comprising of 16 sherds of medieval pottery, one piece of medieval glass, two pieces of ceramic building material and seven pieces of animal bone, all of which were retained.

6.5 Field 5

This field contained a metalled trackway (F1019) and three linear features (F1015, F1017 and F1042), which are described below.

Gullies F1015 and F1017 (Sections Figs 4a-b)

A pair of curving gullies, F1015 and F1017, ran generally east – west along the line of the easement area and measured 0.50m and 0.65m wide with both 0.12m deep. They had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base with a single fill (1016 and 1018). The fill (1018) of F1017 contained four sherds of medieval pottery and five pieces of animal bone.

Trackway F1019 (Section Fig. 4c; Plate 4)

Trackway F1019 was only partially exposed on the edge of the easement area. It was investigated in two interventions (F1047 and F1050) which exposed a metalled surface with kerb stones along the edge. Intervention F1050 revealed an earlier boundary or drainage channel for the trackway with this ditch (F1052) measuring 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (1053) and no finds.

Ditch F1042 (Section Fig. 4d)

Ditch F1042 ran along the line of the easement area in a generally east - west alignment and measured 2.27m wide and 0.65m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and a flat base. It contained three fills (1043-4 and 1051). Upper fill 1051 was composed of dark greyish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained eight sherds of medieval pottery and four pieces of animal bone. Secondary fill 1044 was composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clayey loam with occasional large stones, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery. Primary fill 1043 was composed of a dark yellowish-brown sandy clayey loam.

6.6 Field 6

This field contained eleven linear features (F1003, F1006, F1014, F1025, F1027, F1033, F1055, F1056, F1057, F1058 and F1059) and two pit features (1023 and 1031), which are described below.

Ditches F1003 and F1006 (Section Fig. 4e)

Ditches F1003 and F1006 ran parallel to the road to the east of the field and likely represented former boundary or drainage ditches. F1003 measured 1.22m wide by 0.35m deep, with shallow to moderately sloping stepped sides and a concave base. It had two fills (1004-5). Upper fill 1004 was composed of mid yellowish brown sandy silt, which contained two sherds of medieval pottery and six animal bone fragments. Primary fill 1005 was composed of mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Ditch F1003 was cut by ditch F1006.

Ditch F1006 measured 0.7m wide by 0.11m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (1007) composed of a mid greyish-brown sandy silt, which contained three sherds of medieval pottery and fourteen animal bone fragments.

Ditch F1014 (Section Fig. 4f)

Ditch F1014 ran along the easement area in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 2.3m wide and 0.44m deep, with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained three fills (1010, 1012-3). Upper fill 1012 was composed of light yellowish-brown silty loam, which contained three sherds of medieval pottery and 13 pieces of animal bone. Secondary fill 1010 was composed of light yellowish-brown loamy clay, which contained 20 sherds of medieval pottery, one iron nail or tack, 44 pieces of animal bone and one piece of shell. Primary fill 1013 was composed of a light reddish-brown clayey loam.

Ditches F1025 and F1027 (Section Fig. 4g)

Ditches F1025 and F1027 ran along the line of easement for a distance of over 15m parallel to the road to the northeast and likely represent former boundary or drainage ditches. Ditch F1025 measured 1.14m wide by 0.3m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (1026) composed of mid greyish-brown clayey loam, which contained seven sherds of medieval pottery and two pieces of animal bone. Ditch F1025 cut ditch F1027.

Ditch F1027 measured 0.93m wide and 0.52m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (1028) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained two pieces of animal bone.

Tree throw 1031 (Plan Fig. 4h and section Fig. 4i)

Probable tree throw 1031 measured 2.43m long by 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and a sloped base. It had a single fill (1032) composed of mid greyish-brown sandy silt, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery and ten pieces of animal bone. It was cut by ditch F1033. A further probable tree throw (1023 – not illustrated) measured 2.12m long by 1.47m wide and 0.28m deep, with shallow sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (1024) composed of mid greyish-brown sandy silt, which contained 23 sherds of medieval pottery.

Ditch F1033 (Plan Fig. 4h and section Fig. 4i)

Ditch F1033 was only partially exposed in the easement area and only 0.55m was visible on site which was over 0.3m deep. It had a single fill (1034) composed of mid yellowish-brown sandy silty loam, which contained one piece of medieval pottery.

Ditches F1055, F1056, F1057, F1058 and F1059 (Plan Fig. 4j and section Fig. 4k; Plate 5)

Ditches F1055, F1056, F1057, F1058 and F1059 were a series of intercutting or re-cut ditches all very close to each other and ran across the easement area in an east - west alignment.

Ditch F1055 measured 0.47m wide by 0.23m deep, with steep sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (1060) composed of light greyish-brown silty clay. It was cut by ditch F1056.

Ditch F1056 measured 2.33m wide and 0.49m deep, with moderate sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (1061) composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained two iron objects, six pieces of slag, one piece of ceramic building material, one sherd of Roman pottery, 10 sherds of medieval pottery and 12 pieces of animal bone. Ditch F1056 cut the northern edge of ditch F1057 and the southern edge of ditch F1055.

Ditch F1057 measured 1.4m wide by 0.65m deep, with shallow to steep irregular sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (1062-3). Upper fill 1062 was composed of mid reddish-brown

sandy silt, which contained one piece of animal bone. Primary fill 1063 was composed of dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Ditch F1058 measured 1.3m wide by 0.5m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides with a concave base. It had a single fill (1064) composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained three sherds of medieval pottery and three pieces of animal bone. It was cut by ditches F1059 and F1057.

Ditch F1059 measured 1.39m wide by 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (1065) composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery, one piece of ceramic building material and four pieces of animal bone.

7. RESULTS – AREA B (*Plans Figs 5-6*)

7.1 Field 7

This field contained eight linear features (F2039/F2076, F2074, F2079, F2081, F2083/F2098, F2093, F2102 and F2114), 19 pit features (F2020, F2023, F2044, F2070, F2087, F2091, F2096, F2100, F2104, F2115, F2117, F2124, F2126, F2131, F2145, F2146, F2147, F2148 and F2160), a deposit (2122) structural elements (F2107 and F2142) and a tree throw (2085), which are described below. In the subsoil of this area a medieval copper alloy annular brooch was found.

Pit F2020 (*Plans Fig. 8a and section Fig. 8b*)

Pit F2020 was oval in plan and measured 0.87m long, 0.72m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills (2021-2). Upper fill 2022 was composed of dark greyish-black silty loam, which contained 129 pieces of burnt bone interpreted as a cremation. Primary fill 2021 was composed of mid greyish-yellow sandy silty loam.

Pit F2023 (*Plans Fig. 8c and section Fig. 8d*)

Pit F2023 was irregular in plan and measured 1.52m long by 1.35m wide and 0.11m deep, with shallowly sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills (2024-5). Upper fill 2024 was composed of mid brownish-red clayey sand. Primary fill 2025 was composed of mid yellowish-brown silty sand. It contained a large flat limestone slab, probably a hearthstone, which originally would have been 0.98m long by 0.72m wide and 0.05m thick, however it was heavily heat affected and had broken into eleven irregular fragments.

Ditch F2039/F2076 (*Plan Fig. 8e and sections Figs 8f and 8j*)

Ditch F2039/F2076 ran across the easement area for a distance of 8m in a northeast - southwest alignment and measured up to 1.19m wide and 0.35m deep, with variably sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (2040/2077) composed of dark to mid greyish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery, eleven sherds of post-medieval pottery, one iron object and two pieces of animal bone. Ditch F2039/F2076 cut pit F2044 and ditch F2079.

Pit F2044 (*Plan Fig. 8e and section Fig. 8f*)

Pit F2044 was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 2.12m long by 0.96m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its northwestern end was removed by ditch F2039. It contained three fills (2045-7). Upper fill 2047 was composed of mid yellowish-brown sandy silty loam, which contained 14 pieces of prehistoric pottery and one piece of animal bone. Secondary fill 2046 was

composed of mid yellowish-grey sandy silty loam. Primary fill 2045 was composed of a light greyish-brown loamy sand.

Pit F2070 (Plan Fig. 8g and section Fig. 8h)

Pit F2070 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.48m in diameter and 0.39m deep, with a wide shallow step around the outside then straight sides to a concave base. It contained two fills (2071 and 2073). Upper fill 2071 was composed of dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Primary fill 2073 was composed of light yellowish-brown loamy sand.

Ditch F2074 (Section Fig. 8i)

Shallow ditch F2074 ran across the easement area for a distance of 4m in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 0.82m wide and 0.07m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (2075) composed of mid brownish-grey silty clay.

Ditch F2079 (Section Figs 8j-k)

Ditch F2079 ran across the easement area for a distance of 4m in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 1.6m wide and 0.18m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (2078/2080) composed of mid reddish-brown to light greyish-brown sandy silty loam, which contained six sherds of medieval pottery, one sherd of post-medieval pottery and one piece of animal bone.

Ditch F2081 (Section Fig. 8l; Plate 6)

Ditch F2081 ran across the easement area for a distance of 4m in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 1.08m wide and 0.37m deep, with moderate to steep straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2082) composed of dark greyish-brown silt clay, which contained 37 pieces of medieval pottery, one piece of prehistoric worked flint and three pieces of animal bone.

Ditch terminal F2083/F2098 (Sections Figs 8m-n)

Ditch terminal F2083/F2098 ran off the easement area to the southeast and was exposed for a length of 3.2m and measured 0.44m wide and 0.26m deep, with steep straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2084/2099) composed of a dark grey silty loam, which contained 17 sherds of Iron Age pottery, three pieces of ceramic building material and 47 pieces of animal bone; a palaeoenvironmental sample of fill 2099 contained oak charcoal which may be a dump from a nearby hearth.

Tree throw 2085 (not illustrated)

Tree throw 2085 was not fully recorded but fill (2086) contained finds which comprised five sherds of medieval pottery, two sherds of post-medieval pottery, three pieces of ceramic building material and two pieces of animal bone and these were retained.

Pit F2087 (Plan Fig. 7a and section Fig. 7b)

Pit F2087 was oval in plan and measured 1.44m long by 1.04m wide and 0.37m deep, with steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained three fills (2088-90). Upper fill 2090 was composed of mid grey silty clay. Secondary fill 2089 was composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, and contained some small patches of heat affected clay. Primary fill 2088 was composed of a mid greyish-brown silt clay.

Pit F2091 (Plan Fig. 7c and section Fig. 7d; Plate 7)

Pit F2091 was oval in plan and measured 1.56m long by 0.78m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2092) composed of mid brownish-grey silty clay, which contained 13 sherds of medieval pottery and two iron nails.

Ditch F2093 (Section Fig. 7e)

Ditch F2093 ran across the easement area for a distance of 4m in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 0.87m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (2094-5). Upper fill 2095 was composed of mid yellowish-grey silty clay. Primary fill 2094 was composed of a dark grey silty clay.

Pit F2096 (Section Fig. 7f)

Pit F2096 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.42m long by 0.34m wide and 0.14m deep, with steep straight sides with a flattish base. It contained a single fill (2097) composed of mid brownish-grey silty clayey loam.

Pit F2100 (Plan Fig. 7g and section Fig. 7h)

Pit F2100 was oval in plan and measured 1.46m long by 0.72m wide and 0.19m deep, with shallow straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2101) composed of dark greyish-brown silty clay, which contained 30 sherds of medieval pottery.

Ditch terminal F2102 (Section Fig. 7i)

Ditch terminal F2102 was aligned northwest – southeast turning northeast - southwest and ran off the easement area to the north. It measured 1.72m long by 1.01m wide and 0.28m deep, with shallow sloping sides, a shallow then moderate stepped terminal and a concave base. It contained a single fill (2103) composed of mid greyish-brown silt clay, which contained five sherds of medieval pottery.

Pit F2104 (Plan Fig. 7j and section Fig. 7k)

Pit F2104 was circular in plan and measured 1.61m in diameter and 0.49m deep, with a moderately sloping concave western side, a shallowly sloping concave eastern side and a concave base. It contained two fills (2105-6). Upper fill 2106 was composed of mid brown silty clay. Primary fill 2105 was composed of mid yellowish-brown silty sand. Pit F2104 was cut by structure F2107.

Structure F2107 (Plan Fig. 7j; Plate 8)

Feature F2107 comprised several components, but was essentially a shallow cut for a stone rectangular structure which, although not fully exposed in plan, measured over 7.4m long by 4.5m wide. Deposit 2109 formed the bedding for a cobble surface (2108) and was composed of a dark greyish-brown sandy silt, which contained nine sherds of post-medieval pottery, 61 sherds of medieval pottery, two sherds of prehistoric pottery, five pieces of copper alloy, consisting of a single copper alloy Jetton and several small strips of copper alloy of uncertain use, 35 pieces of iron, mostly nails with a few unidentified objects, an iron buckle and a socketed hook, one piece of glass, four pieces of ceramic building material, one piece of worked bone, 110 pieces of animal bone, two pieces of burnt bone and two pieces of shell. It was overlain by cobble surface 2108 which was constructed from angular limestone fragments varying in size from 50mm by 40mm by 10mm up to 0.64m by 0.44m by 0.10m, they were generally on the smaller size of the range, and most were standing on end making a very rough surface. A stretch of wall (2129) defined the southwestern side of the building and was constructed of limestone slabs ranging in size from 50mm by 40mm by 10mm up to 0.54m by 0.4m by 0.1m. The cobbles and wall were overlain by deposit 2135 composed of a dark grey silt clay, which was overlain by deposit 2130 composed of a mid yellowish-brown silty

sand, which contained two iron objects. A modern drain (F2134) cut along the edge of wall 2129, respecting the edge, indicating that the structure was still standing at the time it was put in. The drain was covered by a concrete cap and it contained four pieces of post-medieval pottery. Pit F2104 may mark the position of a former corner posthole for the structure.

Ditch F2114 and pits F2115 and F2131 (Plans Figs 9a and 9c and section Fig. 9b)

Ditch F2114 entered the easement area from the northeastern edge, curved 180 degrees and exited the same side. It measured 2.83m wide by 0.61m deep, with shallow sloping concave and stepped sides down to a concave base. It contained five fills (2136-40). Main fill 2136 was composed of a mid reddish-brown sandy loam, which contained three sherds of medieval pottery. Secondary fills 2137 and 2139 were composed of mid grey to reddish-brown sandy loam. Primary fills 2138 and 2140 were composed of light grey and reddish-brown sandy loam, which contained one sherd of prehistoric pottery. Ditch F2114 was cut by pit F2115.

Cutting fill (2136) of ditch F2114 was pit F2131 which was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained the complete skeleton of an immature dog covered by a backfill (2132), which was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clayey loam.

Pit F2115 was not completely revealed within the easement area but appeared to be sub-circular in plan measuring in excess of 4m in diameter and 0.11m deep with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (2141) composed of a dark brown, sand silt loam, which contained 14 sherds of medieval pottery and three pieces of ceramic building material.

Pit F2117 (Plan Fig. 9d and section Fig. 9e; Plate 9)

Pit F2117 was sub-circular in plan and measured 2.3m in diameter and 0.9m deep, with irregular stepped sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (2118-9). Upper fill 2119 was composed of mid yellowish-brown silt loam, which contained one iron nail, three pieces of ceramic building material and 21 pieces of animal bone. Primary fill 2118 was composed of dark greyish-brown sandy silty loam, which contained 113 sherds of medieval pottery. The pit cut a small irregular area of root disturbance (2120).

Deposit 2122 (Plans Figs 9f and 9h and section Fig. 9g)

Deposit 2122 was located within subsoil 2001 and was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.54m long by 0.52m wide and 0.05m deep. There was no discernible cut and it had been damaged by ploughing. The deposit was composed of dark black silty loam, which contained 30 sherds of medieval pottery; these were from a single vessel that largely retained its form. It also contained two pieces of animal bone and one piece of burnt bone. A palaeoenvironmental sample taken from immediately below the pot was found to contain a small amount of wheat/barley type grain, which may have originally been contained within the pot.

Pits F2124 and F2126 (Plan Fig. 9f and section Fig. 9g)

Pits F2124 and F2126 were two small intercutting pits. Pit F2124 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.88m long by 0.62m wide and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (2125) composed of mid yellowish-brown clayey loam. It was cut by pit F2126 which was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.78m long by 0.41m wide and 0.11m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (2127) composed of dark black silty loam, which contained cremated human bone.

Foundation trench F2142 (Plan Fig. 10a and section Fig. 10b)

Foundation trench F2142 for a wall (2143) ran across the easement area for a distance of 4m and measured 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained dry stone wall 2143 constructed of angular limestone blocks ranging in size from 0.1m by 0.08m by 0.02m to 0.3m by 0.2m by 0.03m. Beneath the wall was primary fill 2144 composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained 17 sherds of medieval pottery and one piece of ceramic building material.

Pits F2145, F2146, F2147 and F2160 (Plan Fig. 10c and section Fig. 10d)

Pits F2145, F2146, F2147 and F2160 were all large intercutting features. Pits F2145, F2146 and F2147 were not fully exposed as they continued beyond the edge of the easement area.

Pit F2145 had exposed measurements of over 1.5m long by 1.08m wide and 0.84m deep, with steep concave sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (2152-3). Upper fill 2152 was composed of mid brownish-grey sandy silty loam, which contained 62 sherds of medieval pottery, four pieces of fired clay and 17 pieces of animal bone. Primary fill 2153 was composed of dark greyish-black silty loam. Pit F2145 was cut by pit F2146.

Pit F2146 had exposed measurements of 1.42m long by 0.96m wide by 0.88m deep, with steeply sloping convex sides and a flat base. It contained three fills (2154-5 and 2159). Upper fill 2159 was composed of mid yellowish-brown sandy clayey loam, with frequent charcoal flecks. Secondary fill 2155 was composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam. Primary fill 2154 was composed of mid grey sandy loam. Pit F2146 was cut by pit F2147.

Pit F2147 had exposed measurements of 2.2m long by 1.68m wide by 0.96m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained three fills (2156-8). Upper fill 2158 was composed of mid brown silty loam, which contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery, five pieces of animal bone and one piece of coal. Secondary fill 2157 was composed of mid brown grey sandy silty loam. Primary fill 2156 was composed of a mid greyish-brown loamy sand, which contained two sherds of medieval pottery and six pieces of animal bone. Pit F2147 cut pit F2160.

Pit F2160 was irregular in plan and measured 0.94m long by 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (2161) composed of mid brownish-grey loamy sand.

Pit F2148 (Plan Fig. 10e and section Fig. 10f)

Pit F2148 was not fully revealed in the easement area and had exposed measurements of 3.44m long by 1.45m wide and 0.54m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained three fills (2149-50). Upper fill 2151 was composed of mid brown loamy sand, which contained five sherds of medieval pottery, one iron object, one piece of ceramic building material and five pieces of animal bone. Secondary fill 2150 was composed of mid brown silty loam, which contained five sherds of post-medieval pottery, two sherds of medieval pottery, two pieces of ceramic building material and three pieces of animal bone. Primary fill 2149 was composed of mid brownish-grey sandy silty loam, which contained ten sherds of post-medieval pottery, two pieces of slag, one piece of clay tobacco pipe and two pieces of animal bone.

7.2 Field 8

This field contained a late medieval to post-medieval trackway. At its most southwestern extent the trackway had several phases with multiple surfaces, further to the northeast it was much more ephemeral and comprised primarily of shallow wheel ruts and sedimentary deposits, with only very

occasional large limestone cobbles. The southwestern intervention through the trackway is described in detail and showed a metallised surface 8.5m wide made up of five phases (F2053, F2054, F2057, F2203 and F2204) and an area of patching (F2009), three phases of revetment (2050, 2051 and 2052), and an early track hollow (F2005) beneath the trackway.

Trackway (Plan Fig. 11a and section Fig. 11b)

Track hollow F2005 measured 2.7m wide and 0.15m deep with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2006) composed of light grey brown, clay loam, which contained five pieces of medieval pottery. It likely represents an early phase of flanking ditch for the trackway, possibly related to phase F2203 or F2204.

F2204 was the earliest phase of trackway, possibly relating to the excavation of ditch F2005, it was 1.07m wide and 0.17m deep, with no edges remaining as it had been cut by two later phases (F2057 and F2203). The base was flat and it contained a single fill (2058) composed of a very gravelly deposit of a mid reddish-brown silty sand.

F2057 was a phase of trackway that was on the southeast of the site and separate from the other phases of trackway, it only had a relationship with the earliest phase of trackway F2204. It was 3.06m wide and 0.2m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base; the base did appear to have some possible wheel in the natural. It had a single fill (2059) composed of abundant limestone cobbles in a dark greyish-brown silty sandy loam matrix.

F2203 was cut by F2054 and cut F2204. It measured 1.89m wide and 0.1m deep and its southeastern edge was a shallowly sloping concave side and its northwestern edge was removed by F2054. It had a flat base with two possible wheel ruts which were roughly 1.4m apart. This phase may be related to revetment 2051, but any relationship was lost when F2053 was cut through between the two. It contained a single fill (2056) composed of abundant limestone cobbles and gravel in a mid reddish-brown sandy silty loam matrix.

On the northwest side of the trackway was a level platform (F2003) that extended beyond the edge of the easement area. It appears to be an infilled cut, perhaps to fill behind revetment 2050. It was 0.30m deep with no visible sides and flat base and contained a fill (2004) composed of mid greyish-brown silty loam behind a revetment (2050), constructed of rough limestone slabs, which were irregularly packed together in a mid greyish-yellow sandy loam matrix.

Revetment 2051 comprised large angular slabs of limestone placed flat on top of each other in a mid greyish-yellow sandy loam matrix. It was built up against a layer of made ground (2007) which was composed of a mid brownish-grey sandy silty loam, which filled the area between earlier revetment 2050 and later revetment 2051.

F2054 cut F2203 and was beneath the final phase of trackway (F2053). It measured 1.36m wide and 0.25m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base and had a small revetment (2052) along its southeastern side. It had a single fill (2055) composed of common limestone cobbles and gravels in a mid yellowish-brown silty sand matrix.

F2053 was the most recent phase of trackway and measured 1.38m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base, abutting revetment 2051 on the northwest side. It contained a single fill (2008) composed of common limestone cobbles and gravels in a mid reddish-brown silty loam matrix. A small hollow (F2009) in its surface appears to be an area of patching, which measured 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave

base. It had a single fill (2010) composed of abundantly occurring gravels in a light yellowish-brown silty sand matrix, which contained two pieces of glass and six pieces of ceramic building material.

Trackway intervention F2011 (Plan Fig. 12a and section Fig. 12b)

F2011 was further northeast along the line of the trackway where its character was very different. It measured 2.22m wide and 0.17m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base, that appeared to have two wheel ruts approximately 1.40m apart. It had a single fill (2012) composed of mid greyish-brown silty loam, with occasional limestone cobbles and contained an articulated pig skeleton (2018).

Trackway intervention F2063 (Plate 10)

F2063 was another intervention through the trackway where it measured 4.47m wide and 0.5m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base, which also had a couple of wheel ruts within it, which were again around 1.40m apart. It contained six fills (2064-9). Uppermost fill 2062 was composed of dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Wheel rut fill 2066 was composed of dark blackish-grey sandy silt, which contained one piece of slag and one piece of animal bone. Wheel rut fill 2068 was composed of a light whitish-grey sandy silt, which contained 28 pieces of animal bone. Overlying the surface were waterborne deposits 2065 and 2069 composed of a mid blue to grey silty clay, which contained two pieces of animal bone. Track surface (2067) was composed of frequent sub-angular cobbles to boulders in a light whitish-grey sandy silt matrix, which contained one piece of medieval pottery and one iron nail. Primary fill (2064) was composed of light yellowish-white loamy sand.

Ruts F2014 and F2016 (Plan Fig. 12c and section Fig. 12d)

Ruts F2014 and F2016 converged near to the trackway (F2011). F2014 measured 0.48m wide and 0.14m deep and F2016 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep. Both had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base and each contained a single fill (2015 and 2017) composed of dark greyish-black silty loam, with occasional large limestone cobbles. They appeared to be wheel ruts.

Ditch F2026/F2029, pit F2032 and wall 2037 (Plan Fig. 12e and sections Figs 12f-g; Plate 11)

A group of intercutting features comprised of one main ditch (F2026), a recut of the ditch (F2029), one pit or possible ditch terminal (F2032) and a dry stone wall (2037).

Ditch F2026 was visible only at depth as it was mostly lost to recut F2029. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (2027) composed of mid grey sandy clayey loam.

Ditch F2029 was a recut of F2026 and was aligned northeast – southwest and exposed in the easement area over a distance of 12m. It measured 1.97m wide and 0.54m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had two fills (2030-1). Upper fill 2030 was composed of a light greyish-brown silty clay, which contained one piece of medieval pottery and two pieces of animal bone. Primary fill 2031 was composed of a light brown sand clay.

F2032 was a possible pit or ditch terminal, which likely came off F2029 at a right angle. It was only identified after excavating ditches F2026 and F2029 making its relationship with them unclear, and it did not continue across F2026 and F2029. It measured 1.09m wide and 0.78m deep, with a vertical northern side and a steep to vertical convex southern side and flat base. It had three fills (2033-5). Upper fill 2033 was composed of light yellowish-brown sandy clayey loam. Secondary fill 2034 was composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clay loam, which contained one piece of ceramic building

material. Primary fill 2035 was composed of a dark grey silty loam, which contained two pieces of animal bone. F2032 was cut by wall foundation cut F2036.

F2036 was a construction cut for a wall (2037), it measured 2.5m long by 0.47m wide and 0.08m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained the corner of dry stone wall 2037, which was constructed of sub-angular limestone cobbles to boulders ranging in size from 0.47m by 0.2m by 0.1m to 0.1m by 0.1m by 0.03m. It was overlain by deposit 2038 composed of commonly occurring sub-angular cobbles and boulders in a dark brown clayey loam matrix, which contained 11 sherds of post-medieval pottery, one sherd of medieval pottery, two pieces of slag, one piece of ceramic building material, two pieces of animal bone and may represent the demolition of wall 2037.

7.3 Field 9 (*Plan Fig. 13a and section Fig. 13b*)

This field was on the River Churn floodplain and contained a number of irregular earthworks, which were interpreted as water meadow channels relating to drainage and flood control. The river was located between fields 9 and 10. Three features (F2166, F2169 and F2171) were investigated, to characterise the field and water meadow channels. The area of the easement strip across the whole field was covered by a layer (2168) comprising of dark yellowish-brown silty clay, which contained four sherds of Roman pottery, two pieces of ceramic building material and 54 pieces of animal bone. All of the excavated features were beneath this layer.

Ditch F2166 ran across the easement area in a north - south alignment for a distance of 8m and measured 1.26m wide and 0.16m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (2167) composed of mid bluish-grey silty clay, which contained one piece of ceramic building material and eight pieces of animal bone.

Ditch F2169 ran across the easement area in a north - south alignment for a distance of 8m and measured 1.44m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had two fills (2170 and 2173). Upper fill 2173 was composed of light grey brown, silt clay. Primary fill 2170 was composed of light brownish-grey silt clay.

Ditch F2171 ran across the easement area in a north - south alignment for a distance of 8m and measured 0.77m wide and 0.16m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2172) composed of a light reddish-brown silty clay.

7.4 Field 10

This field was on the River Churn floodplain and had a small area of ridge and furrow which continued into field 11, and they sealed a few large irregular features which were investigated and proved to be root disturbance related. One linear feature (F2188) was identified and is described below.

Ditch F2188 (*Section Fig. 13c*)

Ditch F2188 ran across the easement area in a northwest - southeast alignment for a distance of 5m and measured 0.92m wide and 0.15m deep, with shallow sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2189) composed of a dark greyish-brown silt clay. It cut an irregular tree throw hollow (2190).

7.5 Field 11

This small field contained ridge and furrow earthworks that were identified in the assessment period and not recorded in the excavation phase. Exposed lying beneath the ridge and furrow were a

natural palaeochannel (2174), six linear features (F2177, F2184, F2186, F2191, F2199 and F2201) and two pit features (F2193 and F2195).

Ditch F2199 (Section Fig. 13d)

Ditch F2199 ran parallel with the ridge and furrow in the field for a distance of 8m and likely represented a plough scar. It ran across the easement area in a northeast - southwest alignment and measured 0.24m wide and 0.09m deep, with a V-shaped profile. It had a single fill (2200) composed of a mid reddish-brown silty sand.

Ditch terminal F2201 (Sections Figs 13e-f)

Ditch terminal F2201 was exposed for a length of over 2m in the easement area and was aligned northeast - southwest and measured 0.62m wide and 0.06m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2202) composed of a mid reddish-brown silt clay.

Palaeochannel 2174 (Plan Fig. 14a and section Fig. 14b)

Possible palaeochannel 2174 ran across the easement area and measured over 3.15m wide and 0.60m deep, with irregular edges and an irregular base. It had one main fill (2175) composed of a mid yellowish-brown silty clay, which contained one piece of prehistoric worked flint.

Ditch F2177 (Section Fig. 14c)

Ditch F2177 ran parallel with the ridge and furrow earthworks, but was beneath the edge of one ridge, so likely represented an earlier phase of ridge and furrow. It ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 2.37m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (2178) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam.

Furrows F2184 and F2186 (Section Fig. 14d)

Furrows F2184 and F2186 were two phases of the same feature, F2184 was part of the existing field system. They crossed the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 7m. F2186 measured 2m wide by 0.08m deep with shallow sides and an irregular base and was cut by F2184 which measured 0.69m wide by 0.11m deep with moderate to steep sides and a rounded base. They contained no finds.

Ditch F2191 (Section Fig. 14e)

Small ditch F2191 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 2.5m. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (2192) composed of mid yellowish-brown clayey loam.

Quarry pits F2193 and F2195 (Plan Fig. 14f and section Fig. 14g)

Pits F2193 and F2195 were large sub-circular intercutting features and may have been for gravel extraction. Pit F2193 measured 3m long by 2m wide and 0.44m deep and pit F2195 measured 1.86m long by 1.68m wide and 0.65m deep. Both had steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. F2193 had a single fill (2194), which contained seven animal bones. F2193 was cut by F2195.

8. RESULTS – AREA C (Plan Fig. 6)

8.1 Field 12

This was a long field and it contained six linear features (F3003, F3007, F3009, F3013, F3015 and F3017), which are described below.

Ditch F3003 (Section Fig. 16a)

Ditch F3003 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 4.5m and measured 1.65m wide and 0.27m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (3004) composed of light yellowish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained four sherds of pottery of probable Bronze Age date.

Ditch F3007 (Section Fig. 16b)

Ditch F3007 ran diagonally across the easement area in a northeast - southwest alignment and was exposed for a distance of over 9m terminating in the northeast. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (3008) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained 11 sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Ditch F3009 (Section Fig. 16c)

Ditch F3009 ran diagonally across the easement area in a northeast - southwest alignment and was exposed for distance of over 9m. It measured 1.03m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (3010) composed of a mid brown silty loam.

Ditch F3013 (Section Fig. 16d)

Ditch F3013 ran diagonally across the easement area in a north - south alignment and was exposed for distance of over 5m long. It measured 2m wide and 0.44m deep, with irregular sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (3014) composed of a mid reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained one sherd of Roman pottery.

Ditch terminal F3015 (Section Fig. 16e)

Ditch terminal F3015 was revealed in the easement area for a length of over 4m long and was aligned north – south turning northwest - southeast. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (3016) composed of a mid reddish-brown clayey loam.

Ditch terminal F3017 (Section Fig. 16f)

Ditch terminal F3017 was revealed in the easement area for a length of over 4m and was aligned north – south turning northwest - southeast. It measured 0.78m wide and 0.44m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (3018) composed of a mid reddish-brown clay loam.

8.2 Field 13

This field contained no archaeological features.

9. RESULTS – AREA D (Plan Fig. 15)

9.1 Field 14

A single tree throw (4003) was exposed in this field and is not described.

9.2 Field 15

This field contained three linear features (F4008, F4016 and F4068) and five pit features (F4061, F4063, F4065, F4070 and F4072).

Ditch F4008 (Section Fig. 16g)

Ditch F4008 ran across the easement area in a northeast - southwest alignment for a distance of 6m and measured 0.64m wide and 0.10m deep, with a shallow sloping northwest side and steep southeast side and a concave base. It contained a single fill (4009) composed of dark brown clay silt.

Ditch F4016 (Section Fig. 16h)

Ditch terminal F4016 ran into the easement area from the northern side in a north - south alignment. It measured over 4m long by 1.8m wide and 0.26m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (4017) composed of mid yellowish-brown silt clay.

Pit F4061 (Plan Fig. 16i and section Fig. 16j)

Pit F4061 was sub-oval in plan and measured 1m long by 0.58m wide and 0.09m deep, with a steeply sloping northwest side, a shallowly sloping southeast side and a flat base. It contained a single fill (4062) composed of a mid brown silty clayey loam.

Pit F4063 (Plan Fig. 16k and section Fig. 16l)

Pit F4063 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.98m long by 0.94m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (4064) composed of a light reddish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained 83 sherds of pottery from a Roman flagon and cremated human bone.

Pit F4065 (Plan Fig. 17a and section Fig. 17b)

Pit F4065 was sub-oval in plan and measured 2.28m long by 1.48m wide and 0.18m deep, with irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills (4066-7). Upper fill 4067 was composed of light yellowish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained three sherds of Roman pottery. Primary fill 4066 was composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clayey loam.

Ditch F4068 (Section Fig. 17c)

Ditch F4068 ran across the easement area in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 0.79m wide and 0.46m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (4069) composed of dark reddish-brown silty loam.

Pit F4070 (Plan Fig. 17d and section Fig. 17e)

Pit F4070 was a sub-oval in plan and measured 1.02m long by 0.56m wide and 0.08m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (4071) composed of dark yellowish-brown sandy silt, which contained charcoal flecking; a palaeoenvironmental sample of this fill was found to be sterile.

Pit F4072 (Plan Fig. 17f and section Fig. 17g)

Pit F4072 was irregular in plan and measured 0.93m long by 0.71m wide and 0.11m deep, with irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (4073) composed of mid brown silty loam, which contained cremated human bone.

9.3 Field 16

This field contained a number of irregular features, they were investigated but proved geological in nature.

9.4 Field 17

This field contained seven linear features (F4027, F4038, F4040, F4044, F4047, F4049 and F4051) and four pit features (F4025, F4029, F4034 and F4055) which are described below.

Pit F4025 (Section Fig. 17h)

Pit F4025 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.94m long by 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (4026) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam. Pit F4025 was cut by ditch F4027.

Ditch F4027 (Sections Figs 17h-l and o; Plate 12)

Ditch F4027 ran for approximately 54m along the easement in an east - west alignment and was excavated in four slots (F4027, F4036, F4042 and F4074). It measured up to 0.66m wide and 0.24m deep, with a variable profile. It had a single fill (4028/4037/4043/4075), which contained two sherds of medieval pottery.

Pit F4029 (Plan Fig. 17i and section Fig. 17j)

Pit F4029 was irregular in plan and measured over 1.65m long, 0.86m wide and 0.16m deep, with irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (4030) composed of light reddish-brown silty clayey loam. Pit F4029 was cut by ditch F4027.

Pit F4034 (Section Fig. 17l)

Small pit F4034 was sub oval in plan and measured 0.32m long, 0.23m wide and 0.12m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (4035) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay. Pit F4034 was cut by ditch F4027.

Ditch F4038 (Section Fig. 17m)

Ditch F4038 ran across the easement in a north - south alignment for a distance of 8m and measured 1.27m wide and 0.15m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (4039) composed of a mid yellowish-brown sandy clay.

Ditch F4040 (Section Fig. 17n)

Ditch F4040 ran across the easement area in a northwest - southeast alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 0.91m wide and 0.33m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (4041) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Ditch F4044 (Section Fig. 18a; Plate 13)

Ditch F4044 ran across the easement area in a north - south alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 1.95m wide and 0.51m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (4045-6). Upper fill 4045 was composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clayey loam. Primary fill 4046 was composed of light reddish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery and 18 pieces of animal bone.

Ditch F4047 (Plan Fig. 18b and section Fig. 18c)

Ditch terminal F4047 was north – south aligned for a distance of 4.5m and measured 1.06m wide and 0.4m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (4048) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained 20 pieces of animal bone.

Ditch F4049 (Section Fig. 18d; Plate 14)

Ditch terminal F4049 was northeast – southwest aligned for a distance of 3.5m and measured 1.32m wide and 0.56m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (4050) composed of light reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained three sherds of Iron Age pottery and 62 pieces of animal bone.

Ditch F4051 (Plan Fig. 18e and section Fig. 18f; Plate 15)

Ditch terminal F4051 was north – south aligned and measured 2.46m wide and 0.97m deep, with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a flat base leading to a more gently sloping terminal. It had seven fills (4057), (4058), (4059), (4052), (4060), (4053) and (4054). Secondary fill 4053 was composed of dark reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained six sherds of medieval pottery, seven pieces of animal bone and six sherds of Iron Age pottery which must be residual in this context. Primary fill 4054 was composed of mid yellowish-brown clayey loam, which contained six pieces of animal bone.

Pit F4055 (Plan Fig. 18g and section Fig. 18h)

Pit F4055 was sub oval in plan and measured 1.63m long by 0.96m and 0.34m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (4056) composed of light reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained one piece of animal bone.

10. RESULTS – AREA E (Plan Fig. 19)

10.1 Field 18

This field contained three linear features (F5005, F5010 and F5025) and a single pit (F5016), which are described below.

Pit F5016 (Plan Fig. 20a and section Fig. 20b)

Pit F5016 was circular in plan and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (5017) composed of light reddish-brown silty clayey loam.

Ditches F5005 and F5010 (Sections Figs 20c-d; Plates 16-17)

A pair of ditch terminals F5005 and F5010 formed an entranceway in a boundary aligned northwest – southeast crossing the easement area over a distance of 29m. The terminals measured up to 1.54m wide and 0.84m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and a concave base. The boundary had been recut twice, firstly by ditches F5018 and F5003, and then by ditches F5020 and F5012. Basal fill 5015 of primary ditch F5010 contained one piece of burnt flint.

Ditch F5025 (Section Fig. 20e; Plates 18-19)

Ditch terminal F5025 was north - south aligned for a distance of 3m terminating in the north. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.27m deep and had a single fill (5026) composed of light reddish-brown silty clay, which contained 26 sherds of Iron Age pottery.

10.2 Field 19

This field contained three linear features (F5027, F5031 and F5044), which are described below.

Ditch F5027 (Section Fig. 20f)

Ditch terminal F5027 was aligned north – south and measured 1.36m wide and 1.04m deep, with a V-shaped profile. It contained five fills (5028, 5041-3 and 5051). Upper fill 5041 was composed of

light reddish-brown silty clay. Tertiary fill (5028) was composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay, which contained 12 sherds of Iron Age pottery and 13 pieces of animal bone. Secondary fills 5042 and 5051 were composed of mid brownish-grey silty clay. Primary fill 5043 was composed of light blueish-grey silty clay.

Ditch F5031 (Section Fig. 20g)

Ditch F5031 ran across the easement area in a north – south alignment for a distance of 6m and measured 1.45m wide and 0.70m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (5032-3). Upper fill 5033 was composed of greyish-brown silty clay, which contained 11 pieces of animal bone. Primary fill 5032 was composed of mid brown silty clay. Ditch F5031 was cut by a modern furrow (5034) and a modern land drain (5035), which contained one piece of glass.

Furrow F5044 (Section Fig. 20h)

Furrow F5044 was in the same northwest – southeast alignment as several others and they were all a regular distance apart. It ran across the easement area for a distance of 8m and measured 1.67m wide and 0.25m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (5045) composed of mid greyish-brown clayey loam, which contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery and two sherds of medieval pottery that must be residual in this context.

10.3 Field 20

This field contained one pit (F5038) and three linear features (F5046, F5049 and F5052), which are described below.

Pit F5038 (Plan Fig. 21a and section Fig. 21b)

Pit F5038 was circular in plan and measured 0.99m in diameter and 0.36m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (5039-40). Upper fill 5040 was composed of mid brownish-grey clay, which contained three sherds of Roman pottery and four pieces of animal bone. Basal fill 5039 was composed of dark grey clayey loam; a palaeoenvironmental sample of this fill was found to be sterile.

Ditch F5046 (Section Fig. 21c)

Ditch F5046 ran across the easement area in a north – south alignment and measured 1.28m wide and 0.34m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (5047) composed of mid brownish-grey clay.

Ditch F5049 (Section Fig. 21c)

Ditch F5049 appeared to run into ditch F5046 and within the easement area measured over 3m long by 0.75m wide and 0.09m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (5050) composed of mid brownish-grey clay.

Ditch/trackway F5052 (Section Fig. 21d)

Ditch/trackway F5052 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment following the line of a modern drainage ditch and measured 3.58m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained three fills (5053-5). Upper fill 5055 was composed of light blueish-grey silty clay, which contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery (residual in this context) and 13 pieces of animal bone. Secondary fill 5054 was composed of light yellowish-grey silt clay. Basal fill 5053 was composed of mid blueish-grey silty clay, which contained six pieces of Roman tile and eight pieces of animal bone.

11. RESULTS – AREA F (Plan Fig. 19)

11.1 Field 21

This field contained ridge and furrow earthworks, two were investigated (F6018 and F6024) and are described below.

Ditch F6018 (Section Fig. 21e)

Ditch F6018 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 6m and measured 2.2m wide and 0.56m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained three fills (6019-21). Upper fill 6019 was composed of dark greyish-brown clayey loam, which contained five sherds of Roman pottery, one worked stone and 131 pieces of animal bone. Secondary fill 6020 was composed of mid greyish-brown sandy clay, which contained one copper alloy brooch dated to c. AD 25-60, one sherd of Roman pottery and one animal bone. Basal fill 6021 was composed of mid grey clay, which contained one sherd of Roman pottery. Upper fill 6019 was cut by a modern plastic land drain (F6022).

Ditch F6024 (Section Fig. 21f)

Ditch F6024 ran across the easement area in a northeast - southwest alignment for a distance of 9m and measured 1.75m wide and 0.47m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (6025-6). Upper fill 6025 was composed of mid greyish-brown clay, which contained 33 pieces of animal bone. Basal fill 6026 was composed of light grey clay, which contained one piece of ceramic building material and 67 pieces of animal bone. Upper fill 6025 was cut by a modern land drain (F6027).

11.2 Field 22

This field contained one linear feature (F6003/F6009) and six pit features (F6005, F6010, F6012, F6014 and F6016) which are described below.

Ditch terminal F6003/F6009 (Sections Fig. 21g and 21h)

Ditch terminal F6003/F6009 ran across the easement area in a northwest - southeast alignment for a distance of 5m and measured up to 1.36m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (6004/6023) composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay. It was cut by pit F6005. Ditch F6003/F6009 was recut by ditch F6007 which measured 1.1m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (6008) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay, which contained one sherd of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century AD, one piece of ceramic building material of probable Roman date and 15 pieces of animal bone.

Pit F6005 (Section Fig. 21g)

Large pit F6005 was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.04m long by 1.02m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (6006) composed of mid blueish-grey silt clay.

Pit F6010 (Plan Fig. 21i and section Fig. 21j)

Pit F6010 was irregular in plan and measured 1.05m long by 0.48m wide and 0.12m deep, with shallow sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (6011) composed of mid blueish-grey silty clay.

Pit F6012 (Plan Fig. 21k and section Fig. 21l)

Small pit F6012 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.42m long by 0.34m wide and 0.06m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (6013) composed of a mid blueish-grey silty clay.

Pit F6014 (Plan Fig. 21m and section Fig. 21n)

Pit F6014 was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.16m long and 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (6015) composed of mid blueish-grey silty clay.

Pit F6016 (Plan Fig. 21o and section Fig. 21p)

Pit F6016 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.87m long by 0.46m wide and 0.1m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (6017) composed of mid blueish-grey silty clay.

11.3 Field 23

This field contained three linear features (F6032, F6034 and F6040) and two pits (F6037 and F6043) which are described below.

Ditch F6032 (Section Fig. 22a)

Ditch terminal F6032 was northwest - southeast aligned and was exposed for a length of 3m in the easement area and terminating in the southeast. It measured 1.12m wide and 0.27m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides, and a concave base. It had a single fill (6033) composed of light reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery. It was cut by a modern rubbish dump (F6029).

Ditch terminal F6034 (Section Fig. 22b)

Ditch terminal F6034 ran across the easement area in a northeast – southwest alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 0.46m wide and 0.27m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (6035) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Ditch F6034 cut a tree throw (6036).

Pit F6037 (Plan Fig. 22c and section Fig. 22d)

Pit F6037 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.93m long by 0.72m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (6038-9). Upper fill 6039 was composed of mid greyish-yellow sandy silty loam. Basal fill 6038 was composed of light yellowish brown sandy clayey loam.

Ditch F6040 (Plan Fig. 22e and section Fig. 22f)

Ditch F6040 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 1.72m wide and 0.22m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (6041-2). Upper fill 6042 was composed of mid yellowish-grey clayey loam, which contained one sherd of medieval pottery. Basal fill 6041 was composed of light yellowish-brown sandy silty loam, which contained two sherds of Roman pottery and one piece of ceramic building material. Ditch F6040 was cut by pit F6043 which was composed of yellowish-brown clayey loam.

Pit F6043 (Plan Fig. 22e and section Fig. 22f)

Pit F6043 was only partly revealed in the easement area and as exposed measured 1.46m long by 0.5m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill

(6044) composed of mid yellowish-grey clayey loam, which contained 52 pieces of medieval pottery and one piece of ceramic building material. Pit F6043 cut buried subsoil 6045.

12. RESULTS – AREA G (*Plan Fig. 19*)

12.1 Field 24

This field contained six linear features (F7003, F7005, F7007, F7009, F7012 and F7014), which are described below.

Ditch F7003 (*Section Fig. 22g*)

Ditch F7003 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (7004) composed of a mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.

Ditch F7005 (*Section Fig. 22j*)

Ditch F7005 ran across the easement area in a northeast – southwest alignment for a distance of 11m and measured 0.89m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (7006) composed of mid brown silty loam.

Ditch F7007 (*Section Fig. 22h*)

Ditch F7007 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 0.84m wide and 0.1m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (7008) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay.

Ditch F7009 (*Section Fig. 22i*)

Ditch F7009 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (7010-1). Upper fill 7011 was composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Basal fill 7010 was composed of dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Ditch F7012 (*Section Fig. 22k*)

Ditch F7012 ran across the easement area in a north – south alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 1m wide and 0.06m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and flat base. It had a single fill (7013) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty loam.

Ditch F7014 (*Section Fig. 22l*)

Ditch F7014 ran across the easement area in a northeast – southwest alignment for a distance of 8m and measured 1.16m wide and 0.09m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and flat base. It had a single fill (7015) composed of a dark brownish-yellow silty clay. Ditch F7014 was cut by a modern plastic land drain (F7016).

13. RESULTS – AREA H (*Plans Figs 19 and 23*)

13.1 Field 25

The cable route ran along the boundary of the field, which was near the site of a scheduled Romano-British era villa and possible temple. It contained five graves of Romano-British date (F8044, F8057, F8063, F8078 and F8083), four linear features (F8050, F8053, F8076 and F8041) and four pits (F8036, F8047, F8055 and F8081), which are described below.

Ditch F8050 (Section Fig. 24c)

Ditch terminal F8050 was aligned northwest – southeast and exposed over a length of 3m terminating in the southeast. It measured 1.01m wide and 0.19m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (8051) composed of mid brown clayey loam.

Ditch F8053 (Plan Fig. 24a and section Fig. 24b)

Ditch F8053 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 5m and measured 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (8054) composed of mid yellowish-grey silty clayey loam, which contained one piece of ceramic building material.

Pit F8055 (Plan Fig. 24a and section Fig. 24b)

Pit F8055 was only partially revealed in the easement area and where exposed measured over 0.28m long by 0.3m wide and 0.4m deep, with vertical straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (8056) composed of light reddish-grey silty clayey loam.

Ditch F8076 (Section Fig. 24d)

Ditch F8076 ran across the easement area in a north – south alignment and measured 0.72m wide and 0.16m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (8077) composed of mid yellowish-brown clayey loam.

Pit F8036 (Plan Fig. 24e and section Fig. 24f)

Pit F8036 was only partially revealed in the easement area and where exposed measured over 1.02m long by 0.86m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (8037) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay.

Ditch F8041 (Section Fig. 24g)

Ditch F8041 ran across the easement area in a north – south alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (8042-3). Upper fill 8043 was composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained five pieces of ceramic building material. Basal fill 8042 was composed of dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Graves F8044 and F8063 (Plans Figs 24h and 25e; Plate 20)

Grave F8044 was sub-rectangular in plan and aligned north – south. It measured 2.1m long by 0.92m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (8046) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained inhumation (SK8045). Finds from the fill comprised one piece of a copper alloy ring, one sherd of Roman pottery, 41 pieces of iron - mostly nails, one piece of ceramic building material and three pieces of animal bone. Grave F8044 cut grave F8063, which was sub-rectangular in plan and aligned north - south. It measured 0.6m long by 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (8065) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained the remains of inhumation SK8064. It had grave goods comprising two copper alloy armlets, two copper alloy finger rings with glass settings, two copper alloy wire loops, 21 glass beads, 13 jet beads, two jet pins, eight iron nails and one piece of glass jug handle; a palaeoenvironmental sample of this fill was found to be sterile.

Pit F8047 (Plan Fig. 24i and section Fig. 24j)

Pit F8047 was a large irregular feature that was only partially revealed in the easement area and where exposed measured over 5m long by over 2.5m wide and 0.24m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (8048-9). Upper fill 8049 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay. Basal fill 8048 was composed of light reddish-brown silty clay, which contained abundant medium to large stones.

Graves F8057 and F8078 (Plans Figs 25c and 25e; Plate 21)

Grave F8057 was sub-rectangular in plan and north - south aligned. It contained the remains of inhumation SK8058, which was heavily truncated by grave F8078 and only the lower legs remained. F8057 measured 0.7m long by 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (8059) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained 29 iron hobnails and one piece of ceramic building material. Grave F8078 was sub-rectangular in plan and north - south aligned. It contained the remains of inhumation SK8079 and measured 1.7m long by 0.82m wide and 0.23m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (8080) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained 73 iron pieces, including 47 hobnails and 18 iron nails, three sherds of undated pottery and one piece of prehistoric worked flint which should be regarded as residual in this context.

Pit F8081 (Plan Fig. 25a and section Fig. 25b)

Small pit F8081 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.22m long, by 0.14m wide and 0.07m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (8082 and 8085). Upper fill 8082 was composed of mid brown silty clay, which contained 29 pieces of Roman pottery and cremated human bone. Basal fill 8085 was composed of mid brown silty clay, which contained 39 pieces of Roman pottery.

Grave F8083 (Plan Fig. 25d and section Fig. 25e; Plate 22)

Grave F8083 was sub-rectangular in plan and aligned north – south. It contained the remains of three inhumations (SK8061, SK8060 and SK8052). Grave F8083 measured 2.4m long by 0.89m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (8084) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained 310 pieces of iron, including 273 hobnails and 15 nails, one sherd of Roman pottery, and two sherds of medieval pottery, which should be regarded as intrusive in this context.

13.2 Field 26

This field contained two linear features (F8088 and F8094) and a pit (F8092), which are described below.

Ditch F8088 (Section Fig. 26a)

Ditch F8088 ran across the easement area and measured 3m wide and 0.26m deep, it cut subsoil (8001) and had been recut by ditch F8090.

Pit F8092 (Section Fig. 26b)

Pit F8092 was sub-oval in plan and measured 3.8m long by 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (8093) composed of mid yellowish-brown sandy clayey loam.

Ditch F8094 (Section Fig. 26c)

Ditch F8094 ran across the easement area in a north – south alignment for a distance of 4m and measured 1.54m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It

contained two fills (8095-6). Upper fill 8096 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained one piece of ceramic building material and four pieces of animal bone. Basal fill 8095 was composed of mid blueish-grey silty clay.

13.3 Field 27

This field contained a single linear feature (F8086), which is described below.

Ditch F8086 (Section Fig. 26d)

Ditch F8086 ran across the easement area in a north – south alignment for a distance of 5m and measured 1m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (8087) composed of mid yellowish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained one piece of animal bone.

13.4 Field 28

This field contained ridge and furrow earthworks and a number of large modern sand or gravel pits. Buried features of archaeological interest comprised three linear features (F8003, F8005 and F8011) and a pit (F8020), which are described below.

Ditch F8003 (Section Fig. 26e)

Ditch F8003 ran across the easement area in a northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of 5m and measured 1.1m wide and 0.34m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (8004) composed of mid brownish-grey silty clay. It cut subsoil (8001).

Ditch F8005 (Section Fig. 26f)

Ditch F8005 ran across the easement area for over a distance of 15m in a northwest – southeast alignment and measured 1.65m wide and 0.42m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (8006-7). Upper fill 8007 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained four sherds of Roman pottery, four pieces of Roman tile, three sherds of Iron Age pottery and one piece of animal bone. Basal fill 8006 was composed of mid yellowish-brown silty sand. Ditch F8005 was recut by ditch F8008 which measured 0.84m wide and 0.19m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (8009-10). Upper fill 8010 was composed of a mid brown silty clay, which contained one piece of an iron strap and one piece of slag. Basal fill 8009 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay.

Ditch F8011 (Section Fig. 26g)

Ditch F8011 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 15m in a northwest – southeast alignment and measured 1.86m wide and 0.8m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained five fills (8012-3, 8015 and 8018-9). Upper fills 8019 and 8015 were composed of light greyish-brown and mid greyish-brown silty clay and 8015 contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery and eight pieces of animal bone. Tertiary fill 8018 was composed of mid greyish-yellow silty sand. Secondary fill 8013 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained one piece of animal bone. Basal fill 8012 was composed of mid brownish-yellow silty sand. Ditch F8011 was recut by ditch F8016 which measured 0.67m wide and 0.27m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (8017) composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained five pieces of fired clay.

Pit F8020 (Plan Fig. 26h and section Fig. 26i)

Pit F8020 was sub-oval in plan and measured 2.36m long, 0.84m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (8021-2). Upper fill 8022 was

composed of mid brownish-red silty clay, which contained some heat affected clay fragments. Basal fill 8021 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay.

14. RESULTS – AREA I (*Plan Fig. 23*)

14.1 Field 29

This field contained a few irregular features that upon investigation were proved to be of geological origin.

14.2 Field 30

This field contained two pits (F9005 and F9011), described below, and a number of irregular features that upon investigation were proved to be of geological origin and are not described. This field was adjacent at a distance of approximately 300m from the southeast entrance to Ranbury Ring hillfort.

Pit F9005 (*Plan Fig. 26h and section Fig. 26i*)

Small pit F9005 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.28m long by 0.25m wide and 0.03m deep, with moderately sloping irregular sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (9006) composed of mid yellowish-brown clayey loam, which contained cremated human bone.

Pit F9011

Small pit F9011 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.45m long by 0.38m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (9012) composed of mid yellowish-brown clayey loam, which was charcoal-rich; a palaeoenvironmental sample of this fill was found to contain some poorly preserved grain of unidentified type and has been selected for specialist analysis.

14.3 Field 31

This field contained no archaeological features.

14.4 Field 32

This field contained no archaeological features.

14.5 Field 33

This field contained three linear features (F9017, F9019 and F9021), which are described below.

Ditch F9017 (*Section Fig. 27c*)

Ditch F9017 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 10m in a northwest – southeast alignment and measured 1.38m wide and 0.39m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (9018) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained nine pieces of animal bone.

Ditch F9019 (*Section Fig. 27d*)

Ditch F9019 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 10m in an east – west alignment and measured 1m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (9020) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained two sherds of Roman pottery and one piece of Roman tile.

Ditch F9021 (Section Fig. 27e)

Ditch F9021 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 10m in an east – west alignment and measured 0.94m wide and 0.22m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (9022) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay.

15. RESULTS – AREA J (Plan Fig. 23)

15.1 Field 34

This field contained two sets of modern double ditch and bank hedge boundaries, with modern china and pottery recovered from their upper surface. They formed a small enclosure in the corner of the field and were not excavated.

15.2 Field 35

This field contained no archaeological features.

15.3 Field 36

This field contained two pits (F10003 and F10007), which are described below.

Pit F10003 (Plan Fig. 27f and section Fig. 27g)

Pit F10003 was irregular in plan and measured 3.94m long by 1.86m wide and 0.19m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained three fills (10004-6). Tertiary fill 10006 was composed of mid brownish-grey silty clay. Secondary fill 10005 was composed of dark grey silty clay with abundantly occurring charcoal flecks, which contained one sherd of pottery of probable Early Bronze Age, 13 pieces of prehistoric worked flint and six pieces of burnt flint. Primary fill 10004 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, which contained commonly occurring charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments.

Pit F10007 (Plan Fig. 27h and section Fig. 27i)

Pit F10007 was irregular in plan and measured 1.91m long by 1.19m wide and 0.10m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (10008-9). Secondary fill 10009 was composed of dark grey silty clay, with abundantly occurring charcoal flecks, which contained three pieces of burnt flint. Primary fill 10008 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay, with commonly occurring charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments.

15.4 Field 37

This field contained no archaeological features.

16. RESULTS – AREA K (Plan Fig. 23)

16.1 Field 38

This field contained a single linear feature (F11006), which is described below.

Ditch F11006 (Section Fig. 27j)

Ditch F11006 ran across the easement area in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured over 7m long by 0.58m wide and 0.06m deep, with shallowly sloping straight side on the northern side, a steeply sloping straight side on the southern side and a concave base. It had a single fill (11005) composed of mid yellowish-brown clayey loam.

16.2 Field 39

This field contained no archaeological features.

16.3 Field 40

This field contained ridge and furrow earthworks aligned northwest - southeast and a single example (F11003) was excavated and is described below.

Furrow F11003 (*not illustrated*)

Furrow F11003 ran across the easement area in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 1.23m wide and 0.03m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (F11004) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay.

16.4 Field 41

This field contained no archaeological features.

17. RESULTS – AREA L (*Plan Fig. 28*)

17.1 Field 42

This field contained no archaeological features.

17.2 Field 43

This field contained a small cemetery of 16 graves (F12041, F12044, F12048, F12050, F12057, F12060, F12064, F12081, F12084, F12085, F12088, F12094, F12099, F12104, F12109 and F12112; see Plate 23), three linear features (F12005, F12015 and F12017), eight pits (F12003, F12037, F12052, F12065, F12076, F12078, F12095 and F12097) and one modern road feature (F12067) and these are described below.

Pit F12003 (*Plan Fig. 30a and section Fig. 30b*)

Pit F12003 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.69m long by 0.32m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (F12004) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy silty clay.

Ditch F12005 (*Plan Fig. 30a and section Fig. 30b*)

Ditch F12005/F12009/F12026 ran across the easement area in an approximately northwest – southeast alignment for a distance of over 10m. It measured 0.87m wide and 0.27m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (F12006/F12010/F12027) composed of mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, which contained a small copper button and 30 pieces of an iron sheet.

Ditch F12015 (*Section Fig. 30c*)

Ditch F12015/F12030 ran across the easement area in an approximately northeast – southwest alignment for a distance of over 20m. It measured 2.64m wide and 0.27m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (F12016/F12031) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained three sherds of post-medieval pottery, one piece of iron knife blade and one sherd of Roman pottery, which must be residual in this context. Ditch F12015 was cut by ditch F12017.

Ditch F12017 (Section Fig. 30c)

Ditch F12017/F12028 ran across the easement area in an approximately northeast – southwest alignment for a distance of over 12m. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.43m deep, with straight vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill (12018/12029) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay, with large stones at depth. It is probably a land drain and was cut by ditch F12005.

Pit F12037 (Plan Fig. 30d and section Fig. 30e; Plate 24)

Pit F12037 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.44m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (12038) composed of dark yellowish-grey sandy silty clay, which contained cremated human bone.

Grave F12041 (Plans Figs 29 and 30f)

Grave F12041 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.6m long by 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (12040) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained an inhumation (SK12039).

Grave F12044 (Plans Figs 29 and 30g)

Grave F12044 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.45m long by 0.49m wide and 0.1m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (12043) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay, which contained an inhumation (SK12042).

Grave F12048 (Plans Figs 29 and 30i; Plate 25)

Grave F12048 was irregular in plan and measured 0.72m long by 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (12047) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained the remains of a neo-natal inhumation (SK12072).

Grave F12050 (Plans Figs 29 and 30h; Plate 26)

Grave F12050 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.92m long by 1.08m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (12049 and 12070). Secondary fill 12049 was composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained the remains of two inhumations that were inhumed side by side; SK12068 was to the south and SK12069 to the north. Basal fill 12070 was a small deposit of material alongside the leg of inhumation SK12068, it was composed of a dark blackish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained one iron object.

Pit F12052 (Plan Fig. 31a and section Fig. 31b)

Pit F12052 was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.1m long by 0.34m wide and 0.1m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (12051) composed of light yellowish-brown sandy clay, which contained one piece of human bone. It was cut by modern road construction disturbance F12067 and may have originally been a grave, but was too damaged to be sure.

Grave F12057 (Plans Figs 29 and 31c)

Grave F12057 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.66m long by 0.46m wide and 0.08m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (12071) composed of mid brown silty clay, which contained the remains of two inhumations; SK12055 was placed partially to the east of and above SK12056.

Grave F12060 (Plans Figs 29 and 31d)

Grave F12060 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.15m long by 0.39m wide and 0.14m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (12059) composed of mid greyish-brown sandy silt, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12058) and one piece of animal bone. The grave was cut by modern disturbance F12067.

Grave F12064 (Plans Figs 29 and 31e)

Grave F12064 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.65m long by 0.40m wide and 0.17m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12063) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12062).

Gravel pit F12065 (Section Fig. 31f)

Gravel pit F12065 was an extremely large sub-circular feature that was only partially exposed with a small sondage excavated in the easement area and measured 25m long by 5.10m wide and 0.47m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (12066) composed of mid yellowish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained one iron nail, one sherd of Roman pottery, one piece of human bone and one piece of animal bone.

Modern road construction feature F12067

Modern road construction feature F12067 ran along the side of the road in fields 43 and 44. It contained modern china, metal, ceramic and concrete building materials that was not retained and 13 pieces of disturbed human bone which were retained.

Pit F12076 (Plan Fig. 31g and section Fig. 31h)

Pit F12076 was sub-oval in plan and measured 2.76m long by 0.78m wide and 0.09m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (12075) composed of mid brown clayey silt.

Pit F12078 (Plan Fig. 31g and section Fig. 31h)

Pit F12078 was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.16m long by 0.56m wide and 0.05m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12077) composed of mid-brown clayey silt.

Grave F12081 (Plans Figs 29 and 31k)

Grave F12081 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 0.74m long by 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12079) composed of mid brown clayey silt, which contained the remains of an infant inhumation (SK12080).

Grave F12084 (Plans Figs 29 and 32a)

Grave F12084 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 2.3m long by 0.66m wide and 0.56m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12073) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy silt, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12074).

Grave F12085 (Plans Figs 29 and 32b)

Grave F12085 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.76m long by 0.49m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a

single fill (12087) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12086).

Grave F12088 (Plans Figs 29 and 32c; Plate 27)

Grave F12088 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 2m long by 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12090) composed of a mid reddish-grey clayey loam, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12089).

Grave F12094 (Plans Figs 29 and 32d)

Grave F12094 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 2.3m long by 0.66m wide and 0.56m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained two fills (12091-2). Upper fill 12091 was composed of light brown silty clayey loam. Basal fill 12092 was composed of a mid brown silty clay. The grave contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12093).

Pit F12095 (Plan Fig. 32e and section Fig. 32f)

Pit F12095 was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.4m long by 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (12096) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam. Pit F12095 was cut by pit F12097.

Pit F12097 (Plan Fig. 32e and section Fig. 32f)

Pit F12097 was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.98m long by 0.83m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (12098) composed of mid reddish-brown clayey loam.

Grave F12099 (Plans Figs 29 and 32g)

Grave F12099 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 0.6m long by 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12101) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12100).

Grave F12104 (Plans Figs 29 and 32h)

Grave F12104 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 0.95m long by 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12106) composed of mid reddish-brown silt clay, which contained one piece of animal bone and the remains of a neo-natal inhumation (SK12105).

Grave F12109 (Plans Figs 29 and 32i)

Grave F12109 was sub-rectangular in plan and east-west aligned and measured 1.8m long by 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12107) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clayey loam, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12108).

Grave F12112 (Plans Figs 29 and 32j)

Grave F12112 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.46m long by 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep, with steeply sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (12110) composed of mid brown silty clay, which contained the remains of an inhumation (SK12111).

18. RESULTS – AREA M (Plan Fig. 28)

18.1 Field 44

This field contained a number of geological features that were investigated but not recorded and a large modern deposit that ran alongside the road, it is likely a continuation of F12067. There was a single archaeological feature (F13005), which is described below.

Pit F13005 (Plan Fig. 34a and section Fig. 34b)

Pit F13005 was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.52m long by 1.47m wide and 0.14m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and an irregular base. It contained three fills (13006-8). Upper fill 13008 was composed of dark brownish-grey silty sandy loam. Secondary fill 13007 was composed of a light red silty sandy loam. Primary fill 13006 was composed of mid greyish-brown silty clay.

18.2 Field 45

This field contained a small discrete and two linear features, one was a clear continuation of a modern hedge bank and not excavated, the other (F13012) was excavated and this and the pit (F13009) are described below.

Pit F13009 (Plan Fig. 34c and section Fig. 34d)

Pit F13009 was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.2m long by 0.16m wide and 0.09m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (13010) composed of mid yellow silty clay, with abundant charcoal flecks.

Ditch F13012 (Section Fig. 34e)

Ditch F13012 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 7m in a northwest - southeast alignment and measured 1.33m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (13011) composed of mid brownish-grey silty clay, which contained one piece of prehistoric worked flint.

19. RESULTS – AREA N (Plan Fig. 33)

19.1 Field 46

This field contained four pits (F14005, F14011, F14018 and F14025) and a linear feature (F14004), which are described below.

Ditch F14004 (Section Fig. 34f)

Ditch F14004 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 7m in a north - south alignment and was only partially revealed at the edge of the field and measured 1.08m wide and 0.43m deep, with a steeply sloping concave east side and a concave base. It had a single fill (14008) composed of dark brown silty clay, which contained three pieces of iron, consisting of one buckle and two objects, three pieces of glass, one piece of clay tobacco pipe and three pieces of animal bone.

Pit F14005 (Plan Fig. 34g and section Fig. 34h)

Pit F14005 was not fully exposed in the easement area, but was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.08m long by 0.82m wide and 0.19m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (14006) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay.

Pit F14011 (Plan Fig. 34i and section Fig. 34j)

Pit F14011 was oval in plan and measured 0.7m long by 0.3m wide and 0.21m deep, with irregularly sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (14012) composed of dark greyish-brown silty clay.

Pit F14018 (Plan Fig. 34k and section Fig. 34l)

Small pit F14018 was heavily disturbed by root action, but appeared to be oval in plan and measured 0.6m long by 0.2m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (14019) composed of mid blueish-grey silty clay.

Pit F14025 (Plan Fig. 34m and section Fig. 34n)

Pit F14025 was sub-oval in plan and measured 2m long by 1.25m wide and 0.25m deep, with irregular sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (14026) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained one piece of ceramic building material and residual finds of one sherd of later prehistoric pottery and seven pieces of prehistoric worked flint.

20. RESULTS – AREA O (Plan Fig. 33)

20.1 Field 47

This field contained several geological features and a large portion of the area had been previously dug over for gravel extraction, however features of archaeological interest were present and comprised 14 pits (F15003, F15005, F15011, F15034, F15036, F15039, F15041, F15048, F15050, F15052, F15054, F15056, F15061 and F15065) and four ditches (F15008, F15028, F15030 and F15063), which are described below.

Pit F15003 (Plan Fig. 34o and section Fig. 34p)

Pit F15003 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.5m long by 0.39m wide and 0.33m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (15004) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay.

Pit F15005 (Plan Fig. 34q and section Fig. 34r)

Pit F15005 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.53m long by 0.5m wide and 0.31m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (15006-7). Upper fill 15007 was composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay. Basal fill 15006 was composed of mid yellowish-brown sand.

Ditch F15008 (Section Fig. 35a)

Ditch F15008 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 7m in a north - south alignment and measured 3.86m wide and 0.73m deep, with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained four fills (15045-7 and 15060) and was a modern field boundary ditch.

Pit F15011 (Plan Fig. 35b and section Fig. 35c)

Pit F15011 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.64m long by 0.36m wide and 0.33m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and an uneven base. It contained two fills (15010 and 15012). Upper fill 15010 was composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay. Basal fill 15012 was composed of mid yellowish-brown sand.

Ditch F15028 (Section Fig. 35d)

Ditch F15028 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 8m in a north - south alignment and measured 0.51m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (15029) composed of mid yellowish-brown silty clay.

Ditch F15030 (Section Fig. 35e)

Ditch F15030 entered the easement area from the southern edge in a northeast direction and terminated at a distance of over 5m. It measured 1.6m wide and 0.32m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base and contained two fills (15031 and 15033). Upper fill 15033 was composed of a mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Basal fill 15031 was composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay. Ditch F15030 was cut by pit F15034.

Pit F15034 (Section Fig. 35e)

Pit F15034 was oval in plan and measured 0.92m long by 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (15035) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay.

Pit F15036 (Plan Fig. 35f and section Fig. 35g)

Pit F15036 was not fully exposed in the easement area and appeared to be sub-oval in plan and measured over 2m long by 0.82m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (15037) composed of dark reddish-brown silty clay.

Pit F15039 (Plan Fig. 35h and section Fig. 35i)

Pit F15039 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.4m long by 0.34m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (15040) composed of mid brownish-yellow silty clay.

Pit F15041 (Section Fig. 35j)

Pit F15041 was circular in plan and measured 1.24m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with shallowly sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (15042) composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay.

Pit F15048 (Plan Fig. 35k and section Fig. 35l)

Pit F15048 was irregular in plan and measured 2m long by 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, with shallowly sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill (15049) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clay, which contained 15 pieces of animal bone.

Pit F15050 (Plan Fig. 35k and section Fig. 35m)

Pit F15050 was circular in plan and measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.17m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (15051) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clay.

Pit F15052 (Plan Fig. 35o and section Fig. 35p)

Pit F15052 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.5m long by 0.38m wide and 0.15m deep, with a V-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (15053) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy loam.

Pit F15054 (Plan Fig. 35o and section Fig. 35p)

Pit F15054 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.56m long by 0.52m wide and 0.38m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (15055) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy loam, which contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery and eight pieces of animal bone.

Pit F15056 (Plan Fig. 35k and section Fig. 35n)

Pit F15056 was circular in plan and measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (15057) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clay.

Ditch F15063/F15024 (Plan Fig. 35q and section Fig. 35r)

Ditch F15063/F15024 ran across the easement area for a distance of over 8m in a northeast - southwest alignment and measured up to 1.34m wide and 0.44m deep, with moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (15064/15025) composed of mid greyish-brown silty clayey loam, which contained 21 sherds of late prehistoric pottery, five pieces of animal bone, one piece of fired clay and four sherds of Saxon pottery that should be considered as intrusive in this context.

Pit F15061 (Plan Fig. 35q and section Fig. 35r)

Pit F15061 was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.42m long by 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill (15062) composed of a mid reddish-brown sandy loam, which contained six sherds of Iron Age pottery. Pit F15061 was cut by ditch F15063/F15024.

Pit F15065 (Plan Fig. 35s and section Fig. 35t)

Pit F15065 was circular in plan and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (15066) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy clay, which contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery.

20.2 Field 48

This field contained several features found to be of geological origin. There was some modern disturbance, which included brick and china in the subsoil. Two copper alloy farthings of Charles II were also found in the subsoil during machining, they were not within a cut feature and were likely moved around by agricultural activity.

21. THE FINDS by Naomi Payne with contributions from Charlotte Coles and Jane Timby

21.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The finds are tabulated by count and weight in Appendix 1.

21.2 Worked flint

46 pieces (241g) of worked flint were recovered from 12 contexts in Areas A, B, E, H, I, J, M and N. The assemblage consists largely of flakes, a few of which are retouched, and flake cores. There are only two blades, from Areas H and N; the former was retouched. Context 10005, in Area J, fill of tree throw or pit F10003, produced a small group of finely worked flints, including an end scraper, a very fine but incomplete side-and-end scraper, a Y-shaped tool or hollow scraper and two flakes, one of which has been retouched. This feature also produced a sherd of grog-tempered pottery of probable Early Bronze Age date. One other flint find of note is the microlith from subsoil in Area. This is of Jacobi's Type 7, a scalene micro-triangle (Butler 2005, 95-6).

There were also 13 pieces (76g) of burnt flint from six contexts in Areas E, H, I, J and N. Six of these derived from tree throw or pit F10003.

21.3 Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery by Jane Timby

Introduction

The archaeological work along the Cirencester-Fairford cable route resulted in the recovery of 1211 sherds of pottery spanning the prehistoric through to the medieval periods. The condition of the material is variable with the later material being the better preserved. Overall the sherds are in quite good condition in terms of surface preservation although slightly fragmented with an overall average sherd weight of 11g.

Pottery was recovered from 12 sections along the route (Areas A-J, N and O) from a total of 102 separate contexts. Quantities range from single sherds to a maximum of 114 sherds from pit F2117.

Methodology

For the purposes of the assessment the sherds were sorted into fabrics based on the main constituents present in the clay. The sherds were quantified by sherd count and weight and the data summarised in Appendix 2. Prehistoric wares were coded following recommendations in *PCRG* (1997) where letters denote main inclusions. Traded Roman wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), or with a similar nomenclature for wares not in the system. Medieval wares were coded according to source where possible. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single sherds. No additional library research has been undertaken to place the material into a local or regional context. In the following section the pottery is first described chronologically and then by site distribution.

Early prehistoric

Two very small fossil shell tempered sherds from ditch F3003 are tentatively dated to the Bronze Age principally on the basis of the firing pattern with an oxidised exterior and black interior. However, it should be noted that the sherds are very small and the fossil shell is used as a tempering agent throughout most of the prehistoric period.

Also probably of Early Bronze Age date is a broken, thick-walled (10mm) body sherd of grog-tempered ware from pit F10003.

Later Prehistoric

Approximately 131 sherds have been allocated to the later prehistoric period, 11.6% count of the recovered assemblage. Most of the fabrics contain Jurassic limestone and fossil shell (LISH). Less common are examples of fabrics tempered with flint (FL); oolitic limestone (LI2); sand and limestone or fossil shell (SALI/SASH); sand and flint (SAFL); grog (GR) and Palaeozoic limestone (MAL RE B) (Peacock 1968, Group B1).

The commonest fabric by far is that containing fossil shell and other detritus with limestone derived from the Jurassic series which forms the nearby Cotswold Hills. This type of fabric has quite a long history of use throughout the later Bronze Age and Iron Age thus making small sherds hard to date closely.

Featured sherds include one piece with a thumb cord from ditch F15024 (Area O) which could date to the later Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Most of the other pieces from the cable route suggest a slightly later date in the mid-later Iron Age, whilst the Palaeozoic limestone and grog-tempered

wares could date to the early Roman period. There are no other decorated sherds but five rim sherds are present, all from jar forms.

Roman

A small group of material dates to the Roman period. There are 204 sherds in total (17.9% of the assemblage by count) although 150 sherds of this belong to just two vessels. The group broadly spans the 1st through to the 4th century at different locations along the route.

Amongst the imported wares is a decorated bowl (Dragendorff 29) in South Gaulish samian (LGF SA) dating to the later 1st century AD from ditch F6018; two Central Gaulish pieces (LEZ SA) dating to the 2nd century from ditches F6008 and F6041 and a sherd of Baetican amphora from ditch F6018, a container used to transport olive-oil from Southern Spain.

Other regional traded wares include South-East (Dorset) and South-West Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1/SOW BB1), Severn Valley ware (SVW OX) and Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS).

Most of the other wares are local, coming from the North Wiltshire industries and include reduced (grey) and oxidised sandy wares, grey grog-tempered ware, Savernake storage jar (SAV GT) and, of particular note, a glazed ware dish from ditch F12015. This latter vessel dates to the early 2nd century when there was a phase of fine ware production including a short-lived experimentation with glazing. The grogged ware and Savernake ware similarly date to the early Roman period whilst production of the sandy wares started in the later 1st century continuing into the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Of note in the local wares are 82 sherds from a single oxidised flagon probably of early 2nd century date associated with cremation pit F4063. A second cremation in Area H seems to contain a single South-West Black Burnished ware jar, represented by 68 sherds from the lower body of the vessel but no rim. The surface is completely worn away suggesting it may have been partly burnt.

Later Roman material is indicated by the presence of two flanged bowls, (Young 1977, type C51), in Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS) from Area G subsoil and ditch F6018 in Area F.

Saxon

Four sherds from a single organic-tempered handmade jar were recovered from ditch F15024, associated with later Iron Age sherds. The nature of the fabric would suggest this is likely to be an early Saxon vessel either from the upper part of the ditch or disturbance of an earlier feature in the Saxon period.

Medieval

Medieval pottery accounts for 71% of the recovered assemblage by sherd count. It is overwhelmingly dominated by plain jars/cooking pots in two fabrics: Cotswold limestone-tempered ware and Minety ware (*cf.* Vince 1984). Other jars are present in Kennet Valley sand and flint-tempered ware and a black sandy ware. Some of the vessels are sooted from use. The Minety ware also includes glazed or partially glazed jugs, pitchers, a handled skillet and dripping pans. One jar has a vertical basket-style handle. Less common are glazed jugs with one example, possibly from Ludgershall, Wiltshire and six sherds of Tudor Green from a vessel imported from Surrey. In general terms the medieval assemblages are very domestic in character with negligible tablewares as might be expected in higher status establishments.

Distribution

Of the 15 designated Areas A-O pottery was recovered from 12 with no pottery finds from Areas K, L and M. The highest density of material came from Areas A and B at the western end and nearest to the Roman and medieval town of Cirencester.

Area A yielded a total 307 sherds (weight 5251g) which composed 301 medieval sherds and two Roman with four undesignated. Just under 23% of the material came from the subsoil with all the features appearing to be of medieval date.

Area B produced slightly more material, 523 sherds (weight 5981g) in a slightly more fragmented condition. Whilst medieval wares and features dominate, there are 35 later prehistoric and four Roman sherds present. At least four features appear to date to the Iron Age. The four Roman sherds all came from alluvial layer 2168. The largest group of material is that from medieval pit F2117 (114 sherds).

Area C yielded just 13 sherds, with Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pieces only. Further late prehistoric and Roman material came from Area D with 12 sherds and 86 sherds respectively and just eight medieval pieces. The Roman wares mainly came from a single vessel associated with a cremation. Similarly the small group of 46 sherds from Area E was largely dominated by Iron Age sherds with just four Roman and two medieval sherds.

Areas F and H both show a slightly higher density of finds with 61 and 90 sherds respectively (994g and 402g). Area F mainly comprises medieval sherds whilst Area H is more focused on later prehistoric and Roman wares. In the latter case a single BB1 jar associated with a cremation accounts for 68 of the 78 Roman sherds.

Areas I, J and N all yielded very few sherds with six pieces in total, a mixture of prehistoric and Roman only. Area O, approaching Fairford, showed a slight increase with 32 sherds, 28 of which are Iron Age and four Saxon.

21.4 Post-medieval pottery

78 sherds (887g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from 25 contexts in Areas A, B, C, D, E, G, I, L and M. The majority of this material (51 sherds) is local coarse glazed earthenware. Vessel forms present include several bowl types and a pulled lug/rim from a chafing dish of probable 17th century date. There are also small quantities of English stoneware (10 sherds), industrially produced wares including Jackfield type ware, blue-on-white transfer print, yellow ware, sponged ware and Staffordshire white ware (10 sherds in total), flower pot (6 sherds) and a sherd from a Montelupo oil jar.

21.5 Metalwork and grave assemblage

Seven of the 15 areas produced metal finds (Areas A, B, F, H, L, N and O). The metalwork is mostly in a reasonable condition. The ironwork was found to be corroded, but generally robust and stable. Following excavation, the metalwork was cleaned by carefully removing as much soil as possible and it was subsequently quantified, repackaged and stored in dry box conditions with silica gel.

The iron finds were x-rayed to aid identification as appropriate (very small fragments and modern items were excluded). Even so it has not been possible to identify every iron find as some are highly fragmentary. The metalwork, and the grave assemblage associated with SK8064 (Area H), is described below by area. A full listing of the metalwork and grave assemblage components can be found in Appendix 3.

Area A

The metalwork from Area A ranges in date from Middle/Late Anglo-Saxon to medieval/post-medieval. The Middle to Late Saxon object is a globular-headed copper alloy pin with a collar below the head. This was a residual find from quarry pit F1040, which contained pottery dating from the 12th to 15th century. Medieval finds include a nail, a fiddle-key horseshoe nail, a double loop buckle and two unidentified fragments. There are three items from subsoil which could be medieval or post-medieval, including two nails and a strap fragment.

Context no.	Feature no.	Skeleton no.(s)	Details of skeletons(s)	Description of metal finds
8046	F8044	SK8045	Adult	39 hobnails, nine nails, a possible copper alloy earring and a straight iron rod of uncertain purpose, 285mm in length with square profile, becoming flatter towards one end which is narrowed and slightly bent (shown as being positioned under the skull on the context sheet)
8059	F8057	SK8058	Adult	29 hobnails
8065	F8063	SK8064	Child, 4-6 years	6 nails plus other items described below
8080	F8078	SK8079	Adolescent	47 hobnails, 18 nails, 4 binding or strap fragments and 4 unidentified iron lumps (most likely fragments of hobnails)
8084	F8083	SK8052, SK8060, SK8061	2 adults and an adult/adolescent	273 hobnails, 1 iron cleat from a boot, 15 nails, 21 small unidentified iron lumps (most likely fragments of hobnails)

Table 1: Summary of metal finds from Roman graves (NB, sex of skeleton could not be ascertained in any case due to poor preservation)

Area B

Area B produced a metalwork assemblage which is probably largely medieval in date. The majority of the metal finds from this area derived from deposit 2109, which also produced 59 sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery, six sherds of Tudor Green ware (date range C14-16) and a jetton dating from c. 1490-1550. Four post-medieval sherds were also attributed to this context, including a sponged ware sherd dating from c. 1770-1830, but much of the ironwork is likely to be medieval like the majority of the pottery. The metalwork which is certainly or probably medieval includes a copper alloy annular brooch, two iron buckles, a sheet copper alloy strip which is possibly from a strap-end, 22 iron nails, three iron hinge fragments and a hinge pivot, a large iron stud, two iron fiddle-key horseshoe nails, two iron strap fragments, a copper alloy binding strip, a possible iron bell clapper and 11 unidentified iron fragments. In addition to the jetton there were two solidly post-medieval finds including an 18th century stock buckle and an unidentified fragment. The three iron finds from subsoil, a probable nail and two unidentified fragments, could be medieval or post-medieval in date.

Area F

The only metal object from Area F was the remains of a very worn and incomplete copper alloy Colchester one-piece brooch of first century AD date (c. AD 25-60). This was recovered from fill 6020 of ditch F6018, which also contained a sherd of samian ware pottery dating from the first century AD.

Area H

Area H produced a reasonably large quantity of metal finds of Roman date, which were all recovered from the fills of the graves. The only other metal finds from Area H were a modern cartridge case

cap from dumped deposit 8075 and an undated strap fragment from the fill of ditch F8008. Table 1 summarises the Roman metal finds found within each grave.

Grave assemblage associated with SK8064 (Fig. 36; Plates 28-31)

The only surviving part of skeleton SK8064 was the skull, the remainder having been destroyed by the grave cut for another skeleton, SK8045. The individual was a child aged between four and six years at death. The collection of objects, which consists mainly of jewellery items, was discovered in a cluster positioned immediately to the north-west of the head. It is possible that the objects were originally buried together in an organic wrapping such as a cloth bag or leather pouch, no trace of which remained. The assemblage includes two copper alloy bracelets, two copper alloy finger rings, two jet pins, 13 jet beads (two of which have copper alloy wire in their holes), 20 glass beads (seven of which had the remains of copper alloy wire in their holes), two additional fragments of fine copper alloy wire and a fragment of vessel glass.

Copper alloy bracelets (Fig. 36; Plate 28)

The two copper alloy penannular bracelets are very similar and may have been worn as a pair. In plan they are oval, measuring 58.1 mm by 49.8 mm (Object 230) and 62.3 mm by 49.6 mm (Object 231) externally. They have circular profiles with a maximum diameter of 4.6 mm and 4.4 mm respectively. The arms narrow gradually towards the ends, which terminate obliquely to each other. Each terminal is simply moulded with three circumferential constrictions; the pairs of constrictions nearest to the ends are more closely spaced. Bracelets were worn throughout the Roman period but significantly increased in popularity during the later 3rd and 4th centuries (Crummey 1983, 37).

Finger rings (Fig. 36)

The complete copper alloy finger ring, Object 233, measures 23.1 mm by 22.8 mm externally (including the projecting and centrally-placed intaglio) and 20 mm by 16.5 mm internally. The hoop has angular shoulders and widens from the mid-point of each side to a maximum width of 12.1 mm adjacent to the setting. The hoop is plano-convex in profile, with a convex exterior surface and a flat interior. The blue/green glass intaglio is broadly circular and slightly conical with a maximum diameter of 10.3 mm. The upper surface has a slightly raised border containing two off-centre oval depressions. The form is closest to Henig's Type VIII (Henig 1974) and Guiraud's Type 2f (Guiraud 1988) and is likely to date from the third century AD.

Object 232 is a smaller finger ring which would fit a child or an adult's little finger. It is incomplete with part of the hoop opposite the bezel missing. The hoop is narrow (up to 4 mm) and flat with an external measurement from side to side of 17.2 mm and an internal width of 16 mm. The projecting bezel has a diameter of 6.7 mm and contains a domed circular blue/green glass intaglio. This is a constricted shoulder ring (closest to Henig's Type VIIIa and Guiraud's Type 3d) which dates from the second or early third century.

Hair pins (Fig. 36; Plate 29)

The two jet pins have faceted cuboid heads. The complete pin, Object 229, is 53 mm in length and the head measures 8.2 mm by 7.1 mm by 6.5 mm. The thick, swollen-waisted shaft has a circular profile and narrows to a blunt point. The broken pin, Object 228, is larger, but the tip of the shaft is missing. In its current incomplete state it measures 58 mm in length. The head measures 11.3 mm by 9.7 mm by 9.7 mm. Again the shaft has a circular profile, but it narrows gently and consistently along its length. Roman jet pins have thick shafts and have sometimes been found adjacent to the head in burials; they are therefore thought to have been used as hair pins (Philpott 1991, 150).

The Harnhill pins are very similar to examples found in Colchester, which have been assigned a later 3rd or 4th century date (Crummy 1983, 27-8).

Beads and wire (Fig. 36; Plates 30-31)

The 13 jet beads are cylindrical with slightly irregular octagonal sections. They vary in length between 6.6 mm and 11 mm, and in maximum width between 4 mm and 5.6 mm. Two of the jet beads have short lengths of copper alloy wire within their perforations. Of the 20 small blue/green glass beads, seven contain lengths of copper alloy wire. The beads are rather irregularly shaped, but they are all broadly sub-circular. They range in length between 3.5 mm and 6.5 mm, with diameters varying between 4 mm and 6 mm. Two additional fragments of fine copper alloy wire were retrieved including the remains of a loop with a diameter of c. 5 mm and a second loop of similar dimensions with the ends twisted together.

The presence of copper alloy wire within many of the beads suggests that it was used in the construction of an item or items of jewellery. Although wire is known to have been used in beaded earrings (e.g. Crummy 1983, 50) the quantity present suggests that these beads were deposited as bracelet(s) or necklace(s). Two incomplete beaded necklaces made from double-loop links in gold wire and cut stone beads were found in a grave in Gillingham, Kent in 2005 (Treasure reference 2005 T444, see TAR 2005/6, 67-8). Parallels from the Continent suggest a 3rd century date for the Gillingham find.

Vessel glass (Fig. 36)

Object 226 is a handle fragment from a blue/green glass jug. The fragment includes a small piece of the body of the vessel. The looped upper part of the ribbon handle butts up against this and curves back on itself to adhere to the exterior of the body. It then curves back once again into the functional part of the handle, which has broken at the point that it separates from the decorative element. The fragment is probably from a tall convex jug with a funnel mouth. The date range for this form is uncertain but it is known to have been in use during the late 2nd and 3rd centuries (Price and Cottam 1998, 161-3).

Discussion

Furnished inhumation burials are not uncommon in Romano-British contexts, but they generally form a small proportion of the total in any cemetery (Philpott 1991, 136). Personal ornaments are the second most commonly encountered class of grave furniture after vessels (Philpott 1991, 136). Clarke (1979, 360) defined a category of late Roman inhumation burial which was furnished with unworn personal ornaments, usually including bracelets and sometimes also finger rings, pins and beads. The Harnhill furnished burial falls into this category, with the addition of the vessel glass fragment. Combinations of three or more ornament types in a single grave are relatively rare (Philpott 1991, 154).

Where the position is known within the grave, unworn ornaments are often found deposited in a group, usually near the hips or the head, as at Harnhill (Philpott 1991, 147). A pattern of deposition in the graves of children or young women has been observed; although the skeletons of pre-adolescent individuals cannot currently be definitively sexed from the bones alone, it has been assumed that these children were female (Philpott 1991, 147; Clarke 1979, 364). One suggested explanation for the phenomenon is that the ornaments were intended to act as a symbolic dowry, indicating the individual's marriageability and providing for marriage in the afterlife (Green 1982, 70). The recurrent inclusion of certain object types suggests that they were selected for ritualistic reasons rather than reflecting individual personal choice (Philpott 1991, 156).

Based on a smaller sample than is now available, Clarke (1979) observed that most dated examples of burials accompanied by unworn ornaments derived from the period c. AD 350-70. Where vessels were also deposited the date range appeared to be earlier but wider, from the 3rd to early 4th centuries. The combination of ornaments in the Harnhill grave indicates a probable date of deposition in the later 3rd century. It is of course possible that the truncation event removed another associated object (or objects), so we may not have the complete grave assemblage. This event could also potentially have broken and removed the remainder of a complete glass jug, but the presence of a single interesting-looking piece of glass suggests that the fragment was selected deliberately for deposition. This occasionally seen practice may have been related to the relatively high cost of glass (Philpott 1991, 121).

Area L

Area L produced a small number of post-medieval and undated finds including a copper alloy button, a possible sixpence coin, an iron nail and several unidentified iron fragments.

Area N

There were three iron finds from Area N, including an incomplete harness buckle, a wall anchor or structural staple and a flat triangular fragment. All of these are modern in date.

Area O

The only metal finds from Area O were two copper alloy farthings of Charles II, which were recovered from subsoil. Both coins are too worn to discern their exact date but the type was produced between 1672 and 1679.

21.6 Slag and furnace lining

Six pieces (112g) of slag were recovered from five contexts. This material includes a total of three pieces of undiagnostic iron working slag from context 1001, Area A subsoil, context 1061, fill of medieval ditch F1056, and context 2149, a fill of post-medieval pit F2148, and two pieces of bloomery slag from contexts 4054 and 8010. There were also five small pieces (42g) of vitrified furnace lining from context 1061.

Two features produced a total of three pieces (12g) of clinker. This was from medieval trackway F2063 and post-medieval ditch F3022.

21.7 Worked stone

A fragment (322g) of worked stone was recovered from context 6019, upper fill of Roman ditch F6018. This is an irregular piece of coarse-grained sandstone (probably Bath stone) with maximum dimensions of 100mm by 90mm by 35mm. There is only one original surface, which is worked. This comprises five projecting and very slightly curving ribs. This is only a small fragment and its identification is not immediately obvious. The ribbed surface is not especially finely worked so perhaps it is simply building stone which has been keyed to take plaster.

21.8 Burnt clay

Nine pieces (62g) of burnt clay were recovered from five contexts in Areas A, B, D and O. This is described by area below.

Area A

A small lump (2g) of burnt clay from context 1069, fill of medieval ditch terminal F1068, has hints of impressions and may be burnt daub.

Area B

Three small pieces (3g) of burnt clay were recovered from context 2084, fill of ditch F2083, which also contained Iron Age pottery. Context 2109 produced three pieces (21g) of probable burnt daub. The finds from cobbles 2108 are very mixed, with a large quantity of medieval pottery, as well as some post-medieval material, the most recent of which dates from c. 1770-1830.

Area D

An abraded and featureless lump of burnt clay (17g) was recovered from context 4058, fill of ditch terminal F4051. This feature also produced both late prehistoric/early Roman pottery, and medieval pottery.

Area O

Context 15064, fill of ditch F15063, contained an amorphous lump of burnt clay (19g). This feature also contained late prehistoric pottery.

21.9 Medieval and post-medieval glass by Charlotte Coles

A total of 11 pieces of glass (985g) was recovered from Areas A, B, C, D, E, H and N. They are mainly post-medieval in date, with the exception of one small water-worn green glass fragment from context 1071, fill of ditch terminal F1070, which also produced medieval pottery. This may also be medieval due its worn nature; however it is too small to be diagnostic. The remaining pieces are all English green bottle glass dating from the late 18th or 19th centuries. There are no markings or patent numbers present.

21.10 Clay tobacco pipe by Charlotte Coles

Three clay tobacco pipe stems (4g) were recovered from three contexts in areas B, L and N. It is not possible to ascribe precise dates to clay pipe stems.

21.11 Ceramic building material

A total of 86 pieces (1519g) of ceramic building material was recovered from 46 contexts in Areas A, B, E, F, G, H and I. All of this material is fragmentary and abraded. Many of the pieces are small and undiagnostic, although there are several Roman roof tile fragments present. The CBM is described by area below.

Area A

Area A produced 15 pieces (141g) of ceramic building material. With the exception of two pieces of post-medieval brick from subsoil, all of the fragments are abraded and undiagnostic. Other than the pieces from subsoil and undated contexts 1063 and 1076, all of this material derives from medieval contexts; however the fabrics are in keeping with Roman tiles from other areas along the cable route.

Area B

28 pieces (428g) of ceramic building material were recovered from Area B. Again this material ranges in date from Roman to post-medieval/modern. Roman alluvial deposit 2168 produced two small and abraded pieces of tile, which would not otherwise be diagnostic of date. There is also a piece of the curved edge of a probable Roman imbrex roof tile, from the subsoil in this area. This is over-fired. Two medieval features, pit F2115 and wall cut F2142, produced fragments which appear to be Roman (both probably tegula roof tiles), but as these are incomplete the dating is not certain. The upper fill of medieval pit F2145 contained four small fragments which could also be Roman in date, but they are not diagnostic. Most of the remaining CBM from Area B comprises fragments of post-medieval/modern brick, although there are a few additional small and abraded pieces which could be Roman.

Area E

Context 5053, fill of possible trackway cut F5052, contained six pieces (136g) of abraded Roman tile. This feature also contained two small sherds of Iron Age pottery, which must be residual. The tile includes three fragments of probable imbrex roof tile.

Area F

Area F produced four fragments (126g) of CBM of probable Roman date. There are two very small pieces from Roman contexts 6008, fill of ditch F6007, and 6041, lower fill of ditch F6040. There is also a fragment of probable tegula roof tile from ditch F6024, which did not produce any other datable finds, and another undiagnostic fragment from medieval ditch F6043.

Area G

The topsoil in Area G produced two fragments (77g) of CBM. The larger fragment is probably an abraded piece of Roman imbrex roof tile. The other piece is undiagnostic.

Area H

26 fragments (376g) of CBM were recovered from 12 contexts in Area H. Although some of this material derives from later or undated contexts, all is certainly or probably Roman in date. There are pieces of imbrex roof tile from contexts 8059, 8075 and 8096. That from modern dumped deposit 8075 is a corner piece. The four over-fired joining fragments from context 8007, fill of ditch F8005, have a combed surface; the depth of the tile, 21mm, is rather thick for box flue tile but not prohibitively so.

Area I

Context 9020, fill of Roman ditch F9019, produced a fragment (49g) of probable imbrex roof tile.

21.12 Worked bone

A worked bone point was recovered from context 2109, bedding for cobbles 2108. This has been made from a mammal long bone which cannot be more precisely identified (pers. comm. Charlotte Coles). It is fairly roughly made and was probably a functional item.

21.13 Animal bone by Charlotte Coles

A total of 2430 animal bones (12,501g) was recovered during the excavations along the cable route. They include the completely articulated skeleton of a pig (Area B, context 2018), a dog skeleton (Area B, context 2133) and a partial pig skeleton (Area A, context 1078). The preservation of the remains was average to good and 1443 of the bones were recorded to species using the methodology outlined below. This includes 1273 bones from the three animal skeletons. The species present are cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, hare, domestic fowl, corvid and amphibian. The animal bones were from Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval features.

Methodology

Animal bone from the excavation areas was retrieved through hand excavation and sieving. All bones were identified to species where possible. For these bones, species, element, fusion, percentage survival and presence of butchery marks (but no detailed descriptions) were recorded. Potential for ageing and metrical analysis was recorded but no mandible wear stages or metrical analysis was undertaken. No differentiation between sheep and goat bones were made at this stage. NISP (number of identifiable specimens) was calculated, however MNI (minimum number of individual) was not. All data was recorded onto a Microsoft Office Access database. All phasing is associative at the time of this assessment.

Iron Age

A total of 16 of the identified bones were Iron Age in date. These are cattle (NISP of seven), sheep/goat (NISP of seven) and horse (NISP of two). The bones from this phase are all teeth minus a cattle humerus and radius, a sheep/goat mandible and a horse first phalanx. The Iron Age bones come from Area D except for a single bone from Area B.

Roman

Nine of the identified bones were from Roman features. These are all cattle apart from a single dog tooth. The cattle bones include long bones, vertebrae and ankle and foot bones. They were all from adult animals and only a single cattle bone was butchered. The Roman animal bone came from features in Area F, except for the dog tooth which was found in a feature in Area L.

Medieval

The majority of the identifiable bones were retrieved from medieval features. The medieval bones come from features in Areas A, B and D. The remains of a partial skeleton of an immature pig were recovered from a sub oval feature in Area A (F1007). The vertebrae, ribs and back legs were found, however the front half of the animal was probably lost due to ploughing. The other bones were sheep/goat (NISP 15), cattle (NISP 10), pig (NISP 7), hare (NISP 8), horse (NISP 4) domestic fowl (NISP 4) and corvid, possibly rook or crow (NISP 6). Most of the bones were from adult individuals and no very small and porous neonate bones were present. One of the horse bones was butchered, implying meat removal either for human or canine consumption. The corvid bones were all from context 1010 and probably represent a single individual.

Post-medieval

A total of nine identified bones from the post-medieval period were recovered. These are mostly early post-medieval. There are two cattle bones, five sheep/goat bones and two horse bones. No wild species were recovered. The post-medieval bones were from features in Areas B, D and N.

Undated

The only significant bones from undated features were the articulated complete skeleton of an immature pig from context 2018 and the completely articulated burial of an immature dog from context 2133, both in Area B. These may represent the remains of more recent farmyard animals which have died from natural causes.

Discussion

This small assemblage of animal bones ranges in date from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period. The domestic animals represented are normal for these periods. The butchery of the horse bones may indicate human consumption of horse meat. The presence of the wild species in the assemblage is more interesting, especially that of the hare bones, as this reflects the exploitation of natural resources. Hunting was common in the medieval period (Sykes 2011). The presence of crows and rooks can indicate birds scavenging in villages and towns (Serjeantson 2011).

21.14 Shell by Charlotte Coles

A total of seven pieces (70g) of oyster shell was retrieved from four contexts in Areas A and B. The shell from context 1001, Area A subsoil, includes one left and one right valve, the single shell from ditch F1010 is a right valve and one of the pieces from context 2109 bedding for cobbles 2108, is also a right valve. The other pieces are not identifiable.

21.15 Coal and coke

Two pieces of coal (27g) were recovered from post-medieval contexts 2158, upper fill of pit F2147, and 3023, fill of ditch F3022. The latter feature also produced a small quantity of coke-type material, as did context 2069, a fill of medieval trackway F2063.

22. RADIOCARBON DATING by Paul Rainbird

22.1 Suitable material was selected for radiocarbon dating. Dates were obtained from cremated bone in pits F9005 and F12037 and bones from three separate burials in the Meysey Hampton cemetery. All dated samples were assessed as suitable short-lived material and submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre.

The AMS radiocarbon date results are given in Table 2. Calibration of the results has been performed using the data set published by Reimer *et al.* (2013) and the program OxCal4.2.4 (online at: c14.arch.ox.ac.uk).

Material	Context	Lab no.	Result BP	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ (‰)	C/N ratio	Cal BC/AD
Human bone (cremated) long bone frag: <i>Homo sapiens</i>	Fill (9006) of pit F9005	SUERC-75824 (GU45857)	3459±29	-23.7	-	-	1880 - 1692 cal BC
Human bone (cremated) long bone frag: <i>Homo sapiens</i>	Fill (12038) of pit F12037	SUERC-72364 (GU43217)	3223±29	-19.2	-	-	1607 - 1427 cal BC
Human bone - distal left femur: <i>Homo sapiens</i>	SK12068, grave F12050	SUERC-75826 (GU45859)	1256±29	-19.9	10.4	3.4	671 - 866 cal AD
Human bone - femur frag: <i>Homo sapiens</i>	SK12074, grave F12084	SUERC-75827 (GU45860)	1310±29	-20.1	8.0	3.4	656 - 769 cal AD
Human bone - distal left tibia: <i>Homo sapiens</i>	SK12086, grave F12085	SUERC-75828 (GU45861)	1228±26	-20.7	10.1	3.7	690 - 883 cal AD

Table 2: Radiocarbon dating results (calibrated to 95.4% probability)

23. HUMAN REMAINS by Charlotte Coles

23.1 Introduction

Two discrete cemeteries, one dated to the Roman period and the other of probable medieval date were exposed in the route of the cable. All of the exposed graves were excavated by hand. As they are chronologically and spatially distinct the skeletal remains are reported on separately below. In addition, seven features in five different locations contained burnt bone and these subject to a separate report on cremated bone below.

23.2 Roman skeletons

Introduction

The remains of seven individuals were recovered from five graves. Three of the individuals were buried on top of one another (SK8052, SK8060 and SK8061) within one grave. SK8064 was almost completely destroyed by the grave cut for SK8045, implying a lack of grave markers. Most of the

grave fills had large quantities of hobnails from footwear and SK8064 had multiple grave goods. For four of the individuals it was not possible to ascertain position within the grave due to lack of bone survival, the remaining individuals were buried in an extended supine position. SK8045 had the arms across the body and SK8060 had one arm over the body and one by the side, for the other skeletons the arm position was unknown.

Methodology

The human remains were excavated by hand and then washed, samples were taken from the graves, around the skull, abdomen, hands and feet to recover all small bones. For age calculation in non-adults tooth eruption, bone fusion and morphology was used (Scheuer and Black 2004). It was not possible to calculate age estimation for the adult remains due to the fragmentary nature of the bones. Sex calculation was also impossible due to the lack of pelvis bones present in all the graves and the lack of diagnostic skull pieces. No whole long bones survive therefore it is not possible to carry out stature calculations. Non-metric trait information was taken from Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994), however no non-metric traits were noted on the surviving bone. A full skeleton catalogue can be seen in Appendix 3.

Preservation

The preservation of the remains was particularly poor, with only two individuals being more than 50% complete, three of the individuals are 10% or less present. Grave intercutting and poor soil conditions have led to fragmentation, loss of bone and deterioration of the cortical bone, resulting in limitations in the osteoarchaeology analysis that can be carried out.

Demographic information

Five of the individuals were adult, a single individual was either an adult or an adolescent, a further individual was an adolescent and there was also a child aged 4-6 years old. Due to poor preservation, no sexing estimations or stature calculations could be undertaken.

Dental pathology

Four of the five individuals with teeth present had some form of dental pathology, for two of these this was extreme wear with complete erosion of the enamel and significant loss of dentine in some of the teeth (SK8045 and SK8052), furthermore skeletons 8045, 8060 and 8079 had a single caries each in one tooth. SK8060 had moderate calculus on three molars, calculus is calcified plaque which tends to accumulate faster when the person has a high protein and/or carbohydrate diet (Roberts and Manchester 2010). There was an increase in both caries and calculus in the Roman period compared to the Iron Age, this is thought to be related to a higher consumption of wine and other newly imported foods and drinks (Roberts and Cox 2003).

Pathology

The cortical bone of most of the skeletons is in such bad condition that if pathological changes were present they might not be evident. Two skeletons did have visible signs of pathology, these are SK8052 which had small amounts of periostitis on the backs of the right femur and tibia, periostitis is a non-specific infection which produces pitting and plaque like deposits on the surface of the cortical bone (Roberts and Manchester 2010). The other individual had a thickening of the frontal and parietal trabecular bone of the skull with a thinning of the internal and external. This is a sign of porotic hyperostosis, a reaction to iron deficiency in the body, which can be either diet related or the after effects of blood loss through injury, or chronic disease which can negatively affect iron absorption (Roberts and Manchester 2010).

Conclusion

The remains of these individuals are unfortunately in such poor condition that the amount of information regarding demographics that can be gained is very limited. There was a single child aged 4-6 years old who was buried with significant jet and metal special finds. The remaining individuals had coffin furniture or hobnails present, however the intercutting nature of the graves implies that their position was not marked. The presence of skeletons with dental pathologies, infection and anaemia are all normal for the Roman period.

23.3 Saxon skeleton report

Introduction

The remains of 18 individuals were excavated. Three separate skeletons were dated to the range 656-883 cal AD, with the dates over-lapping in the period of 690-769 cal AD, and a middle Saxon date for the cemetery is indicated. There were two sets of double burials, with two skeletons present in the same grave cut. One of these contained two adult males laid next to each other, the second double burial had the skeleton of an infant laid on top of the legs of an adult male. All of the individuals where it is possible to tell body position are extended, with legs together (SK12074 had its legs crossed), half of the individuals had their hands over their pelvis, and several had hands by their sides. SK12093 had one hand by their side and one hand over the pelvis and SK12108 had one hand over the pelvis and one hand over the chest. The individuals may have been wrapped in shrouds for interment as their legs were placed tightly to each other and the arms are close to the body in most cases; however, no shroud pins were present.

Infant SK12105 was buried prone (face down) and a second, poorly preserved perinate SK12111, was buried on its right side, but may have been disturbed post-mortem through ploughing. SK12105 had no signs of pathology or trauma. Children's prone burials are rare from the middle Saxon period onwards, and although Reynolds (2009, 160) finds that prone internment indicates the burial of an outcast, given that in this case there are no other signs of peculiar treatment, e.g. the body being weighed down, limbs tied or the grave placed on the fringes of the cemetery, it is likely that in this case the body position was either not significant or accidental.

Methodology

The human remains were excavated by hand and then washed. Where measurements were possible these were taken with an osteometric board or digital calipers. Sex calculation was ascertained by skull and pelvis morphology based on Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). For age calculation in non adults tooth eruption, bone fusion and morphology was used (Scheuer and Black, 2004). For age calculation in adults bone fusion, pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1990) and auricular surface (Lovejoy and Meindl 1989) were studied, these are known to underestimate the age of older individuals. For infant and sub adult terminology Scheuer and Black's clinical, skeletal and behavioural biologists chart was used (2004) and for adult age categories Buikstra and Uberlaker was used (1994). For stature estimations the equations of Trotter (1970) were used. Non-metric trait information was taken from Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994). All pathological changes have been recorded as well as evidence for trauma. A full skeleton catalogue can be seen in Appendix 4.

Preservation

The remains were in excellent or good condition for most of the skeletons with 10 of the individuals having 95% or more bones present. The exception of this is for SK12042 which is very fragmentary and in poor condition with 50% of the bones present and the perinate skeletons of SK12100 (only 8% surviving) and SK12111 (only 30% surviving).

Age and sex

Where it was possible to determine the sex of the individual, seven were males, two females, one probable female and eight were infant or juveniles, where sex estimation is not reliable. The time of death for the individuals was varied, for the adults two were young adults (20-34 years), five were mature adults (35-49 years) and a single individual was an older adult (50 years +), for the other two adults it was not possible to ascertain an age beyond adult. For the juvenile individuals three were perinate (around the time of birth), two were infants (from birth to the end of first year), a single individual was in early childhood (one year to the end of the fifth year), a single individual was in late childhood (six years to puberty) and single adolescent skeleton was found.

Stature

It was possible to estimate the stature of seven of the adults, five males and two females, the range of heights for males was 165-185 cm. For the females they were both estimated to be 158 cm. The averages largely fall within the range for the early medieval period, which for males was 170-183 cm and for females 152-170 cm (Roberts and Cox 2003), with the male SK12089 being particularly tall.

Non-metric traits

A number of non-metric traits were noted, these are natural variations present in every population. Four of the individuals had wormian bones (SK12068, 12069, 12074 and 12089) these are extra ossicles of bone present at the line of the sutures. A single individual had a retained metopic suture (SK12074). Two individuals had septal apertures (SK12056 and 12068) these are both males. Some theories state that septal apertures can be related to joint hypermobility in early adult life (Mays 2008). Mays states that this is more common in females than males, however Myszka's study does not find this (Myszka 2015). Two of the individuals had double calcaneal facets, this can be activity related.

Dental pathology

The dental health of several of the individuals was very good, especially skeletons SK12068 and SK12069. The remaining adult individuals had poor dental health, six of the skeletons had ante-mortem tooth loss, with a total of 49 teeth lost before death in these people. The teeth still present had extreme calculus, wear or caries in most cases. Two of the skeletons had signs of an abscess, SK12062 had a hole in the mandible below the left first premolar and SK12108 had an abscess in the maxilla over the left first molar, this individual also had porosity and extra bone growth in the sinus cavity above this area, therefore the infection has probably spread from this abscess. Enamel hypoplasia was seen in SK12093, this is defined as defects in enamel composition, often seen as lines, pits or grooves, it is thought to be caused by nutritional problems, or childhood stresses such as illness or trauma when the enamel is being laid down (Roberts and Manchester 2010).

Trauma

Four adult males had signs of trauma present. Both healed and non-healed trauma was evident on the remains of SK12068. He was a young adult male who had been decapitated. The decapitation had occurred to the second cervical vertebrae completely removing the odontoid process and chopping through the superior facets. There were no other signs of trauma associated with this blow on the other vertebrae or on the mandible. The direction of the blow was from the left rather than behind which is more typical, but decapitation from the side has been identified elsewhere (Tucker 2015, 124-5), and it is possible that the head was not completely removed as the top part of the spinous process extends above the line of the chop and is unaffected. Given the lack of evidence for other unhealed trauma it is apparent that execution by decapitation through a single chopping

blow was the intended mechanism of death, rather than this being a death in battle or a post-mortem funeral rite.

In a review of the evidence for the early medieval period Tucker (2015, 113-135) found that 387 decapitated individuals have been excavated from 129 sites in Britain; these were found in attritional (i.e., normal cemeteries where individuals of all ages and both sexes are interred), execution cemeteries and as isolated burials. The head has been recorded in the correct anatomical position in only just under nine per cent of the decapitation burials from 'normal' cemeteries from this period (Tucker 2015, 113). This supports the impression that the head was not completely severed from the body in this case. Double burials with possible decapitation appear to be rare, with one example from Portway West, Andover, Hampshire, where a pair of headless males were recovered (Stoodley 2006).

SK12068 also had a well healed blunt force trauma to his cranium on the side of the left parietal, where there had been a small perforation to the bone but no radiating fractures. There is a dent around this small perforation measuring 19.6 mm long by 13.2 mm wide. The hole had almost completely healed over and there was no porosity present. It is likely that the object causing this wound was made of, or partly made of, metal. Given the location of the fracture it is possible that the wound was caused by interpersonal violence as it is unlikely that it was caused by something falling and damaging the skull, but it is not possible to be certain of this.

SK12069, the non-decapitated skeleton sharing the same grave as SK12068, had no obvious cause of death and certainly does not appear to have been executed. SK12069 is also a young adult male who had a small cut to the mid shaft of the right clavicle, on the superior surface. The wound is 6 mm long, 1.5 mm wide and around 2 mm deep, the margin of the cut on the lateral side is raised as if the bone has been cut from the medial angle and been forced upwards. There is a very small vessel track running to the cut for around 15 mm from the medial aspect, implying an increased blood supply to the affected area. The combination of this and the slightly smoothed edges of the cut suggest healing was occurring and that this wound was not the cause of death.

SK12093 (a mature adult male) had a healed fracture to both the left radius and ulna. This break is half way down the shaft, the ulna has healed misaligned and both bones are swollen at the site of the break, with new woven bone and porosity present, probably indicating infection. A break such as this could have resulted from a fall or warding off a blow (Harman 1998, 46).

The remaining individual with trauma was SK12108 (also a mature adult male), he had a healed rib fracture. Only a small fragment of the rib survived therefore it is not possible to say which rib was broken, the fracture was toward the sternal end. Rib fractures are one of the most common fracture types from most time periods, they can be caused by a wide variety of reasons, including falls, accidents, interpersonal violence or underlying health problems such as osteoporosis (Brickley 2006). Therefore, it is not possible to ascertain how the rib was broken, however the break is well-healed and not the cause of death.

Joint disease

Seven of the eight adults had signs of joint disease, for six of these the affected area was just the spine, the other individual had multiple affected areas. Three of these skeletons had moderate degenerative joint disease of the spine with slight porosity, osteophytes (bony outgrowths from joint surfaces and their margins) and the beginnings of some joint collapse affecting some of the vertebrae. The individuals with moderate changes were SK12068, SK12074 and SK12089. SK12068 and SK12089 also had Schmorl's nodes on some of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae,

Schmorl's nodes are dips in the central part of the vertebral joint surface, caused by intervertebral disc herniation (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 2005). A further three of the individuals had severe degenerative joint disease of the spine, SK12062, SK12086 and SK12108. These had much more extreme joint remodelling, collapse, porosity and osteophytic action, SK12108 was the most severe of the individuals with collapse of the thoracic vertebrae eight to twelve and the lumbar vertebrae one to five. There are also signs that the lowest two lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum were fused with osteophytes all around the margins, although some of the bone has been damaged post-mortem so it is not possible to be certain of this. The changes from degenerative joint disease are common in those over the age of 30 years (*ibid.* 2005) it has been argued that degenerative joint disease is largely caused by repeated activity and a physically demanding lifestyle, however the disease is preliminarily thought to be age related and ancestry, weight and movement are related to the development of this disease (Knusel *et al.* 1997).

The final individual with joint disease was SK12093, he was a mature adult male with a healed break to the ulna and radius and he had severe and extensive changes to the spine, all the vertebrae were affected with some osteophytes and enthesophytes (bony outgrowths from the ligaments and tendons), however the lower part of the spine was more heavily affected. Lumbar vertebrae two and three are completely fused as are lumbar five and sacrum one. Lumbar two has collapsed meaning the vertebral column is heavily curved and it has a bamboo spine appearance. This condition is Ankylosing Spondylitis and is a non-infectious, inflammatory disorder of the connective tissue surrounding the spine, it usually begins between the ages of 15 and 35 years and causes loss of vertebral movement and a visible hunched appearance (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 2005), it can go on to affect other joints such as knee and hip and this can be seen with SK12093 where there are osteophytic growths to the back of the patellas and within the acetabulum (hip joint).

Infectious disease

Five of the individuals had signs of infectious disease. Three had periostitis, this is a non-specific infection which produces pitting and plaque like deposits on the surface of the cortical bone (Roberts and Manchester 2010). SK12074 had some amounts of periostitis on the central part of the shaft of the right fibula, SK12080 (an infant) had periostitis present on the backs of both femurs and tibias and SK12108 had extensive and widespread periostitis on the lower left ulna, left tibia, and a small amount on the left fibula. This individual also had porosity and bone growth within the sinus cavity, this is sinusitis and was possibly caused by a tooth abscess present in the maxilla. One of the individuals (SK12068) had osteomyelitis in the shaft of the left femur, this infection is categorised by thickened of the bone and simultaneous bone regeneration and loss in the form of pitting and irregularity (Roberts and Manchester 2010). As with periostitis, osteomyelitis is also a non-specific infection, it may be caused by a bacterial infection elsewhere in the body, such as a chest, ear or throat infection, or by an open wound such as an ulcer. Both conditions are very commonly seen within the archaeological record from all periods. The remaining individual who was an adult male (SK12056) had severe pathological changes to the spine. All the thoracic vertebrae had porosity and osteophytes. Thoracic vertebrae eight to eleven were the most affected, with only half of T9 present, the right hand side of the vertebral body has been completely destroyed leaving a wedged shaped left hand side only. This destruction has been caused by the growth of an abscess related to Pott's disease or Tuberculosis of the spine. This would have destabilised the spine and caused a severe bend of the vertebral column.

Anaemia

Three of the skeletons had signs of anaemic conditions. Two individuals, SK12039 a 12-16 year old and SK12055 an 18 month to 3 year old had cribra orbitilia, an iron deficiency identified by pitting within the roof of the orbit. The other individual, SK12086 an adult female had a thickening of the

frontal, parietals and occipital bones of the skull and also a porosity present over some of the frontal bone, this is likely to be porotic hyperostosis, which is a reaction in the bone to iron deficiency. Iron deficiency can be caused by a lack of iron in the diet, blood loss due to injury or chronic disease (Roberts and Manchester 2010).

Auditory Meatus

SK12039 had a bony growth within the right ear known as an exostosis of the external auditory meatus. This has obstructed 90% of the ear canal and would have caused significant hearing loss in this ear. Studies have found that a cause of this is regular exposure to cold water, with significant percentages of modern surfers developing the condition (Chaplin and Stewart 1998), however, unless this adolescent was spending a great deal of their time swimming in rivers and lakes, another cause must be assumed.

Ivory Osteoma

SK12086 had a small smooth circular protuberance of bone on the occipital part of the skull to the right of the nuchal crest, this is 10mm across and is an ivory osteoma; these are believed to be symptomless and cause no pain or further complications. They are common within archaeological and modern populations (Roberts and Manchester 2010).

Conclusion

The skeletons excavated from this cemetery were a mixture of ages and sexes, they are believed to be Christian due to the lack of grave goods and their grave alignments. The discovery of an executed individual is of high interest, especially as he was found in a double grave with another male with healing trauma. The non-traumatic pathological conditions present are normal for a rural community with levels of joint disease and infection being fairly high. The identification of tuberculosis of the spine in one individual and ankylosing spondylitis in another are less common, but not rarities within the archaeological record.

23.4 Cremated bone

Introduction

Seven features from the excavation produced burnt bone, these are two from field 7, two from field 15, one from field 25, one from field 30 and one from field 43. Two are dated by radiocarbon method to the Bronze Age, two by association with pottery to the Romano-British period, a further one by association to a dated cremation burial is of possible Romano-British date and two are undated.

Methodology

The deposits of cremated bone were hand excavated and the soil was sieved through 500 micron, 2mm and 5.6mm sieves and the bone was picked out by hand from the residues. Age calculation was based on bone fusion and suture closure where other techniques were not possible due to fragmentation. No sex calculation could be ascertained as the relevant pelvis and skull elements for the individuals was missing. For analysis of the colour of the remains and therefore temperature of the burning process, Wahl (1983) was used.

Results

The results are presented below and in Table 3.

Early Bronze Age cremation burial 9006

This was from small pit F9005 and has a date in the range from 1880 to 1692 cal BC (SUERC-75824). A total of 143 g of bone was recovered from the 5.6 mm residue and 59 g was from the

2mm residue. Some of the pieces are quite large with a range in size of 1mm to 55.6 mm. The identifiable fragments of bone are cranium, teeth, phalanges and long bones, including upper and lower limb bones. Based on tooth eruption and morphology this was an adult. The sutures present are open.

Middle Bronze Age cremation burial 12038

This was from shallow pit F12037 and has been dated from 1607 to 1427 cal BC (SUERC-72364). A total of 61 g of bone was recovered from the 5.6 mm residue and 94 g was from the 2 mm residue. The pieces range in size from less than 1 mm to 24.5 mm and the vast majority of fragments are quite small. The only identifiable pieces are three very tiny tooth enamel sections and some cranium fragments. Based on the thickness of the cranial vault and the thickness of the cortical bones present the individual is a sub adult.

Roman cremation burial 4064

This was from shallow pit F4063 found in association with sherds from an early 2nd century flagon. The bone recovered was 132 g from the 5.6 mm residue, 19 g from the 2 mm residue and 1 g from the 500 micron residue. The pieces ranged from 1 mm to 46 mm. The only identifiable pieces were two femur shaft sections including the linea aspara and a piece of skull. The size and thickness of the long bone shaft indicates that the remains are from an adult.

Burial context	Type of feature	Total bone weight	Colour of bone present	Age	Sex	Pathology
2022	Sub-circular large pit	250g	Bluey/Milky white with some areas of black	Adult	Unknown	
2127	Sub-circular large pit	1137g	White mottled grey with many grey blue bones and some areas are black	Young Adult?	Unknown	Periostitis on several femur and tibia pieces
4064	Circular large pit	152g	White mottled grey	Adult	Unknown	
4073	Large irregular feature	138g	White mottled grey with rare black pieces	Adult	Unknown	
8082	Circular small pit	90g	Cream white with some mottled blue grey pieces	Adult	Unknown	
9006	Subcircular small pit	202g	Cream white with occasional mottled blue grey pieces	Adult	Unknown	
12038	Circular small pit	155g	Milky white with mottled grey	Sub-adult	Unknown	

Table 3: Catalogue of cremated remains

Roman cremation burial 8082

This was from small pit F8081 and in association with sherds of a second to third century South West black-burnished ware jar. The bone recovered was 65 g from the 5.6 mm residue and 25 g from the 2 mm residue. The bone ranges in size from less than 1 mm to 30.7 mm. Several pieces of long bone were found within the remains, however these are too small for element identification. Three small pieces of neural arch from vertebrae were also found. The majority of the identifiable bone from this context was cranium though including a small section of left parietal with the anterior and midcoronal sutures present, these sutures appear open therefore this may be a young adult.

?Roman cremation burial 4073

The bone recovered from pit F4072 was 118 g from the 5.6 mm residue and 20 g from the 2 mm residue and ranges in size from 1 mm to 41.8 mm. The only identifiable pieces are several long bone fragments from a femur, ulna and fibula and three small cranium fragments.

Undated cremation burial 2022

A total of 250 g of burnt human bone was recovered from context 2022, this is the upper of two fills within sub circular pit F2020, the lower fill did not contain any burnt bone. Only 35% of the feature was sampled and produced 173 g of bone from the 5.6 mm residue and 77 g from the 2 mm residue and ranges in size from 1 mm to 63.7 mm long. The identifiable pieces were cranium, teeth fragments, a small piece of vertebrae, upper and lower limb bone pieces and a single phalanx. This was an adult based on morphology and tooth eruption. The cranial fragments have several sections of unfused sutures present, perhaps indicating a younger adult.

Undated cremation burial 2127

The total amount of bone recovered from pit F2126 was 1137 g, with 882 g coming from the 5.6 mm residue, 252 g from the 2 mm residue and 3 g from the 500 micron residue. The bone ranges in size from less than 1 mm to 52.4 mm with many large pieces of bone present. The identifiable bones are cranium, teeth, long bone, both upper and lower limbs, ribs, vertebrae fragments, metacarpals and phalanges. All pieces of cranium with sutures are open, surviving tooth crowns have very little wear, the fragments of vertebrae present (including the odontoid process) show no signs of joint change, therefore it is possible these are the remains of a young adult. Two sections of femur and one section of tibia had signs of periostitis, which is inflammation caused by infection (see discussion in Saxon graves report, below).

Amount of bone present and demographics

The context with the largest amount of burnt bone was context 2127 with 1137g, the second largest amount was from context 2022, however this was only partially sampled, so more bone was probably present in the fill but not recovered. The remaining features had between 90g and 202g of burnt bone in each. The total weight of the cremated remains of an adult can be up to 2000g or more (McKinley 1993) therefore the bone from most of these features only represents a small proportion of the complete individual for each burial. The remains are mainly from adult individuals with the exception of the bone from context 12038 which was from a sub adult. The remains from context 2127 were possibly from a young adult. Unfortunately, due to lack of surviving pelvis fragments and diagnostic skull pieces it is not possible to ascertain the sex of any of the individuals. The only pathological changes noted on the remains was periostitis on multiple femur and tibia shafts fragments from context 2127. Periostitis is an inflammation commonly found within archaeological collections and manifests itself as plaque like new bone laid down on the surface of the cortical bone, it most frequently affects the tibia, possibly due to its closeness to the skin's surface (Roberts and Manchester 2010).

Features and finds

The cremated remains were placed in pits of varying sizes and shapes and a possible tree throw. Roman pottery was recovered from two of the deposits, these are flagon sherds from context 4064 and a Black Burnished ware jar from context 8082. Jars were the most commonly selected container for burnt human remains during the early Roman period (Philpott 1991, 35). Only the lower part of the jar from context 8082 survived, however the fact that it had been partially burnt may indicate that it was placed on the pyre during the cremation process possibly containing a meal that is cooked simultaneously while the body is burnt (cf. Williams 2004). The flagon with its narrow neck would have been an unusual vessel type to have held remains and are often seen to have held liquids in

the funeral process (Biddulph 2005). No other finds were present in the features and no animal bone was identified.

Levels of burning and pyre technology

The variation in burning between the burials and in each of the burials is normal for cremated bone. The majority of the burnt bone is off white or cream white with occasional blue pieces, contexts 2022, 2127 and 4073 also have occasional black pieces present. The colour of the burnt bone is indicative of the temperature of the pyre and therefore implies the efficiency of the fire. Results from modern crematoriums have shown that the bone must be burnt at a temperature over 800°C before the fragments produced are hard, brittle and pure white (Wahl 2008). Variations in milky whites, greys and blues are seen between 550°C and 800°C and blacks and dark browns are still seen between 300°C to 400°C. Variations in the bone colour of a single individual is common, as McKinley (2008) notes many factors affect the efficiency of the overall cremation and can even mean certain elements will burn to a hotter temperature, these include weather conditions, such as wind and rain, amount of fuel, air flow and thickness of flesh on certain parts of the body, the clothes the person was wearing and even the position of the body.

Presence of charcoal

Charcoal representing pyre debris was present in all but two of the cremation burial deposits. That from Middle Bronze Age burial 12038 was largely derived from ashwood (see Challinor, below). The deposits with the most charcoal tend to be the larger features, with two out of three of the small features devoid of charcoal (contexts 8082 and 9006). One of the features with Roman pottery present (context 4064) had charcoal whereas the other (context 8082) did not. It is clear from the two sterile contexts that the burnt human bone was carefully picked from the pyre debris.

24. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS *by Cressida Whitton with a contribution by Dana Challinor*

24.1 Introduction

Environmental bulk samples were collected from features where a secure context was established and where good potential for the survival of ecofacts was shown. All of the environmental bulk samples were processed and these were derived from a range of different archaeological features and deposits, including eight samples containing cremated bone. The samples were recovered from Areas B (Field 7), D (Field 15), H (Field 25), I (Field 30) and L (Field 43) and from dated and undated features. In addition to environmental sampling, 83 small soil samples were taken during human skeleton excavation in order to recover small human bones, for example, from hands and feet. A detailed assessment of the samples was presented in a previous report (Caine and Rainbird 2017) where it was proposed that two samples should be submitted for specialist analyses; sample 1 from cremation pit F12037 was selected for charcoal analyses in the expectation of better understanding the fuel used for the pyre and sample 9002 was from a feature thought to be possibly Iron Age date as it was in close proximity to the Iron Age hillfort of Ranbury Ring and is from a pit (F9011) adjacent to pit F9005, which contained cremated human bones (which was assayed for a radiocarbon date and returned an Early Bronze Age date). Therefore, although poorly preserved, it was regarded as useful to attempt identification of the small collection of grains in this pit, however, on further examination these were unfortunately found to be too poorly preserved for any further information to be extracted (Wendy Carruthers, pers. comm.).

24.2 Charcoal from cremation burial 12038 *by Dana Challinor*

A single sample from cremation burial 12038, radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age, was examined for charcoal. The sample contained only a small quantity of potentially identifiable material

(c. 30 fragments >2mm in size), not all of which was actually identifiable. Despite the fragmentation, it was apparent that the majority of the charcoal was of *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash), with a trace of *Prunus* sp. (blackthorn/cherry). The latter was probably *P. spinosa* (blackthorn) as there appeared in transverse section to be larger multi-seriate rays, but this was not confirmed in longitudinal section. Many of the ash fragments were <1 growth ring and no maturity evidence could be determined.

Ashwood provides an excellent fuel, with a high calorific heat suitable for the efficient cremation of human bone. It is particularly useful as the wood burns well, even when unseasoned, which would have been advantageous if pre-seasoned stocks of firewood were not available in the event of an unexpected death. It is notable that ash is not the most commonly used fuel for cremation in this period, which is usually oak, although there are variations in species selection (e.g. Campbell 2007; Challinor 2010; Cobain 2016; Thompson 1999). As a tree, ash coppices well, and is known as a rapid coloniser of open ground.

25. DISCUSSION by Paul Rainbird

25.1 Prehistoric

Features of prehistoric date were identified at various locations along the route, although no area of intense activity was identified. Small assemblages of worked flint were recovered from Areas A, B, E, H, I, J, M and N, although largely from residual contexts or overlying deposits. A collection of finely worked and other flint from pit F10003 in Area J is dated by a sherd of pottery to the Early Bronze Age and indicates some undefined activity in the area at this date. In Area C four sherds of pottery of probable Bronze Age date were recovered from a ditch (F3003). In Area B at least three features (ditch terminal F2083/F2098 and pit F2124 cut by undated cremation pit F2126) are of possible Iron Age date and in Area C the only finds from ditch F3007 were 11 sherds of Iron Age pottery. In Area D ditch F4040 and ditch terminal F4049 contained Iron Age pottery. Area E produced 40 sherds of Iron Age pottery from ditches F5025 and ditch terminal F5027. Area O, on the outskirts of Fairford, illustrated some further activity of Iron Age date (ditch F15063/F15024 and pits F15061 and F15065). The ditches largely appear to relate to field boundaries, with little evidence to show that domestic activities were taking place nearby; the exception to this is small ditch terminal F2098 in Area B which contained a dump of oak charcoal possibly derived from a hearth.

Two cremation burial deposits in pits F9005 and F12037 have been dated to the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. Cremation became the dominant funerary rite during the Bronze Age in Britain and although the remains could be treated to burial associated with grave goods, perhaps in a ceramic urn, and marked by a barrow, simple interment in pits was common (Bradley 2007, 161; Parker Pearson 1999, 49). The transformation of an adult body into a handful of burnt remains was not a simple process and required a significant effort to provide a pyre requiring approximately a ton of dry wood (Parker Pearson 1999, 49). The fuelwood for pyres is often found to be oak, however Middle Bronze Age cremation burial 12038 appears to have used mainly ashwood (Challinor, see above). The small amount of bone representing the cremated individuals, 202g from 9006 and 155g from 12038, despite one regarded as being a sub adult, probably indicates that much of the bone was not collected from the pyre and these may have been 'token burials', that is, enough of the remains was buried to satisfy the requirement of the rite; such token burials are typical of the Bronze Age (Burrow 2011, 13-15).

Finds of Bronze Age date were otherwise rare along the cable route. Only three sherds of pottery are tentatively dated to the Bronze Age and none of these were in the vicinities of the Bronze Age

cremation burials. Prehistoric worked flint was also thinly spread along the route with only 46 pieces recovered, with little of this diagnostically Bronze Age in date. However, a tree throw (F10003), produced a small group of finely worked flints, including an end scraper, a very fine but incomplete side-and-end scraper, a Y-shaped tool or hollow scraper and two flakes, one of which had been retouched. This was also the find spot of one of the sherds of pottery, a sherd of grog-tempered pottery of probable Early Bronze Age date. However, these finds shed little light on the local contexts of the Bronze Age cremation burial deposits. A few ring ditches known from cropmarks in the vicinity of the cable may be the sites of ploughed out barrows, although none of these were crossed by the cable. Single burials seemingly without mounds or ring ditches are a feature of the Upper Thames Valley in the 2nd millennium BC (Darvill 2006), although at Lechlade three cremation burials were found in pits outside of a ring-ditch (Jennings 1998, 11). On the basis of the current evidence, from the admittedly narrow cable easement, the Bronze Age cremation burials appear to be in isolated locations. In the second half of the 2nd millennium Darvill (2006, 42) finds that evidence for occupation in the Upper Thames Valley appears to be scattered across wide areas with 'a gradual migration of attention from one area to the next as the successive generations rolled by' and the people of our cremation burials may have derived from settlements that were quite fluid and not well established in the landscape.

25.2 Romano-British

There was surprisingly little Roman material recovered at the western end of the cable route closest to the Roman town of Cirencester and, indeed, finds of Roman date were generally sparse, with 150 of the 204 pottery sherds of this date collected along the route belonging to just two vessels. Of particular note is the funerary activity of this date.

Two adjacent cremation burial deposits, one (4064) certainly Roman and containing sherds of a Roman flagon of early 2nd century AD date and the other (4073), dated only by proximity to 4064, were uncovered close to a springhead approximately 350m to the east of Ermin Street Roman road (currently followed by the A419) and a similar distance north of Ermin Farm in an area where no archaeology had previously been recorded. On the current available evidence the context for these cremation burials is impossible to develop. Cremation burials are often found in proximity to roads, especially as the routes approach towns or junctions for access routes to settlements or villas, and Ermin Street was no exception (see discussion in Mudd *et al.* 1999, 112), but these are too distant from Ermin Street to be regarded as 'roadside' and also cannot be considered as being on the approach to Cirencester (*Corinium*) at a distance of 3.4km to the northwest. The burials most probably relate to a nearby farmstead with no other evidence currently available.

The context for the third Romano-British cremation burial (8082) is better established as this burial in association with a second to third century South West black-burnished ware jar and was located only 10m east of the Harnhill inhumation cemetery and probably represents the earlier use of this part of the landscape for the disposal of the dead. This location is only approximately 150m to the south of the villa and possible temple complex at Harnhill and almost certainly related to it.

The Harnhill cemetery and villa are located some 1km to the east of Harnhill Manor and within the parish of Driffield, the Ampney Brook, which flows south to the Thames, forms the eastern boundary of the parish adjacent to the site (OS Nat. Grid SP 080 005). The Harnhill villa complex is not well understood. It has been subject to only minor archaeological interventions and much has been made of aerial photography for interpretation of the more extensive villa grounds (National Heritage List for England no. 1021448; Gloucestershire CC HER no. 2024; Frere 1986; Phillips 1985). The main villa building is situated on a gentle south facing slope overlooking the valley of the Ampney Brook and appears to be orientated roughly east to west and measures approximately 55m long by 20m

wide. It sits within a rectilinear enclosure of approximately 0.4ha with an east facing entrance. Partial excavation in 1982 revealed the remains of two rooms, one with the lower pilae of a hypocaust and the other with a concrete floor and painted wall plaster. To the east and south of the main villa building are at least two outbuildings. The villa is 5.7km east of Cirencester, one of the largest towns in Roman Britain, and its agricultural products were presumably taken to market there.

Fifty metres south of the main villa site is a double-ditched rectilinear enclosure identified as a cropmark from aerial photography. There is a possible entrance to the north. Surface finds of tiles indicate that it had a tiled roof and this combined with its shape and position, with the elevations roughly facing compass points, has led to the suggestion that it may represent the site of a Romano-Celtic temple. The site comprised two concentric ditches forming two enclosures measuring 30m x 35m and 42m x 45m; a little smaller than a similar double-ditched rectilinear enclosure interpreted as a Roman temple at Hailey Wood Camp at Sapperton south-west of Cirencester where lead curse tablets have been recovered (Moore 2001), but much larger than other Romano-Celtic temples, although many of these in Gloucestershire have been found to be associated with villas (Adams 2009). The geophysical survey conducted on the line of the proposed cable route examined the areas to the west, south and east of the temple, outside of the boundary of the scheduled monument; along with possible pits and an area of ground disturbance several linear features were identified, although not producing a clear pattern, one of these corresponded with ditch F8041, adjacent to the Roman burials, which was seen to continue north for a distance of 40m before turning at an acute angle to the south-east where it petered out after 70m.

The Roman period in the Upper Thames Valley is relatively well known due to large scale excavations ahead of commercial gravel extraction (see review in Smith *et al.* 2016). The earlier Roman period sees little change in the settlement pattern found in the late Iron Age, however in the 2nd century there appears to have been reorganisation of the landscape with agricultural estates and the occasional villa all associated with management of the landscape in the form of field boundaries and trackways. The dated elements of the burials and cremation burial indicate that these were in use at the height of villa building in the area, and is presumably the location of burials for the residents' of the villa, rather than estate workers, given the richness of the grave goods, and this may also have been an auspicious location given the proximity of the possible temple found 50m to the north. Clusters of burials adjacent to field boundaries is typical of burials associated with small rural settlements or villas (Esmonde Cleary 2000). Boundary related burials of this period have also been found at Thornhill Farm (Stansbie *et al.* 2008) and Claydon Pike, Oxfordshire (Miles *et al.* 2006).

25.3 Saxon

Only four sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered along the line of the route, at the eastern end, in Area O, and a mid/late Saxon copper alloy pin was recovered in a residual context at the opposite end of the route in Area A. This find in Area A is of interest as Areas A and B are located adjacent to the north of the village of Siddington and revealed extensive activity of medieval date, with 830 sherds of medieval pottery ranging in date from the 11th to 15th centuries recovered from these areas. Siddington has previously been considered a shrunken medieval village and current Siddington was previously named Lower Siddington with the location of the putative 'Upper' Siddington not currently known (Gloucestershire HER no. 2117).

The archaeological evidence from Areas A and B does not indicate that this area to the north of the current village was ever part of the settlement core, but rather reflects an intensively used area on the periphery of the village. Some evidence will have been lost to gravel extraction and the construction of the late 19th century Midland and South Western Junction Railway, but the features identified of medieval date appear to relate to agricultural activities, largely ditches for field

boundaries or drainage, but also two trackways. Two walls in Area B (2037 and 2143) were not obviously part of structures and wall 2143 may be a boundary wall.

Elsewhere on the cable route finds of medieval activity were generally sparse with only one pit of note (F6043) in Area F, containing 52 sherds of pottery dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries. The location of this probable rubbish pit, between the extant medieval settlements of Harnhill and Driffield, provides a context for the activity in this area at this date. Along the cable route as a whole there was frequent low level evidence for agricultural activity, primarily ridge and furrow field systems. These were recorded in plan, with some examples excavated. Many of these areas were already known from aerial photographs, and/or recorded on the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Of particular note is the uncovering of a small middle Saxon cemetery at Meysey Hampton.

The remains of 18 individuals were recovered from 16 graves at Meysey Hampton. Seven adults were male, two, or more probably three, female and the remaining eight were infant or juveniles. They were placed in earth cut graves with no grave goods and no indication that coffins had been used. The cemetery is located approximately 400m to the northeast of the 13th century parish church of St Mary the Virgin at Meysey Hampton, which is itself positioned on the northwest edge of the historic core of the village. The cemetery is therefore too distant to be related to the church and there appears to have been no suspicion that a cemetery was located here with its establishment in the middle Saxon period long forgotten. As the burials are generally carefully placed in a supine position (on their backs) with heads to the west and the full demographic population range, from new born to elderly adult (40-50 years old), is present, the Meysey Hampton cemetery falls within the category of a 'field cemetery', which is a class of middle and late Saxon burial site that is isolated from contemporary settlement, unbounded and churchless (Reynolds 2009, 228).

There is no doubt that the cemetery is Christian with the lower limbs indicating that the bodies were probably buried in shrouds. Christian burial in shrouds became common from the 8th century (Reynolds 2009, 37), which matches well with the three radiocarbon dates from separate skeletons which over-lapped in the date range of 690-769 cal AD. There is no inter-cutting of graves indicating that each was marked on the surface, although no evidence was found to show how this was achieved and given that field cemeteries of this type were probably the resting place for lower-status individuals the grave furniture was unlikely to be elaborate. An empty space central to the graves may indicate that a small barrow or other feature was present.

Early medieval cemeteries may be positioned in relation to significant boundaries (Heighway 1996, 33-4). The Meysey Hampton cemetery is located central to the current parish so it would appear that the parish boundary played no role in its siting. Meysey Hampton is located on the north side of the Upper Thames Valley and during the 8th century the area along this part of the Thames marked the often contested border zone between the kingdoms of the West Saxons to the south and Mercia to the north (Sims-Williams 1990, 384-5; Reynolds 2006). Heighway (1987) observed that early Saxon burials appear to mark this boundary zone and it must be a possibility that the significance of the boundary continued to be marked in the middle Saxon period. However, rather than its position in relation to territorial borders, it may be more significant that the cemetery is located adjacent to a crossroads. The main route is the current A417, which was an important west to east routeway from Cirencester to London; it crossed the River Coln at Fairford, 3km to the east. The south arm from the crossroads links the main road to Meysey Hampton village and is presumably an old route, although a few hundred metres to the west a right of way gives more direct access from the road to the parish church, which is regarded as at least 13th century in origin. The northern arm of the

crossroads heads directly north where after 2.3km it meets the Welsh Way a traditional route connecting with the Welsh border and which after a further 2.3km meets Roman Akeman Street. There is a sense that these are long-established routeways, although in the immediate environs this has not been established by excavation or historic mapping. Crossroads may become important locales in the landscape, especially ones that are on long distance roads, avoiding small settlements such as Meysey Hampton. Crossroads may accrue superstitious associations in local beliefs and customs and in the medieval period they were places where slaves may be freed (Pelteret 1995, 134-6; Reynolds 2009, 216).

The Meysey Hampton cemetery had one grave which is definitely considered to contain a 'deviant burial'. Deviant burials are those that can simply be defined as of 'peculiar character' (Reynolds 2009, 35) and in this regard the double burial containing two young adult males buried side-by-side with one (SK12068) having been decapitated stands out. Coles (see above) notes that decapitation in double burials appears to be rare, with the head in the correct anatomical position also rare, although in the case of SK12068 the decapitation may not have completely severed the head from the torso. In general, however, the presence of decapitated individuals in early medieval burials is not unusual and in particular when present in normal cemeteries (i.e., not execution cemeteries) are more likely to be adult males rather than females or juveniles, but were often buried prone and without coffin and grave goods if the other graves in the cemetery were furnished with such items (see Tucker 2015, 114, 119). The Meysey Hampton double burial does not appear to have required different treatment to the other burials within the cemetery as they too were not provided with coffins or grave goods, and in addition, the grave is not separated from the others and appears to maintain the spatial pattern of the cemetery. The cause of death of the other adult male sharing the grave could not be ascertained although he had a small healed cut wound on the right collar bone indicating some possible evidence of previous violent activity. It is probable that both men suffered a violent ending, but they were accorded a Christian burial. A context for this violence could be activities related to the often disputed border zone in which the cemetery lies, but the radiocarbon date on SK12068 provides a wide date range largely falling within the late 7th and first three quarters of the 8th century, which does not provide enough precision to speculate on how the violence may relate to recorded events.

25.4 Post-medieval

The area to the north of Siddington continued to be used in the post-medieval period, but, as in the medieval period, this was on the periphery of contemporary settlement. Along the remainder of the cable route post-medieval features relate to agricultural activities, largely ditches for field boundaries or drainage, and gravel extraction. A single structure (F2107) was only partially revealed in Area B. A rough cobble floor (2108) indicated that it was used for animal housing possibly as a field barn with an open front to the east. A concrete drain indicates that it must have been demolished in modern times, although Ordnance Survey mapping dating from the 1870s onwards does not show a building in this location. A curious deposit (2109) forming the bedding for the cobble floor contained a very mixed assemblage of finds including pottery of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date and may indicate that a structure of earlier date was disturbed by the construction of the field barn, although none of the structural remains could be shown to belong to an earlier domestic building.

26. CONCLUSIONS

- 26.1** Stripping of the easement for the cable trench revealed archaeological features in three main areas: a small Romano-British cemetery, probably related to a known villa site at Harnhill, Driffild; a Saxon cemetery at Meysey Hampton; and medieval and post-medieval activity in the environs of Siddington

village. In addition, there was dispersed evidence for prehistoric, mostly Bronze age and Iron Age, and Romano-British use of the landscape, largely in the form of ditches and pits, although there was little to indicate that the route crossed settlement sites of these dates.

- 26.2** The most significant results all related to funerary archaeology with two Bronze Age cremation burials in pits, at least two, possibly three, Roman period cremation burials, two associated with pots, a small cluster of late Roman graves, one with rich grave goods, and probably associated with the Harnhill villa and a small middle Saxon cemetery at Meysey Hampton.

27. ARCHIVE AND OASIS ENTRY

- 27.1** Agreement has been reached with the Corinium Museum, Colchester concerning deposition and long-term storage of the project archive. In the meantime, the archive will be stored at AC archaeology's Devon office at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter EX5 4LQ under the unique project code **ACD1395**. Relevant parts of the digital archive (plans, site records, photographs etc.) will be uploaded and stored digitally on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) portal. An online OASIS entry has been completed using the unique number **293249**, which includes a digital version of this report.

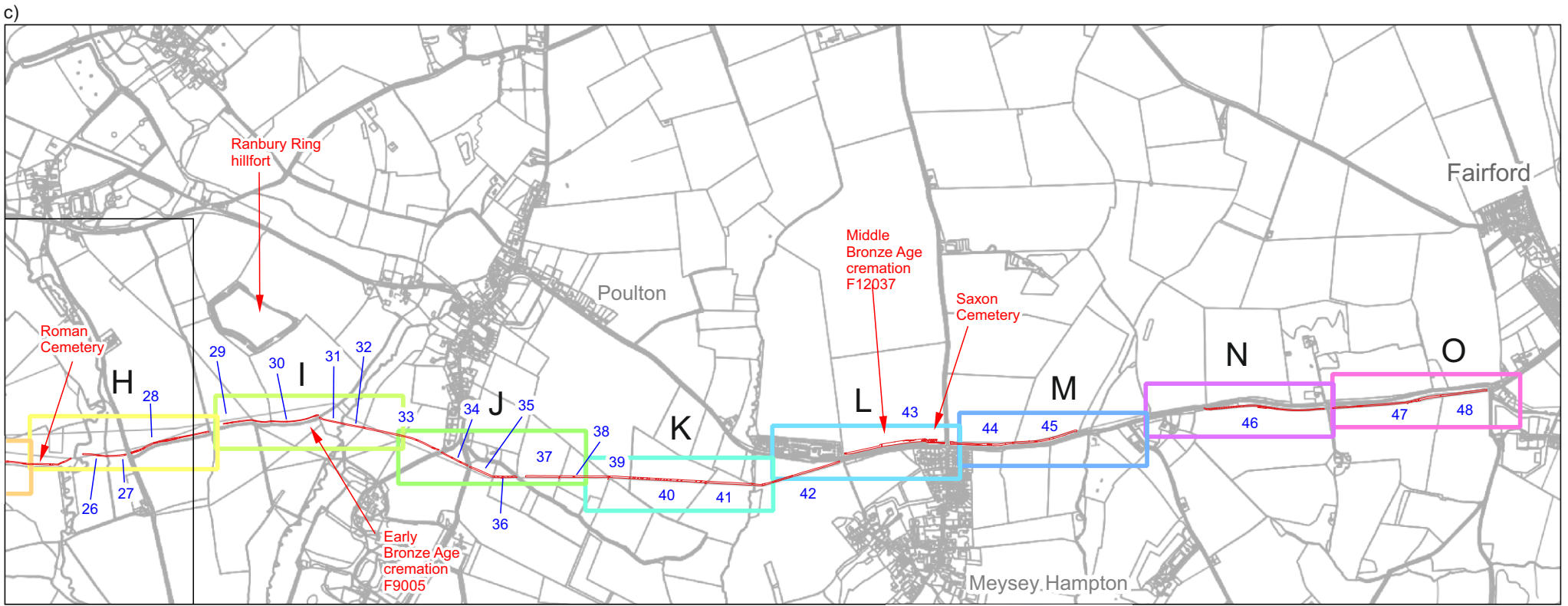
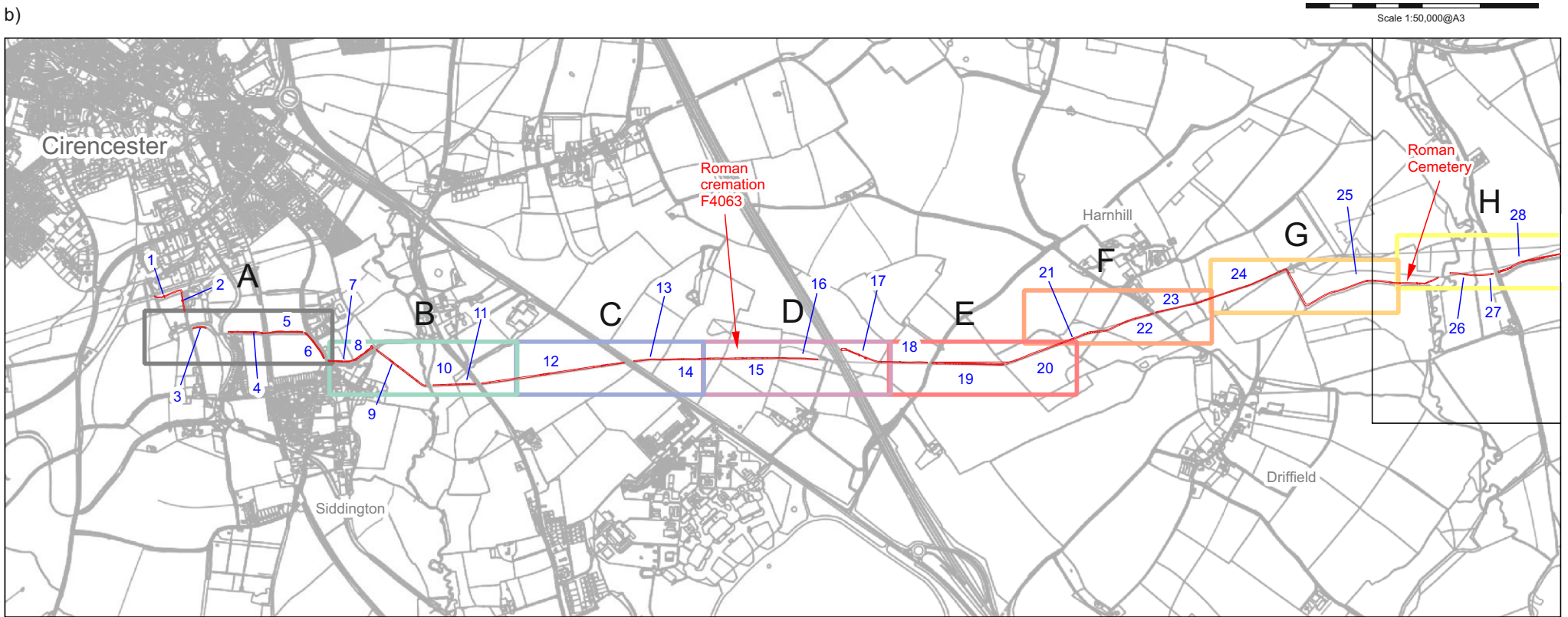
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Legend

- Cable route 1-48 Field numbers
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| AREA A
Figs. 2, 3 & 4 | AREA D
Figs. 15-18 | AREA G
Figs. 19, 22 | AREA J
Figs. 23 & 27 | AREA M
Figs. 28 & 34 |
| AREA B
Figs. 5-14 | AREA E
Figs. 19-21 | AREA H
Figs. 19, 23-26 | AREA K
Figs. 23 & 27 | AREA N
Figs. 33 & 34 |
| AREA C
Figs. 6 & 16 | AREA F
Figs. 19, 21-22 | AREA I
Figs. 23 & 27 | AREA L
Figs. 28-32 | AREA O
Figs. 33-35 |

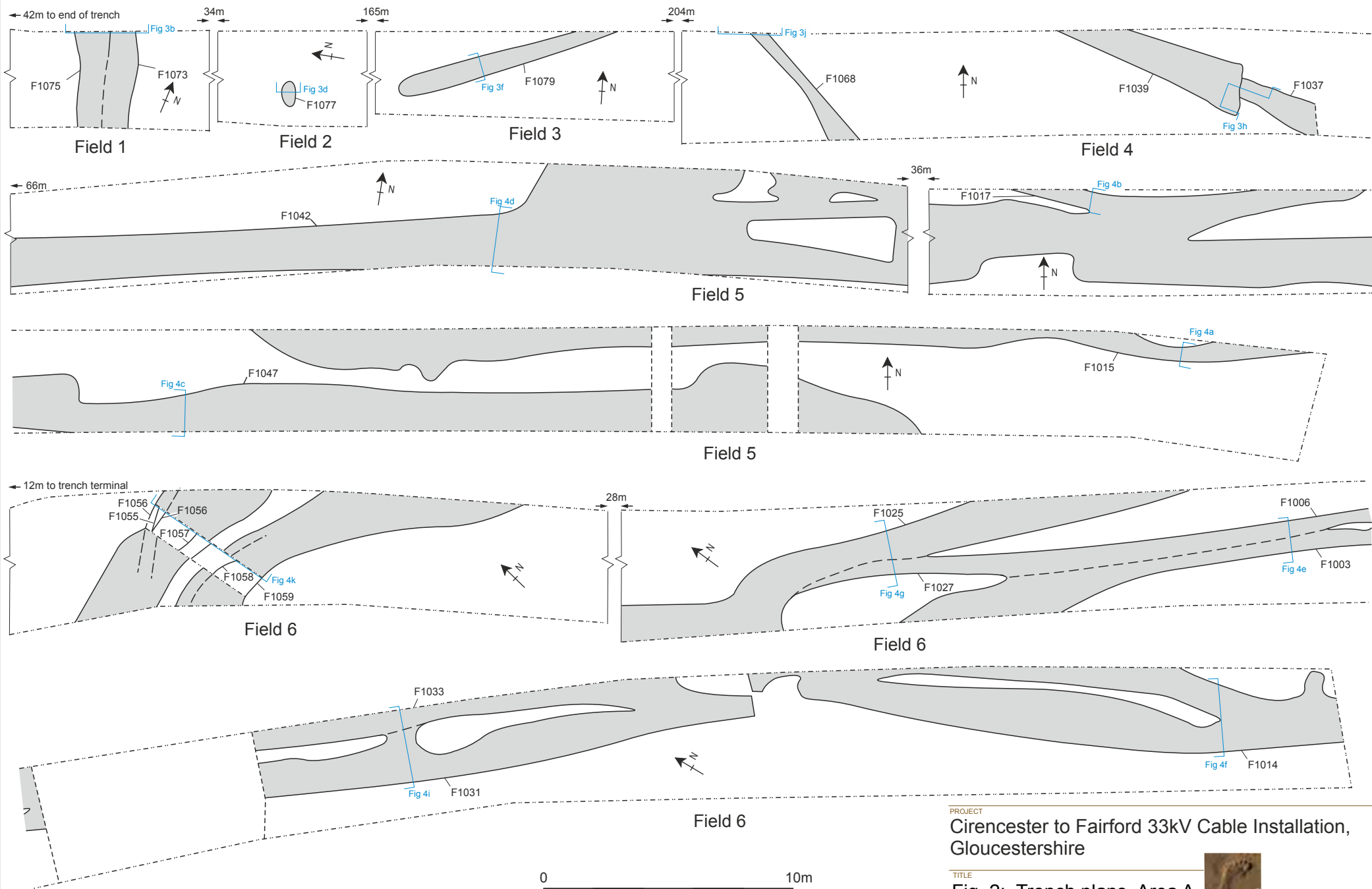


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Cirencester to Fairford 33kV
Cable Installation, Gloucestershire

AC archaeology

Fig. 1: Location of cable route and Areas A-O

Area A



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Gloucestershire

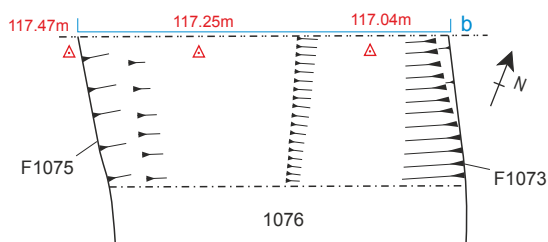
TITLE
Fig. 2: Trench plans, Area A



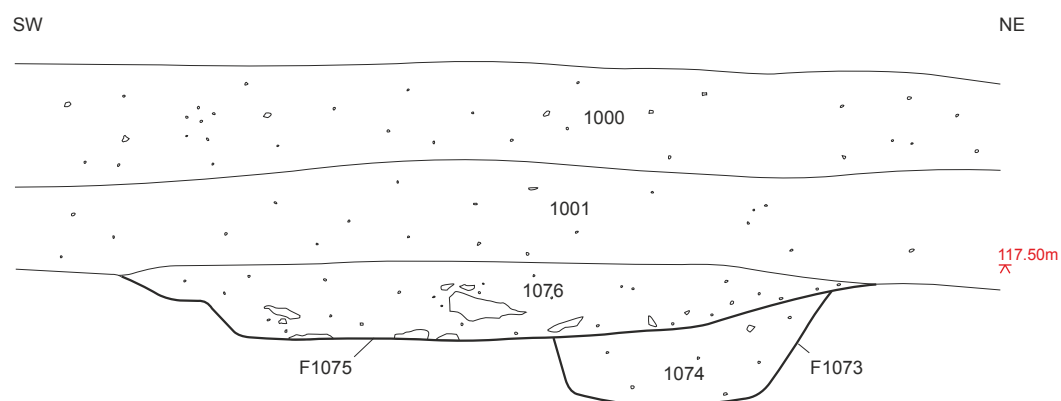
Area A

Field 1

a) Plan of F1075 & F1073

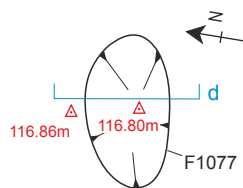


b) Section of F1075 & F1073



Field 2

c) Plan of F1077

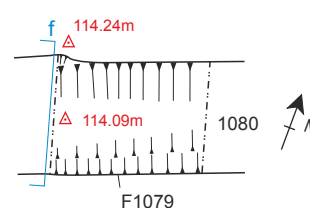


d) Profile of F1077

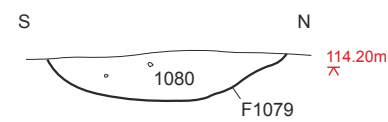


Field 3

e) Plan of F1079



f) Section of F1079



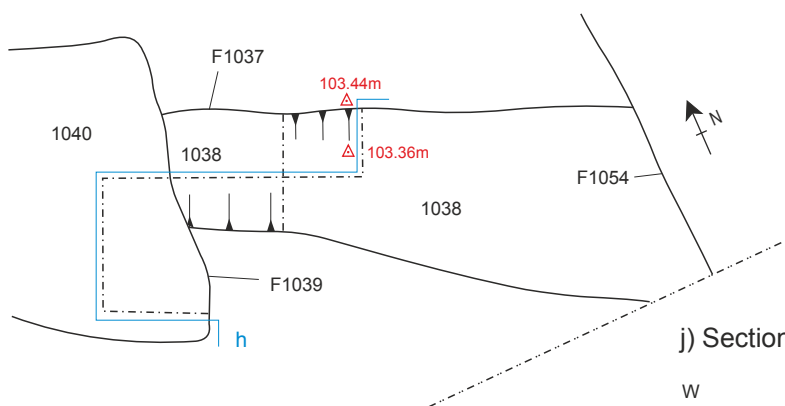
•••	charcoal
○	stake hole ?
p	pottery
b	bone
c	coke
fe	ferrous

0 Plans 2m

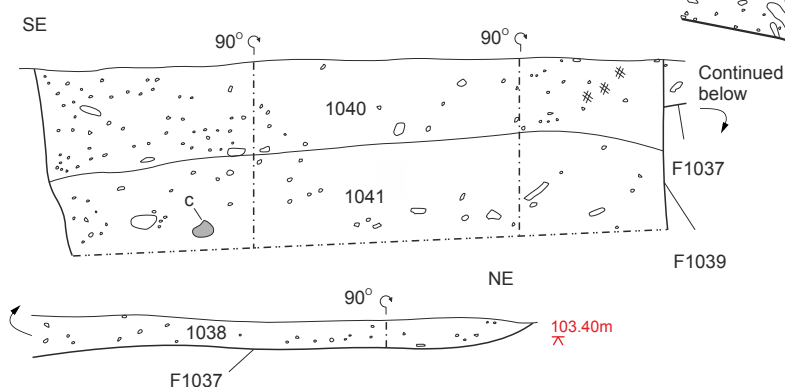
0 Sections 1m

Field 4

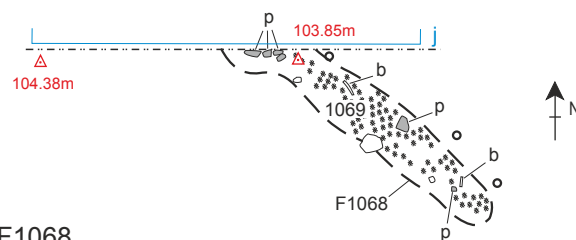
g) Plan of F1037 and F1039



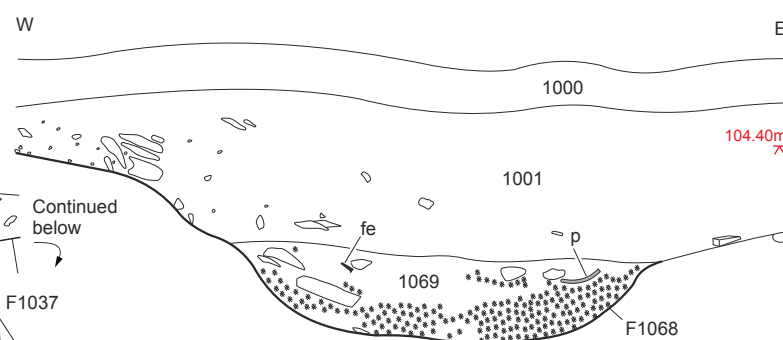
h) Section of F1037 and F1039



i) Plan of F1068



j) Section of F1068



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Fig. 3: Area A, plans and sections

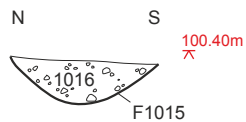


archaeology

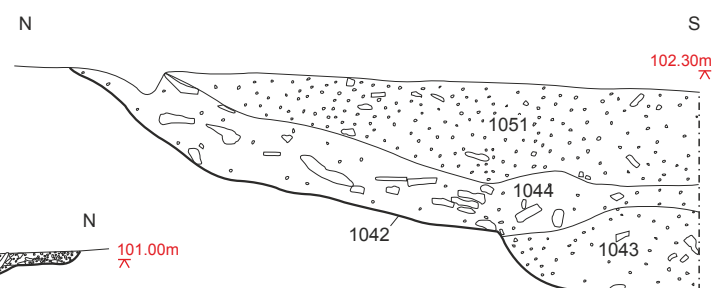
Area A

Field 5

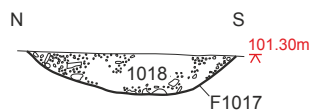
a) Section of F1015



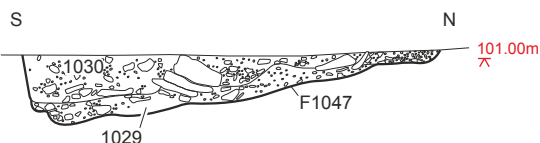
d) Section of F1042



b) Section of F1017

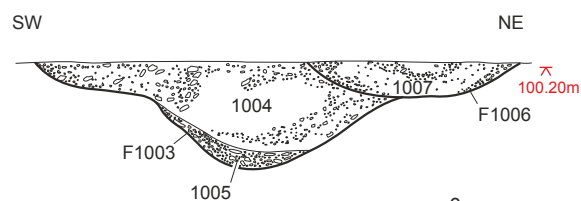


c) Section of F1047

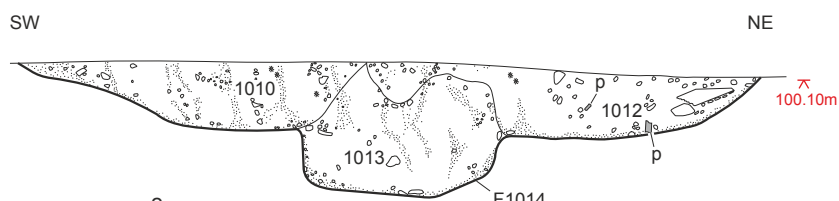


Field 6

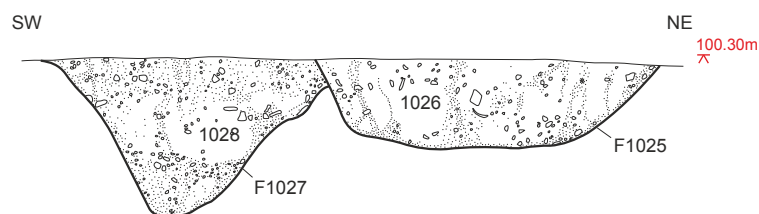
e) Section of F1003 & F1006



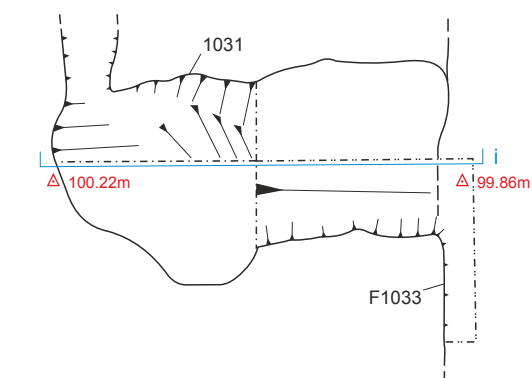
f) Section of F1014



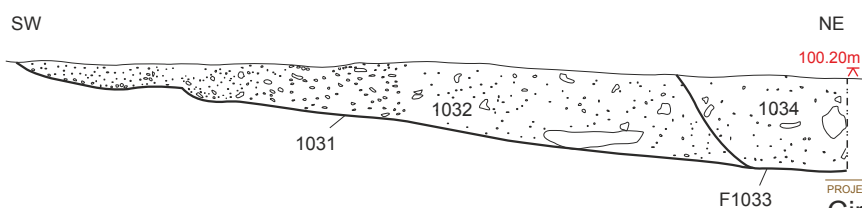
g) Section of F1025 & F1027



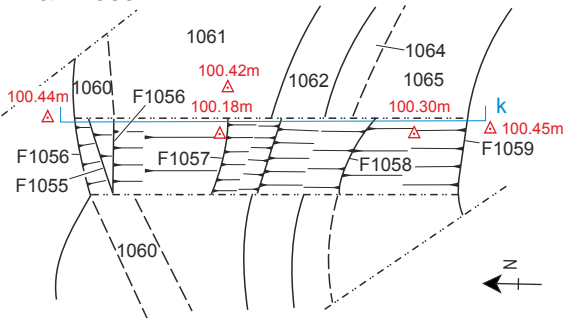
h) Plan of 1031 & F1033



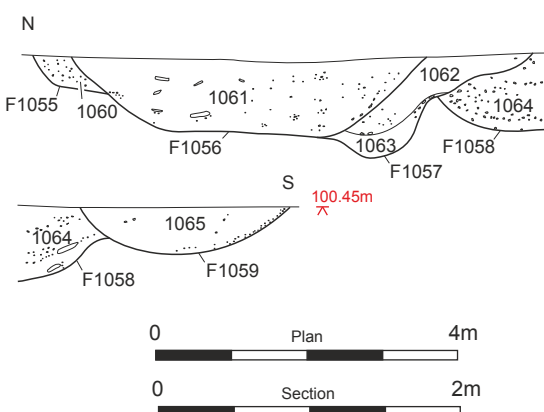
i) Section of 1031 & F1033



j) Plan of F1055, F1056, F1057, F1058 & F1059



k) Section of F1055, F1056, F1057, F1058 & F1059



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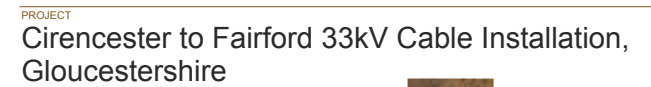
Cirencester to Fairford 33kV Cable Installation,
Gloucestershire

TITLE
Fig. 4: Area A, plans and
sections



archaeology

← 19m to trench terminal

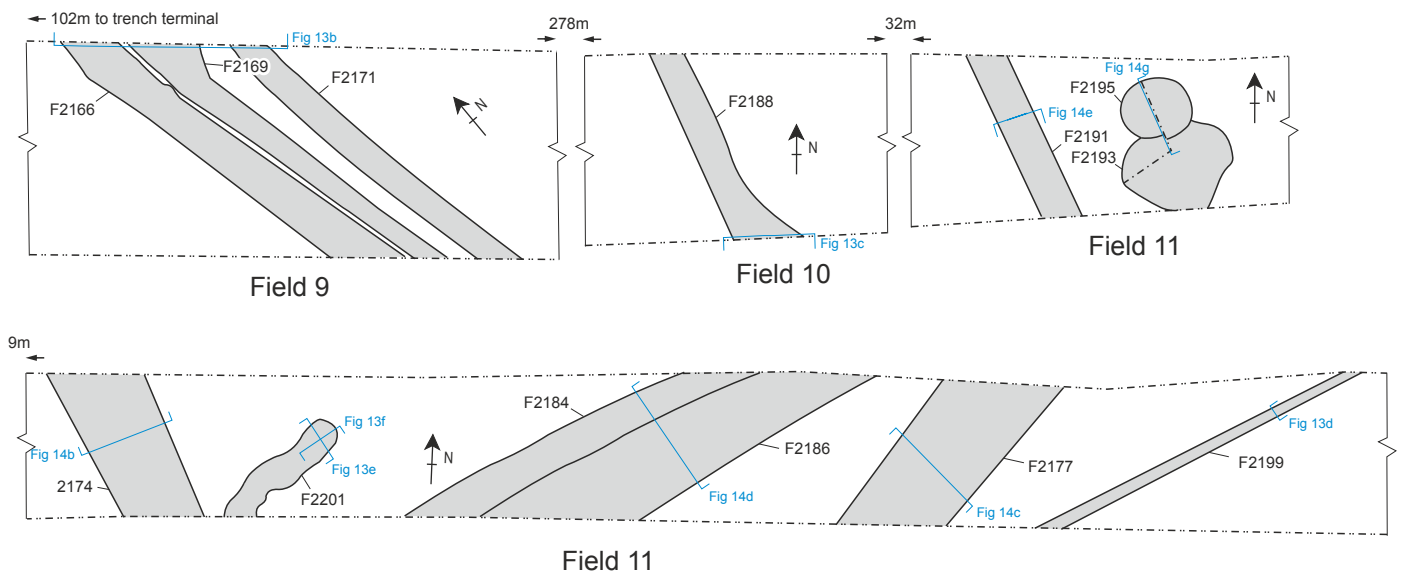


TITLE

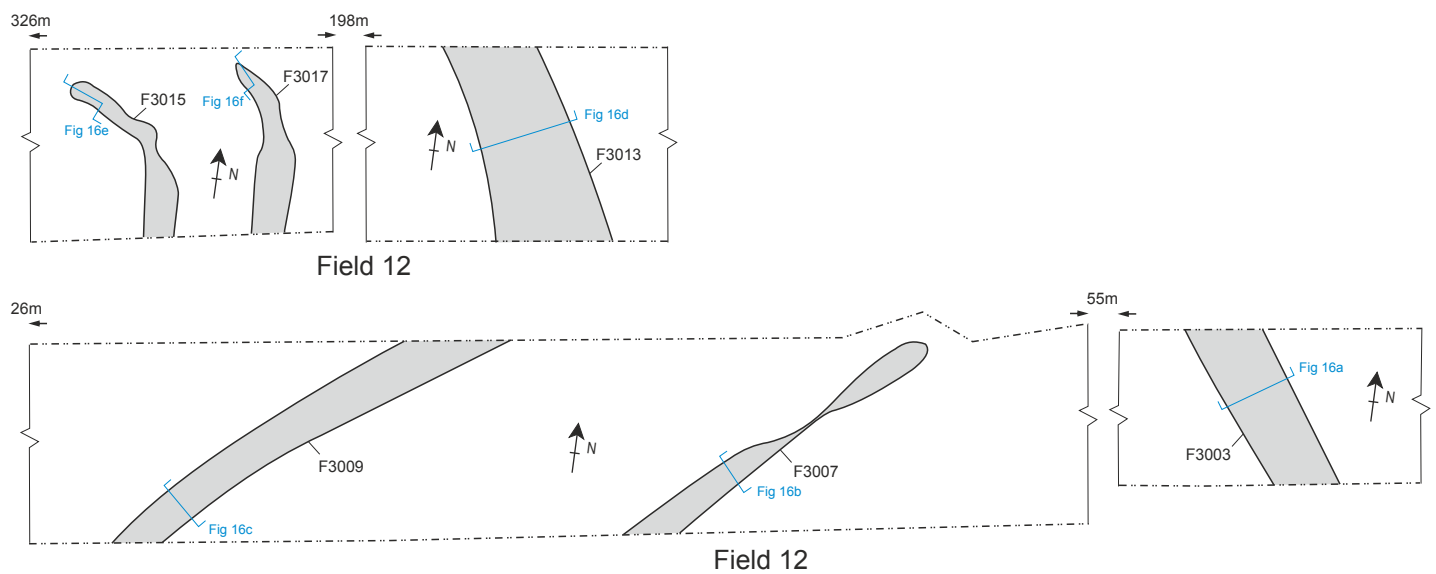
Fig. 5: Trench plans, Area B



Area B



Area C



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Cirencester to Fairford 33kV Cable Installation,
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Fig. 6: Trench plans,
Areas B and C

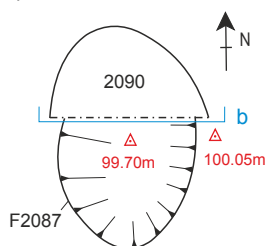


AC archaeology

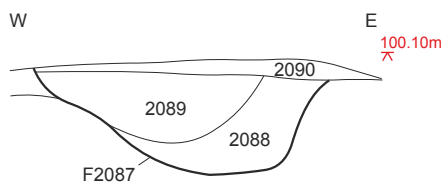
Area B

Field 7

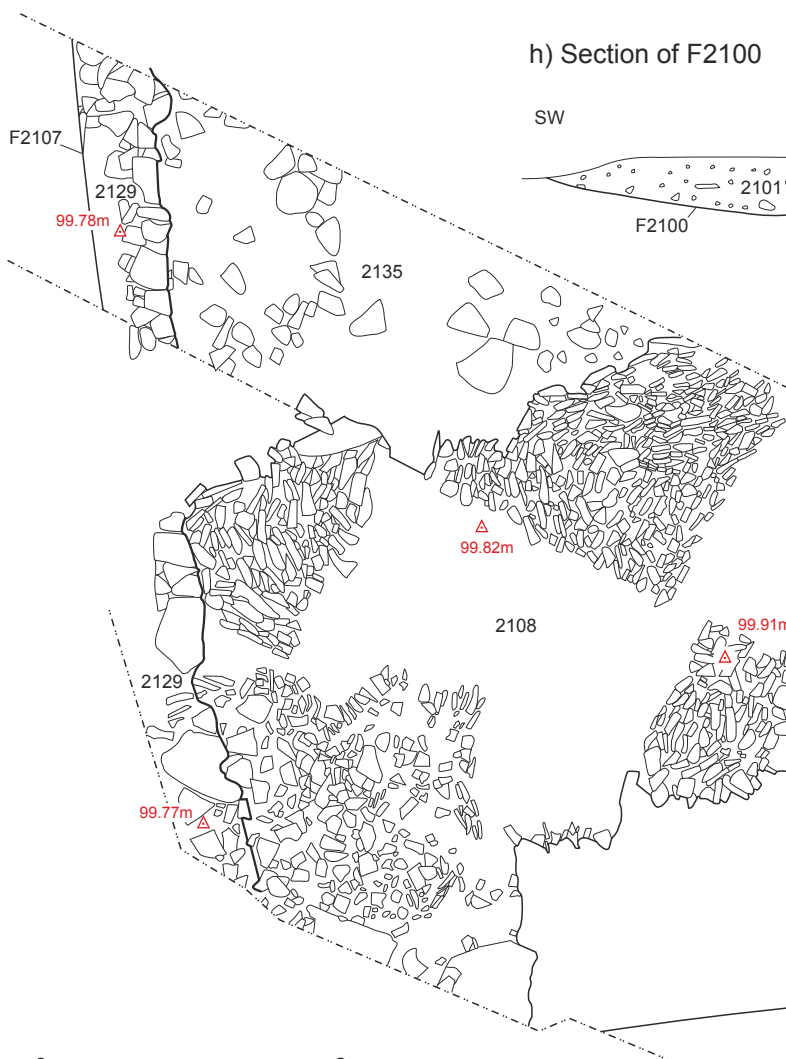
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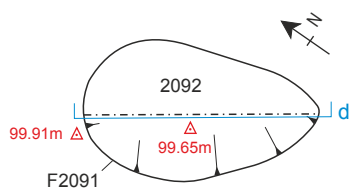
b) Section of F2087



j) Plan of F2104 & F2107



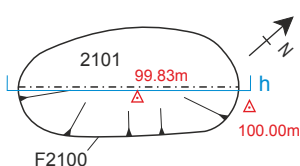
c) Plan of F2091



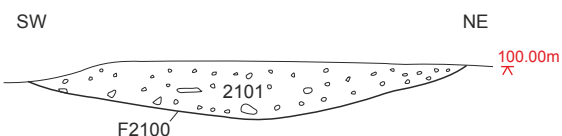
d) Section of F2091



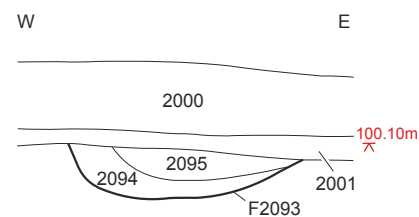
g) Plan of F2100



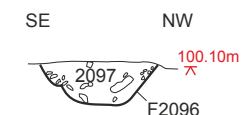
h) Section of F2100



e) Section of F2093



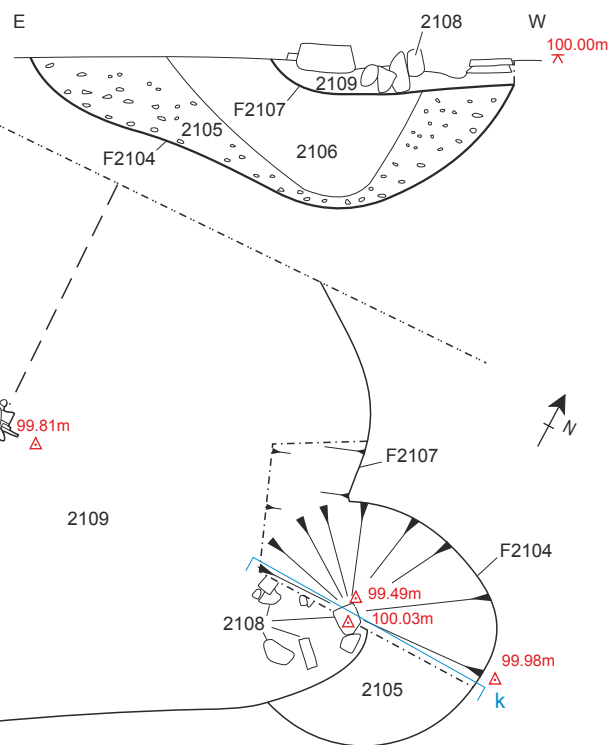
f) Section of F2096



i) Section of F2102



k) Section of F2104 & F2107



0 Plans 2m

0 Sections 1m

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Gloucestershire

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Fig. 7: Area B, plans and
sections

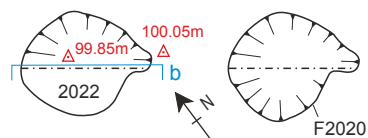


archaeology

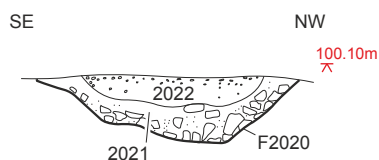
Area B

Field 7

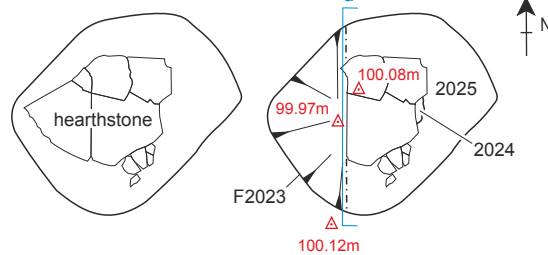
a) Plans of F2020



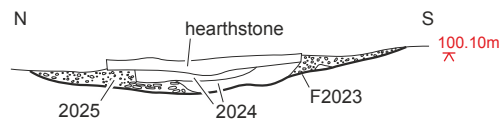
b) Section of F2020



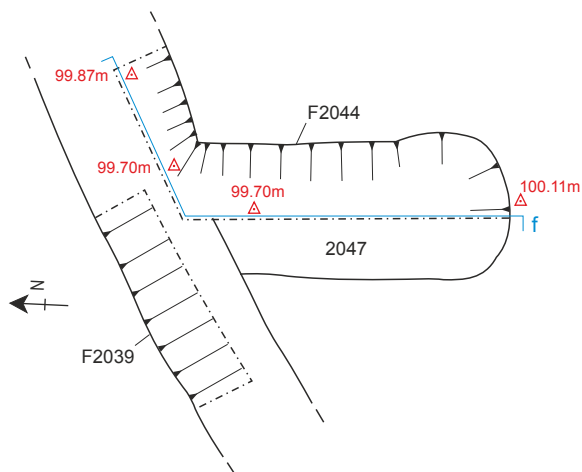
c) Plans of F2023



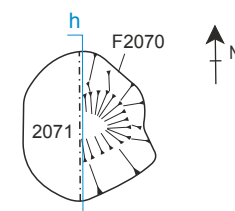
d) Section of F2023



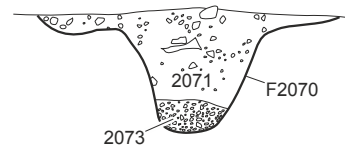
e) Plan of F2039 & F2044



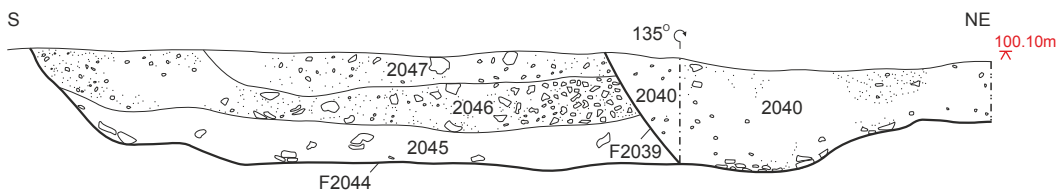
g) Plan of F2070



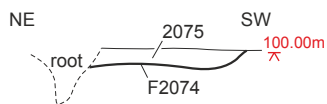
h) Section of F2070



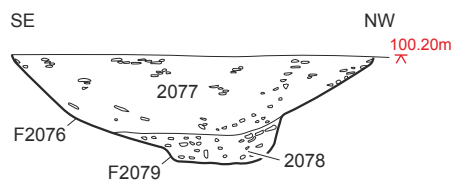
f) Section of F2039 & F2044



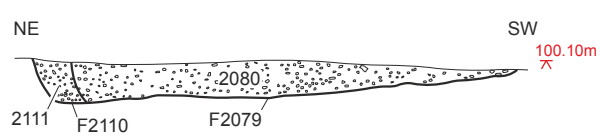
i) Section of F2074



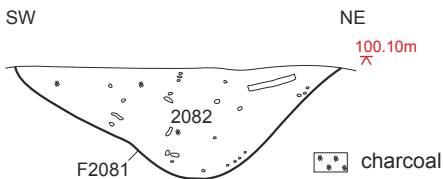
j) Section of F2076



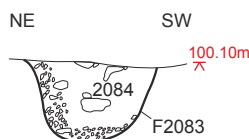
k) Section of F2079



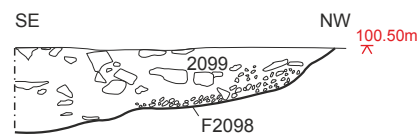
l) Section of F2081



m) Section of F2083



n) Section of F2098



0 Plans 2m

0 Sections 1m

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Fig. 8: Area B, plans and sections

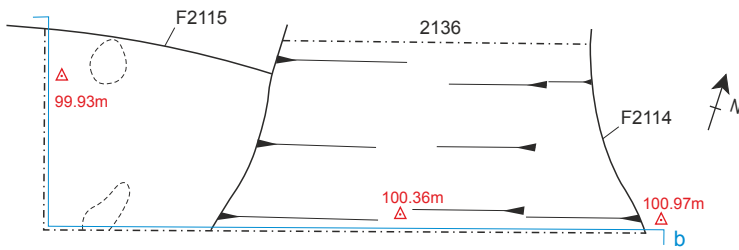


archaeology

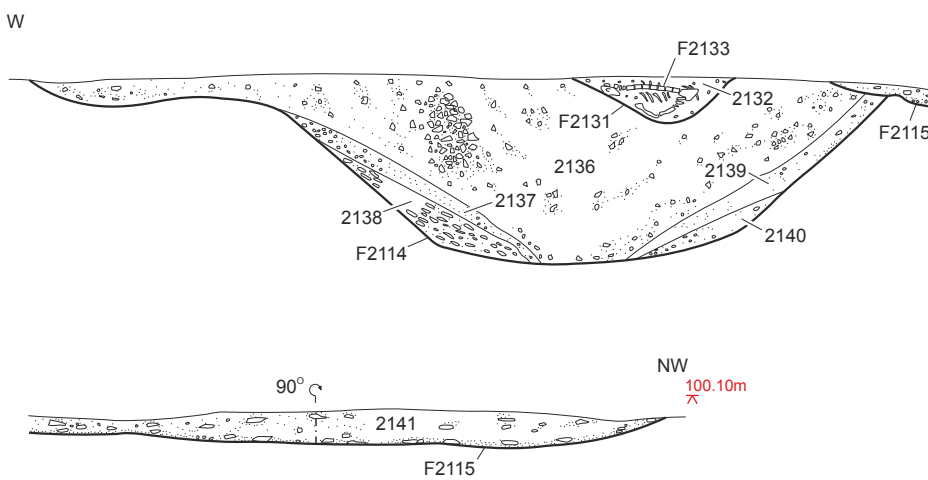
Area B

Field 7

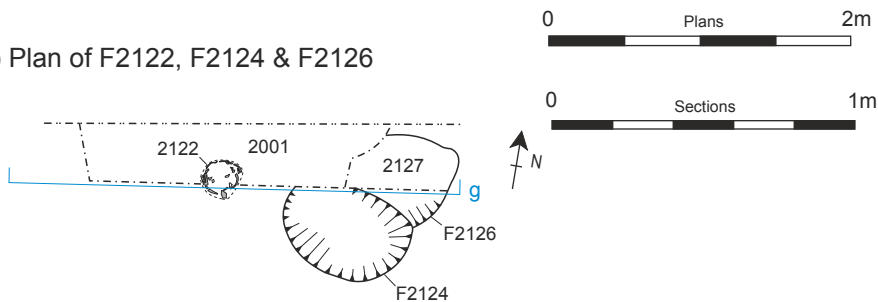
a) Plan of F2114 & F2115



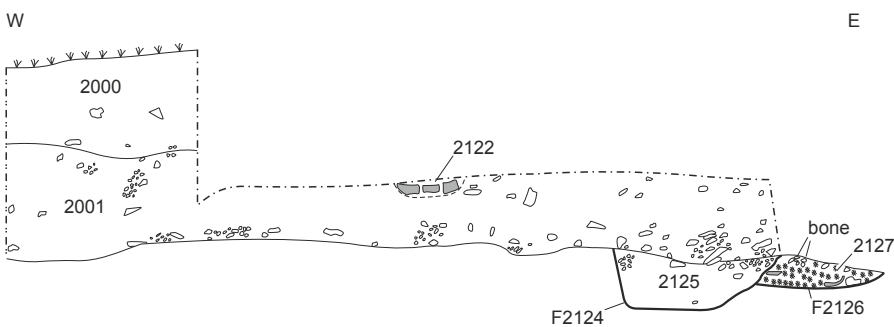
b) Section of F2114, F2115 & F2131



f) Plan of F2122, F2124 & F2126

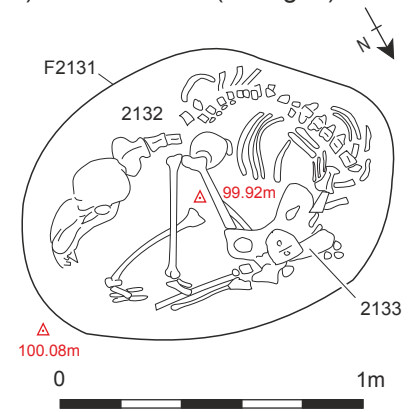


g) Section of F2122, F2124 & F2126

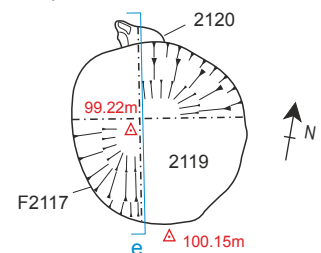


charcoal
pottery

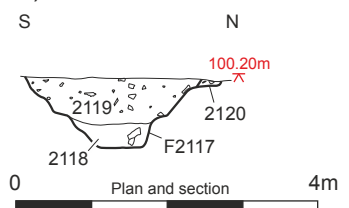
c) Plan of F2131 (enlarged)



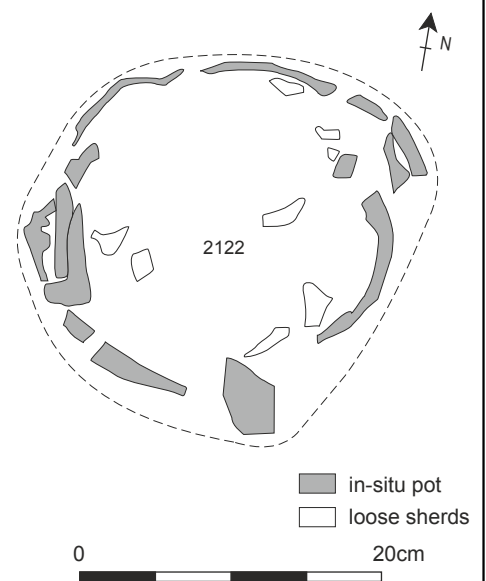
d) Plan of F2117 & F2120



e) Section of F2117 & F2120



h) Plan of F2122 (enlarged)



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Fig. 9: Area B, plans and
sections

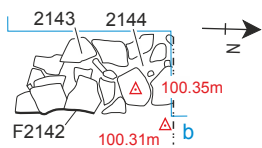


archaeology

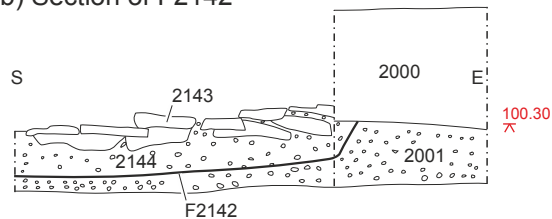
Area B

Field 7

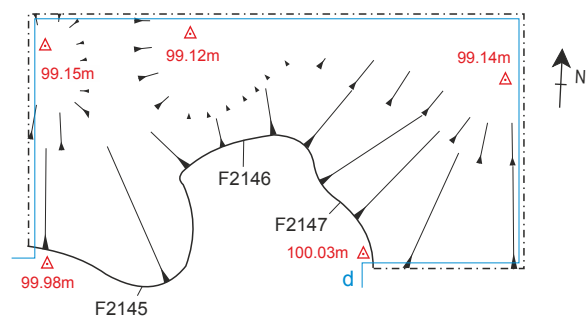
a) Plan of F2142



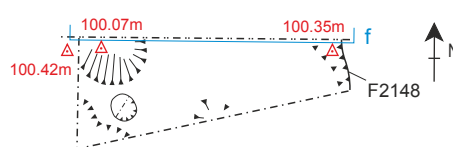
b) Section of F2142



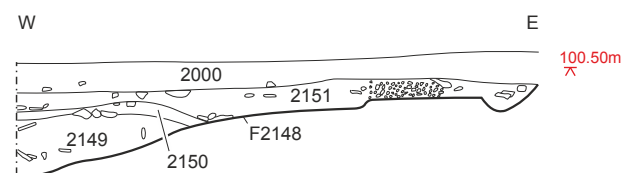
c) Plan of F2145, F2146, F2147 & F2160



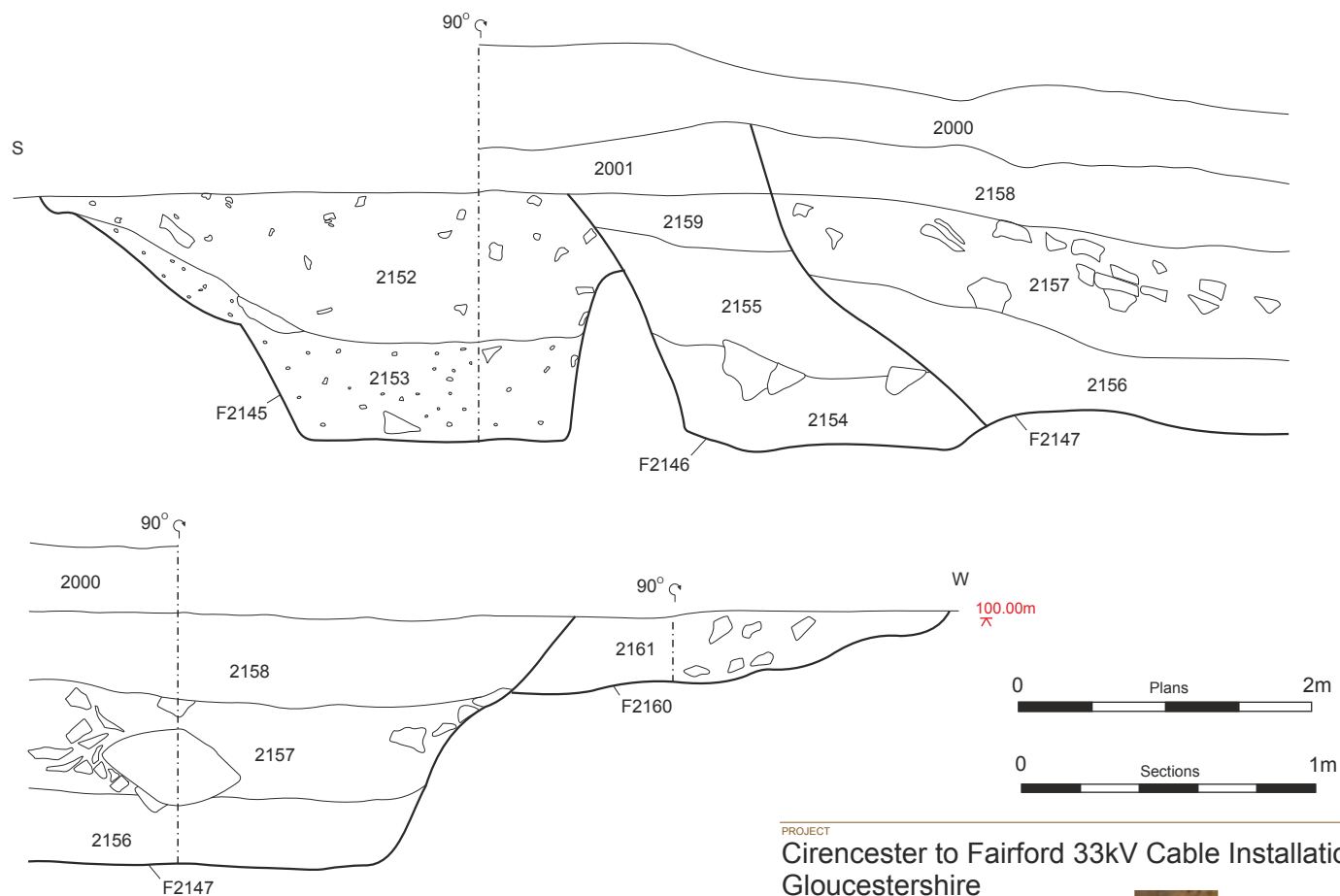
e) Plan of F2148



f) Section of F2148



d) Section of F2145, F2146, F2147 & F2160



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TITLE
Fig. 10: Area B, plans and
sections

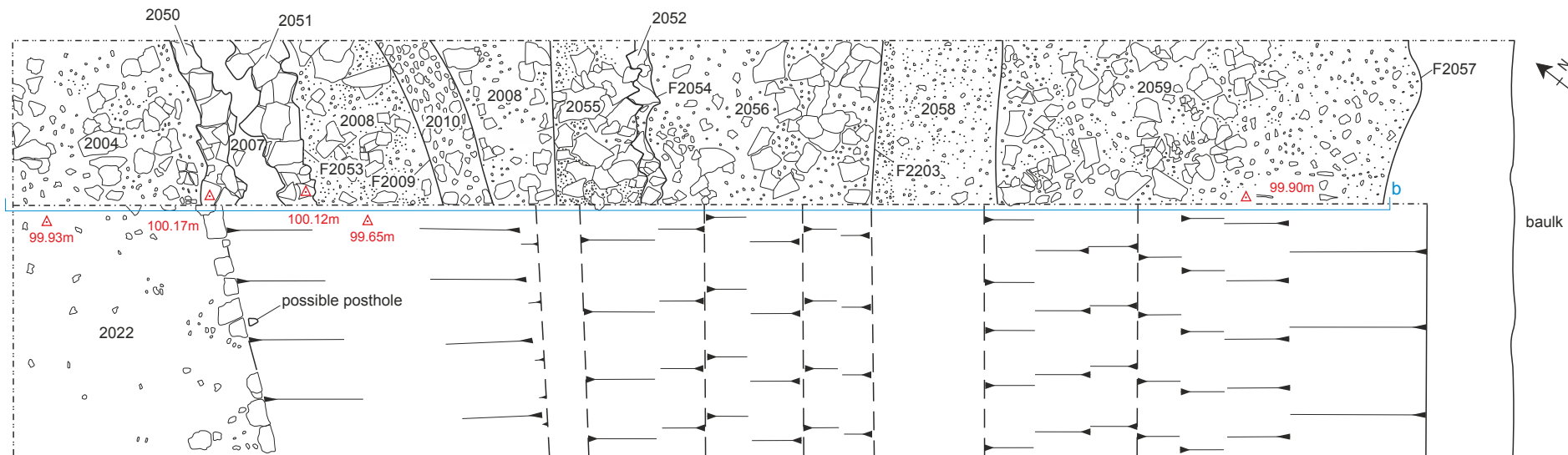


AC archaeology

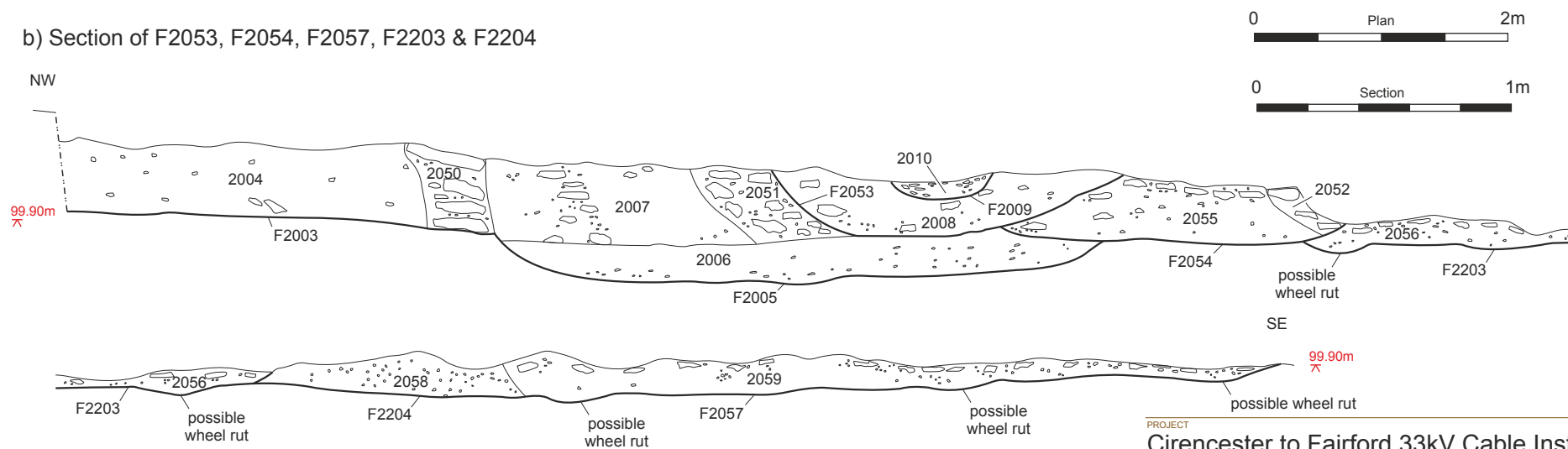
Area B

Field 8

a) Plan of F2053, F2054, F2057, F2203 & F2204



b) Section of F2053, F2054, F2057, F2203 & F2204



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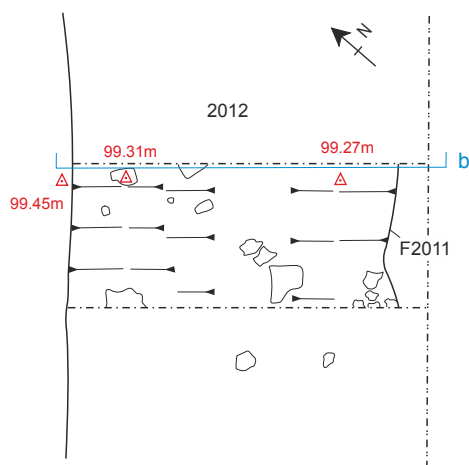
TITLE
Fig. 11: Area B, plan and
section



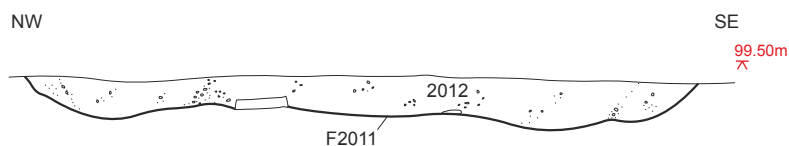
Area B

Field 8

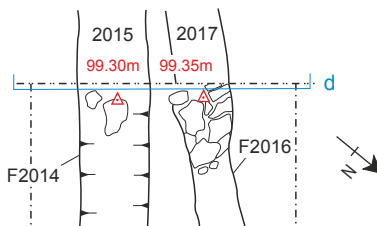
a) Plan of F2011



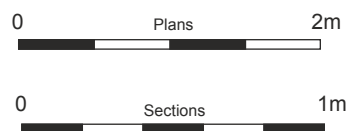
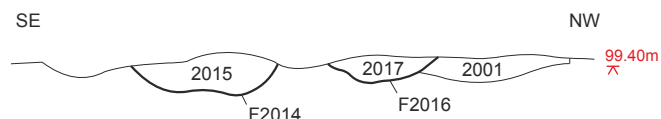
b) Section of F2011



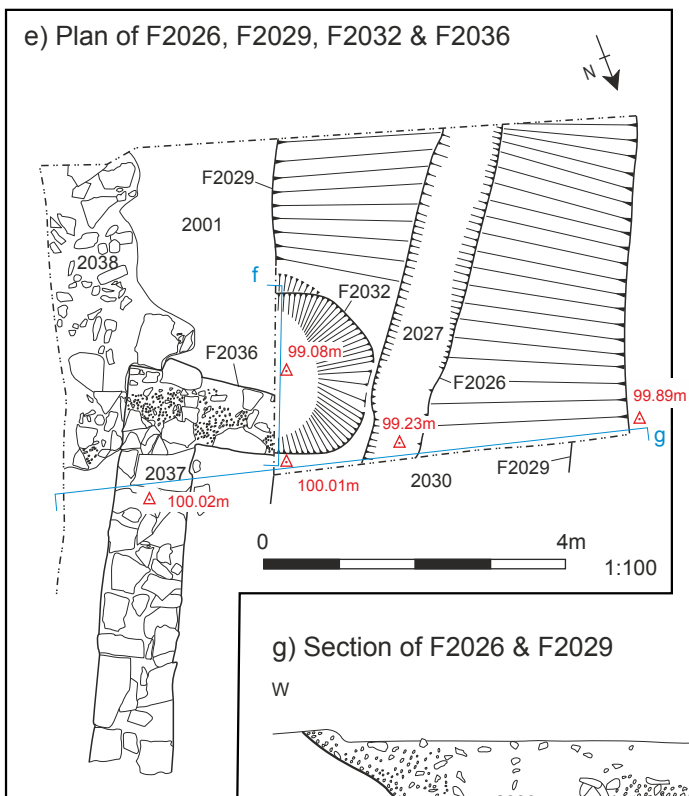
c) Plan of F2014 & F2016



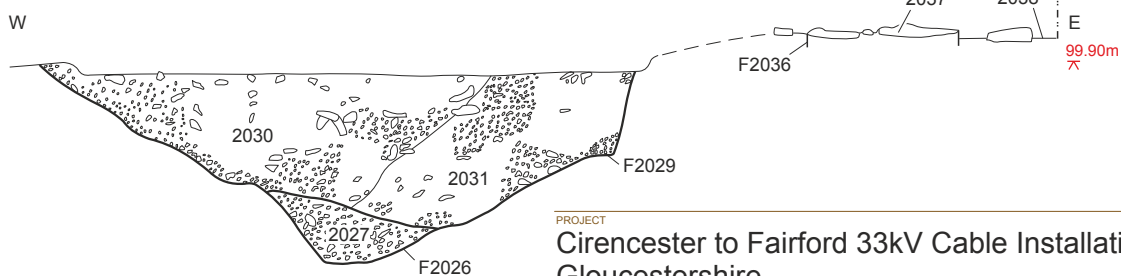
d) Section of F2014 & F2016



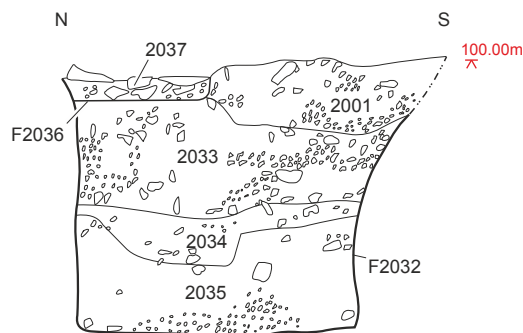
e) Plan of F2026, F2029, F2032 & F2036



g) Section of F2026 & F2029



f) Section of F2032 & F2036



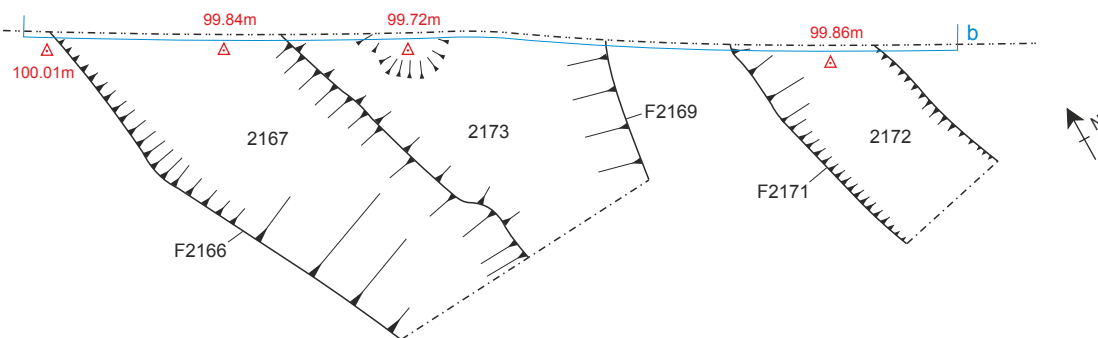
PROJECT
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Gloucestershire

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Fig. 12: Area B, plans and
sections

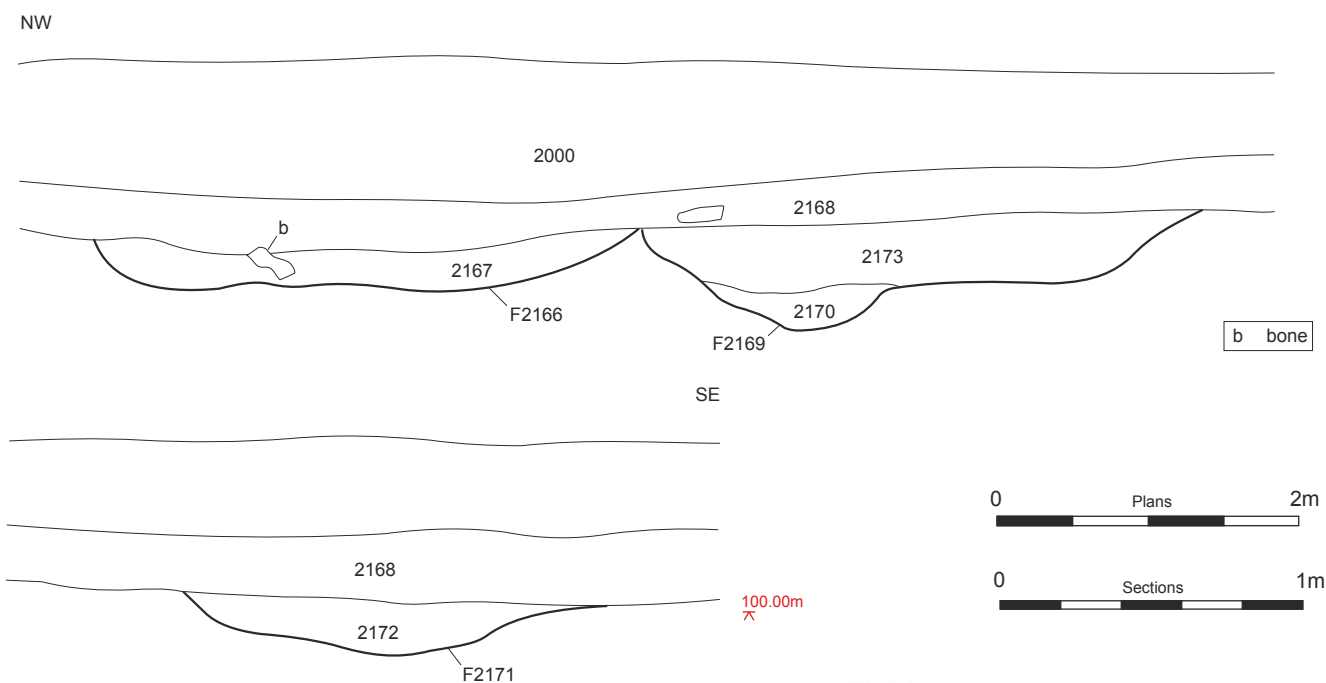
Area B

Field 9

a) Plan of F2166, F2169 & F2171

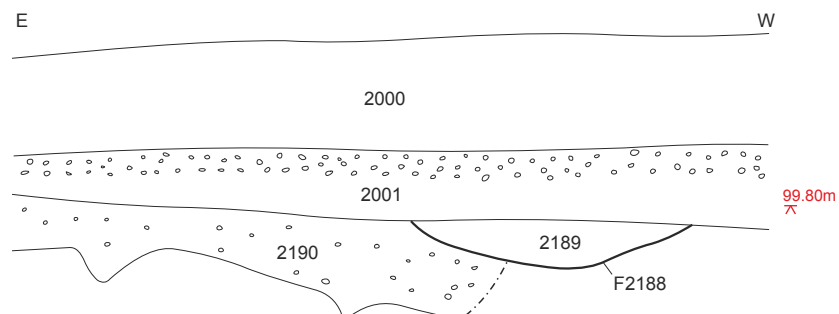


b) Section of F2166, F2169 & F2171



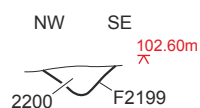
Field 10

c) Section of F2188

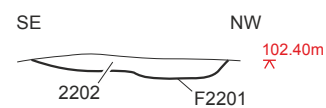


Field 11

d) Section of F2199



e) Section of F2201



f) Section of F2201



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Fig. 13: Area B, plan and
sections

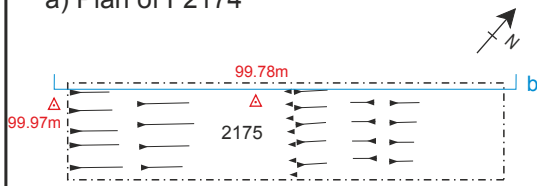


archaeology

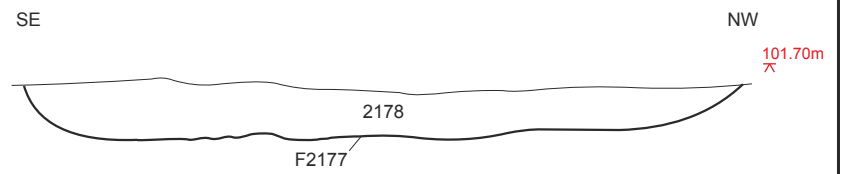
Area B

Field 11

a) Plan of F2174



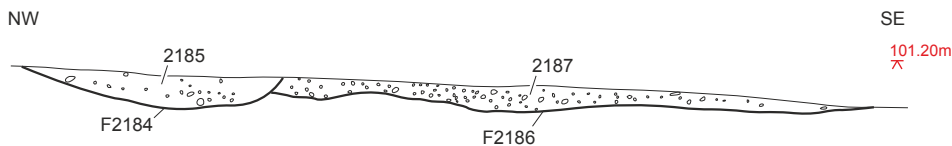
c) Section of F2177



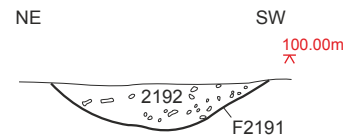
b) Section of F2174



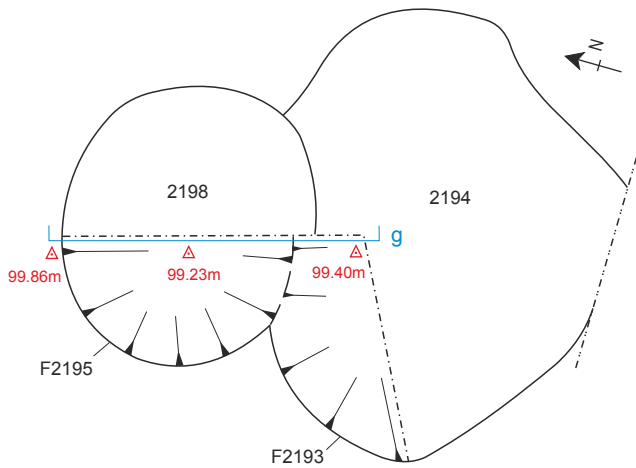
d) Section of F2184 & F2186



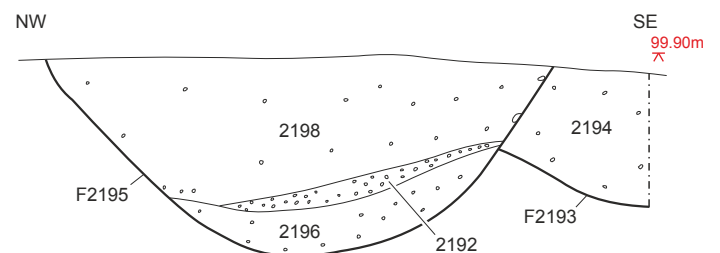
e) Section of F2191



f) Plan of F2193 & F2195



g) Section of F2193 & F2195



0 Plans 2m

0 Sections 1m

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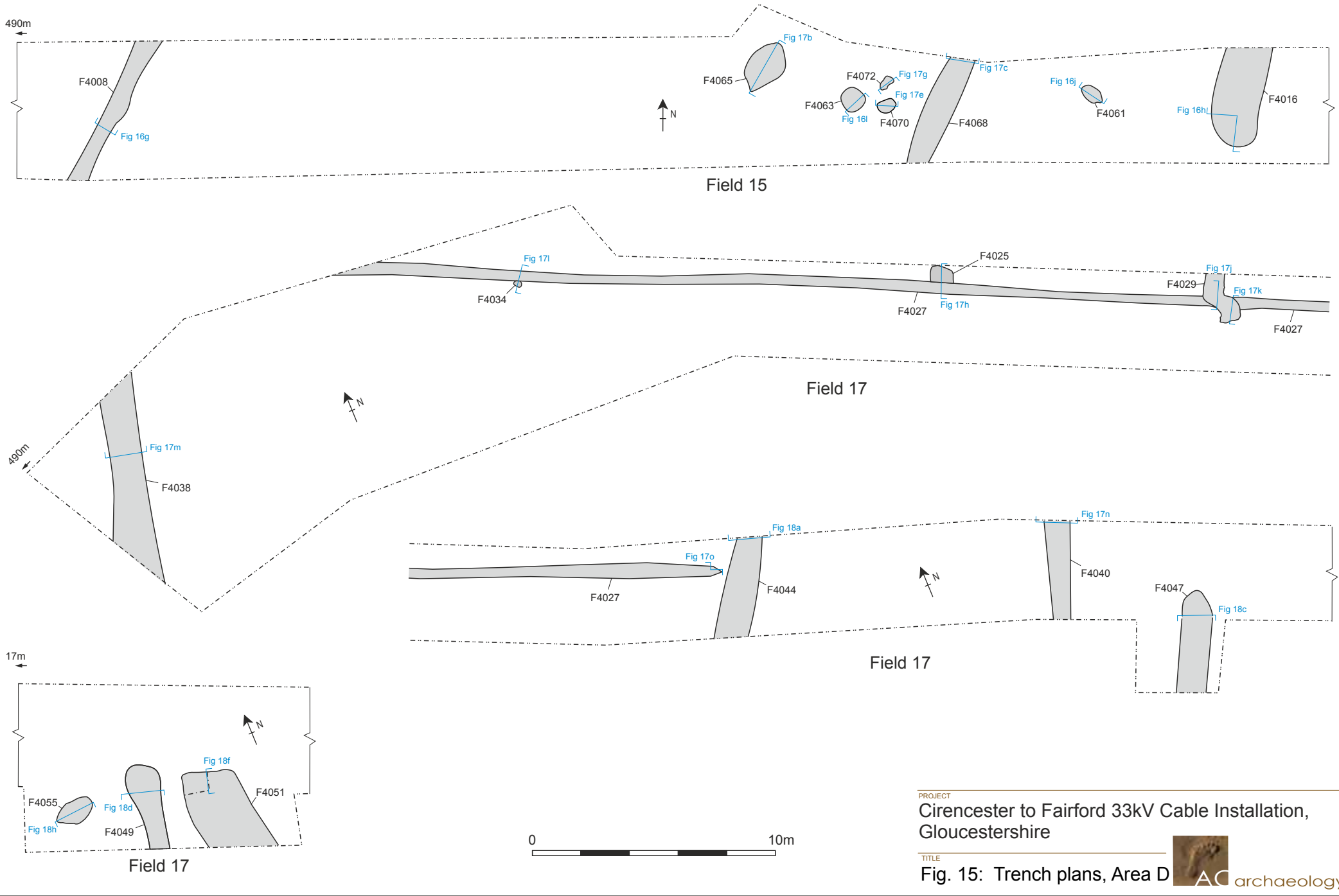
TITLE

Fig. 14: Area B, plans and
sections



AC archaeology

Area D



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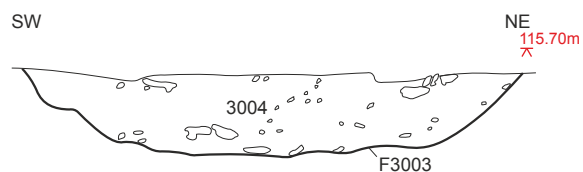
TITLE
Fig. 15: Trench plans, Area D



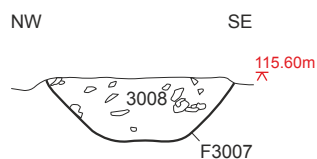
Area C

Field 12

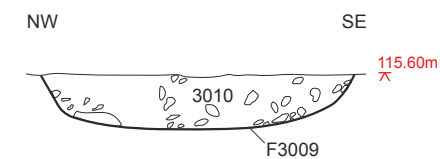
a) Section of F3003



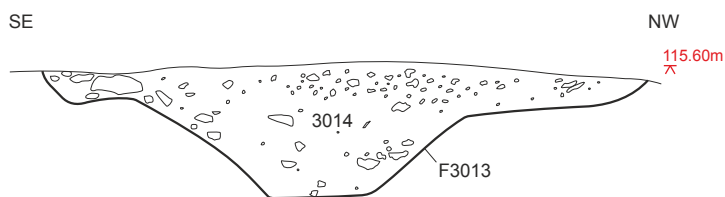
b) Section of F3007



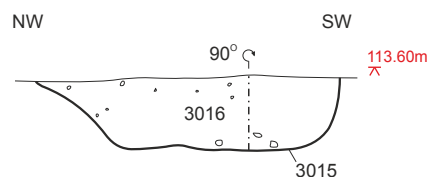
c) Section of F3009



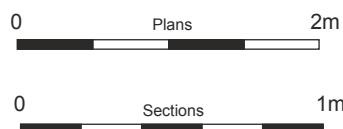
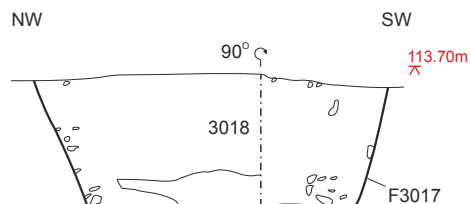
d) Section of F3013



e) Section of F3015



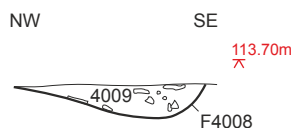
f) Section of F3017



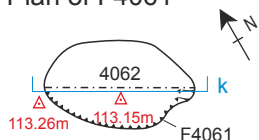
Area D

Field 15

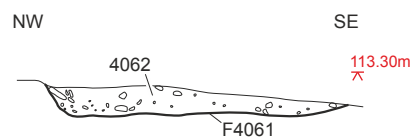
g) Section of F4008



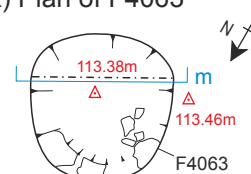
i) Plan of F4061



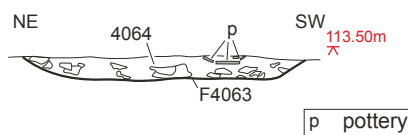
j) Section of F4061



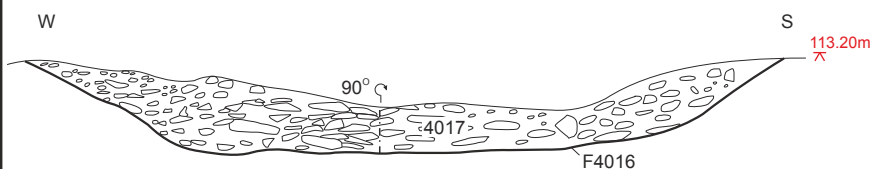
k) Plan of F4063



l) Section of F4063



h) Section of F4016



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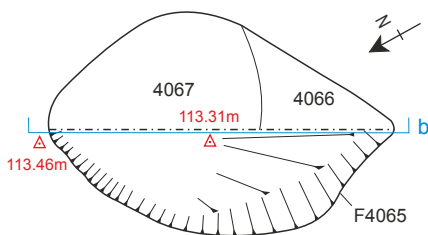
TITLE
Fig. 16: Areas C and D,
plans and sections



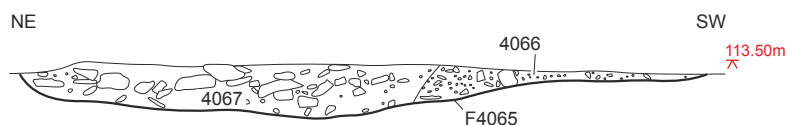
Area D

Field 15

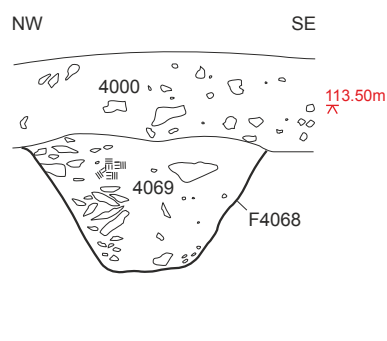
a) Plan of F4065



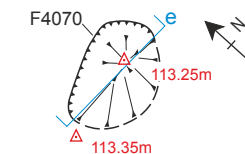
b) Section of F4065



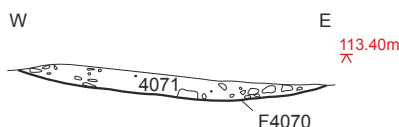
c) Section of F4068



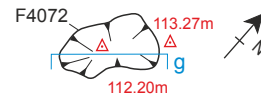
d) Plan of F4070



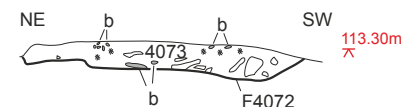
e) section of F4070





f) Plan of F4072



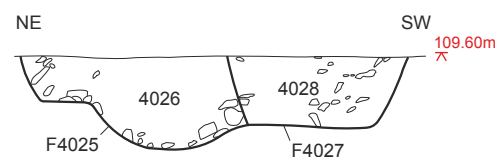
g) Section of F4072



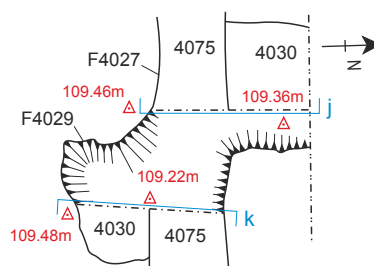
b bone
 clay
 charcoal

Field 17

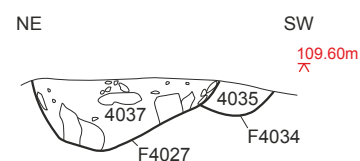
h) Section of F4027 & F4025



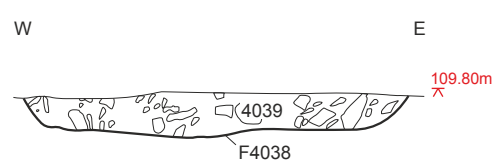
i) Plan of F4027 & F4029



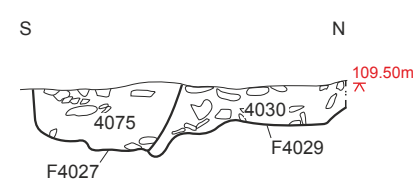
l) Section of F4027 & F4034



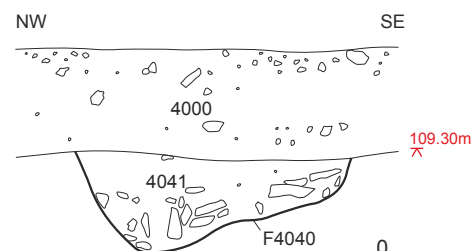
m) Section of F4038



j) Section of F4027 & F4029



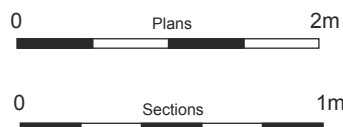
n) Section of F4040



o) Section of F4027



k) Section of F4027 & F4029



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Fig. 17: Area D, plans and
 sections

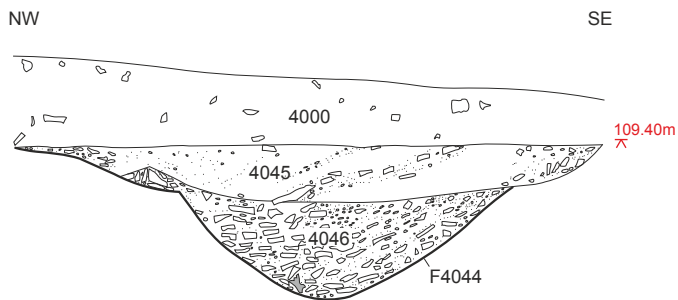


archaeology

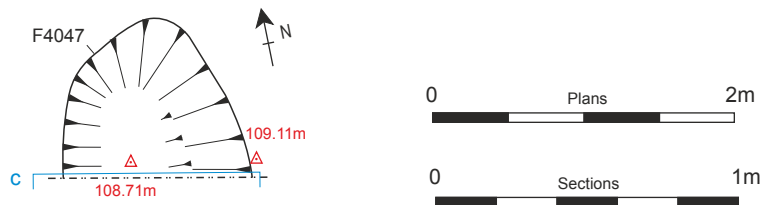
Area D

Field 17

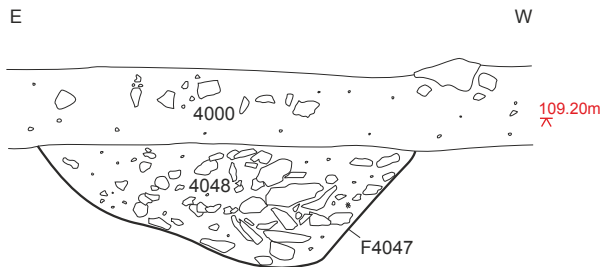
a) Section of F4044



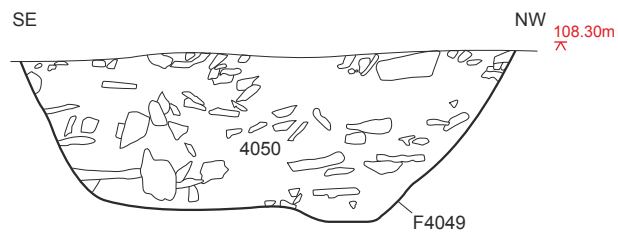
b) Plan of F4047



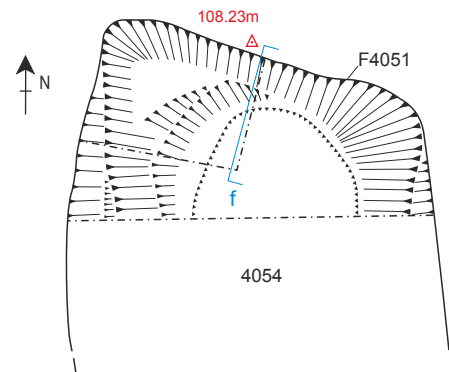
c) Section of F4047



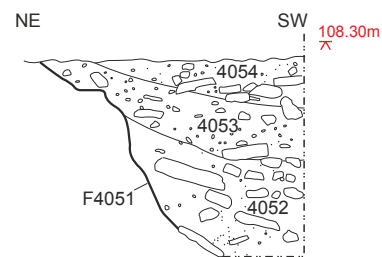
d) Section of F4049



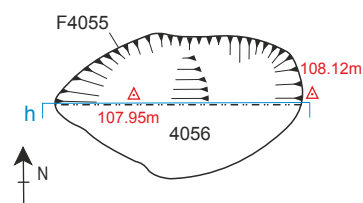
e) Plan of F4051



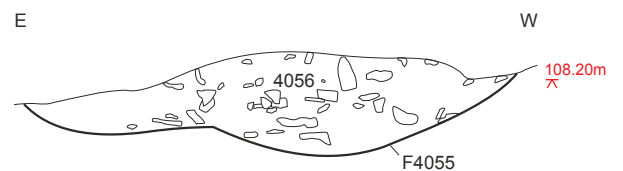
f) Section of F4051



g) Plan of F4055



h) Section of F4055

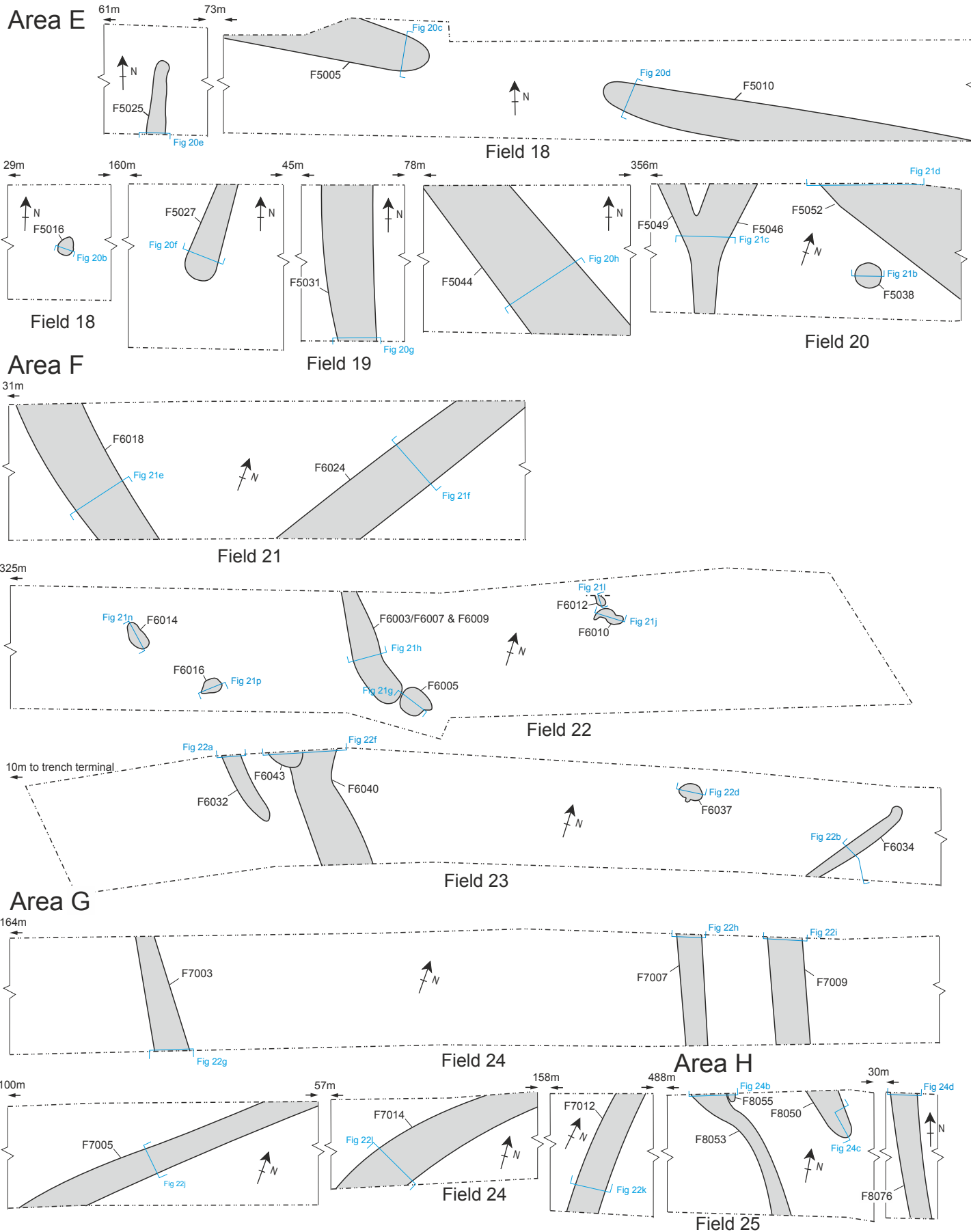


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Fig. 18: Area D, plans and
sections



AC archaeology

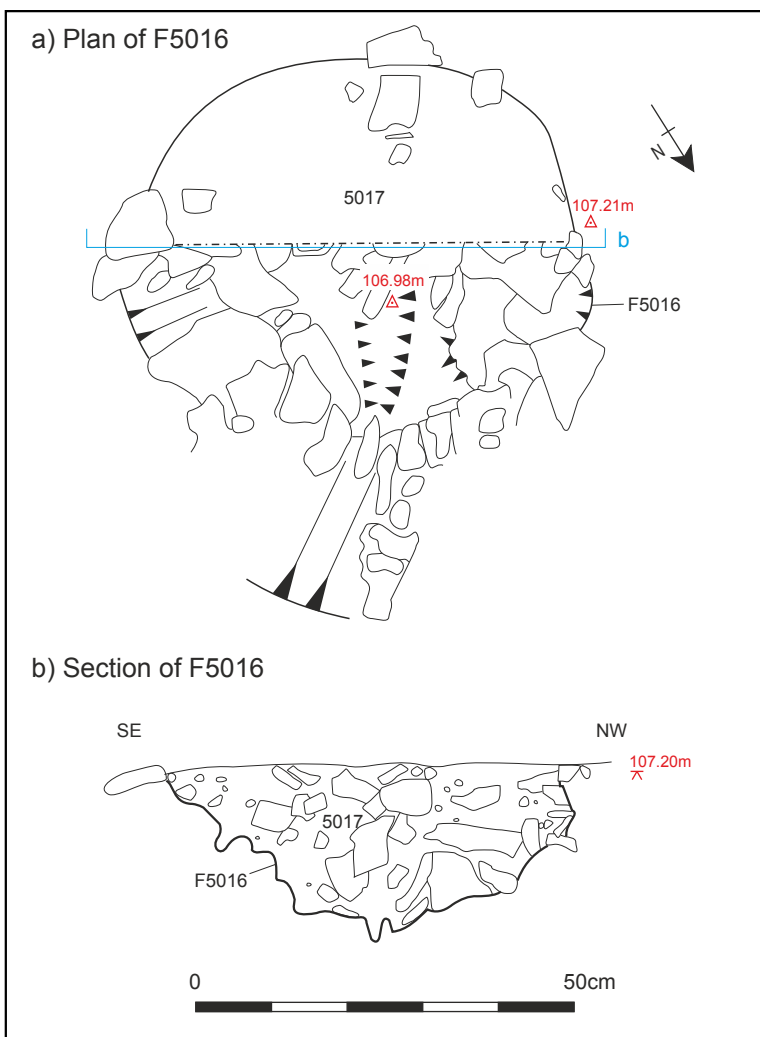


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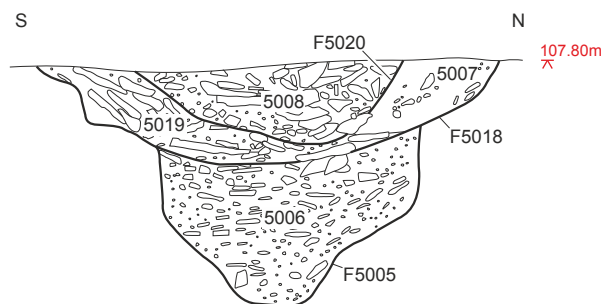
TITLE
Fig. 19: Trench plans,
Areas E, F, G and H

Area E

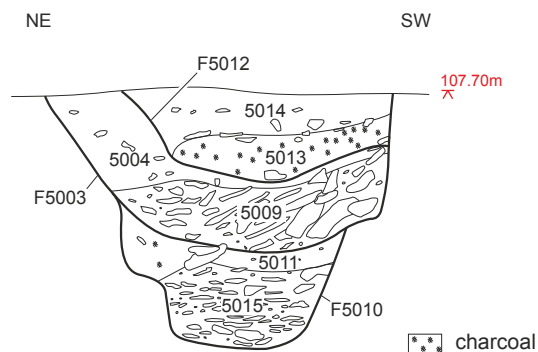
Field 18



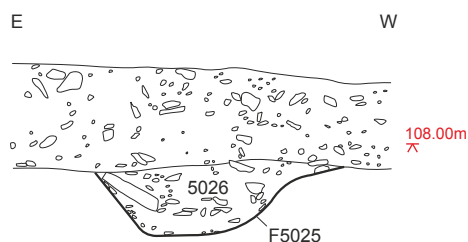
c) Section of F5005 & F5020



d) Section of F5010 & F5003

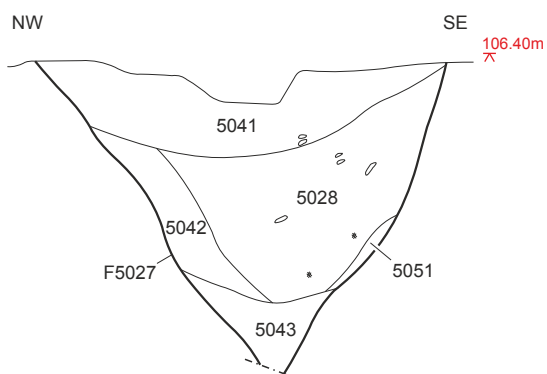


e) Section of F5025

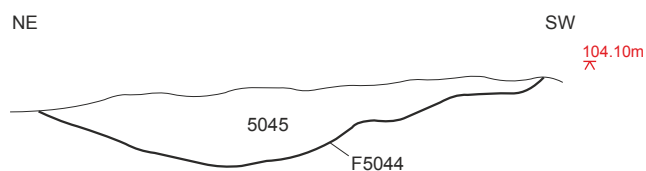


Field 19

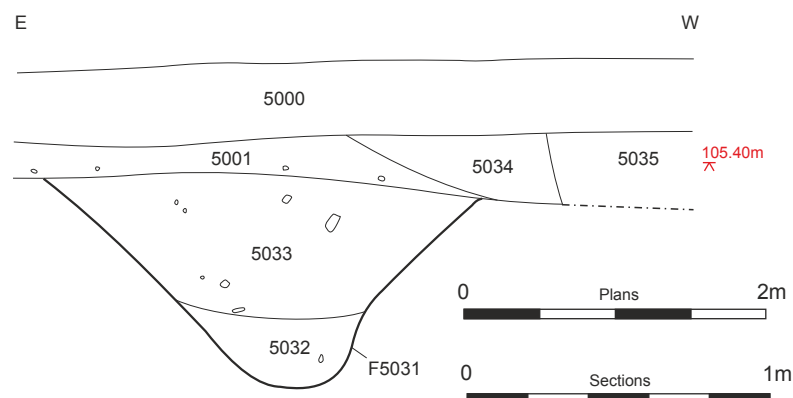
f) Section of F5027



h) Section of F5044



g) Section of F5031



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Fig. 20: Area E, plan and
sections

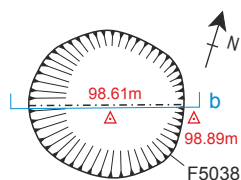


AC archaeology

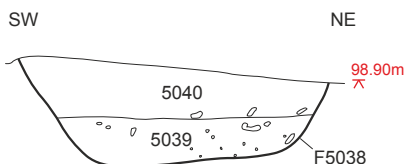
Area E

Field 20

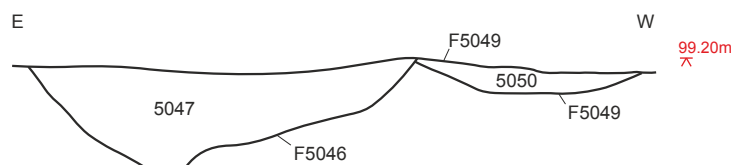
a) Plan of F5038



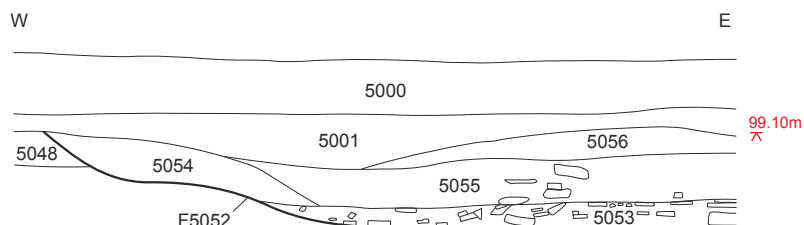
b) Section of F5038



c) Section of F5046 & F5049



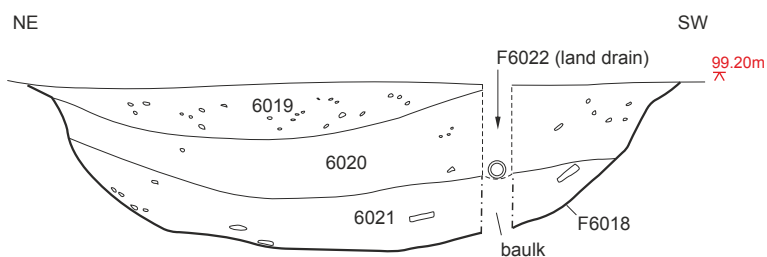
d) Section of F5052



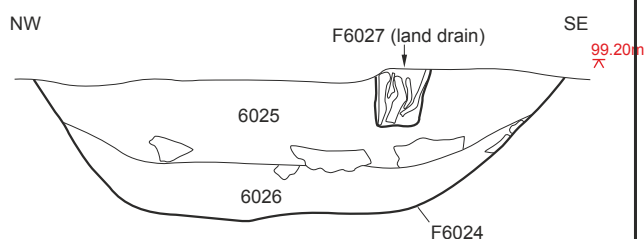
Area F

Field 21

e) Section of F6018

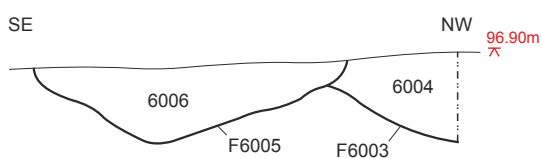


f) Section of F6024

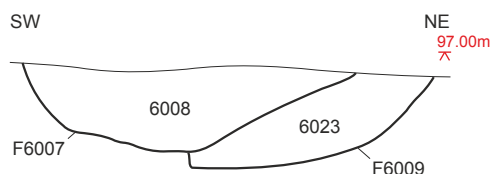


Field 22

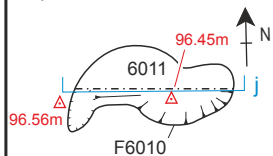
g) Section of F6003 & F6005



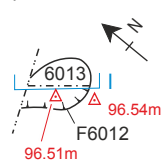
h) Section of F6009 & F6007



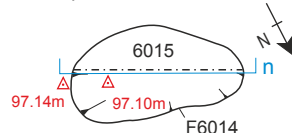
i) Plan of F6010



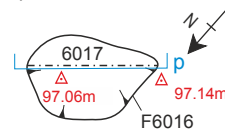
k) Plan of F6012



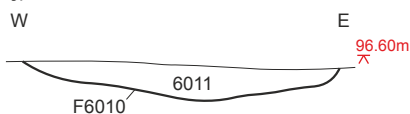
m) Plan of F6014



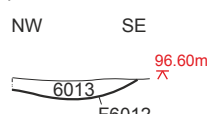
o) Plan of F6016



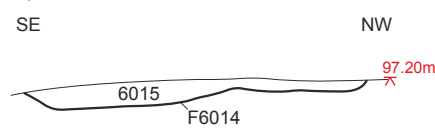
j) Section of F6010



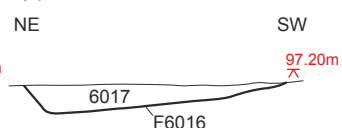
l) Section of F6012



n) Section of F6014



p) Section of F6016



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0 Sections 1m

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Fig. 21: Areas E and F,
plans and sections

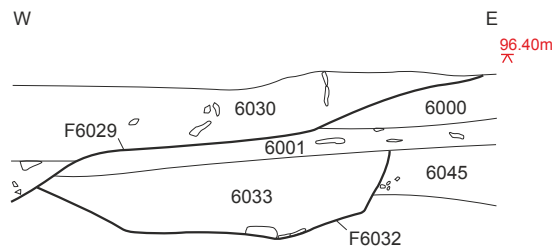


AC archaeology

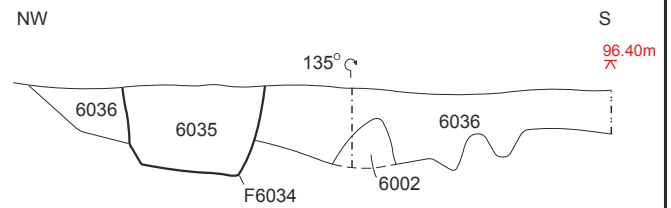
Area F

Field 23

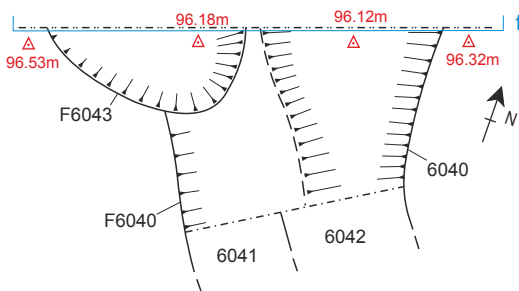
a) Section of F6032



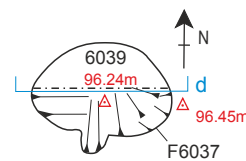
b) Section of F6034



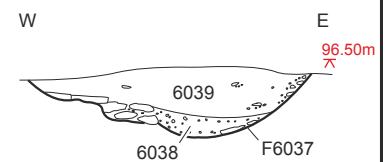
e) Plan of F6040 & F6043



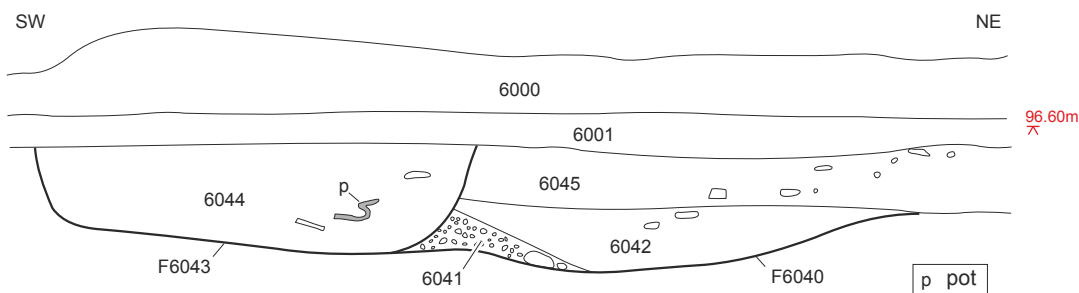
c) Plan of F6037



d) Section of F6037



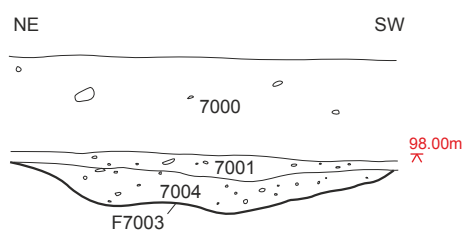
f) Section of F6040 & F6043



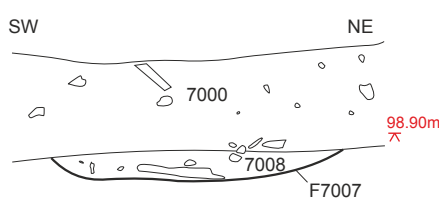
Area G

Field 24

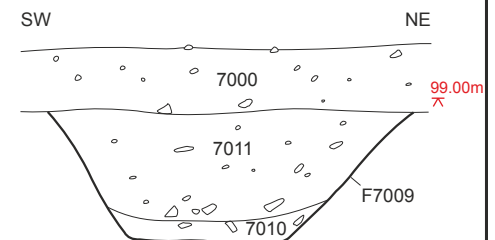
g) Section of F7003



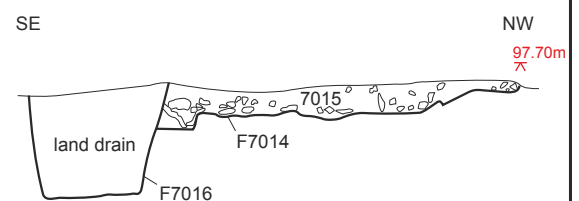
h) Section of F7007



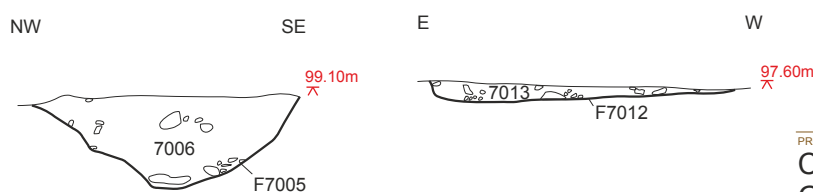
i) Section of F7009



j) Section of F7014



k) Section of F7012



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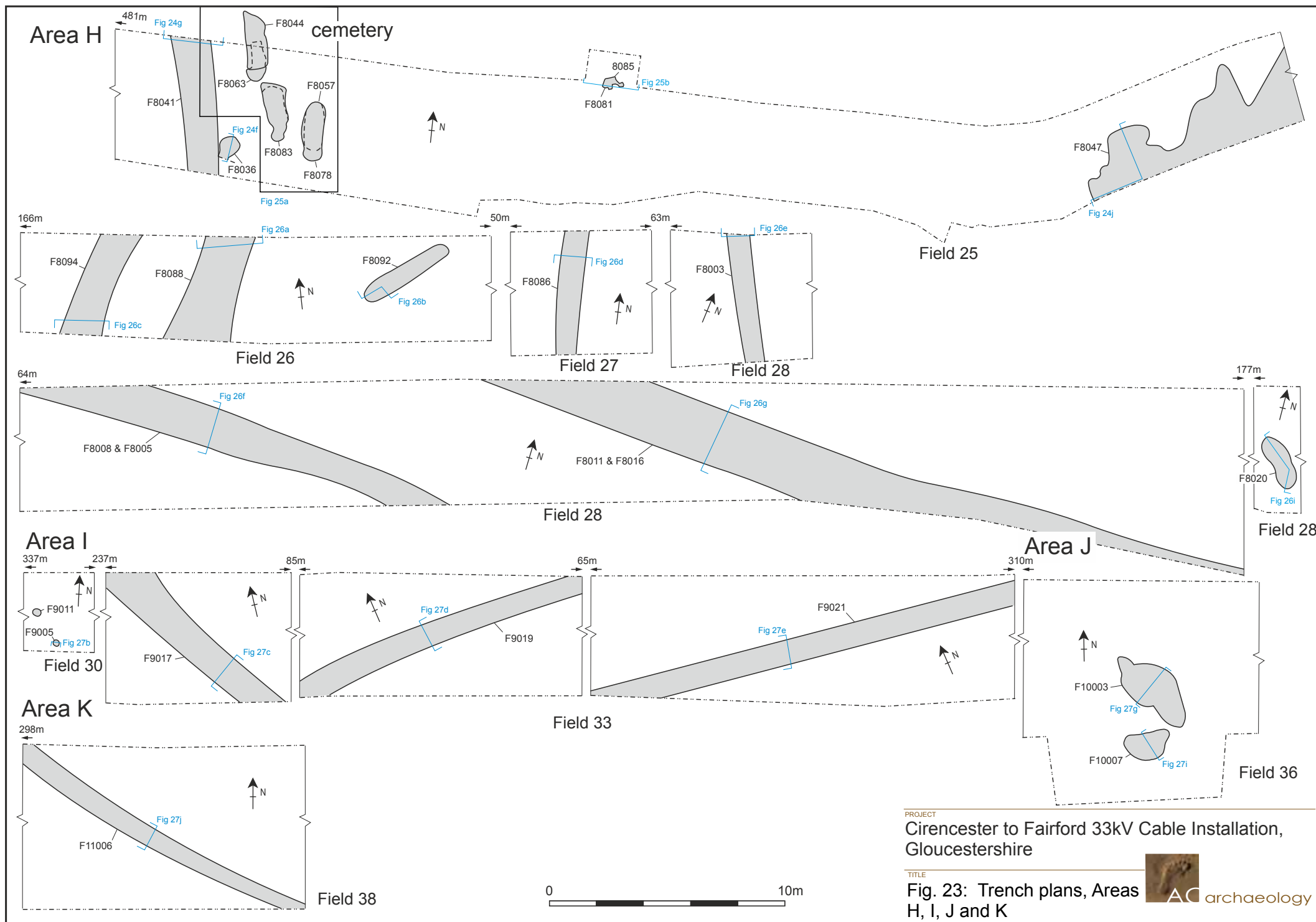
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Fig. 22: Areas F and G,
plans and sections



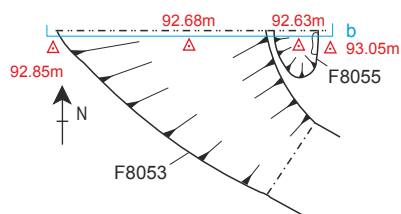
AC archaeology



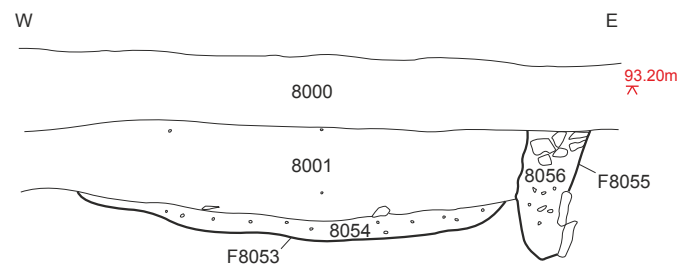
Area H

Field 25

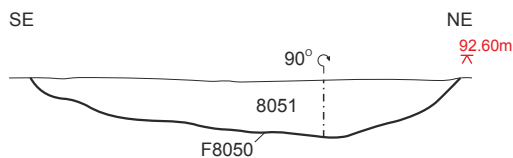
a) Plan of F8053 & F8055



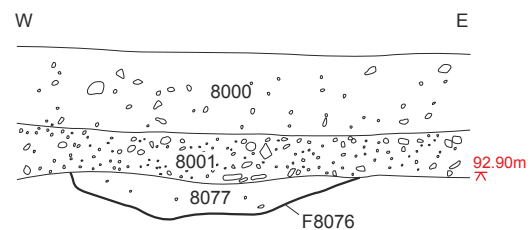
b) Section of F8053 & F8055



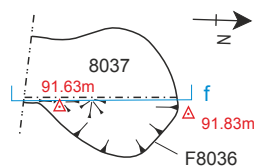
c) Section of F8050



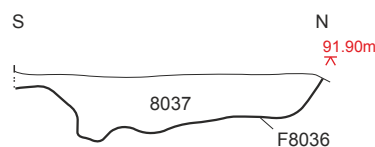
d) Section of F8076



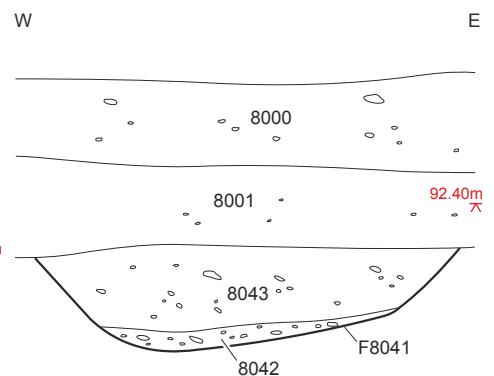
e) Plan of F8036



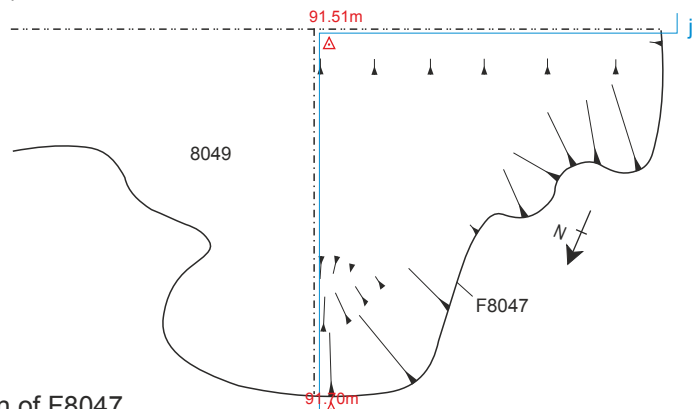
f) Section of F8036



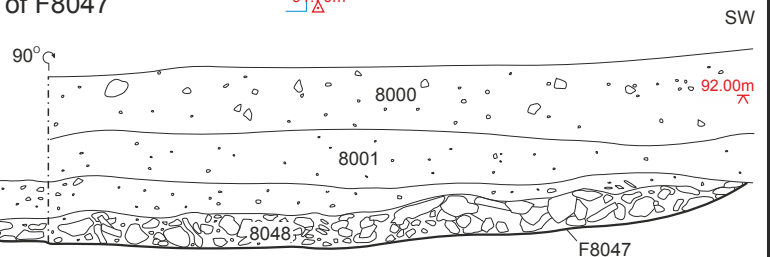
g) Section of F8041



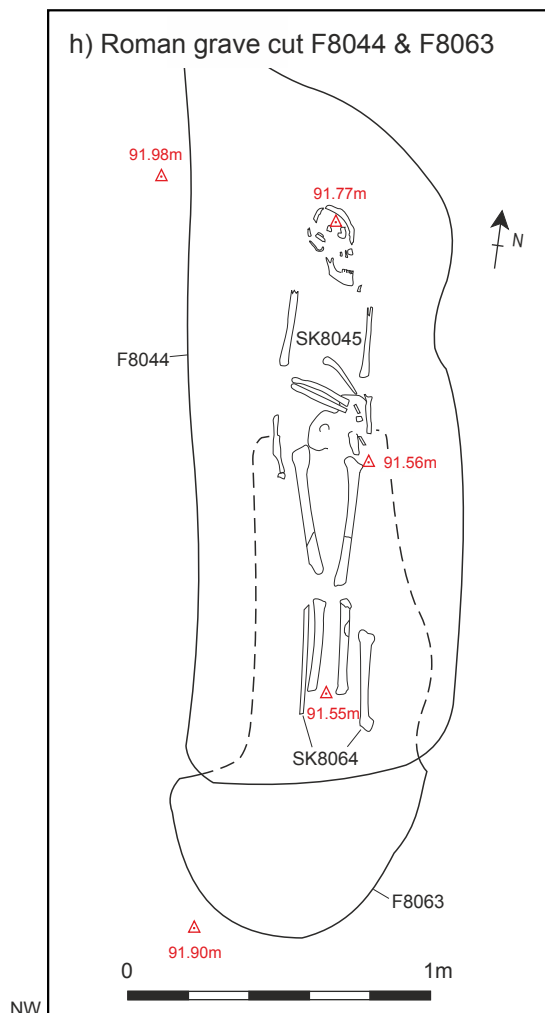
i) Plan of F8047



j) Section of F8047



h) Roman grave cut F8044 & F8063



0 Plans 2m

0 Sections 1m

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Gloucestershire

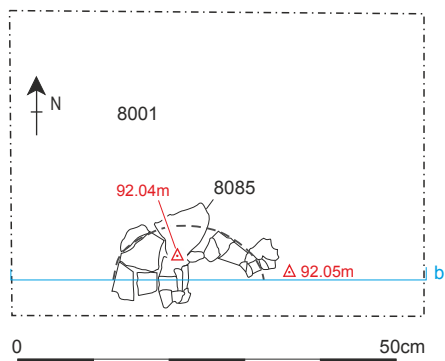
TITLE

Fig. 24: Area H, plans and
sections

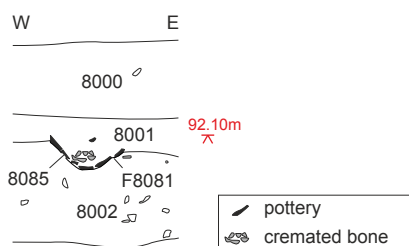
Area H

Field 25

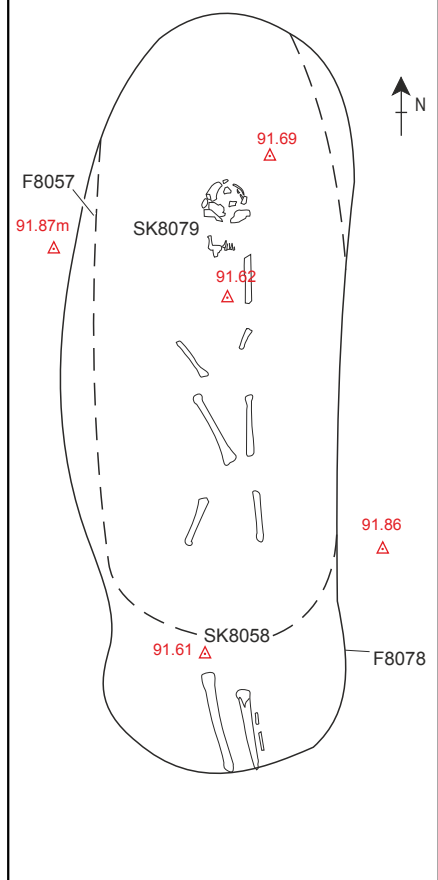
a) Plan of F8081



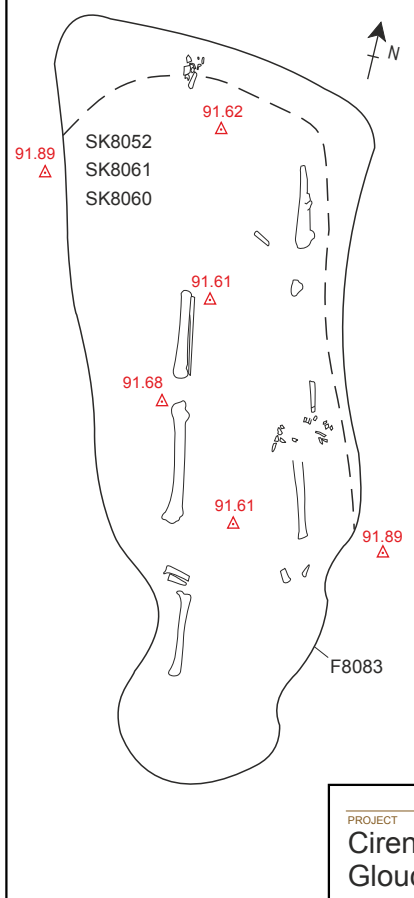
b) Section of F8081



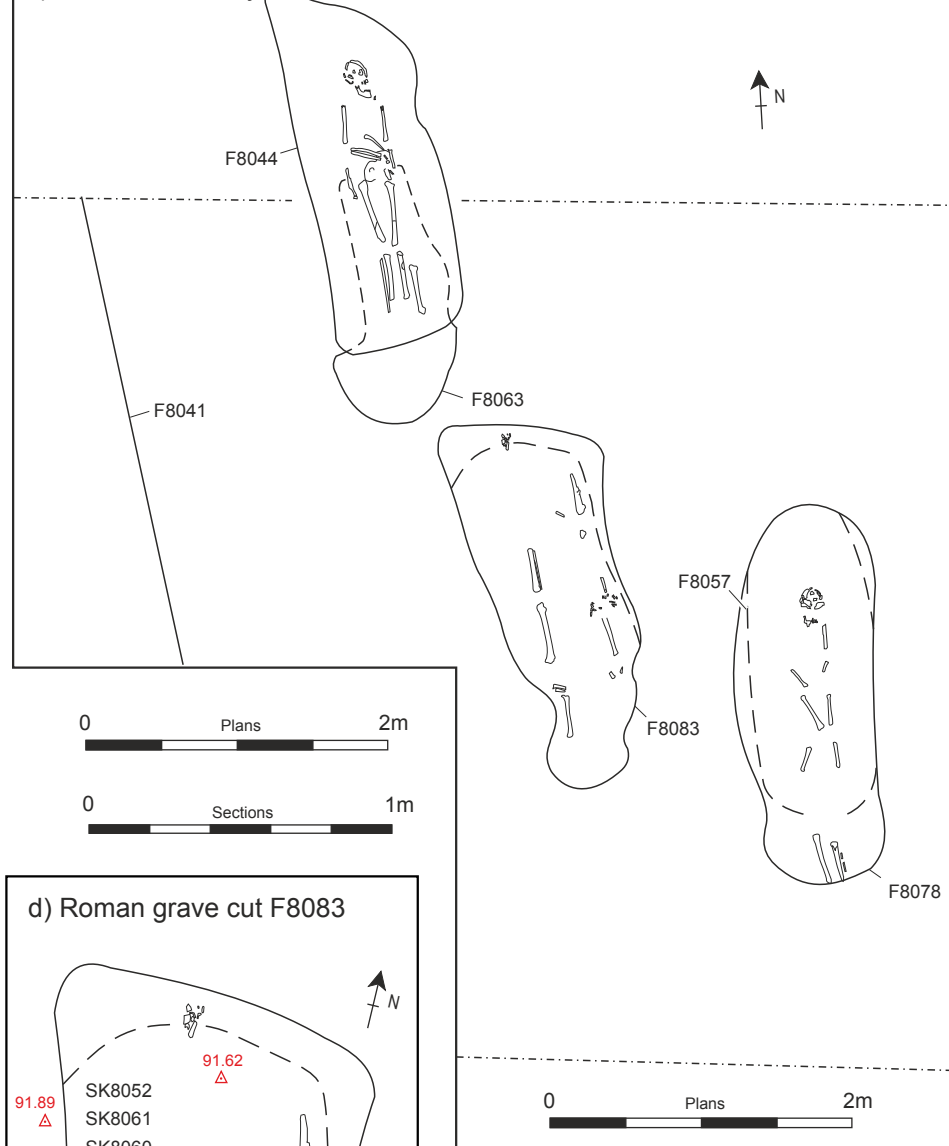
c) Roman grave cut F8057 & F8078



d) Roman grave cut F8083



e) Roman cemetery



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TITLE

Fig. 25: Area H, plans and sections

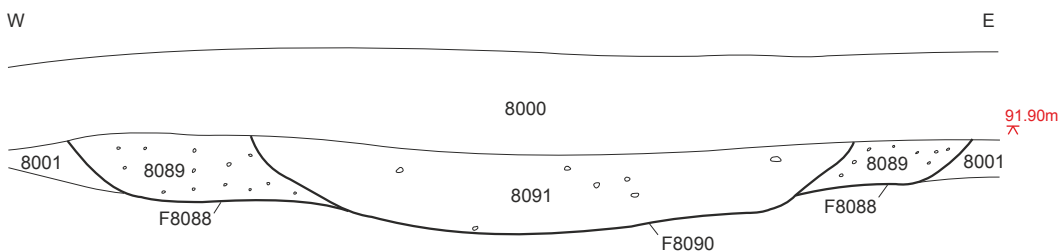


AC archaeology

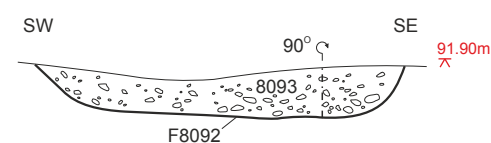
Area H

Field 26

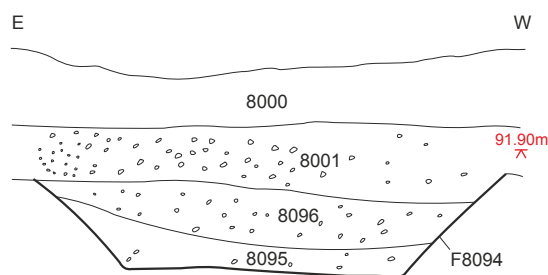
a) Section of F8088



b) Section of F8092

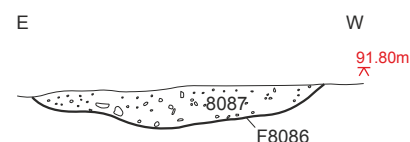


c) Section of F8094



Field 27

d) Section of F8086

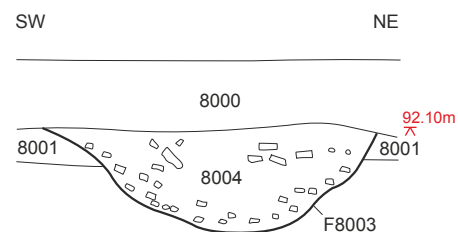


0 Plans 2m

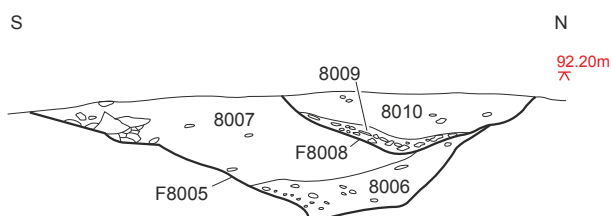
0 Sections 1m

Field 28

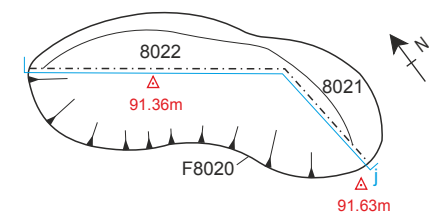
e) Section of F8003



f) Section of F8005 & F8008



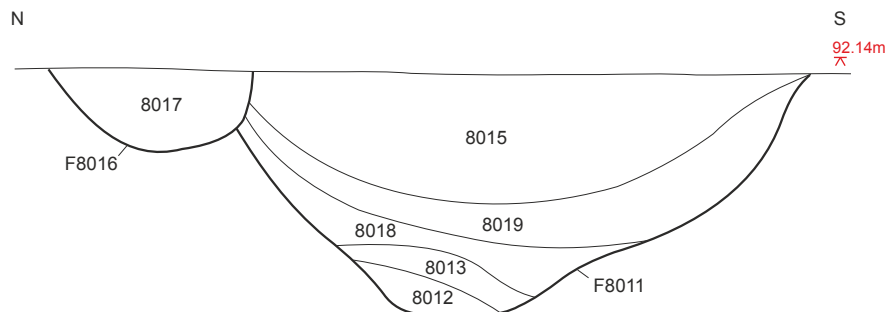
h) Plan of F8020



i) Section of F8020



g) Section of F8011 & F8016



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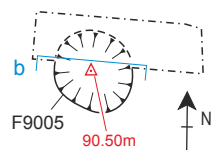
TITLE

Fig. 26: Area H, plan and sections

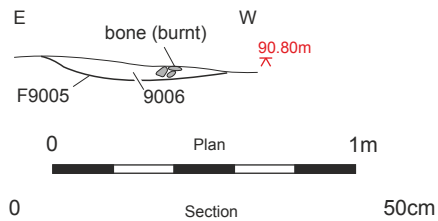
Area I

Field 30

a) Plan of F9005

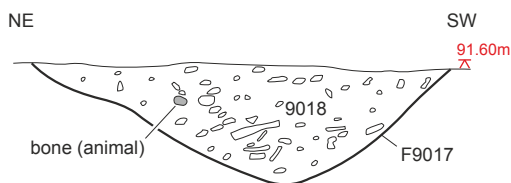


b) Section of F9005

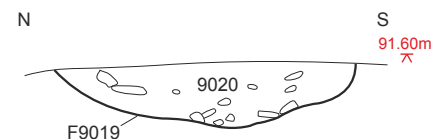


Field 33

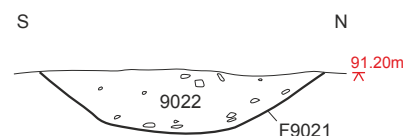
c) Section of F9017



d) Section of F9019



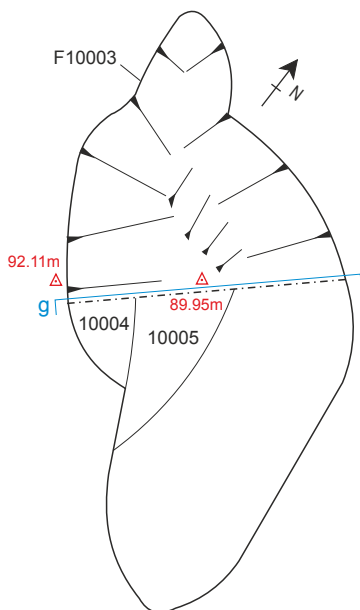
e) Section of F9021



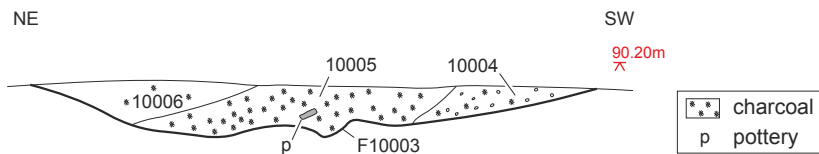
Area J

Field 36

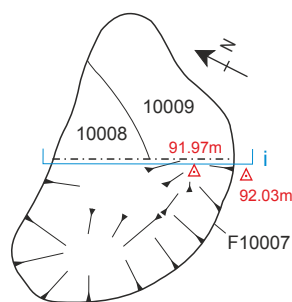
f) Plan of F10003



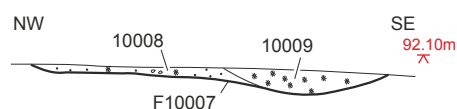
g) Section of F10003



h) Plan of F10007



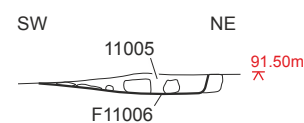
i) Section of F10007



Area K

Field 38

j) Section of F11006



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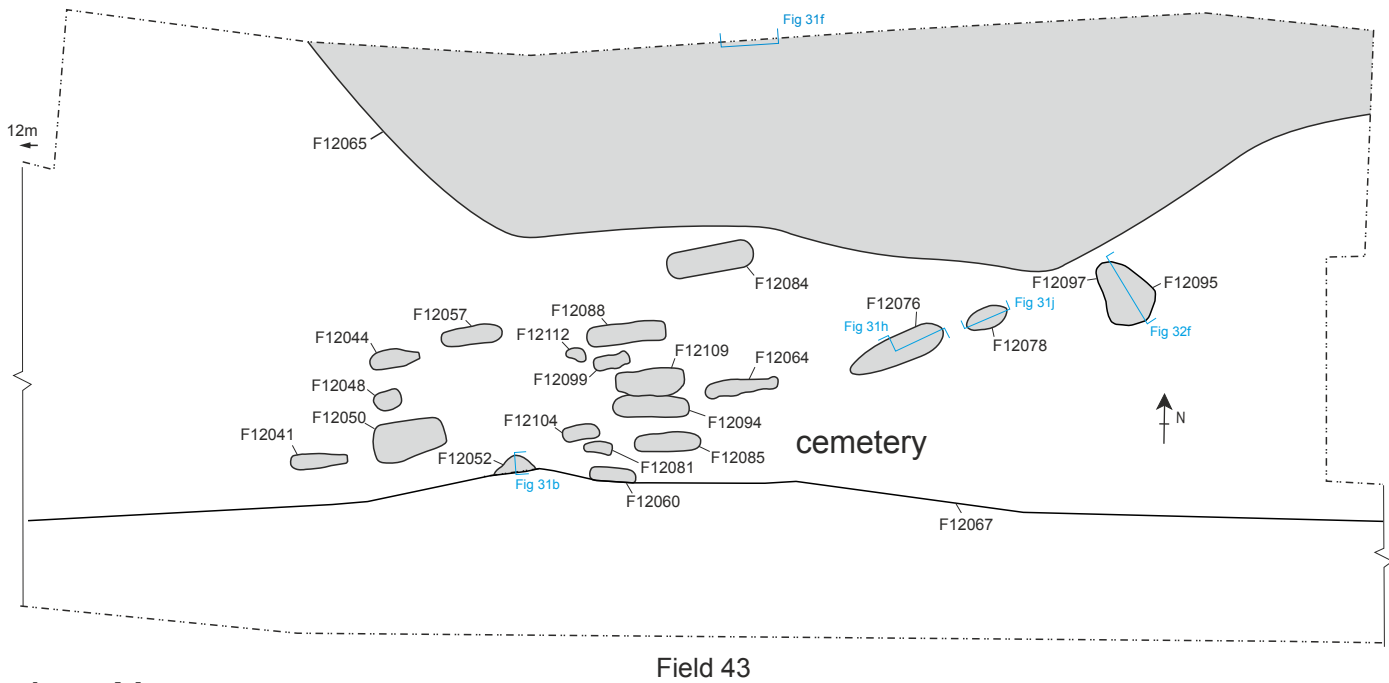
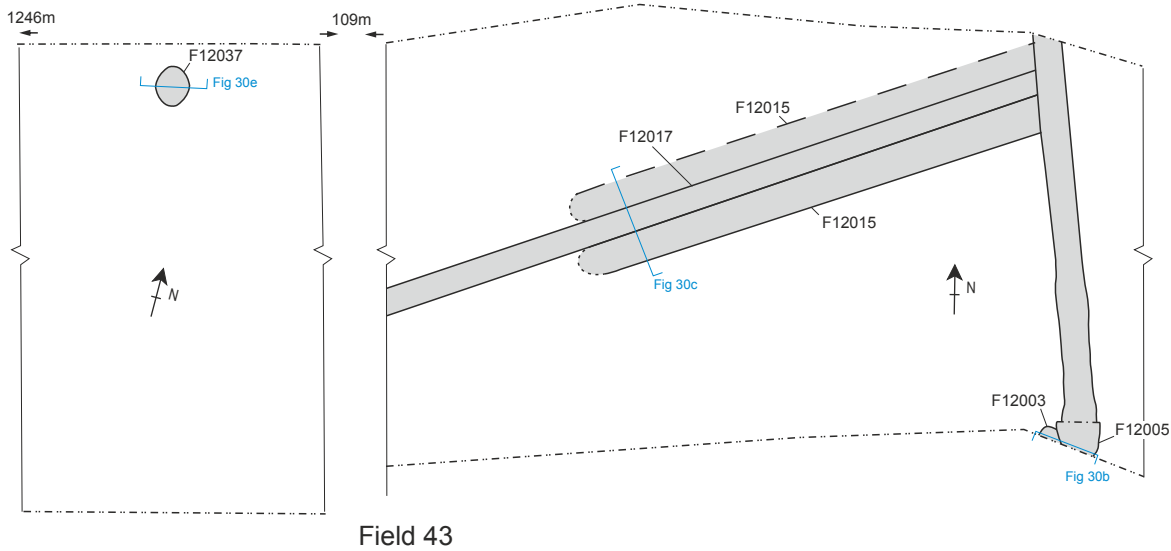
TITLE

Fig. 27: Areas I, J and K, plans and sections

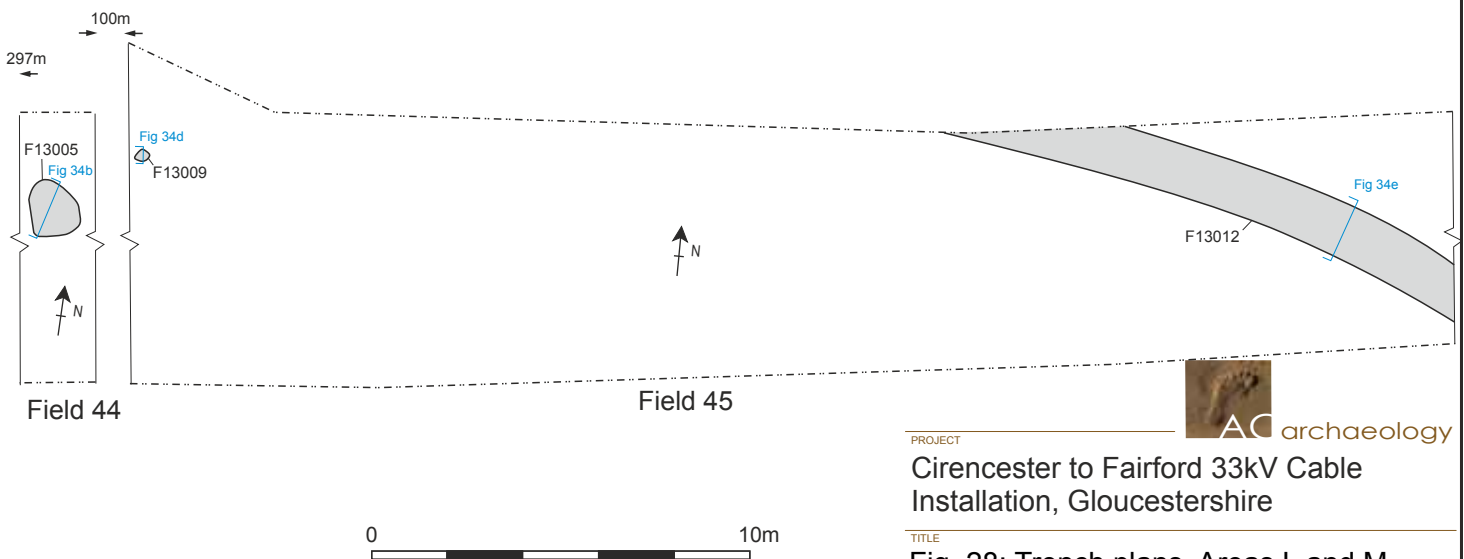


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Area L



Area M



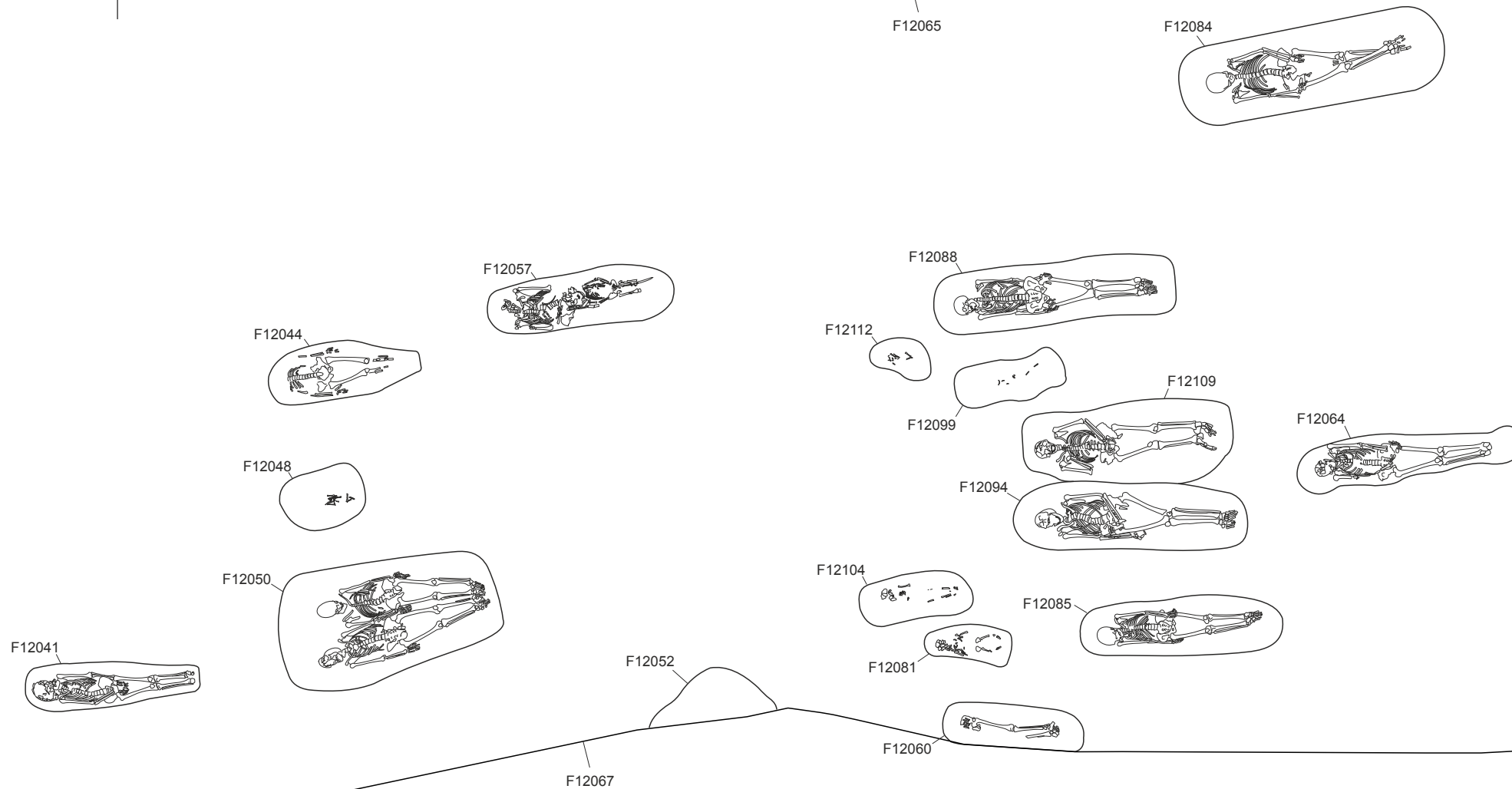
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TITLE

Fig. 28: Trench plans, Areas L and M

Area L



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Gloucestershire

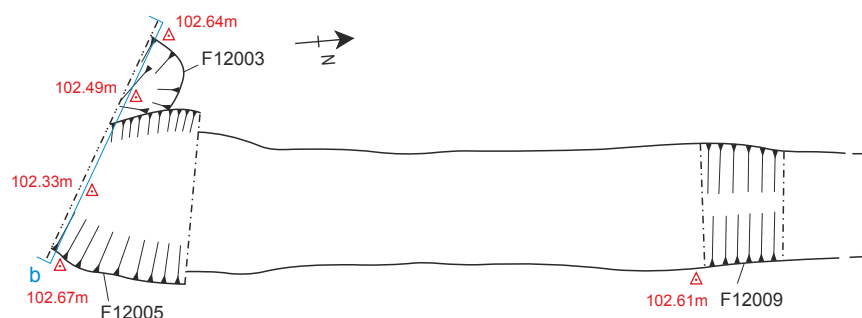
TITLE
Fig. 29: Area L, plan of
cemetery



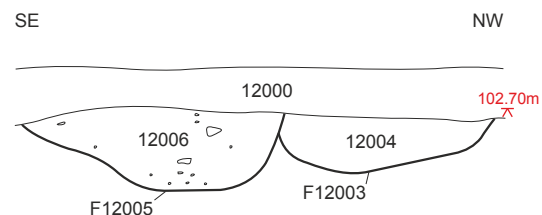
Area L

Field 43

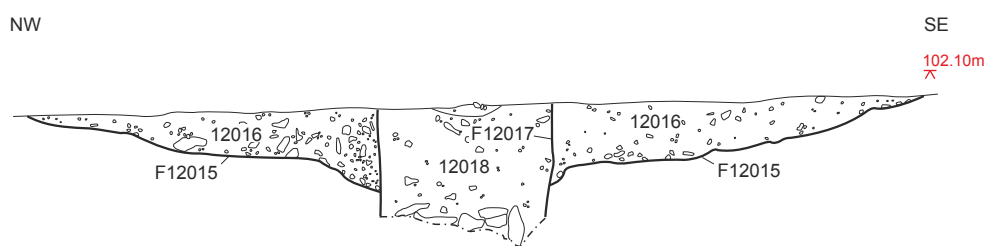
a) Plan of F12003, F12005 & F12009



b) Section of F12003 & F12005,



c) Section of F12015 & F12017

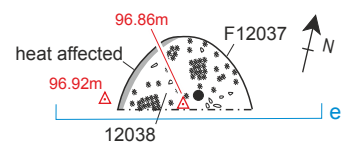


0 Plans 2m

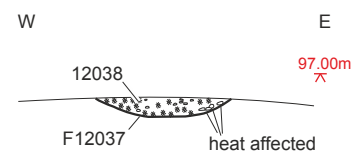
0 Sections 1m

charcoal

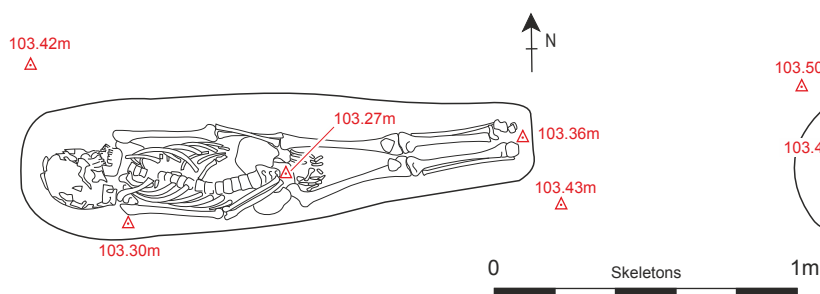
d) Plan of F12037



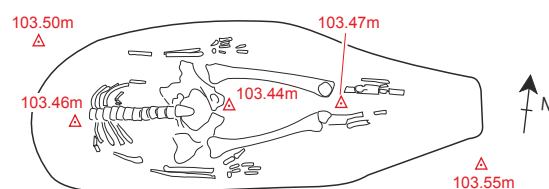
e) Section of F12037



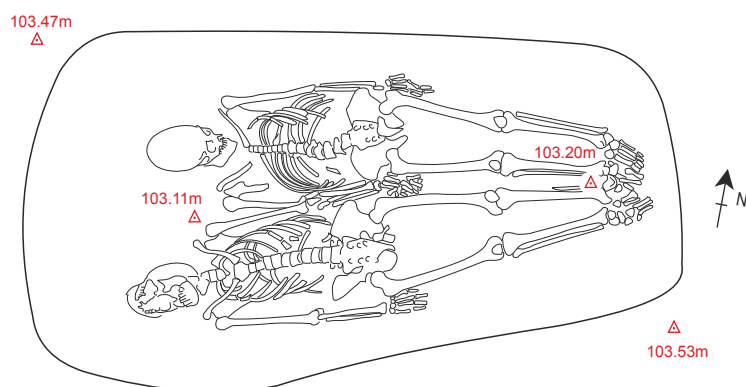
f) Grave F12041 SK12039



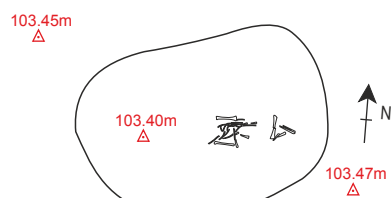
g) Grave F12044 SK12042



h) Grave F12050 SK12068 & SK12069



i) Grave F12048 SK12072



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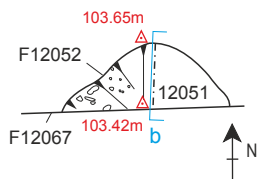
TITLE

Fig. 30: Area L, plans and sections

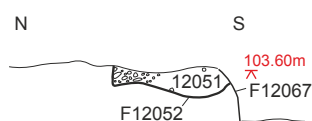
Area L

Field 43

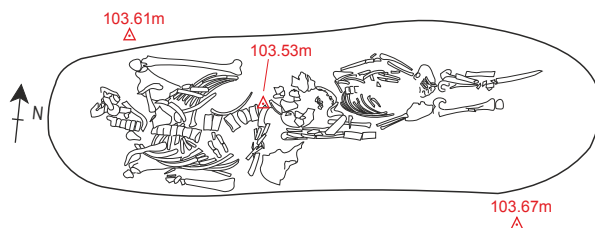
a) Plan of F12052



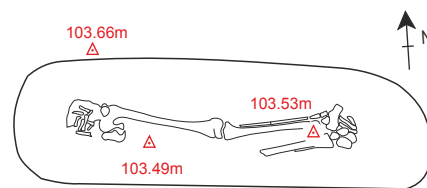
b) Section of F12052



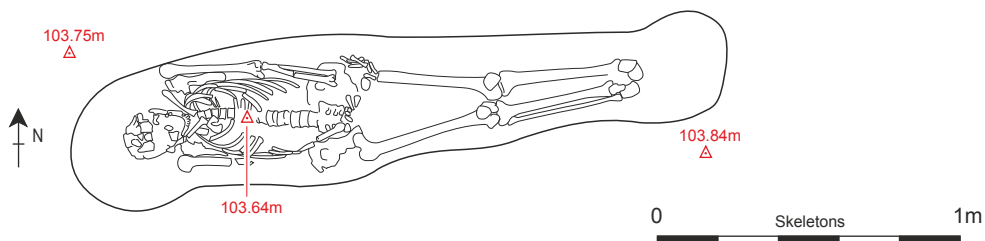
c) Grave F12057 SK12055 & SK12056



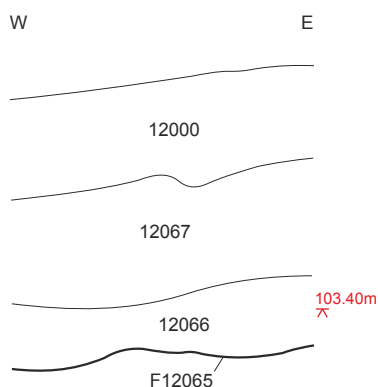
d) Grave F12060 SK12058



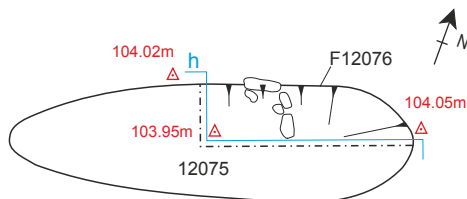
e) Grave F12064 SK12062



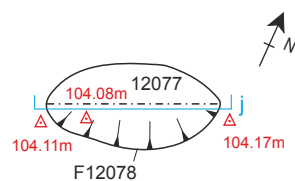
f) Section of F12065



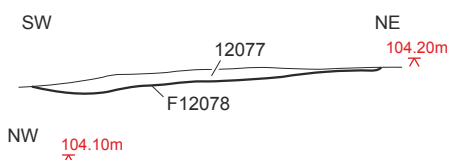
g) Plan of F12076



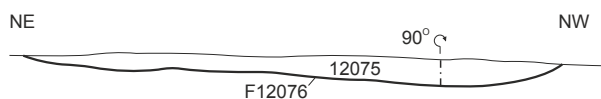
i) Plan of F12078



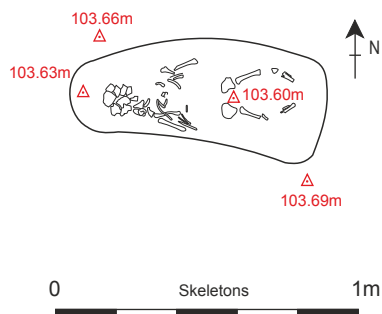
j) Section of F12078



h) Section of F12076



k) Grave F12081 SK12080



0 Plans 2m

0 Sections 1m



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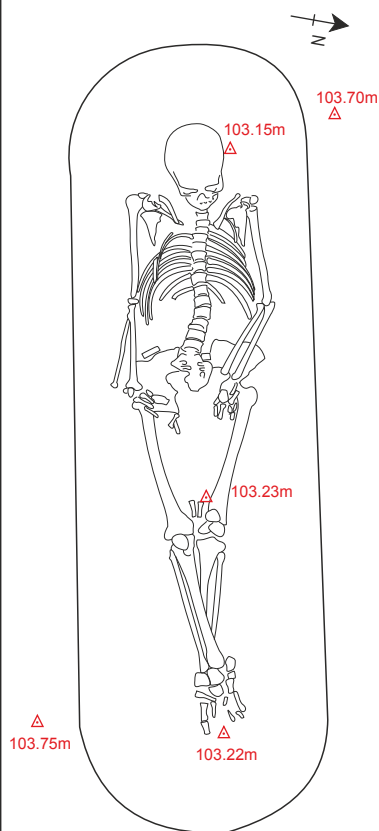
TITLE

Fig. 31: Area L, plans and sections

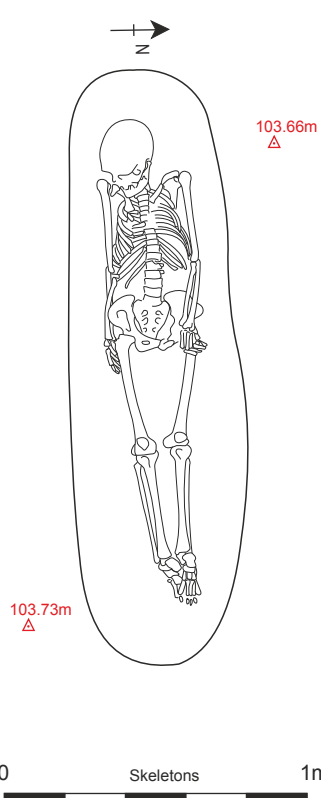
Area L

Field 43

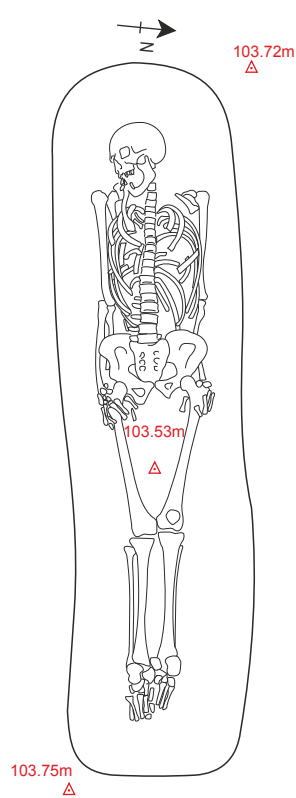
a) Grave F12084 SK12074



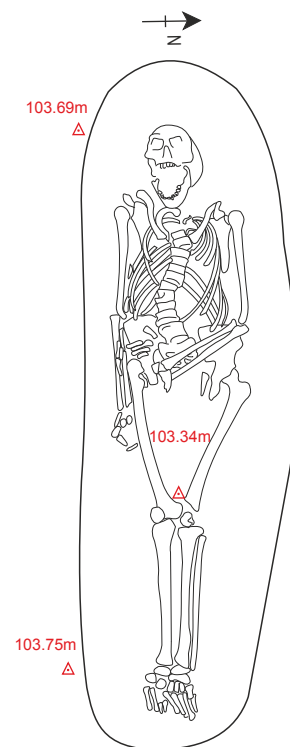
b) Grave F12085 SK12086



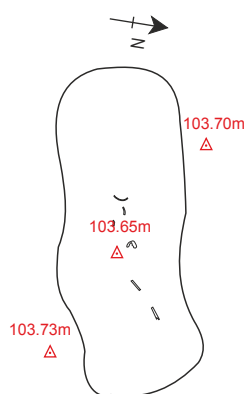
c) Grave F12088 SK12089



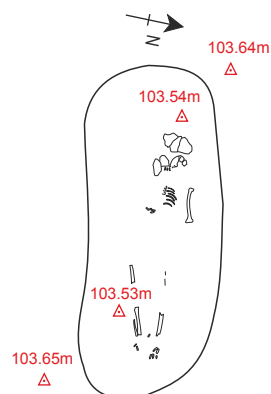
d) Grave F12094 SK12093



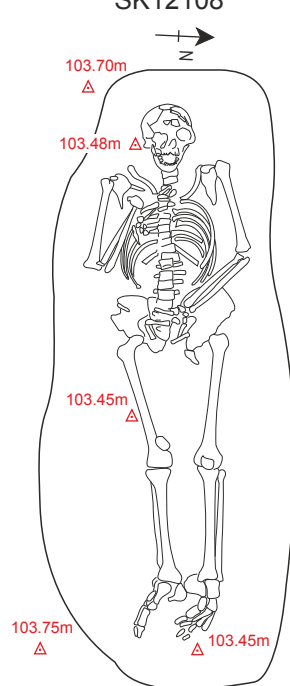
g) Grave F12099 SK12100



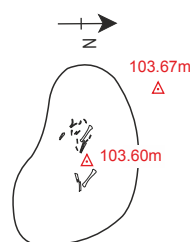
h) Grave F12104 SK12105



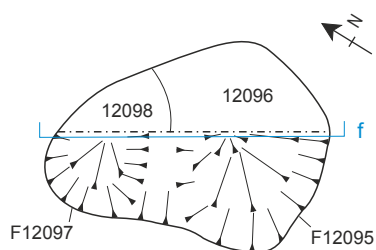
i) Grave F12109 SK12108



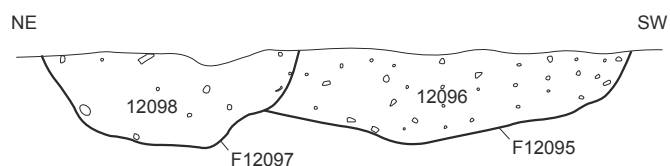
j) Grave F12112 SK12111



e) Plan F12095 & F12097



f) Section F12095 & F12097



0 Plan 2m

0 Section 1m

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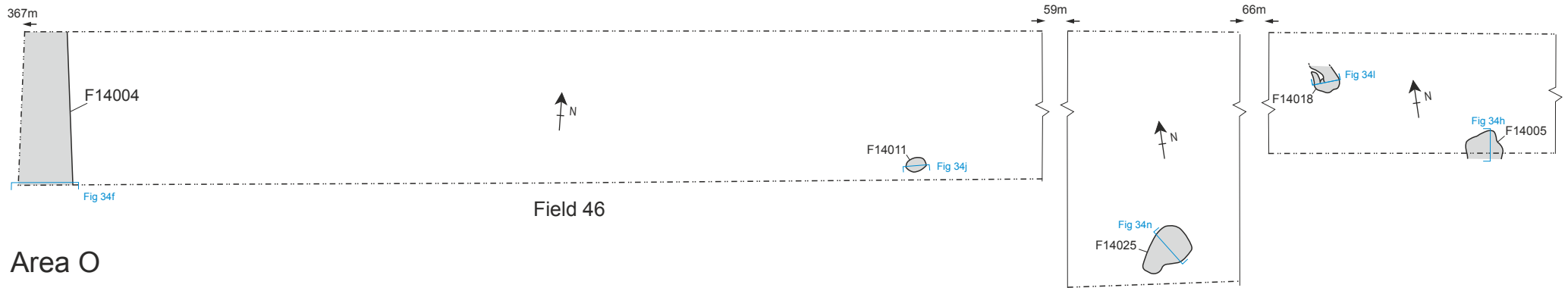
TITLE

Fig. 32: Area L, plans and section

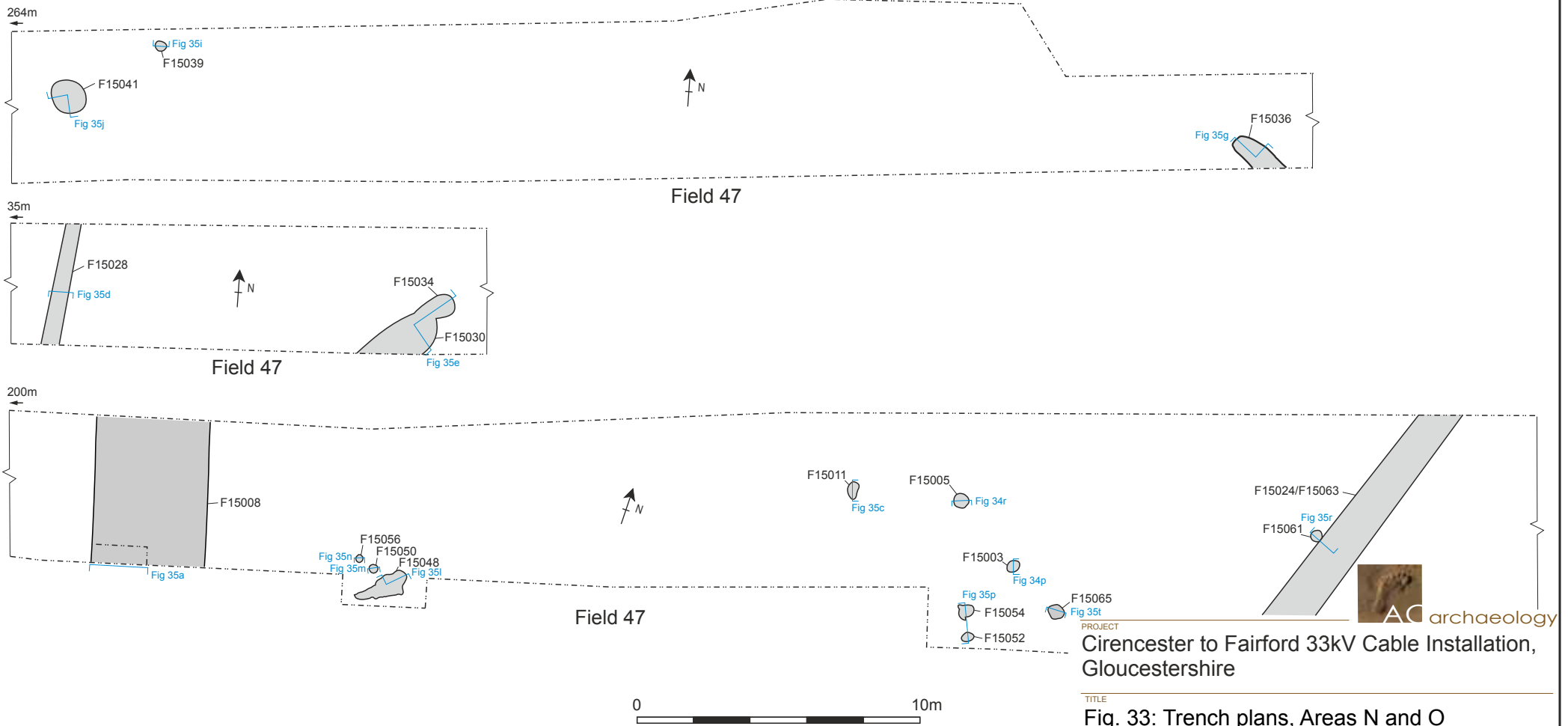


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Area N



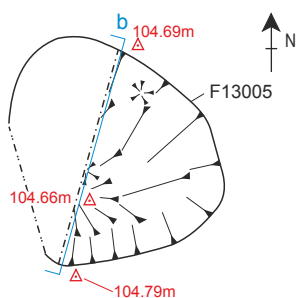
Area O



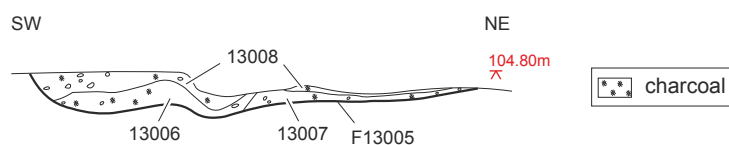
Area M

Field 44

a) Plan of F13005

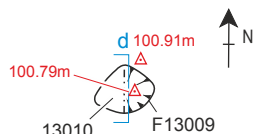


b) Section of F13005

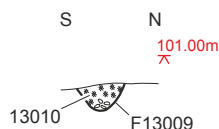


Field 45

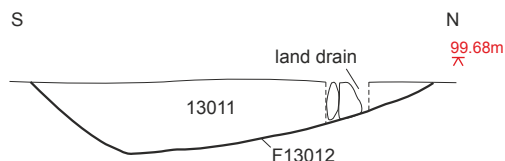
c) Plan of F13009



d) Section of F13009



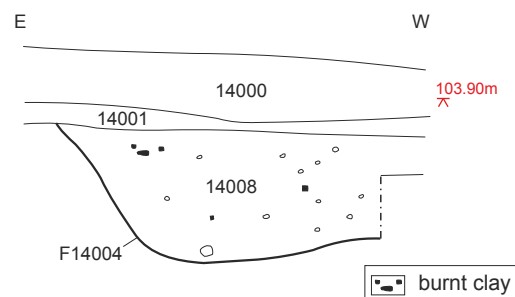
e) Section of F13012



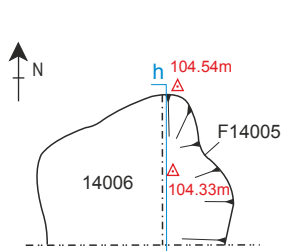
Area N

Field 46

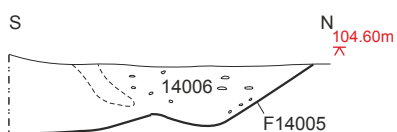
f) Section of F14004



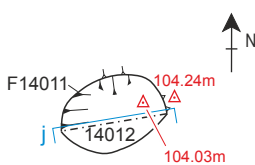
g) Plan of F14005



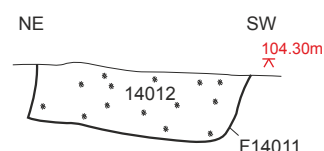
h) Section of F14005



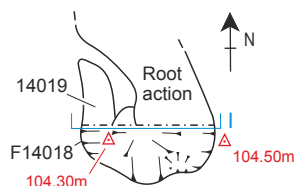
i) Plan of F14011



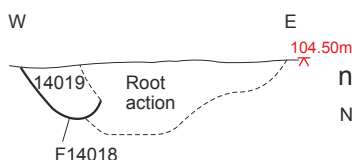
j) Section of F14011



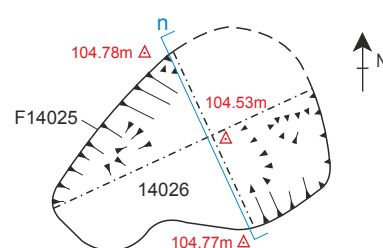
k) Plan of F14018



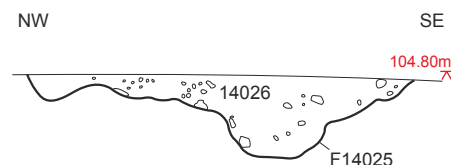
l) Section of F14018



m) Plan of F14025



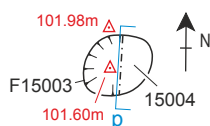
n) Section of F14025



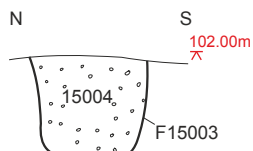
Area O

Field 47

o) Plan of F15003



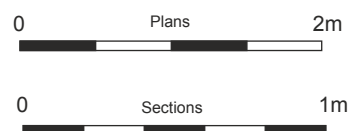
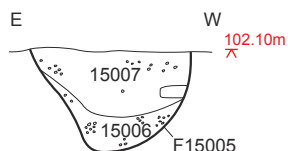
p) Section of F15003



q) Plan of F15005



r) Section of F15005



PROJECT
Cirencester to Fairford 33kV Cable Installation,
Gloucestershire

TITLE
Fig. 34: Areas M, N and O, plans and sections

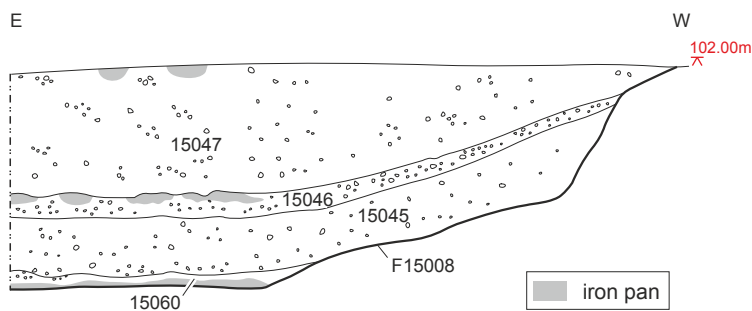


AC archaeology

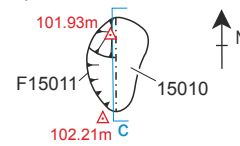
Area O

Field 47

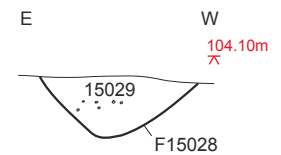
a) Section of F15008



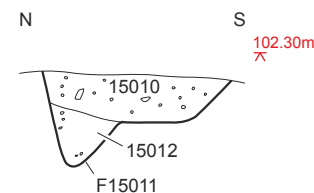
b) Plan of F15011



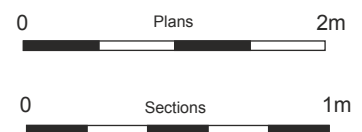
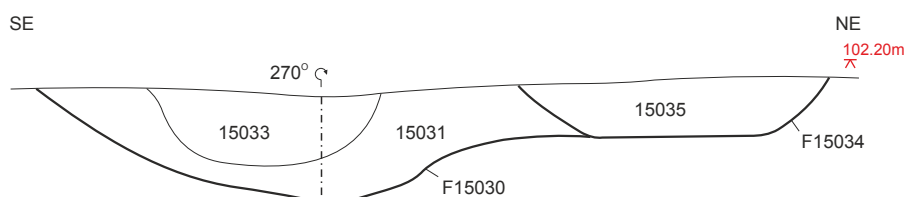
d) Section of F15028



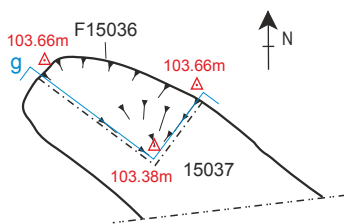
c) Section of F15011



e) Section of F15030 & F15034



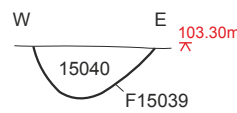
f) Plan of F15036



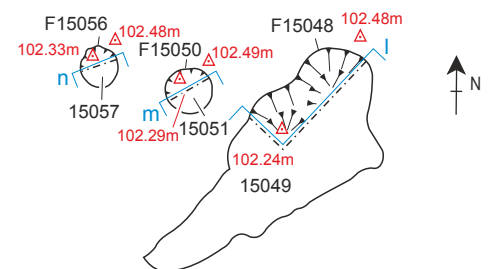
h) Plan of F15039



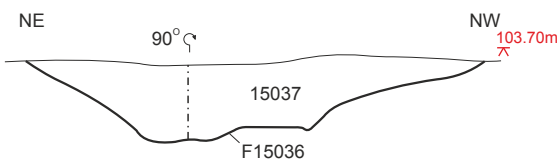
i) Section of F15039



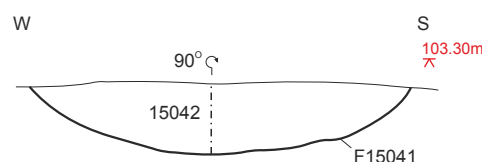
k) Plan of F15048, F15050 & F15056



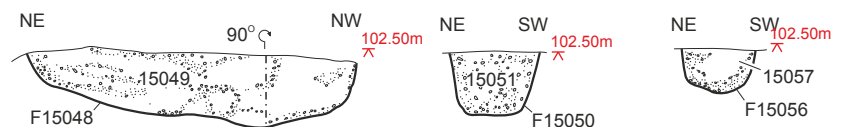
g) Section of F15036



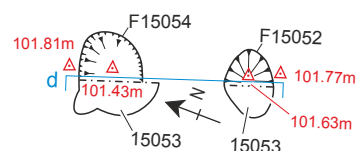
j) Section of F15041



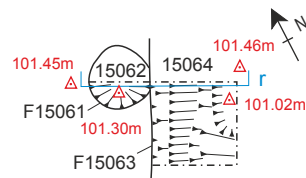
l m n) Sections of F15048, F15050 & F15056



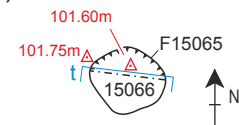
o) Plan of F15052 & F15054



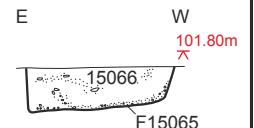
q) Plan of F15061 & F15063



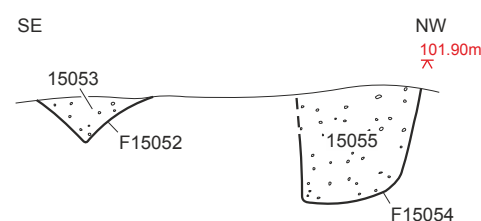
s) Plan of F15065



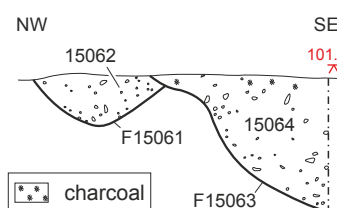
t) Section of F15065

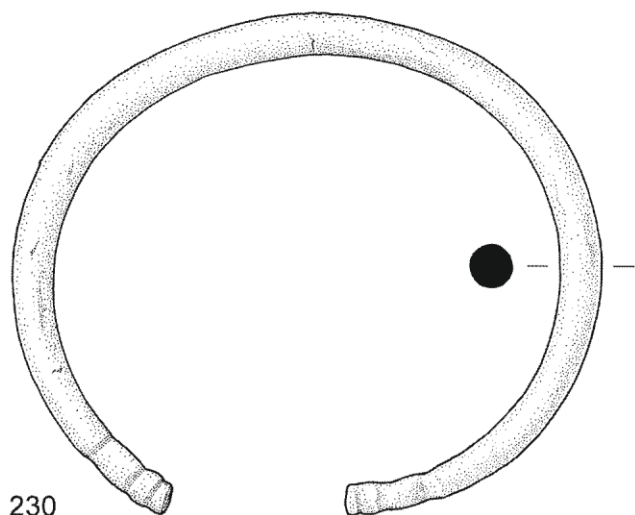


p) Section of F15052 & F15054

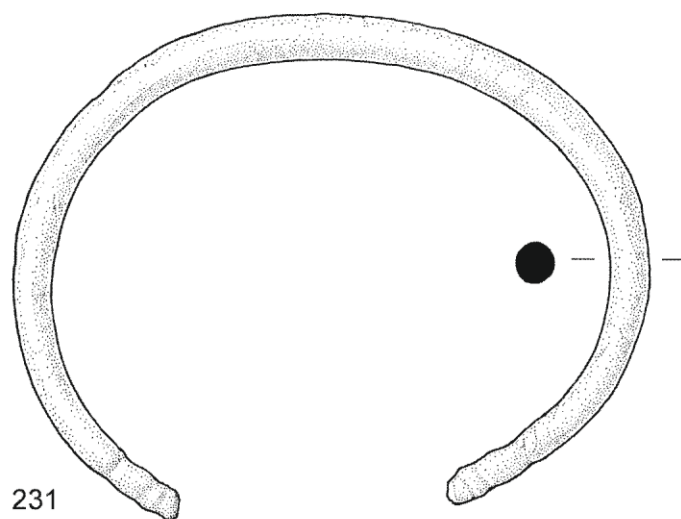


r) Section of F15061 & F15063

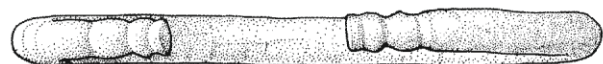




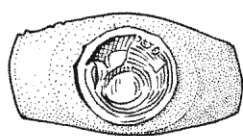
230



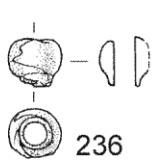
231



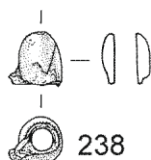
232



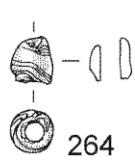
233



236



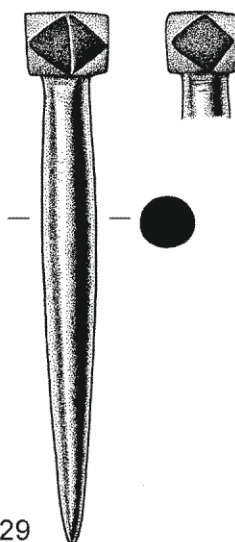
238



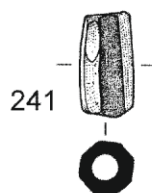
264



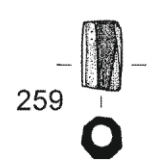
228



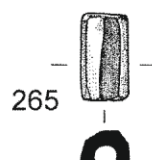
229



241

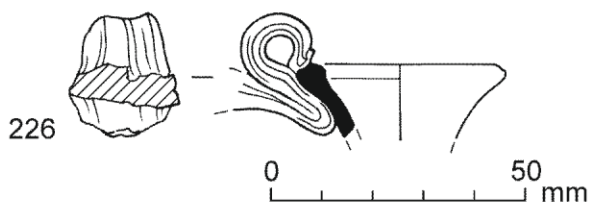


259



265

0 50 mm



226

0 50 mm

PROJECT

Cirencester to Fairford 33kV Cable Installation,
Gloucestershire

TITLE

Fig. 36: Finds from Harnhill
Romano-British burial SK8064
(Drawing by Jane Read)



Plate 1: Area B, work in progress, looking west
(1m and 1m scales)



Plate 2: Area F, work in progress, looking northeast
(1m scale)



Plate 3: Area L, work in progress, looking east



Plate 4: Area A, trackway F1019, looking west
(1m scale)



Plate 5: Area A, ditches F1055, F1056, F1057, F1058 and F1059, looking southeast (1m and 1m scales)



Plate 6: Area B, southeast facing section of ditch F2081 (0.5m scale)

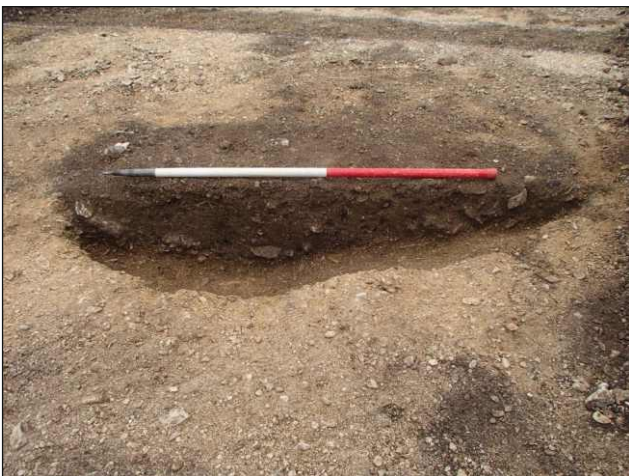


Plate 7: Area B, southwest facing section of pit F2091 (1m scale)



Plate 8: Area B, structure F2107, looking southeast (1m and 1m scales)



Plate 9: Area B, pit F2117, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 10: Area B, trackway intervention F2063, looking southwest (2m scale)



Plate 11: Area B, wall 2037, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 12: Area D, ditch F4027, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 13: Area D, south facing section of ditch F4044 (1m scale)



Plate 14: Area D, ditch terminal F4049 in the foreground and ditch terminal F4051 under excavation, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 15: Area D, north facing section of ditch terminal F4051 (2m scale)



Plate 16: Area E, pair of ditch terminals F5005 and F5010 formed an entranceway, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 17: Area E, northwest facing section of ditch terminal F5010 (1m scale)



Plate 18: Area E, ditch F5025, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 19: Area E, ditch F5025 in the foreground, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 20: Area H, Romano-British grave F8063
(0.3m scale)



Plate 21: Area H, Romano-British graves F8052 and
F8078 (1m scale)



Plate 22: Area H, Romano-British grave F8083
(1m scale)



Plate 23: Area L, location of Meysey Hampton
Saxon cemetery, looking west



Plate 24: Area L, Middle Bronze Age cremation pit F12037 prior to excavation (1m scale)



Plate 25: Area L, Saxon grave F12048 (0.5m scale)

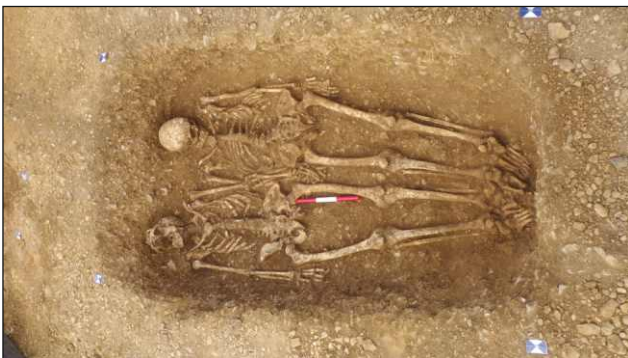


Plate 26: Area L, Saxon grave F12050 (0.3m scale)



Plate 27: Area L, Saxon grave F12088 (1m scale)



Plate 28: Copper alloy bracelet from Romano-British grave F8063



Plate 29: Jet pin from Romano-British grave F8063

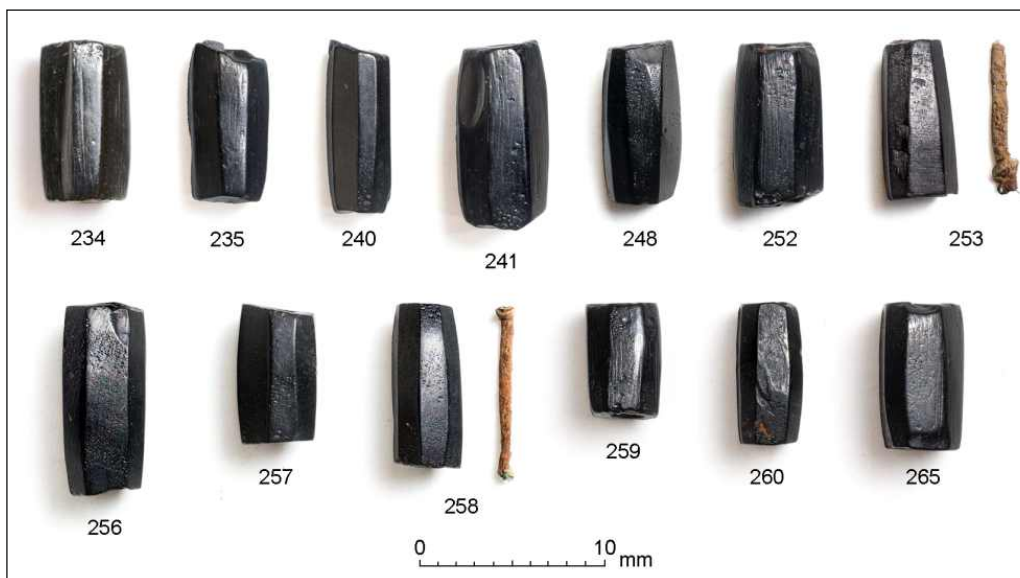


Plate 30: Jet beads and copper alloy wire from Harnhill Romano-British burial SK8064 (Photo by Gary Young)



Plate 31: Glass beads from Harnhill Romano-British burial SK8064
(Photo by Gary Young)

Appendix 1

Finds quantification by context

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

Area	Context	Context Description	Silver		Copper alloy		Iron		Slag		Worked flint/chert		Burnt flint		Worked stone		Burnt stone		Jet		Fired clay		Glass		Clay tobacco pipe		CBM		Prehistoric pottery		Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Worked Bone		Human Bone		Cremated Human Bone		Animal bone		Burnt Bone		Shell		Coal	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt				
A	1050	Cut through trackway F1019																			1	4											3	23																
A	1051	Upper fill of ditch F1042																															8	102																
A	1061	Fill of ditch F1056						2	49	6	57																1	10				1	2	9	109															
A	1062	Upper fill of ditch F1057																																																
A	1063	Lower fill of ditch F1057																																																
A	1064	Fill of possible boundary ditch F1058																																																
A	1065	Fill of ditch F1059																																																
A	1069	Fill of ditch terminal F1068																																																
A	1071	Fill of ditch terminal F1070																																																
A	1076	Fill of ditch F1075																																																
A	1078	Fill of hollow F1077																																																
A	1080	Fill of ditch F1079										1	4																																					
A	1259	Unstratified Area A																																																
B	2000	Area B topsoil																																																
B	2001	Area B subsoil			1	10	3	14																																										
B	2006	Lower fill of possible trackway F2005																																																
B	2010	Fill of possible trackway F2009																																																
B	2012	Fill of trackway/ ditch F2011																																																
B	2018	Animal skeleton within trackway/ ditch F2011																																																
B	2022	Upper fill of pit F2020																																																

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1: FINDS QUANTIFICATION BY CONTEXT

Area	Context	Context Description	Silver		Copper alloy		Iron		Slag		Worked flint/chert		Burnt flint		Worked stone		Burnt stone		Jet		Fired clay		Glass		Clay tobacco pipe		CBM		Prehistoric pottery		Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Worked Bone		Human Bone		Cremated Human Bone		Animal bone		Burnt Bone		Shell		Coal	
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt				
L		Skeleton SK12093																																																
L		Skeleton SK12105																																																
L	12106	Fill of grave F12104 (SK12105)																																																
L		Skeleton SK12108																																																
L		Skeleton SK12111																																																
M	13001	Area M subsoil											1	21																																				
M	13004	Modern pit																																																
M	13011	Fill of land drain F13012									1	3																																						
N	14001	Area N subsoil									3	10																																						
N	14008	Fill of field boundary F14004					3	229															3	521	1	2																								
N	14026	Fill of tree throw F14025									7	54															1	4																						
O	15001	Area O subsoil			2	9																																												
O	15017	Fill of pit F15016																																																
O	15025	Fill of ditch F15024																										20	148																					
O	15049	Fill of tree throw F15048																																																
O	15055	Fill of pit F150545																										2	4																					
O	15062	Fill of pit F15061																										6	21																					
O	15064	Fill of ditch F15063																			1	20						4	27																					
O	15066	Fill of pit F15065																											4	1																				
Total			1	3	18	93	607	2327	14	168	56	266.6	11	72	1	322		323	15	5.1	38	116.4	14	974	3	4	84	1521	152	632	199	958	849	10709	86	898	1	11	8572	41141	208	166.4	2430	12501	132	126	8	80	3	29

Appendix 2

Pottery by context and date



APPENDIX 2: POTTERY BY CONTEXT AND DATE

Area	Description	Context	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	No date	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
A	Topsoil	1000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	119	MED: C11-C13
A	Subsoil	1001	0	0	1	0	68	0	69	1152	MED: 13-15th
A	Ditch F1003	1004	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	MED: C11-C13
A	Ditch F1006	1007	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	15	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch F1011	1010	0	0	0	0	19	1	19	95	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch F1017	1018	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	22	MED: C11-C13
A	Ditch F1020	1021	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	96	MED: C12-C14
A	Tree throw 1023	1024	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	140	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch F1025	1026	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	97.5	MED: C12-C15
A	Trackway F1019 [1047]	1030	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	24	MED: C11-C13
A	Tree throw 1031	1032	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	MED: C11-C13
A	Ditch F1034	1034	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	35	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch F1037	1038	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	MED: C11-C13
A	Quarry F1039	1040	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	9	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch F1042	1044	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	MED: C12-C15
A	Trackway F1019 [1047]	1048	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	138	MED: C12-C15
A	Trackway cut F1019	1050	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	23	MED: C11-C13
A	Ditch F1042	1051	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	102	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch F1056	1061	0	0	1	0	9	0	10	109	MED: C11-C13
A	Ditch F1058	1064	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	68	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch F1059	1065	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch terminal F1068	1069	0	0	0	0	105	0	105	2722	MED: C12-C15
A	Ditch terminal F1070	1071	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	84	MED: C11-C13
A	Animal burrow 1078	-	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	MED: C12-C15
A	Unstratified	1259	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	70	MED: C11-C13
B	Subsoil	2001	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	50	MED: C11-C13
B	Trackway F2005	2006	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	242	MED: C12-C15
B	Ditch F2029	2030	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	133	MED: C12-C15
B	Deposit	2038	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	MED: C12-C15
B	Ditch F2039	2040	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	MED: C12-C15
B	Ditch F2044	2047	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	31	IA
B	Trackway F2063	2067	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	LMED
B	Ditch F2076	2078	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	89	MED: C12-C15
B	Ditch F2081	2082	0	0	0	0	37	0	37	369	MED: C12-C14
B	Ditch F2083	2084	0	14	0	0	0	0	14	57	IA
B	Tree throw 2085	2086	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	36	MED: C12-C15
B	Pit F2091	2092	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	177	MED: C11-C13
B	Ditch terminal F2098	2099	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	27	IA

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY BY CONTEXT AND DATE

Area	Description	Context	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	No date	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
B	Pit F2100	2101	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	335	MED: C11-C13
B	Ditch terminal F2102	2103	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	23	MED: C11-C13
B	Structure 2108	2109	0	0	0	0	58	0	58	724	MED:C14-16
B	Quarry pit F2117	2118	0	1	0	0	113	0	114	1233	MED: C12-C14
B	Subsoil	2122	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	320	MED: C12-C14
B	Ditch F2114	2136	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	30	MED: C12-C15
B	Ditch F2114	2138	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	14	IA
B	Pit F2115	2141	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	221	MED: C12-C15
B	Wall cut F2142	2144	0	0	0	0	17	0	17	251	MED: C12-C15
B	Pit F2148	2150	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	46	MED: C11-C13
B	Layer over pit F2148	2151	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	57	MED: C11-C13
B	Pit F2145	2152	0	0	0	0	60	1	61	481.5	MED: C11-C13
B	Natural deposit	2165	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	32	MED: C12-C15
B	Alluvial deposit	2168	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	32	ROMAN: C2-C3
C	Ditch F3003	3004	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	?BA
C	Ditch F3007	3008	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	18	IA
C	Ditch F3013	3014	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	ROMAN;C1-C2
D	Topsoil	4000	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20	ROMAN: C2-C3
D	Ditch F4027	4028	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	MED: C11-C13
D	Ditch F4040	4041	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	27	IA
D	Ditch F4044	4046	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	IA
D	Ditch F4049	4050	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	5.5	IA
D	Ditch terminal F4051	4053	0	6	0	0	6	0	12	95	LIA/Med
D	Cremation pit F4063	4064	0	0	82	0	0	0	82	143	C2
D	Pit F4065	4067	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	20	ROMAN: C2-C3
E	Topsoil	5001	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	35	ROMAN:C2-C4
E	Ditch F5025	5026	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	40	IA
E	Ditch terminal F5027	5028	0	12	0	0	0	0	12	17	IA
E	Pit F5038	5040	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	9	EROM
E	Furrow F5044	5045	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	MED: C11-C13
E	Trackway cut F5042	5055	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	IA
F	Ditch F6007	6008	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	C2
F	Ditch F6018	6019	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	244	MID C3-C4
F	Ditch F6018	6020	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	C1
F	Ditch F6018	6021	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	20	ROMAN;C1-C2
F	Ditch F6032	6033	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	IA
F	Ditch F6040	6041	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	40	ROMAN: C2-C3
F	Ditch F6040	6042	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12	MED: C11-C13
F	Pit F6043	6044	0	0	0	0	52	0	52	652	MED: C12-C14

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY BY CONTEXT AND DATE

Area	Description	Context	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	No date	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
G	Topsoil	7000	0	0	18	0	7	0	25	114	ROM/ MED
H	Topsoil	8001	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	27	ROM/ MED
H	Ditch F8005	8007	0	3	4	0	0	1	8	62.5	IA/ ROM
H	Ditch F8011	8015	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	IA
H	Ditch F8016	8017	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	LIA-EROM
H	Tree throw 8027	8028	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	ROMAN: C2-C3
H	Grave F8044	8046	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	EROM
H	Grave F8078	8080	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	NO DATE
H	Cremation pit F8081	8082	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	53	ROMAN:C2-C4
H	Grave F8083	8084	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	6	IA/ROM
H	Fill of cremation pit F8081	8085	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	225	ROMAN:C2-C3
I	Ditch F9019	9020	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	9	ROMAN: C2-C3
J	Pit F10003	10005	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	BA
J	Ditch F12015	12016	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	23	ROMAN: C2
J	Pit F12065	12066	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	EROM
N	Pit F14025	14026	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	LPREH
O	Ditch F15024	15025	0	17	0	4	0	0	21	155	IA/SAX
O	Pit F15061	15062	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	20	IA
O	Ditch F15063	15064	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	28	LPREH
O	Pit F15065	15066	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	IA
Totals			3	131	204	4	786	9	1137	12511.5	

Appendix 3

Roman Skeletons Catalogue

APPENDIX 3: ROMAN SKELETONS CATALOGUE

Skeleton Number	Percentage survival	Age	Sex	Pathology	Finds from grave fill	Notes
SK8045	70%	Adult	Unknown	Dental pathology	Hobnails	
SK8052	30%	Adult	Unknown	Dental pathology, periostitis	Hobnails, but uncertain which skeleton this is connected to	In the same grave cut as SK8060 and SK8061
SK8058	5%	Adult	Unknown		Hobnails	
SK8060	60%	Adult	Unknown	Dental pathology, porotic hyperostosis	Hobnails, nails, but uncertain which skeleton this is connected to	In the same grave cut as SK8052 and SK8061
SK8061	10%	Adult or Adolescent	Unknown		Hobnails, but uncertain which skeleton this is connected to	In the same grave cut as SK8052 and SK8060
SK8064	2%	4-6 years	Unknown		Jet pins, jet beads, glass beads, finger rings and bracelets	
SK8079	50%	Adolescent	Unknown	Dental pathology	Hobnails, nails	

Appendix 4

Saxon Skeletons Catalogue

APPENDIX 4: SAXON SKELETONS CATALOGUE

Skeleton Number	Percentage survival	Age	Sex	Stature	Pathology	Notes
SK12039	97%	12-16 years	Unknown	Unknown	Auditory exostosis, Cribra Orbitalia	
SK12042	50%	Adult	Possibly Female	Unknown		
SK12055	80%	18 months – 3 years old	Unknown	Unknown	Cribra Orbitalia	Within the same grave as SK12056
SK12056	50%	Adult	Male	Unknown	Potts Disease, Dental Pathology	Within the same grave as SK12055
SK12058	35%	6-11 years old	Unknown	Unknown		Found with other disarticulated human bone
SK12062	95%	Mature Adult	Male	5.5 foot	Vertebral joint changes, dental path	
SK12068	98%	Mid-Late 30s	Male	Unknown	Decapitated, chop through C2. Healed blunt force trauma to skull. Schmorl's nodes. Osteomyelitis on the left femur. Septal Aperatures	In double grave with SK12069, side by side
SK12069	98%	Late 20s – early 30s	Male	5.5 foot	Sharp force trauma to the clavicle	In double grave with SK12068, side by side
SK12072	90%	Perinate	Unknown	Unknown		
SK12074	98%	25-30 years	Female	5.2 foot	Vertebral joint changes, periostitis and dental path	
SK12080	60%	1 year	Unknown	Unknown	Periostitis	
SK12086	98%	34-44 years old	Female	5.2 foot	Vertebral joint changes, button osteoma and porotic hyperstosis, dental path	
SK12089	98%	30-40 years old	Male	6.1 foot	Vertebral joint changes, dental path	

APPENDIX 4: SAXON SKELETONS CATALOGUE

Skeleton Number	Percentage survival	Age	Sex	Stature	Pathology	Notes
SK12093	99%	40-50 years old	Male	5.8 foot	Ankylosing Spondylitis, healed break to left radius and ulna, hip joint changes	
SK12100	8%	Perinate	Unknown	Unknown		
SK12105	60%	1 year	Unknown	Unknown		
SK12108	98%	Mature Adult	Male	5.8 foot	Vertebral joint changes, healed broken rib, periostitis, dental path	
SK12111	30%	Perinate	Unknown	Unknown		

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