

Wan's Corner to Chilvester Hill, Calne, Wiltshire

Geophysical and Earthworks Surveys and Archaeological Watching Brief



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Wan's Corner to Chilvester Hill, Calne, Wiltshire

Geophysical and Earthworks Surveys and Archaeological Watching Brief

for

Wessex water plc

by



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Non-technical Summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological works relating to the replacement water supply main between Wan's Corner (NGR ST 97125 67309) and Chilvester Hill (NGR ST 98655 71159), Calne, Wiltshire. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc and was carried out over 60 days from January to April 2012.

At the north end of the pipeline route, on Chilvester Hill, an earthwork survey was conducted over the site of a suspected Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). The results were consistent with that interpretation which was supported by the presence of 12th to 14th century AD Medieval pottery associated with stone wall footings, a paved floor, metalled track and a holloway. Some features had been disturbed, probably by cultivation or other destructive activity during the 20th century.

On the east side of the A3102 road at least three of four ditches identified between Pillars Lodge and Holly Ditch Farm appeared related to boundaries shown on the Tithe Map of 1843. One was undated and another contained 20th century finds. The other two seem to have originated in the Romano-British period. One was parallel to the drive serving Stock Street Farm which is thought to be the site of a Medieval settlement. The fourth and largest ditch had an ambivalent relationship to the Tithe Map but appears to have been re-used at least as late as the 14th or 15th century AD. The prolonged survival of boundaries suggests that the division, and possibly the pattern of tenure, over a substantial portion of the gentle west-facing slopes along this part of the pipeline route have been stable over a long period.

Significant Late Iron Age and Romano-British ditches and other features were found along part of the route, ca. 150m west of Tossels Farm, where there had been no previously recorded archaeology. Roofing and other tile implied the local presence of a building of at least moderately high status although there was nothing from the other finds to support this. No coins were recovered and there was little metalwork. Most tellingly, there were very few fineware pottery sherds from either the earlier or later part of the period.

The only strong evidence of habitative settlement on the Site is represented by a ring gully which may have been a foundation trench for a roundhouse, possibly originating from the Late Iron Age. On the other hand there were clear indications that field boundaries had been revised during the occupation after at least one period of abandonment, prior to a final phase which itself seems likely to have terminated before the end of the Roman period. The volume of pottery suggests that contemporary habitative settlement was nearby when the boundaries were in use.

At the south west end a geophysical survey was carried out at Wan's Corner, over the presumed site of the small Roman town of Verlucio. The results suggested that the pipeline route might bisect several linear features, although there was little to suggest a Romano-British town. In the event, only one of the linear features, probably a Holloway, was identified during monitoring of the subsequent groundworks. Pottery indicates that it is likely to have originated no later than the Romano-British period but a larger amount of iron-extraction debris in its upper fill and over much of the land surface north of the A3102 road is probably later, possibly Medieval. A few diagnostic Later Iron Age sherds were of a size and condition implying local activity in that period. The absence of other features identified by geophysical survey may reflect the slight nature of some and the depth of mainly modern colluvium over several, some of which had strong, well-defined morphological traits.

The archaeological work has provided strong support for the existence of the Deserted Medieval Village and has identified a previously unknown area of Romano-British activity. On the other hand it has raised serious doubts about the hypothesised northern extent of the Romano-British settlement found south of the A3102 and identified with Verlucio.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out a programme of archaeological works relating to the construction of a replacement water supply main over ca. 5.5km between Wan's Corner (NGR ST 97125 67309) and Chilvester Hill (NGR ST 98655 71159; hereafter referred to as the Site), Calne, Wiltshire. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc under a Term Agreement and was carried out over 60 days from January to April 2012.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was requested by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS)) following a consultation process relating to the scheme with Wessex Water plc. The scope of the first phase of mitigation works was agreed at a site meeting on 12th December 2011 between Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Katie Smith, Mike Bright, (Wessex Water plc), Breffni Clarke (Lewis Civil Engineering Ltd) and Richard McConnell and Stuart Milby (COAS). A further meeting on 14th December 2011 between Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Richard McConnell and Stuart Milby (COAS) was held to discuss and agree an archaeological strategy.
- 1.3 The first phase of archaeological mitigation comprised an earthwork survey of a putative Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) at Chilvester Hill; a geophysical survey at Wan's Corner relating to the reputed small Roman Town of *Verlucio*; and a comprehensive programme of monitoring and recording across the pipeline route. Further archaeological work was targeted in response to the survey results, as well as in areas where archaeological remains were encountered during monitoring work, as set out in the Written Schemes of Investigation (Milby 2011).
- 1.4 The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010).

2. Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 Calne is situated to the north west of the North Wessex Downs, ca. 10km east of Chippenham and ca. 20km west of Marlborough. The proposed pipeline extended in a broadly north easterly direction from Wans Cottage, on the north west side of the A3102, crossing to the east side, south west of Wenham Farm. At Quobbs Farm it straightened northwards before turning to the north west and recrossing the road at Pillars Lodge, from there skirting ca. 500 to the south west of Calne as far as Chilvester Hill. The full length of the route was ca. 5.5km, starting at a height of ca. 132m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), falling fairly evenly as far as Whetham Bridge to ca. 88m aOD, where it rises to ca. 108m aOD north of Tossels Farm. From there the land undulates until falling to a terrace at around ca. 82m aOD, before dropping to ca. 67m aOD in the valley bottom of the River Marden. It then rises to ca. 85m at Chilvester Hill where the pipeline terminated.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the higher ground to the south west of the route comprises Cretaceous Lower Greensand Group Sedimentary Sandstone. Thereafter, earlier Jurassic formations are Hazelbury Bryan Formation Sedimentary Sandstone in the area around Whetham Bridge, with Kimmeridge Clay Formation Sedimentary Mudstone occurring along the east side of Silver Street and Stanford Formation Sedimentary Limestone on either side of the River Marden. The fairly narrow valley bottom through which the river cuts comprises Quaternary Alluvium of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 A desk-based appraisal of the route was carried prior to fieldwork at the behest of Melanie Pomeroy-Killinger (WACS). This comprised investigation of information held in the Wiltshire Heritage Environment Record (HER), including air photographs and maps, which was the foundation for composite base maps in a written scheme of investigation (Milby 2011). This has been supplemented subsequently from online sources and journals. The information is shown on **Figure 1**. The pipeline route passed through a number of archaeologically sensitive areas, two of which are potentially of national importance (**Figure 1, 2** and '*Verlucio*'), although neither are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, reflecting a poor evidence base.

Prehistoric (- AD43)

3.2 Interpretations of air photographs have identified a ring ditch, linear ditch and a possible double-ditched enclosure (**Figure 1**, items 5, 9, 16 and 18) which are thought likely to be of prehistoric date within a 600m arc south of Whetham Farm. A presumed Bronze Age round barrow is ca. 150m south of Wans Cottage.

3.3 North east of Pillars Lodge a recent archaeological evaluation (Tabor 2011, 18) recovered Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval pottery (**Figure 1**, 19) from an area of a field which had been linked to prehistoric and Roman activity by finds from previous fieldwalking and which had included human bone.

Romano-British (AD43 - AD450)

3.4 At the south west end of the Site, at Wan's Corner, there are a number of HER entries (**Figure 1**, 6, 7 and 10) relating to the probable small Roman town of *Verlucio* and a villa to the north west (**Figure 1**, 11). Fieldwork by Chippenham Archaeology students in the 1980s and independent metal detector surveys have recover significant quantities of pottery and ceramic tile, *tesserae*, brick, Pennant Sandstone tiles, and hundreds of coins. A double ditched and banked enclosure with rounded corners in Hayfield Copse, enclosing ca. 4ha, is typologically consistent with a marching camp (**Figures 1** and **5**). Part of the Roman road from Silchester to Bath, now fossilised as a series of straight field boundaries, runs from east to west to the south of Hayfield Copse before turning across the modern A3102 at Wan's Corner and heading in a north westerly direction. The suggested extent of *Verlucio* is recorded on the HER and is represented in **Figures 1** and **5**.

Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)

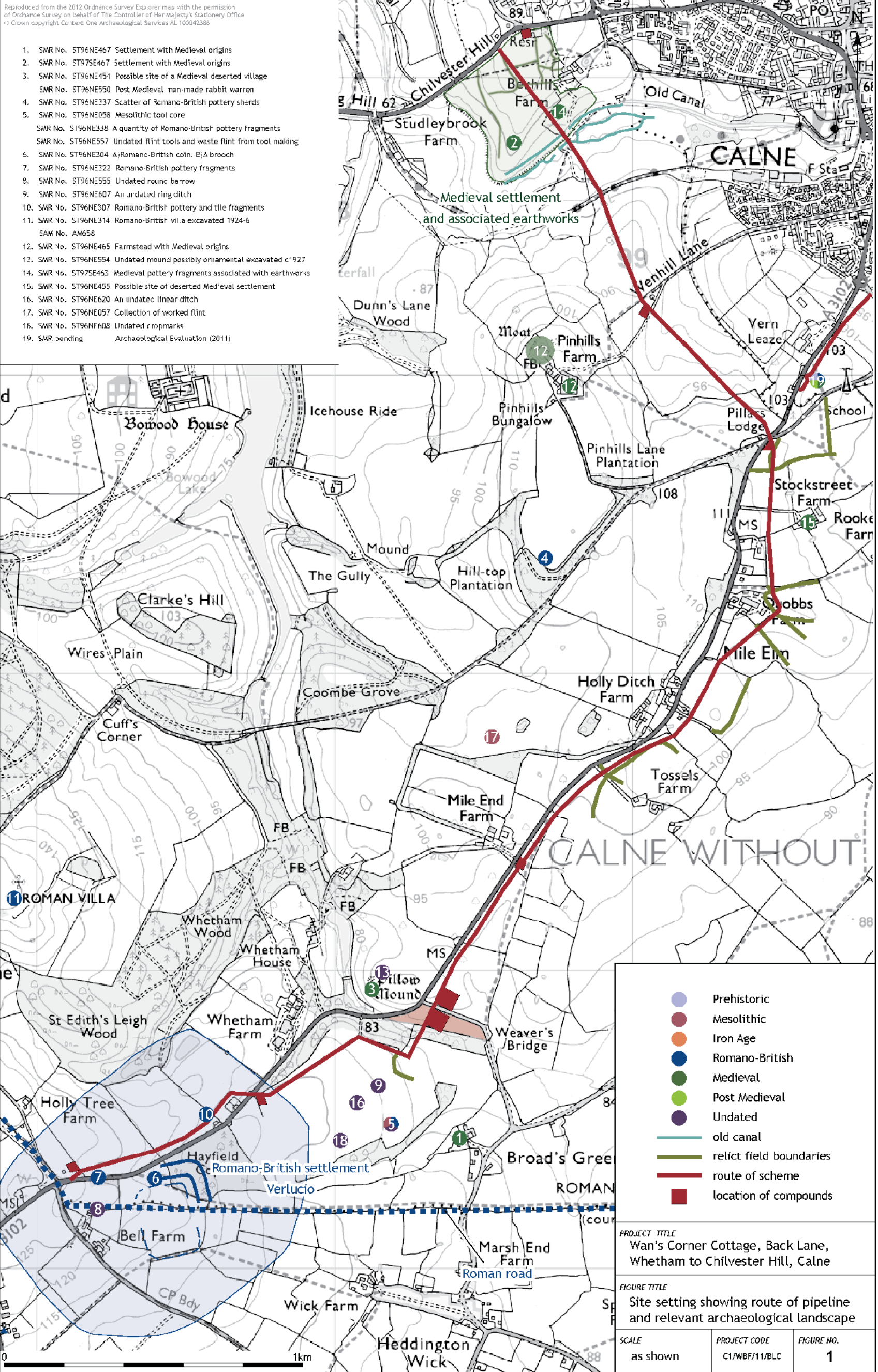
3.5 At the northern end of the Site, on Chilvester Hill, the putative earthwork remains of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) are recorded in the HER (**Figure 1**, 2 and **Figure 6**). Identified as a medieval settlement through place-name evidence and the discovery of a scatter of 13th century pottery on the site, the remains survive as a complex of earthworks including a sub-rectangular enclosure and well-defined holloway. Other visible earthworks may relate to village features including house platforms.

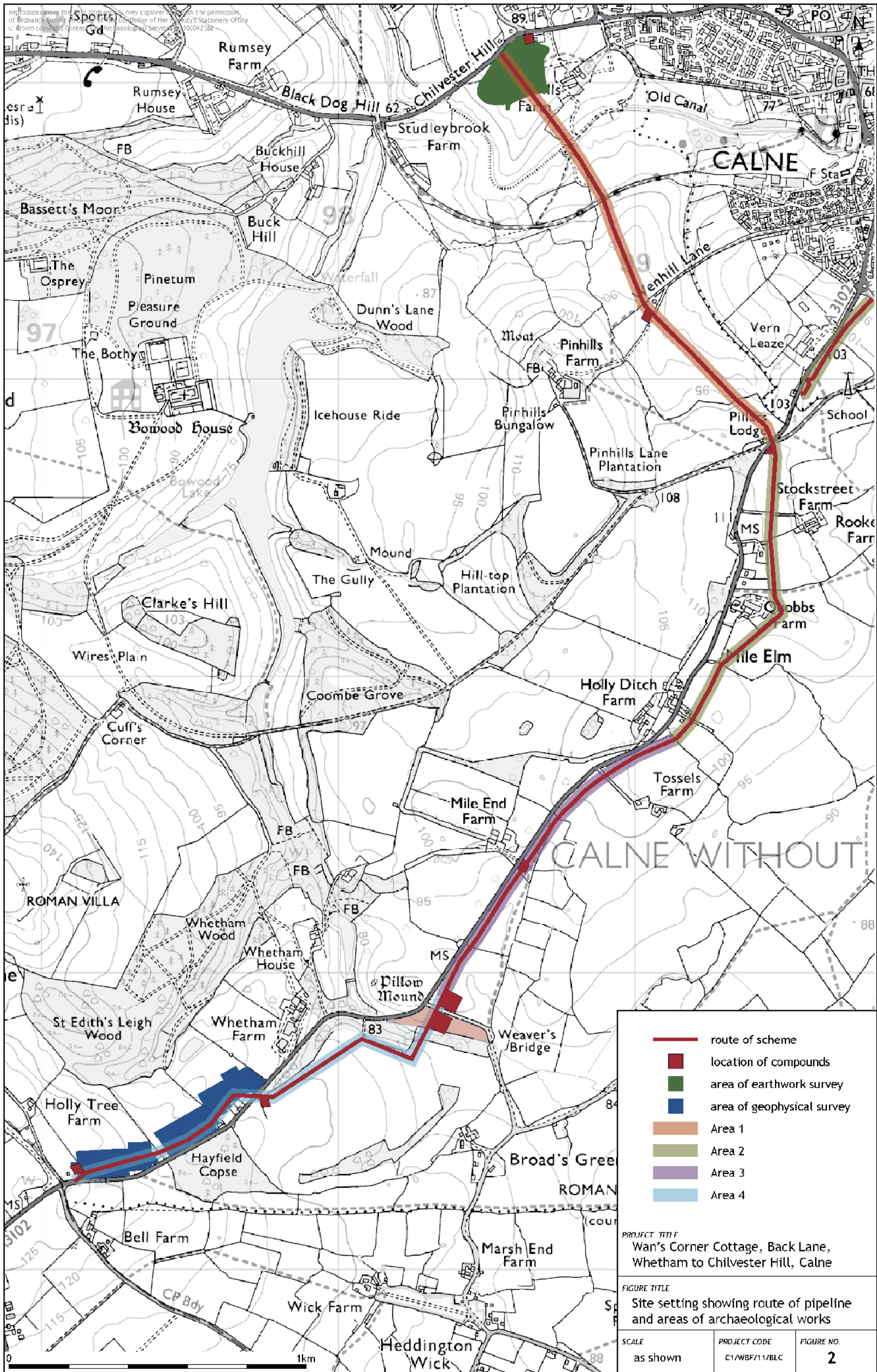
Other undated archaeology

3.6 A number of relict field boundaries, identified through map regression analysis, were bisected by the pipeline route. These were particularly evident around Tossels Farm, Quobbs Farm, and Pillars Lodge. Several demonstrably predate the mid-19th century and may have much earlier origins.

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1. SWR No. ST96NE467 Settlement with Medieval origins
2. SWR No. ST97SE467 Settlement with Medieval origins
3. SWR No. ST96NE451 Possible site of a Medieval deserted village
4. SWR No. ST96NE550 Post Medieval man-made rabbit warren
5. SWR No. ST96NE337 Scatter of Romano-British pottery sherds
6. SWR No. ST96NE058 Mesolithic tool core
7. SWR No. S196NE338 A quantity of Romano-British pottery fragments
8. SWR No. ST96NE557 Undated flint tools and waste flint from tool making
9. SWR No. ST96NE304 A Romano-British coin, EJA brooch
10. SWR No. ST96NE322 Romano-British pottery fragments
11. SWR No. ST96NE555 Undated round barrow
12. SWR No. ST96NE607 An undated ring ditch
13. SWR No. ST96NE307 Romano-British pottery and tile fragments
14. SWR No. S196NE314 Romano-British villa excavated 1924-6
 SAM No. AM658
15. SWR No. ST96NE465 Farmstead with Medieval origins
16. SWR No. ST96NE554 Undated mound possibly ornamental excavated c. 927
17. SWR No. ST97SE463 Medieval pottery fragments associated with earthworks
18. SWR No. ST96NE455 Possible site of deserted Medieval settlement
19. SWR No. ST96NE620 An undated linear ditch
20. SWR No. ST96NE057 Collection of worked flint
21. SWR No. ST96NF608 Undated cropmarks
22. SWR pending Archaeological Evaluation (2011)





4. Methodology

4.1 The archaeological programme was in three phases across four contiguous extents of the pipeline route, designated as Areas 1 to 4. Additional work focussed on the south and north ends of the pipeline route, Areas 4 and 1, reflecting their potential importance. In advance of the groundworks, a geophysical survey was carried out in Area 4 and an earthwork survey in Area 1. Subsequently, a watching brief was carried out during the stripping of the compounds and the easement, with sampling by excavation of exposed archaeological deposits.

4.2 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with locally set standards (WCC 1995) and with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological desk-based assessments* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and as recommended by English Heritage *Geophysical Data in Archaeology: a Guide to Good Practice* (York: Archaeology Data Service). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the IfA and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (IfA). The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.

Geophysical Survey field methodology

4.3 The survey area comprised a ca. 100m wide corridor running from the south-western extent of the scheme (Wans Corner) to the point where the pipeline crossed the A3102 road, immediately north of Whetham Cottages (**Figure 2**). The corridor was divided into 20m x 20m grid squares, laid out by triangulation from known points on the ground established by a TopCon GRS-1 GPS system capable of 1-2cm accuracy. Partial squares were added where ground conditions allowed, permitting maximum site coverage.

4.4 The magnetometer survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2 Dual Sensor Gradiometer, comprising a double set of two vertically aligned fluxgates. A built-in data logger automatically recorded magnetic fluctuation between the vertical fluxgates in nano-Tesla (nT) at 0.25m intervals over traverses laid out 1m apart. The instrument has a manufacturer's specified depth range exceeding 3m.

4.5 Area 4 was set on predominantly Lower Greensand Group Sandstone (BGS 2012) which has generally yielded good magnetometer results (English Heritage 2008). The survey was carried out by GeoFlo.

Earthworks Survey

4.6 COAS undertook a topographical survey at Chilvester Hill, Area 1 at the north end of the scheme, across the area of earthworks identified as a DMV. The survey was designed to record their extent, shape and height to enable the proper characterisation of this potentially important archaeological resource prior to the impact of the pipeline.

4.7 The survey was conducted along parallel traverses set at 1m intervals, determined using a static grid established with a TopCon GRS-1 GPS unit. Data were logged onto the GRS-1 at 0.25m intervals, excepting where the rate was increased due to the morphology of the surface. Initial data output was in tabular format, subsequently displayed as a hachured drawing.

4.8 Where possible, vehicle and machine access on this part of the scheme was limited in order to minimise damage to the extant earthworks.

Compound and Easement Strip

4.9 A ca. 15m wide easement was stripped along the entire route, including a slip line north of Pillars Lodge, with eight compound areas of up to ca. 60m x 60m (**Figures 1, and 2**). Two compounds were deployed in Area 1 (**Figures 6 and 7**), one at the north end of Area 2 (**Figure 9**), one in the middle of Area 3 and two large compounds at the interface with Area 1, which had smaller compounds in the middle and at the west end. Directional drilling was employed where the scheme crossed a road and a watercourse, requiring the excavation of an entry or exit launch pit on either side.

- 4.10 A 360 degree tracked or JCB-type machine, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, was used to remove topsoil along the route of the proposed pipeline in order to create the easement. Due to potential archaeological importance of south and north extents of the scheme, the strip was undertaken to a clean archaeological horizon, in places exceeding the depth of a standard topsoil strip.
- 4.11 Upon completion of the stripping and investigation of archaeological deposits a continuous pipe trench was machine excavated up to 1.2m depth.
- 4.12 Machine excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision, and with the exception in areas noted above, continued to the depth of archaeological deposits, *in situ* sub-soil or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief)

- 4.13 An archaeologist was on site to monitor all of the easement stripping and open cuts in Areas 1 and 4 for the purpose of recording identifiable archaeological remains, features and deposits. Provision was made to allow extra time for appropriate excavation and recording. The extent of excavation was determined by the area needed to gain sufficient information to allow the characterisation of form, function and preferably date of archaeological deposits.
- 4.14 All features and deposits were recorded using standard COAS pro-forma context and profile recording sheets. No palaeoenvironmental samples were retained for reasons set out below. All archaeological features were levelled to Ordnance Datum and planned on dimensionally stable media and drawn at a scale of 1:20 for plans and a scale of 1:10 for sections. The location, extent and altitude of the archaeological work, features and deposits were mapped relative to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum using a TopCon GRS-1 Global Positioning System receiving real-time calibrations to produce accuracies of 1-2cm.
- 4.15 A photographic record of all of works was prepared comprising digital images illustrating the principal features in detail and their general context, as well as working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.16 Provision and agreement was made for the time-limited retention of all the finds and their full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists. Arrangements were made for staff from WCAS to have open access to the Site and to monitor the archaeological work. Melanie Pomeroy-Killinger visited on the 14th February and the 6th March 2012.

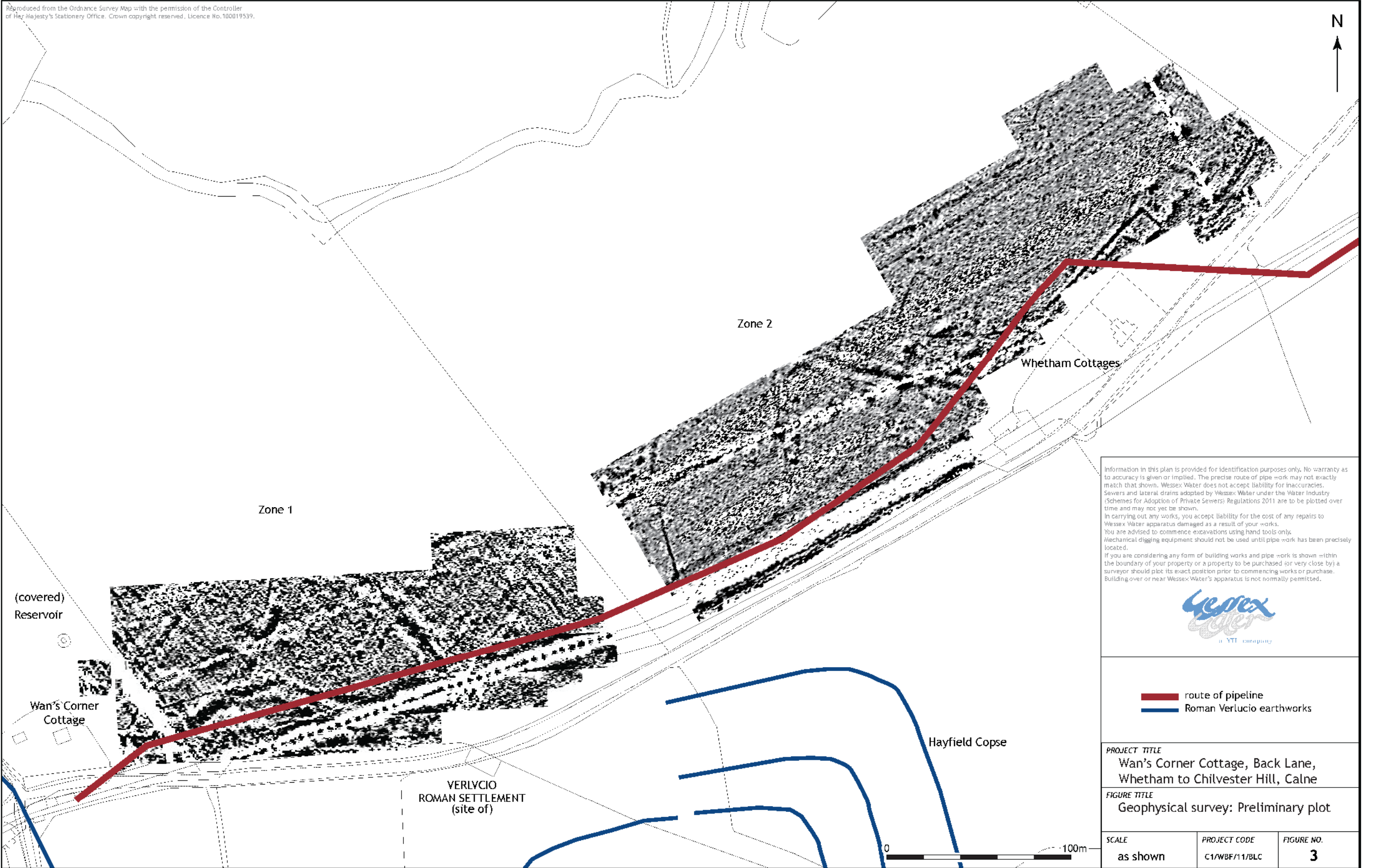
5. Geophysical survey

- 5.1 The survey was carried out in the field adjacent to Back Lane, by GeoFlo on behalf of COAS, as part of an evaluation of the field. It covered an area of approximately 7ha.

Data processing

- 5.2 The field methodology has been described above (paras 4.3 to 4.5). The collected data was processed using industry standard Geoscan software, Geoplot 3.00v, which allows the presentation of data in dot-density, grey scale, pattern and X-Y (or *trace*) plots. The latter are particularly effective when used in conjunction with other graphical modes to emphasise ferrous magnetic anomalies or other distortions which show as accentuated peaks or troughs. The programme supports statistical analysis and filtering of the data.

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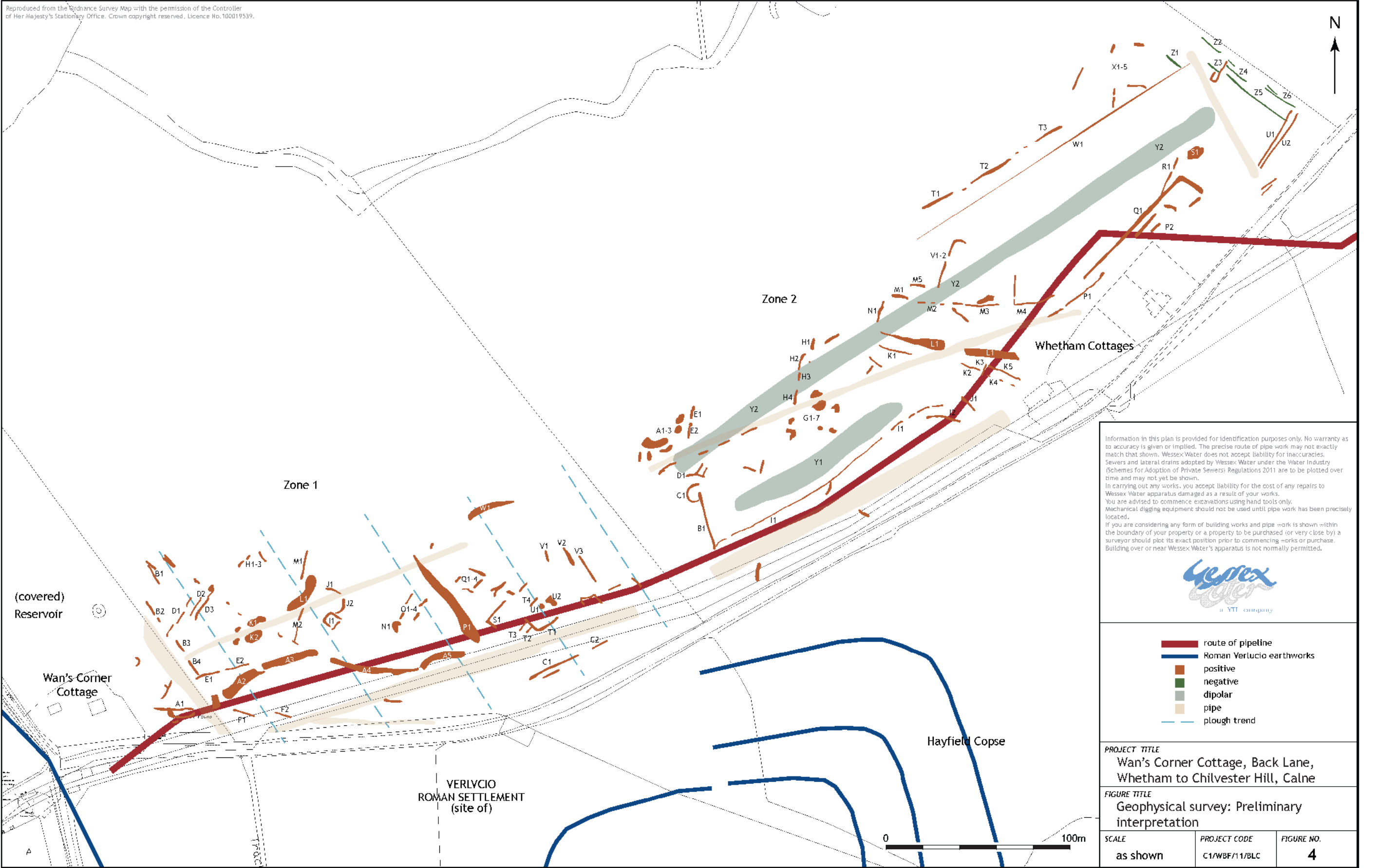
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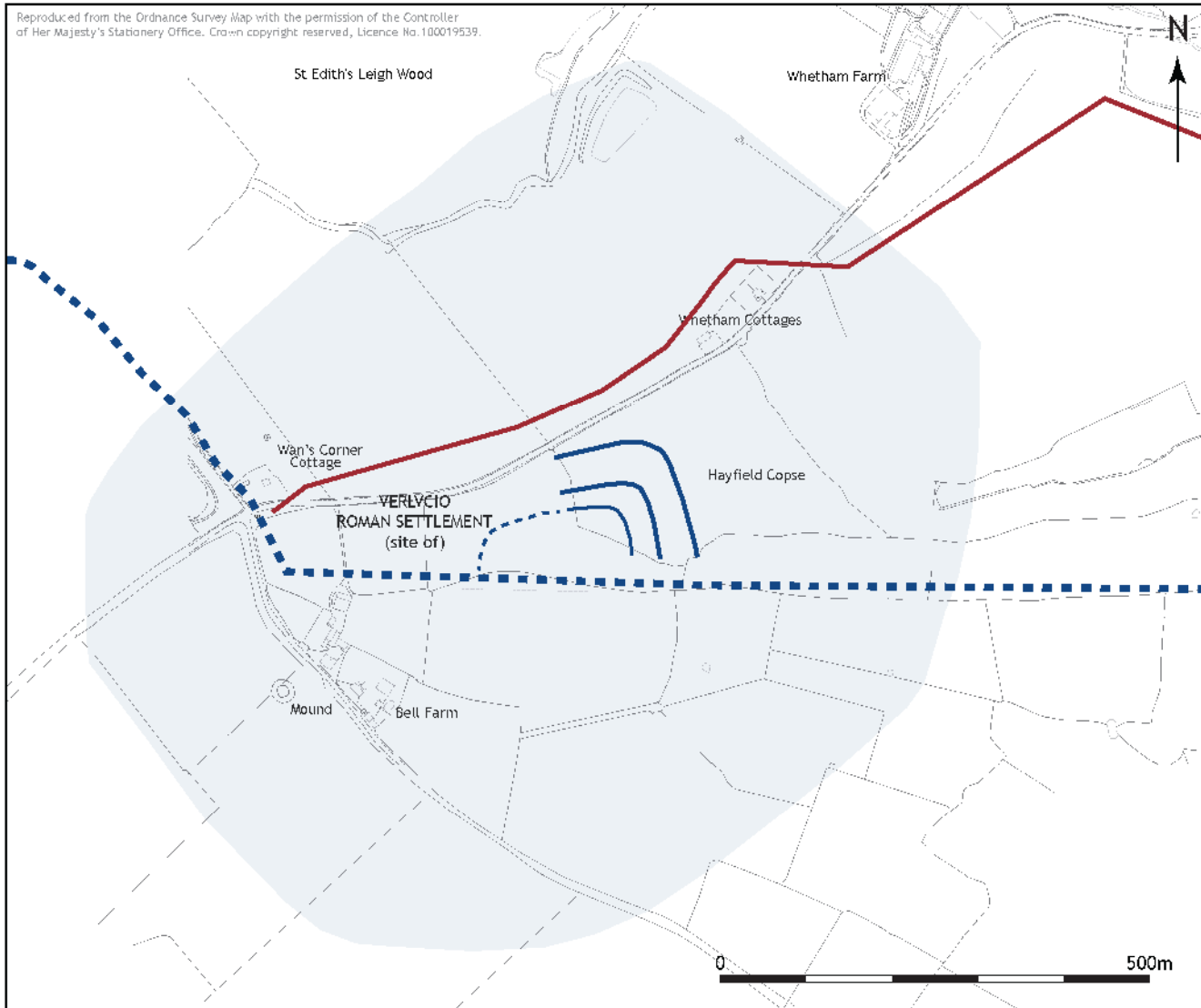
— route of pipeline
— Roman Verlucio earthworks

PROJECT TITLE		
Wan's Corner Cottage, Back Lane, Whetham to Chilvester Hill, Calne		
FIGURE TITLE		
Geophysical survey: Preliminary plot		
SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	C1/WBF/11/BLC	3

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- route of pipeline
- putative extent of Roman settlement
- earthworks
- course of Roman road

PROJECT TITLE
 Wan's Corner Cottage, Back Lane,
 Whetham to Chilvester Hill, Calne

FIGURE TITLE
 Detailed site setting showing south end of route
 and putative extent of Roman settlement with road

SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	C1/WBF/11/BLC	5

5.3 Preliminary processing revealed extensive impact from modern ferrous magnetic features, characterised by sharp dipolar fluctuations ranging from approximately 30nT to over 3000nT. The following processing sequence was designed to mitigate the impact of modern ironwork:

Readings exceeding 30nT either side of 0 were replaced by null (dummy) entries.

Any anomalous isolated readings were similarly replaced ('despike').

Typical regular error due to the zig-zag operation of the gradiometer was removed ('destagger').

The mean reading for every traverse was reset to 0 ('zero mean traverse').

The asymmetric data collection pattern was mitigated by the positive interpolation of data points along the Y axis using the calculation of $\sin X/X$ ('interpolate').

5.4 The data were then explored in grey scale and trace formats within various graphical parameters. A provisional written and graphical interpretative report was provided for WCAS and Wessex Water plc to determine the optimum route for the pipeline.

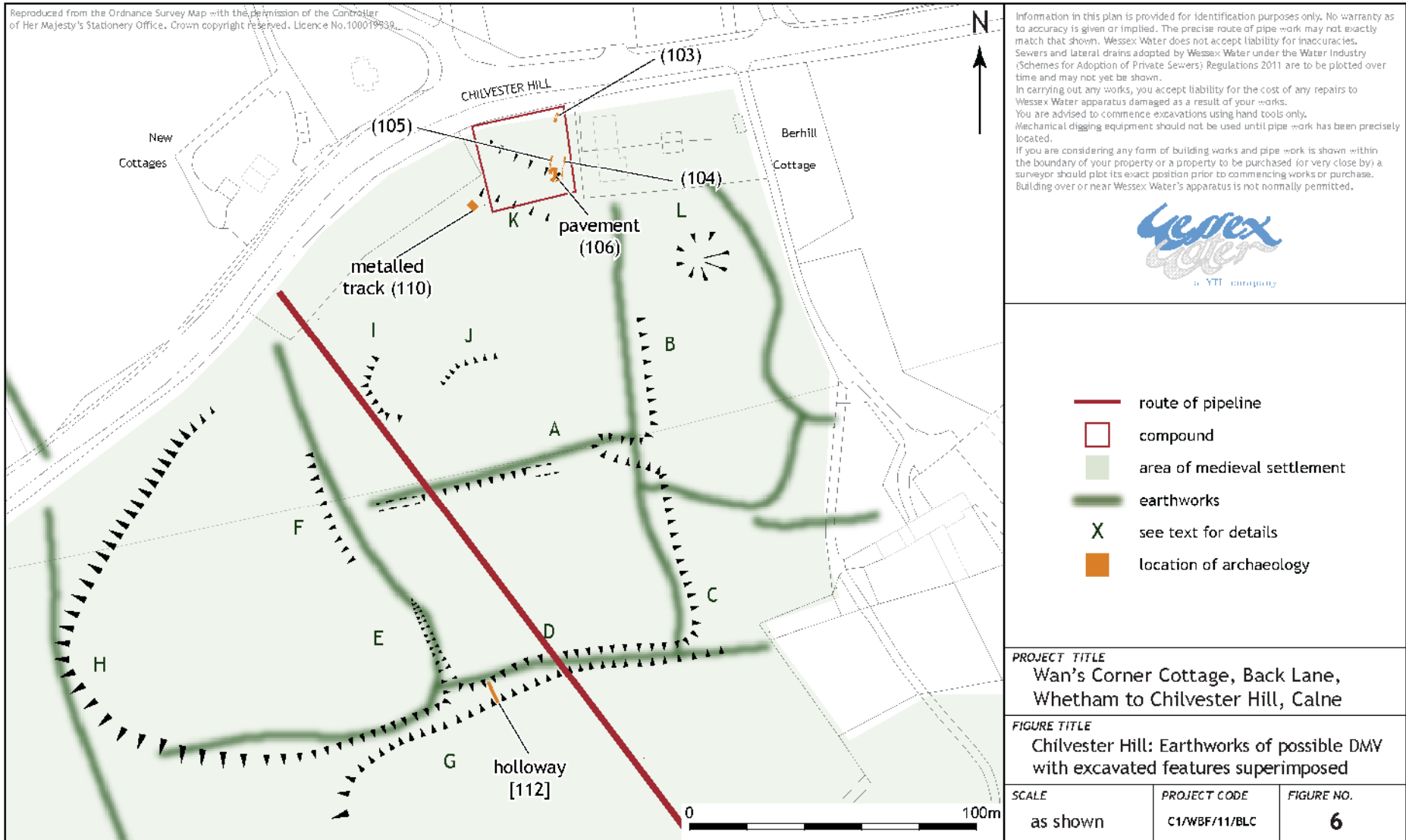


Plate 1. Geophysical survey in Zone 1 (from W)

Results and interpretation

5.5 The extent of survey coverage leant itself to natural subdivision into Zones 1 and 2, determined by a field boundary. The processing settings necessarily varied between areas due to differences in the general ferrous magnetic background, which was high but fluctuating. Presented in grey scale, the survey data from both fields were distorted by the presence of pipelines (**Figure 3, A**) and, in Zone 2, by linear spreads of sharply dipolar responses which it could be demonstrated were not due to errors in data collection (**Figure 3, B; Figure 4, Y1 and Y2**).

- 5.6 The degree of confidence in identified anomalies ranges from low to high. The scattering of thermo remanent debris across the field renders uncertain the identification of smaller archaeological anomalies and some of the weaker linears. The alphanumeric references used in **Figure 4** are those applied in the initial interpretation (Tabor 2012) although in the present report the sequence in the text is not continuous as only those anomalies bisected by the pipe trench and easement are discussed.
- 5.7 Zone 1 comprised of a field east of Wan's Cottage, enclosing land which dipped towards the east and south. The following positive magnetic anomalies were thought likely to be bisected by the final route of the pipeline and easement:
- A1 and A4** Two segments of a curvilinear. Probable track emerging as double-ditched at A1. Discontinuous appearance probably due to ferrous magnetic disturbance.
 - P1** Broad linear, tapering to north west. Probable holloway.
 - S1** Right angle. Probable ditch or gully.
 - T1 and T3** Two of a group of four linears, some in right angle relationship. Possible related ditches or gullies forming discontinuous subrectilinear and adjoining features, or possibly land drainage.
- 5.8 Zone 2 comprised of a field to the east of Zone 1 and around the east, north and west sides of Whetham's Cottage. The following positive magnetic anomalies were thought likely to be bisected by the final route of the pipeline and easement:
- I2** Broad, weak, slightly wavy linear with possible curvilinear at east end. Probable holloway.
 - J1** Linear. Probable ditch or gully.
 - K3 and K5** Short segments of discontinuous linears. Probable ditches or gullies, possibly associated with double ditch track. Possible predecessor or modification of L1.
 - L1** Broad linear, tapering to north west. Probable holloway.
 - M4** Slightly curvilinear. Discontinuous but single ditch or gully.
 - P2** Linear to slight curvilinear. Discontinuous due to break in survey but probably single ditch or gully.
 - Q1** Strong rightangle linear. Ditch.
- 5.9 In the event, fewer features were identified during the groundworks than were discerned as anomalies in the initial geophysical interpretation. In some instances, this may be due to increased instance of widely occurring iron working raw material and debris, but in other cases the forms and quality of the anomalies require an alternative explanation (see sections 10 and 12 below).



6. Earthworks survey

- 6.1 The earthworks survey at Chilvester Hill produced a high level of correspondence with the information known from air photographs whilst adding to it, hence allowing greater characterisation. It was possible to directly superimpose six features (**Figure 6**, A to F, although the latter may have been affected by the introduction of an oil pipeline) onto the photographic interpretations and a further two (**Figure 6**, G and H) were extensions of them. Four more features had not been identified previously.
- 6.2 The survey shows that where features B and C converged they formed a short linear hollow from a track leading onto a possible platform, bounded on its south side by A. Features D and G together form a similar hollow with a northward branch, E. The much broader K may be a segment a more substantial track, although its relationship with excavated features [110] and [106] (paras 7.8 and 7.10) that it may post-date the DMV. The lie of the land might also allow it to have been a watercourse. Smaller, sub platforms I and J, possibly supporting structures, may have existed on the larger one bound by F, A and B, whilst depression L might have been a pond. A second large platform appears to be formed within the arc of H.

7. Results of the Watching Brief - Area 1

- 7.1 The deposits encountered during fieldwork are listed and described in **Appendix 1**. In the text, context numbers for layers and deposits appear in standard brackets, e.g. (102). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut [104], and associated fill.
- 7.2 Work in Area 1 extended over a distance of *ca.* 1.6km from Berhills Farm, on Chilvester Hill, to Pillars Lodge. Much of the work was focused where the route of the pipeline encroached on the Medieval earthworks (**Figure 6**), an area of plateau overlooking the River Marden from the north west at *ca.* 85m aOD. Compound 4 proved of particular importance in the north of the field. A decline from the plateau reached *ca.* 67m aOD in the valley, then rose to a terrace at *ca.* 82m aOD and from there to *ca.* 107m aOD at Pillars Lodge.



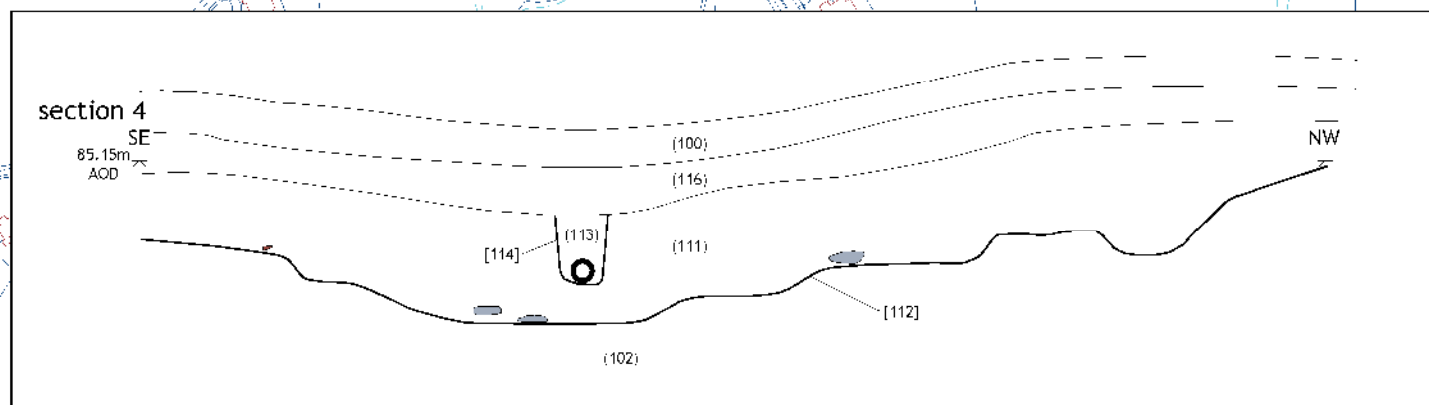
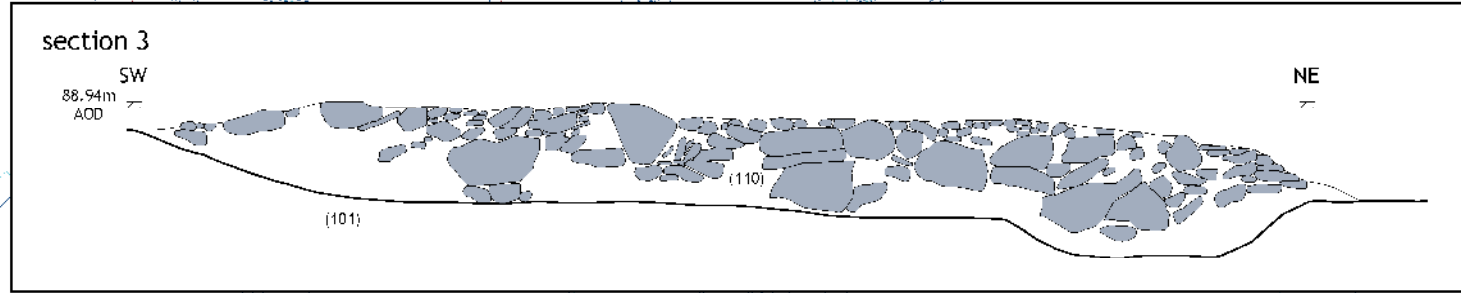
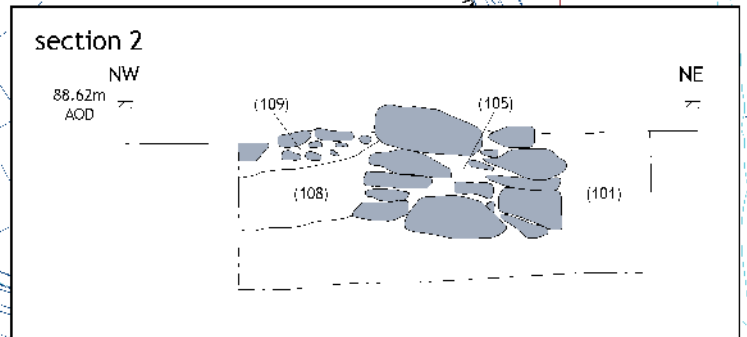
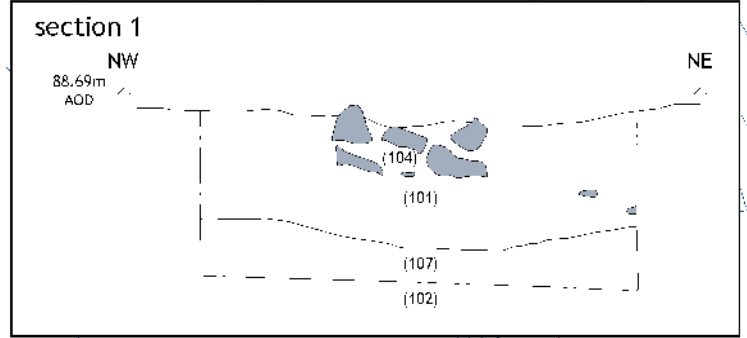
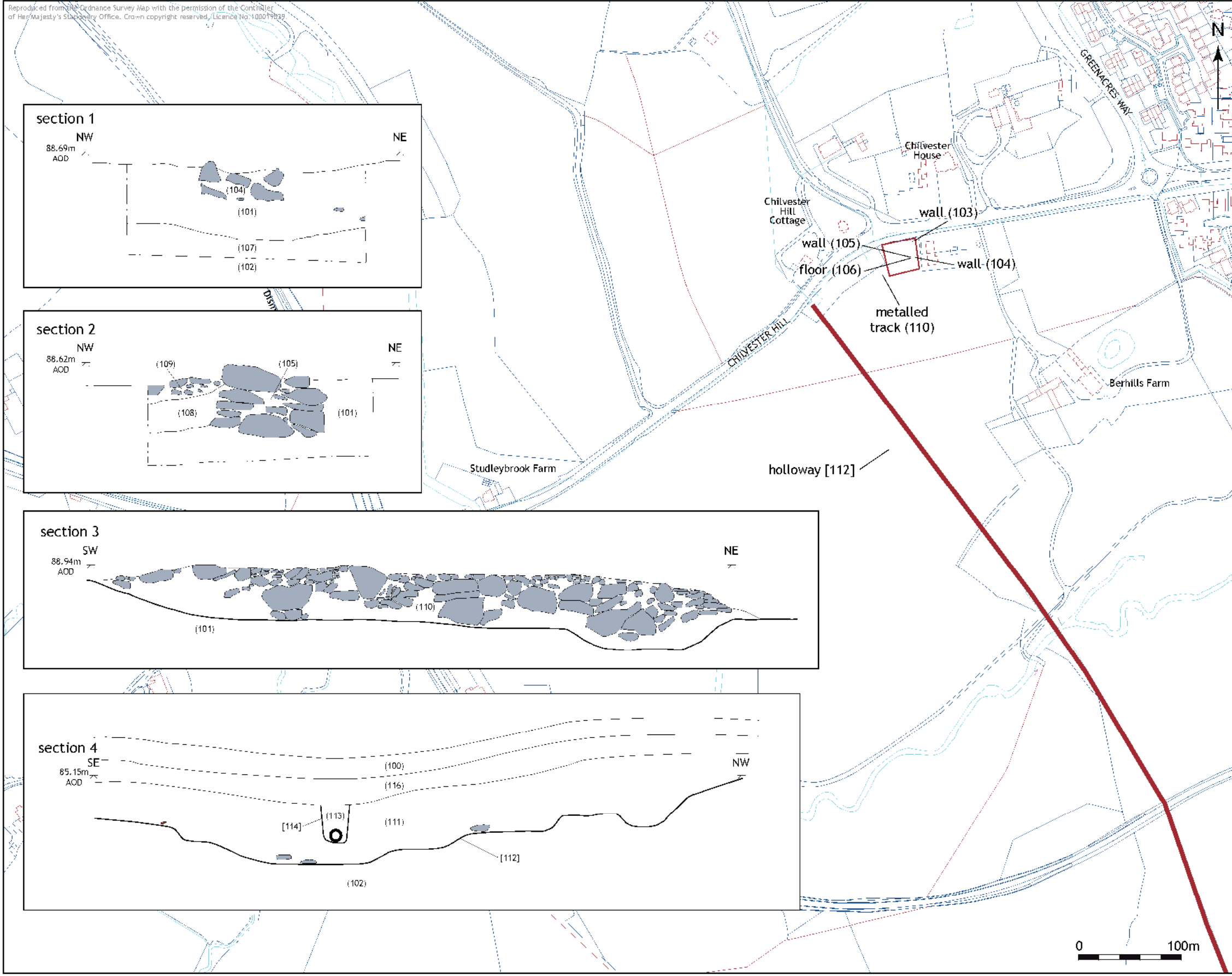
Plate 2. Work in progress on Chilvester Hill (from SE)

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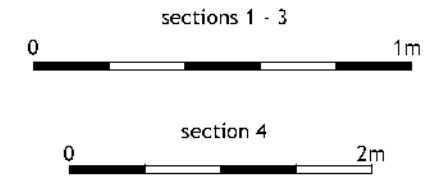
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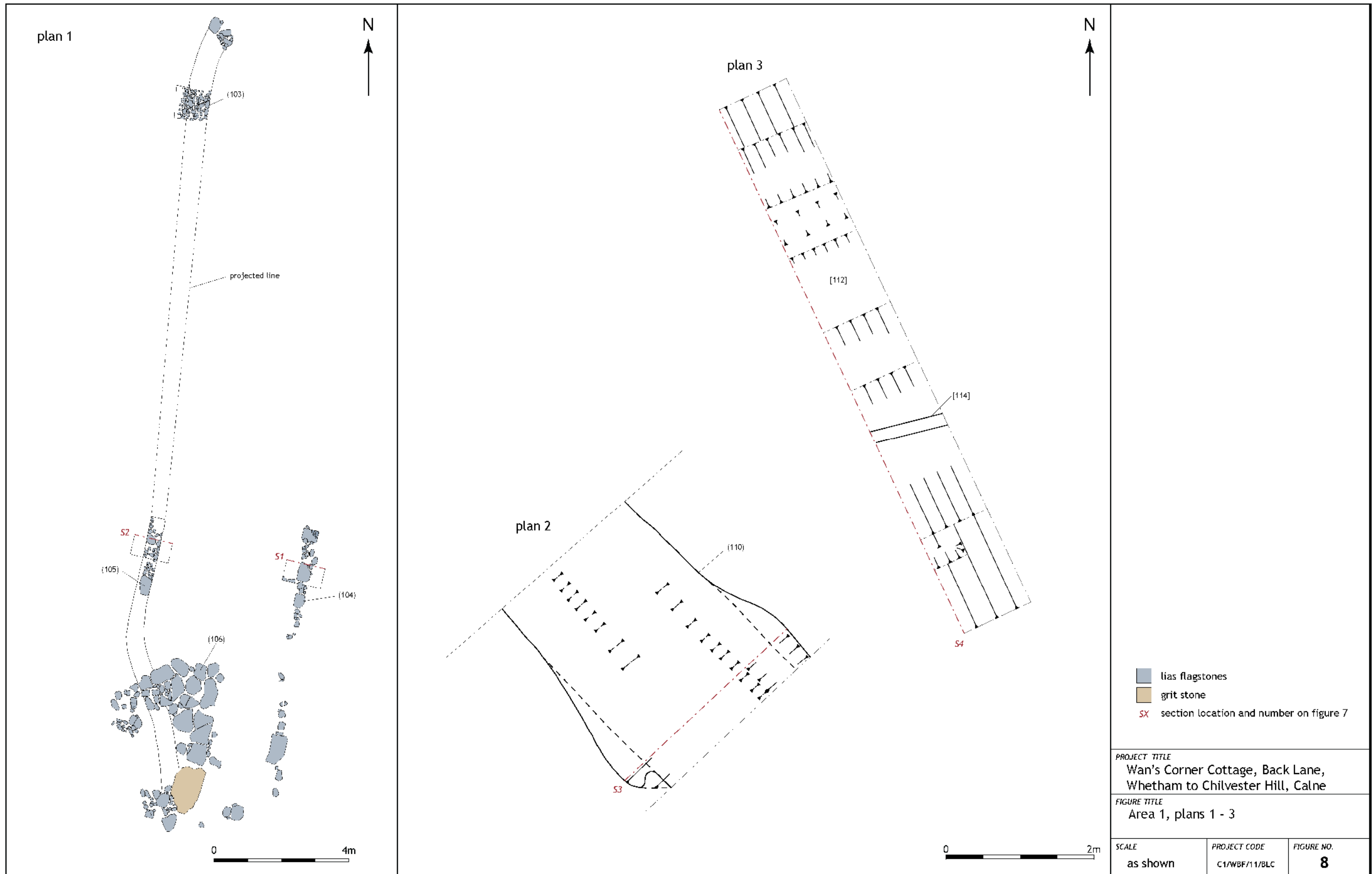


- route of pipeline
- compound
- (000) deposit/fill number
- [000] cut number
- XX.Xm AOD — height above ordnance datum (AOD)

- stone
- pottery



PROJECT TITLE Wan's Corner Cottage, Back Lane, Whetham to Chilvester Hill, Calne		
FIGURE TITLE Area 1, sections 1 - 4		
SCALE as shown	PROJECT CODE C1/WBF/11/BLC	FIGURE NO. 7



PROJECT TITLE		
Wan's Corner Cottage, Back Lane, Whetham to Chilvester Hill, Calne		
FIGURE TITLE		
Area 1, plans 1 - 3		
SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	C1/WBF/11/BLC	8

Soil sequence

- 7.3 The topsoil (100) comprised notably dark brown silty clay which included sparse debris from a cottage known to have been built in 1914. It spread over metalled track (110), covered the fill (111) of a track [112] and sealed a possible abandonment horizon (109) which, where it survived, sealed the floor (106) and stone features (103), (104) and (105) (Figure 8). In general, the stone features lay over a very dark brown subsoil (101), which in turn sealed fill (111) of a holloway (112) and an earlier soil horizon (107), the latter lying directly over natural.



Plate 3. Features Area 1 compound (from E; 1m scales)



Plate 4. Features Area 1 compound (from NW; 1m scales)



Plate 5. Wall base (105) (from S; 1m scale)



Plate 6. Metalled track (110) (from SSE; 1m scale)



Plate 7. Holloway [112] (from NE; 1m scale)



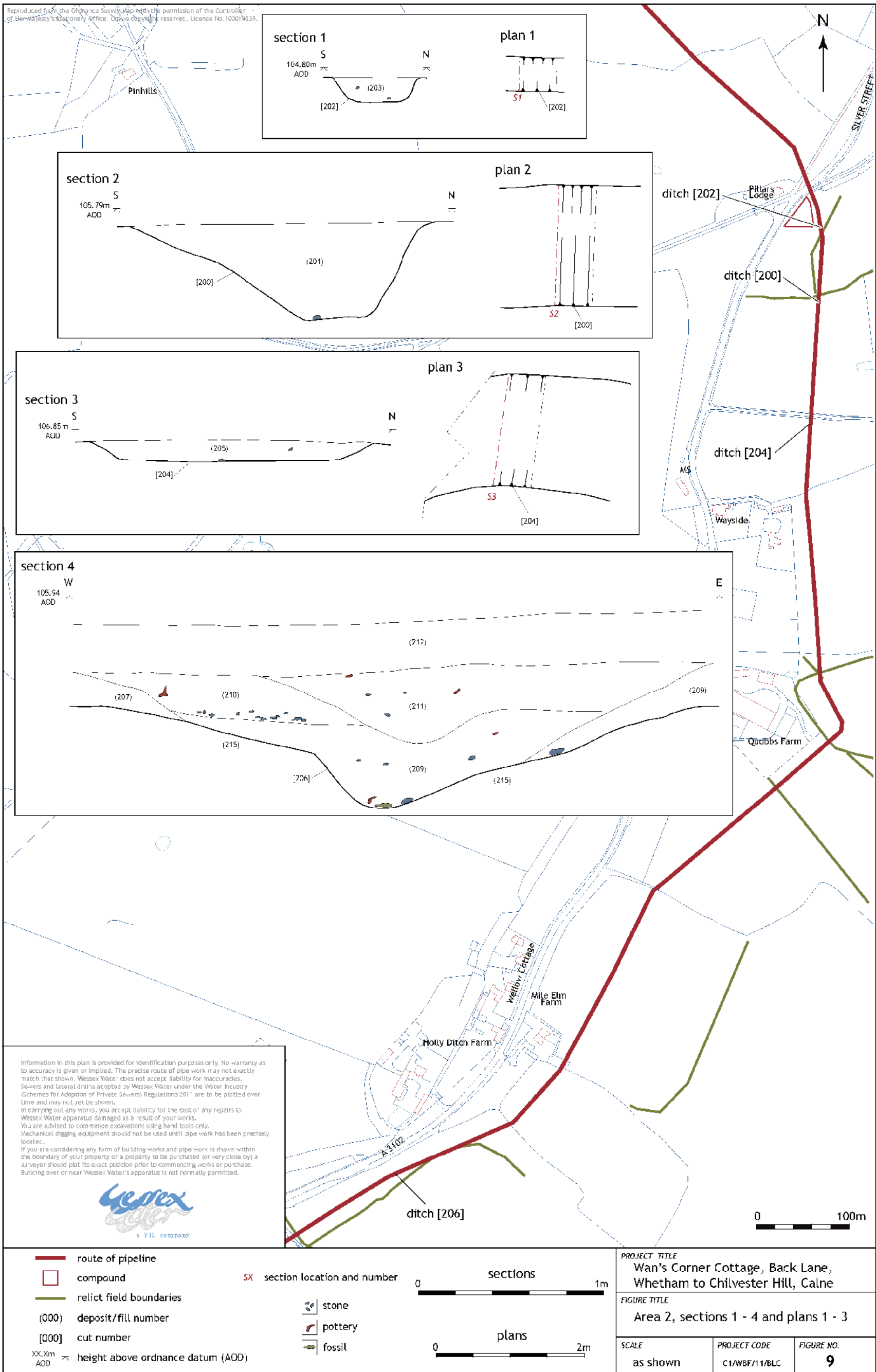
Plate 8. Towards Pillars Lodge from the bottom of Chilvester Hill

- 7.4 On first discovery the stone feature complex was thought to comprise a paved area (106) and relict lengths of walls or their bases. Alternatively, it was noted that the ground plan and parts of the fill had the character of a stone-filled drain (105) (Plates 3 and 4), which continued northwards, surviving in places as (103) (Figure 8, plan 1). The sheer length and slightly varying orientation of the feature favours this view.
- 7.5 However, the latter interpretation is problematic. The large stones in the north part of (105) (Figure 7, section 2) would appear consistent with a wall and although the corresponding photograph (Plate 5) shows fewer stones the excavators noted that one of those recorded in section had been removed. Even more compelling is what appears to be a make-up layer (108), or possibly earthen floor, predating a tumble horizon (109) and lying over a subsoil (101).

- 7.6 The functional interpretation has consequences for the Site chronology. If (103), (105) and perhaps (104) were drains the best fitting scenario would have their original function as servicing the paved area which was laid demonstrably after (105). Alternatively, if (103), (105) and (104) were walls at least (105) would have to have been out of use by the time (106) was laid. Although (103) would have been a northern extent of (105) it might have remained in service, as might (104). The latter interpretation forms the basis of the following analysis.
- 7.7 The excavators' view, borne out by the plan (**Figure 8**, plan 1), was that the north west and east edges of (106) were as originally set out. Further support for this view is the common orientation of the east edge with (104). The triangular shape would then be at odds with the lias flagstones (106) forming a floor within a building so it seems more probable they were paving for an external yard. The unpaved areas give the appearance of routes through the settlement, although it seems incongruous that such light soils were left vulnerable to rapid erosion due to traffic.
- 7.8 If tracks, they appear to comprise two small routes along either side of (106), converging to form a possible driveway leading out of the settlement and bounded by unusually substantial, founded, boundary walls (103) and (104). Stones in a small group in the middle of the south end of the track were large enough necessarily to have been deliberately deposited. Their situation would be consistent with a double-leaved gate system. It is noteworthy that a particularly durable grit stone (**Figure 8**, shaded; largest stone, left of the middle ground, **Plate 3**), inserted amongst the worn lias flags of (106) is adjacent to the stone group. Its presence implies that it covered a point of access to the paving, hence reinforcing an area which would otherwise be particularly susceptible to erosion.
- 7.9 Ten sherds (52g) of Medieval pottery were collected from and should broadly date (105), and despite the occurrence of four modern sherds within wall-base (103), the latter should be regarded as contemporary. All the upper parts of features lay immediately under the very shallow topsoil (100) which included 20th century rubble.
- 7.10 Immediately beyond the south west corner of Compound 4, the heavily metallated surface (110) of a track contrasts with the possible earthen routes between (105) and (104) (**Figure 7**, section 3; **Figure 8**, plan2; **Plate 6**). In common with the compound's upper features, (110) lay directly under the topsoil (100). It appears to have been divided from the compound features by earthwork K (**Figure 6**). A linear depression along its north east edge may have been an earlier ditch (**Figure 7**, section 3). Finds incorporated into its surface included both Medieval and Modern pottery.
- 7.11 A linear cut [112] bisected by the pipeline route clearly correlates with earthwork D/G (**Figure 6**). The stepped outline suggested erosion and modification over a long period of use and a depression on the north west side may have been an associated ditch (**Figure 7**, section 4; **Plate 7**). Pottery from fill (111) included 16 (195g) Roman-British sherds but was dominated by 51 (652g) Medieval sherds. A 20th ceramic drain [114] cut the fill but was sealed by a subsoil (116) directly under topsoil (100).
- 7.12 No features were found along the south eastern course of the easement towards Pillars Lodge (**Plate 8**).

8. Results of the Watching Brief - Area 2

- 8.1 The route in Area 2 extended along the east side of the A3102 road for a distance of ca. 1.2km from Pillars Lodge to south of Holly Ditch Farm. It lay over a north west-facing dip-slope which undulated between ca. 107m aOD at the northern end and ca. 102m aOD to the south, with a low point of ca. 98m aOD. The route passed through a possible deserted Medieval settlement at Stockstreet Farm (**Figure 1**, 15) but no other significant archaeology was previously recorded, except in fields alongside Silver Street which had been the object of an unrelated evaluation by COAS (**Figure 2**; Tabor 2011).



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — route of pipeline compound — relict field boundaries (000) deposit/fill number [000] cut number XX.Xm AOD height above ordnance datum (AOD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SX section location and number stone pottery fossil 	<p>sections</p> <p>0 — 1m</p> <p>plans</p> <p>0 — 2m</p>
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PROJECT TITLE Wan's Corner Cottage, Back Lane, Whetham to Chilvester Hill, Calne		
FIGURE TITLE Area 2, sections 1 - 4 and plans 1 - 3		
SCALE as shown	PROJECT CODE C1/WBF/11/BLC	FIGURE NO. 9



Plate 9. Ditch [202] (from E; 1m scale)



Plate 10. Ditch [200] (from E; 1m scale)



Plate 11. Ditch [204] (from E; 1m scale)



Plate 12. Ditch [206] (from S; 1m scale)

Soil sequence

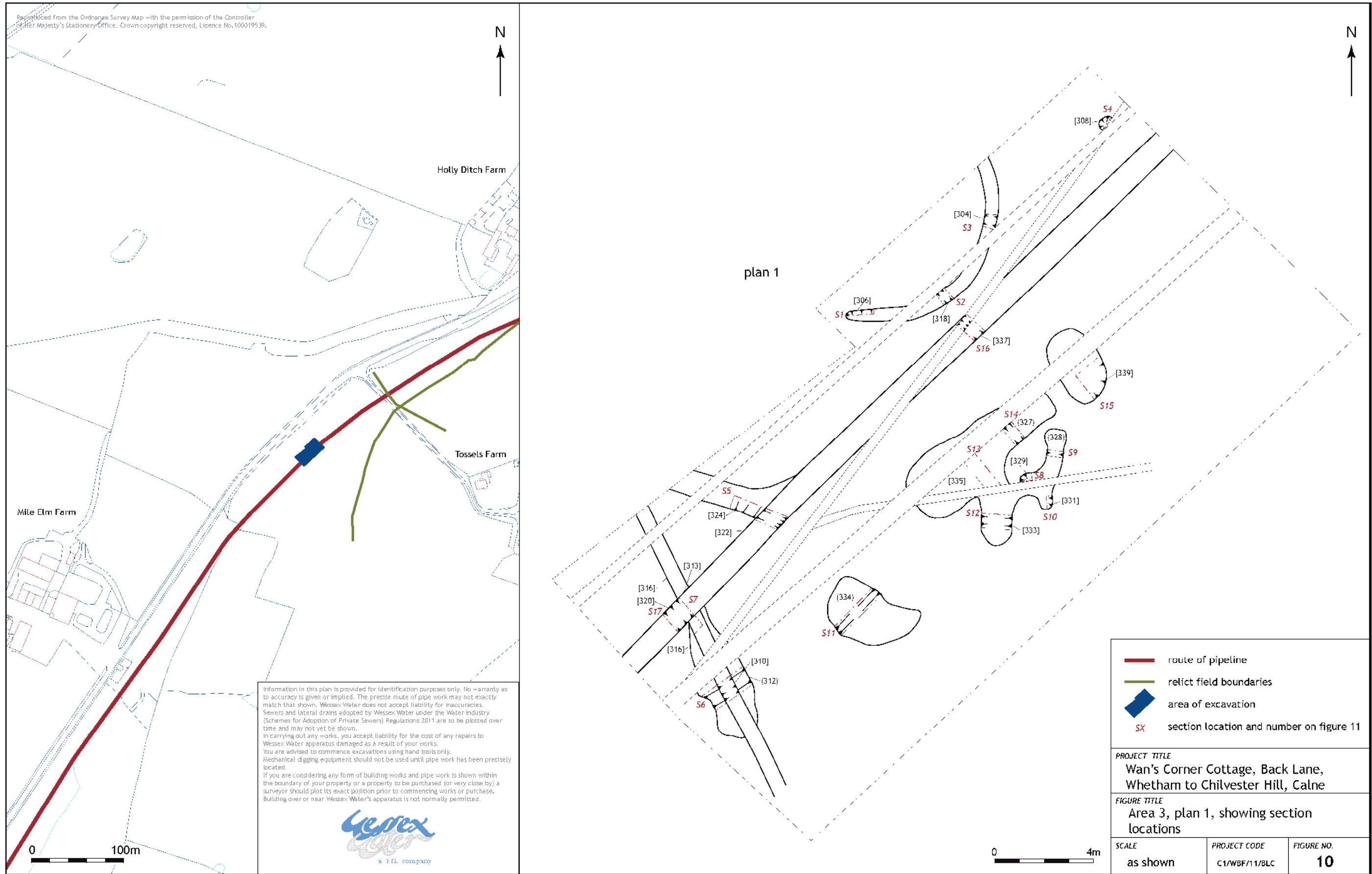
- 8.2 The topsoil (213) comprised a generally soft silty loam which overlay a subsoil (214), varying from sandy silt to silty clay with gritty to small subrounded and subangular limestone inclusions. Beneath it was a probably naturally-formed colluvium (215) of mottled silty clay which in places was observed to overlie a homogenous pale bluish grey silty clay (**Plate 12**).
- 8.3 The four archaeological features, all ditches, were too widely spaced to be shown in relationship to each other (**Figure 9**), although all may have been related to boundaries shown on the Tithe Map of 1843 (**Figure 9**, 'relict field boundaries'). Three were discovered during the stripping of the easement and a fourth, [206], during the cutting of the pipe trench. The length of the features exposed was not conducive to confident determination of their orientations.
- 8.4 South west of Pillars Lodge the single fill (203) of a roughly west to east truncated 'V'-profiled ditch [202] sealed by topsoil produced no finds (**Figure 9**, section 1, plan 1). Its location implied that it was part of the south south west to north north west dogleg of a boundary which formed a junction with a west to east boundary to the south.
- 8.5 The pipe trench route bisected the latter boundary immediately to the east of the junction, which almost certainly corresponds with ditch [200] (**Figure 9**, section 2, plan 2). The finds in fill (201) included nine sherds of modern pottery, some late 19th or early 20th century (**Table 5**), as well as amorphous corroded pieces of iron (**Table 1**), demonstrating that the ditch remained in active use considerably beyond the date of the Tithe Map.
- 8.6 A broad, shallow, flat-bottomed linear cut [204] was to the south of and parallel to the drive which gives access to Stock Street Farm. Although the drive is not marked on the Tithe Map no alternative route to the farm is shown and the present drive appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (OS 1886). Despite the shallowness of the ditch 81 sherds (459g) were recovered from the fill (205), all either later Iron Age or demonstrably Romano-British, the latest a New Forest Ware sherd dating from within the range AD270 to AD400. No later finds were recovered so it seems highly likely that the ditch was a Roman feature, raising the possibility that the access, or an antecedent of it, is of a similar original date.
- 8.7 A ditch [206] south west of Holly Ditch Farm may have undergone as many as three phases of cutting, judging from its outline in section (**Figure 9**, section 4; **Plate 12**). The sequence appeared contradictory as fills with pottery no later than Romano-British, (209) and (211), sandwiched fill (210) which included a single diagnostically 14th or 15th century AD sherd. However, the boundary between contexts (210) and (211) was not clearly defined and it is possible that the former was the later fill, allowing the possibility that the ditch originated in the Romano-British period.

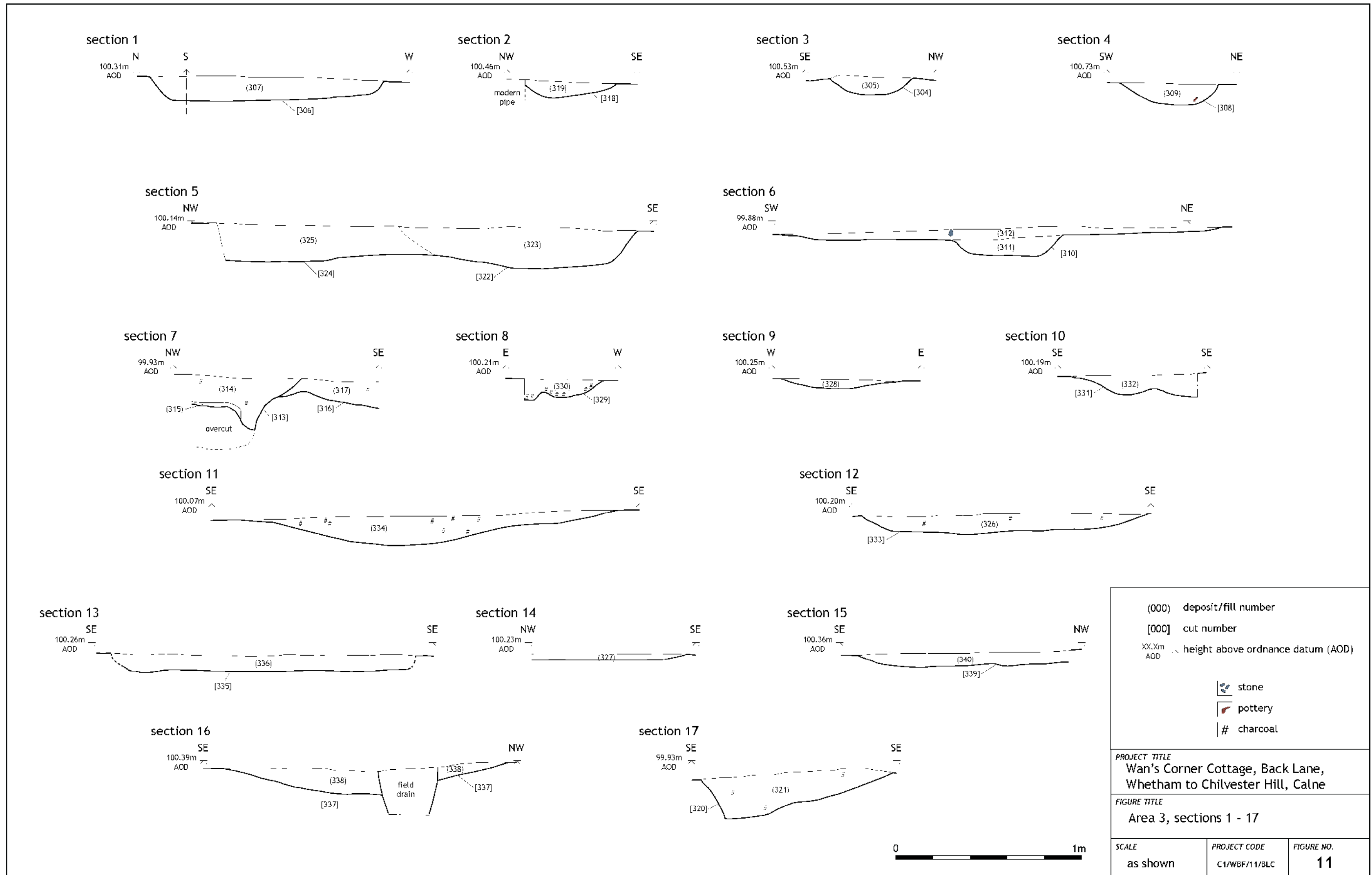
9. Results of the Watching Brief - Area 3

- 9.1 Work in Area 3 extended along the east side of the A3102 road for a distance of *ca.* 1.1km from south of Holly Ditch Farm to Weaver's Bridge. It lay over a west-facing dip-slope from *ca.* 102m aOD at the northern end to *ca.* 84m aOD at the south. No archaeology has been recorded previously within 100m on either side of the route (**Figure 1**).

Soil sequence

- 9.2 Work in Area 3 was focused where several linear and curvilinear features were identified in monitoring west of Tossels Farm (**Figure 10**). There, a loam topsoil (300) overlay a thin subsoil (301), probably a former cultivation horizon, which barely covered the upper fills of heavily truncated features, most of which had been cut into a probably naturally-formed colluvium (215) of mottled silty clay which in places was observed to overlie an homogenous pale bluish grey silty clay (**Plate 18**).





9.3 The structural sequence was determined by stratigraphic relationships between features and, where that was lacking, by associated finds, mainly pottery. The dates spanned the Late Iron Age to at least the 4th century AD. It should be noted that all the latest Romano-British pottery was unstratified and came from unspecified points along the easement. The features and deposits are discussed in phase order, from earliest to latest. The shallowness of all the cuts demonstrated marked surface truncation, presumably by ploughing and several features and deposits were bisected by modern land drains (**Figure 10**).

Phase 1 - Late Iron Age

9.4 This phase is represented entirely by unstratified finds. 22 sherds (207g) were in unequivocally Iron Age fabrics (F1, Gr2, S1, S2, SS12, Q2-4). 116 sherds (561g) in fabric Q5 and a total of six (58g) in other fabrics (Gr1, Br3, Gr4) should be regarded as of ambiguous date. To these may be added 19 (211g) Iron Age (F1, Org1, Gr2, S2, Q3), and 54 (297g) Q5 and 27 (456g) other ambiguously dated sherds from subsoil (301), the layer sealing the features. Although no features were demonstrably Late Iron Age there had clearly been a significant presence during the period.

Phase 2 - Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British

9.5 The three features allocated to this phase included both Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery. They have been attributed an earlier date on the grounds that the prehistoric pottery is more friable and hence is more likely to survive when it is included in later deposits which are nearest to it in time. Clearly this cannot be applied as a general rule as it does not allow for bias introduced by favourable taphonomic processes.

9.6 Three interventions (**Figures 10** and **11**, sections 1 - 3) were made across a shallow curvilinear gully [304]/[318]/[306] which had been cut in two places by a modern land drain. No traces of associated stake or postholes were detected but it seems likely to have been a footing trench for a roundhouse. A total of only three sherds (20g; fabrics S2, Q5 and GW6) were recovered from the interventions, one of which was unambiguously Iron Age. The very lack of finds favours the early date. The land drain also cut a small, bowl-shaped scoop or truncated pit [308] in the corner of the focus area. A solitary, ambiguously dated, Q5 sherd was recovered from its single fill (309).

9.7 Towards the west of the area, the same land drain cut through ditch [324], although there appeared to be a more helpful slighting by ditch [322] (**Figure 11**, section 5). Tellingly, no finds were recovered from [324]'s fill (325), contrasting with 43 sherds (190g) and other finds (see below) in the fill (323) by which it was butted. The *ca.* 1m breadth and *ca.* 0.20m depth of ditch [324] suggests that it may have been a fairly substantial boundary, probably surviving from the Iron Age. Its relationship to [322] in plan view suggests that it was integrated into a later field system but the disparity in finds, as well as the angle of features of an intermediate period, militate against that interpretation.

Phase 3 - Romano-British 1

9.8 The best attested feature of this phase was an irregularly profiled linear ditch [310]/[313], sealed by an abandonment horizon (312) (**Figure 11**, section 6; **Plate 19**), which appears to have been cut by linear [320] (**Figure 11**, section 5; **Plate 17**). A total of 35 sherds (224g) included 10 (104g) in Romano-British fabrics; the remainder were Iron Age or ambiguous in date. Amongst the latter was an early everted rim form in Fabric Q5. The ditch's orientation indicates a clear break with the past, represented by ditch [324] (**Figure 10**), possibly after a period of abandonment.

9.9 Other features of this phase were all poorly defined. They included possible tree throws [329], [331] and [339] (**Figure 11**, sections 8, 10 and 15; **Plate 21**); shallow depressions [333], [335] (**Figure 11**, sections 12 and 13; **Plate 20**); the fills (312) and (334) (**Figure 11**, sections 6 and 11; **Plate 19**) of unnumbered depressions; and amorphous superficial soil spreads (327) and (328) (**Figure 11**, sections 14 and 9).

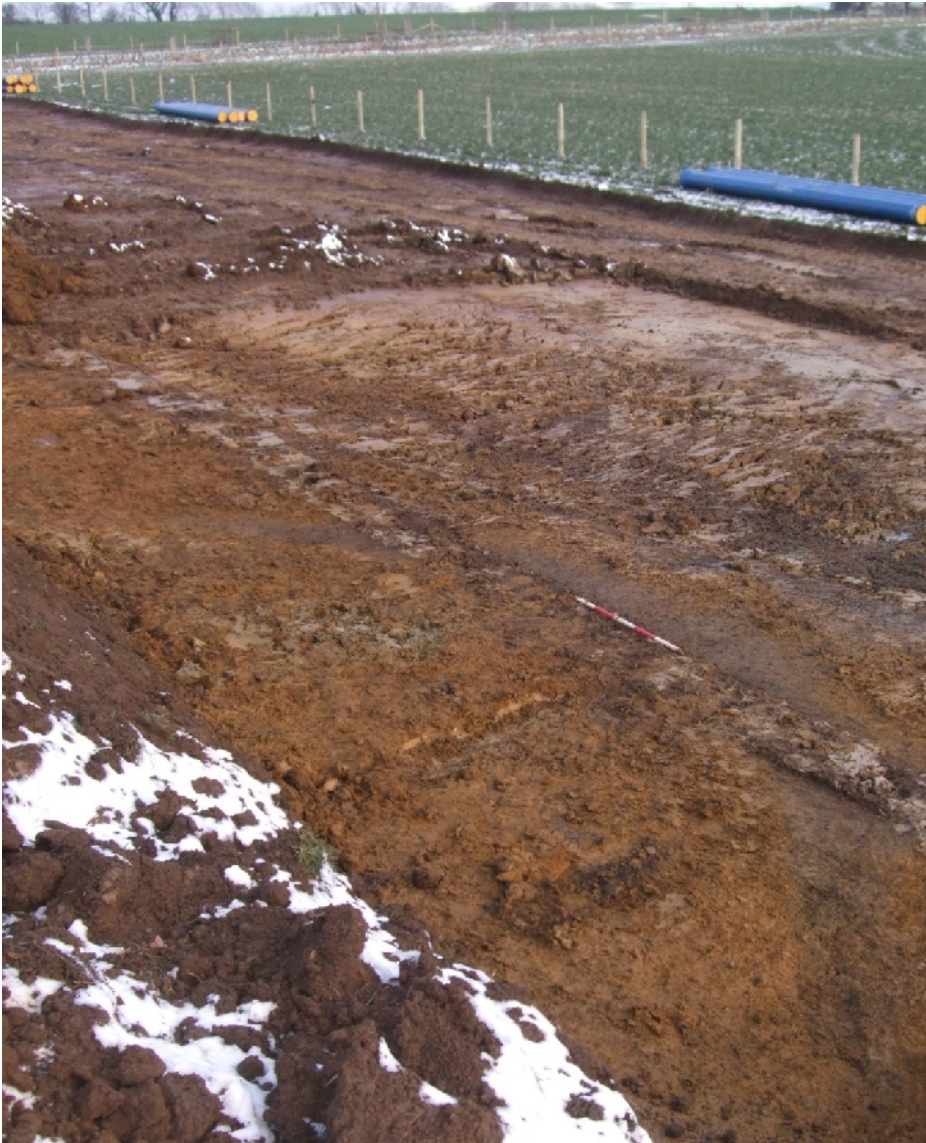


Plate 13. Curvilinear gully [304]/[318]/[306] before excavation (from SW; 1m scale)

Wan's Corner to Chilvester Hill, Calne, Wiltshire



Plate 14. Curvilinear gully section [304] (from N; 1m scale)



Plate 15. Curvilinear gully terminus [306] (from N; 1m scale)



Plate 16. Scoop [308] (from NE; 1m scale)

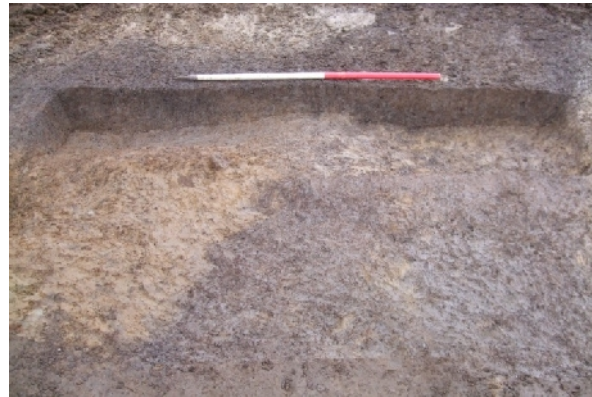


Plate 17. Ditches [324] (left) and [322] (from SW; 1m scale)



Plate 18. Ditches [313] (left) and [316] (from SW; 1m scale)



Plate 19. Ditch [316] sealed by (312) (from SE; 1m scale)

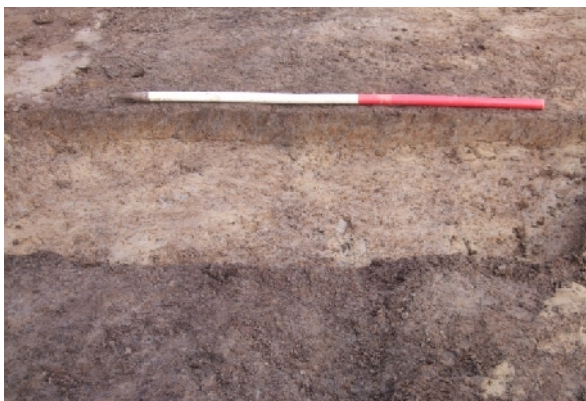


Plate 20. Shallow depression [335] (from SW; 1m scale)



Plate 21. Tree throw [339] (from ENE; 1m scale)

- 9.10 Finds were sparse throughout these poorly-defined features and deposits possibly diffused during a period of abandonment. The possible tree throws might indicate management orchard or woodland bounded by ditch [310]/[313], although natural regeneration is equally probable. Two ceramic tile sherds were recovered from (312).

Phase 4 - Romano-British 2

- 9.11 The linear ditch [313]/[320]/[322]/[337] is the only feature attributed to this phase. Slight unevenness in its profile implies that it may have been recut at least once. It was judged to cut three other features, ditches [324] (Figure 11, section 5; Plate 17) and [316], as well as shallow deposit (312) (Figure 11, section 7; Plate 18).

- 9.12 A total of 83 sherds (396g) were collected from the three interventions, over half of which were in fabric Q5. Ceramic tile fragments were recovered from ditch fill (323) and, when placed alongside the fragments from (312), it may be significant that five of six tile fragments in fills were from the south west of the area. The sixth was found in the fill (339) of tree throw [340]. No diagnostically later Romano-British pottery was found in the ditch. A significant amount of slightly vitreous, sometimes aerated, ferrous material was noted, possibly indicative of ironworking nearby. Three fragments collected as a qualitatively representative sample.
- 9.13 No environmental samples were collected as the shallowness of the truncated deposits and disturbance by multiple drain trenches had rendered the contexts insecure.

10. Results of the Watching Brief - Area 4

- 10.1 Work in Area 4 extended along the east side of the A3102 road at Weaver Bridge at ca. 84m aOD, crossed the road south of Whetham Farm, and remained roughly parallel to it as far as Wan's Corner Cottage (**Plate 22**) at ca. 134m aOD. This segment of the route was ca. 1.5km long. There were high expectations that traces of the putative Romano-British town of *Verlucio*, would be encountered in the western part of the area (**Figures 1 and 12**).



Plate 22. The route of the pipeline from Wan's Corner, Area 4 (from SW)

Soil sequence

- 10.2 For much of the route on the east side of the road the soil sequence was similar to that in Area 3. On the west side, the variable depth of a loamy topsoil (400) reflected the undulating topography. On the higher ground it lay over a thin, sandy loam, subsoil which contributed to deeper colluvial deposits on the lower valley sides. Towards the bottom of the valley the subsoil became notably darker.
- 10.3 At the behest of Melanie Pomeroy-Killinger (WACS), four slot trenches excavated by machine to locate the old pipe were also observed and recorded photographically. They were distributed evenly between Wan's Corner Cottage and Whetham Cottages. The trenches showed that on the higher ground at Wan's Cottage and north of Whetham Cottage (**Plate 23**) subsoil gave way to natural colluvium at ca. 0.75m. Downslope the much deeper, later, more friable colluvial deposits entirely obscured the early colluvium (**Plate 25**).

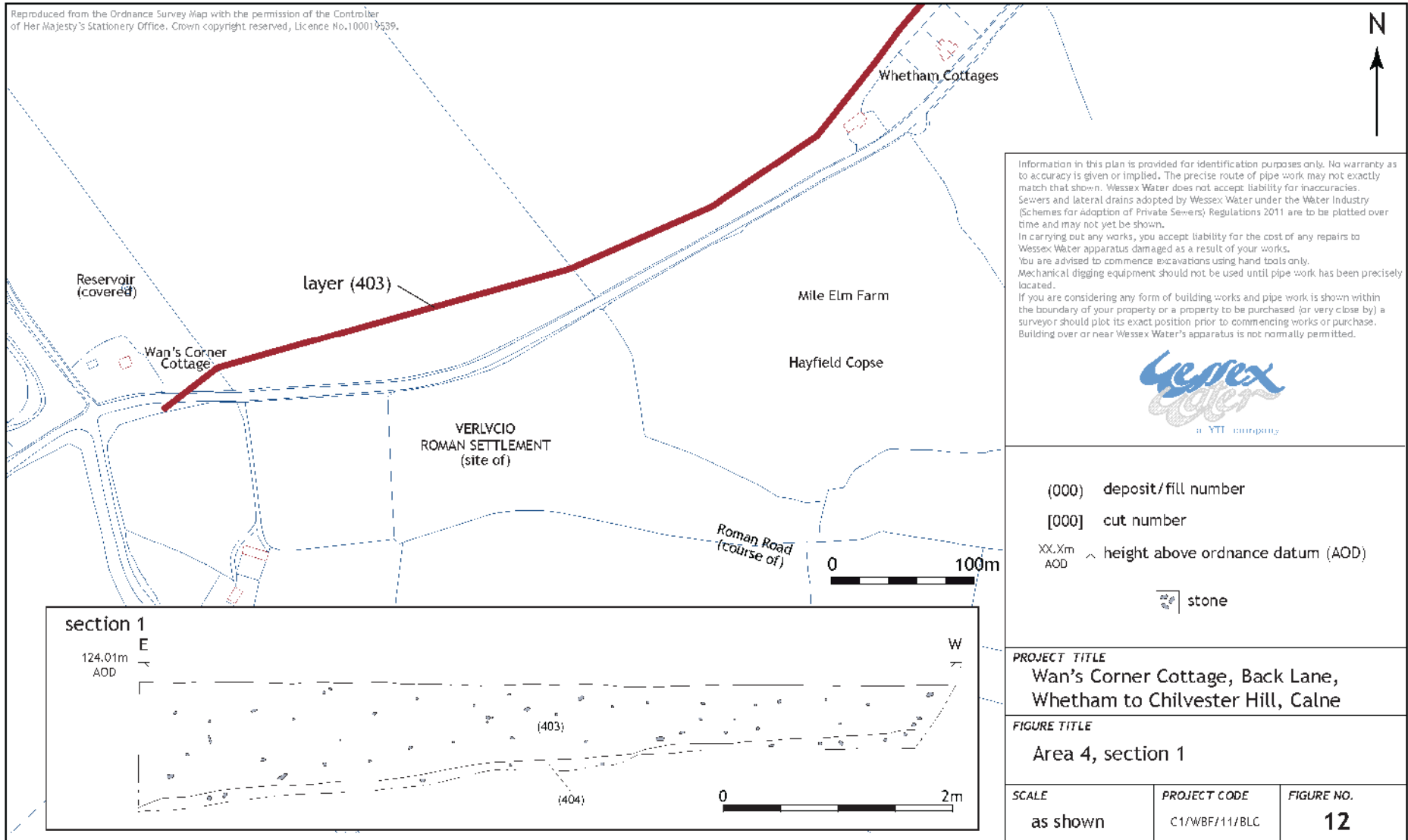




Plate 23. Slot trench 3 (1m scale)



Plate 24. Test trench 1 showing (403) (from NE; 1m scale)



Plate 25. Test trench 1, profile (from NW; 1m scale)

- 10.4 Despite the identification of geophysical anomalies, some accorded a high level of confidence, only one deposit corresponded with the interpretation of the survey results (section 5, above). A broad, linear depression filled by a loose friable loam (403) equated to anomaly P1 (**Figure 4**, Zone 1). It lay directly under the subsoil (401) (**Plate 24**) and over a colluvium of friable silty clay (404) (**Figure 12**, section 1; **Plate 25**). Six sherds (276g) of Romano-British pottery were collected from (403) and a further seven (45g) from (404). Samian occurred in both contexts but later material from (404) was represented by a small jar of a late 2nd to 3rd century AD type and a drop flange bowl of the 3rd century AD or later.
- 10.5 The fill of (403) was distinguished by inclusion of prolific rounded haematite nodules, some partly vitrified and aerated. Similar material was noted to have covered much of the surface from Wan's Corner Cottage to Whetham Cottages (**Figure 12**) to an extent which would have had significant impact on the geophysical data (para 5.5, **Figure 3**). The geology of Lower Greensand is known to be ferriferous and has proved a valuable source of iron ore elsewhere. The vitrification and aeration of some of the material is a clear indicator that it has been heated so it seems likely that there was a substantial and extensive iron extraction industry in the area. Charcoal was also present in (403). A small representative sample of the haematitic material was collected.
- 10.6 However, it is important to note that the haematite nodules did not occur in colluvium (404), the formation of which may be assigned a *terminus post quem* by the mid to late Romano-British pottery. This might suggest that for much of that period iron extraction either did not take place or was on a much smaller scale than later. It is noteworthy that the photographic record suggests that subsoil (401) was loam rich (**Plate 25**) and probably of recent formation with the onset of the intense arable agriculture of the 20th century. It is likely that the broad linear depression in which the fills came to rest was a well developed holloway.
- 10.7 The varying depth and date of deposition is likely to have played a significant part in the degree to which the anomalies identified from interpretation of the geophysical survey (**Figure 4**) were visible as features on the ground. The data is unlikely to be wrong, the interpretation of feature type may be. Three anomalies, A4 (zone 1), Q1 and L1 (Zone 2) were well defined in terms of their statistical coherence and are large enough to have been easily discernible during excavation. Smaller anomalies such as T3 (Zone 1), I2, J2, K5, M4 and Z2 (Zone 2), although well-formed, may have been small enough to have been difficult to identify during mechanical excavation. It seems likely that the larger features were not exposed, remaining concealed beneath colluvium, an explanation which would be equally applicable to the smaller features.
- 10.8 An alternative functional interpretation offered for the broad linear anomalies might be that they were produced by following ore seams. However, as demonstrated by (403), this would have enhanced the visibility of the features as anomalies were they to have been within the depth range of machine excavation.
- 10.9 Although no prehistoric features were identified, substantial unabraded sherds from two later Iron Age vessels (both of jar type JC3; Brown 2000, 87, fig. 3.22) were found in the topsoil (400) and subsoil (401). Their fresh condition implies activity of the period nearby.

11. Finds

- 11.1 A summary of all finds is presented in **Table 1** under **Appendix 2**. The section below summarises the character of the material collected. The significance of individual and groups of finds in the context of the fieldwork is discussed in sections 7 to 10, above.

Pottery

- 11.2 A total of 974 sherds (7905g; mean sherd weight 8.1g) were collected during the investigation. The assemblage was dominated by Romano-British material, although there was a notable proportion of later Iron Age, Medieval and possibly Late Saxon material. The bulk of it was recovered from topsoil or other unstratified contexts and much of it was badly abraded, suggesting prolonged exposure or movement. The pottery fabrics are listed in **Tables 2 to 5** under **Appendix 3**, with the fabric descriptions summarised in **Table 6** in the same section.

Early Bronze Age

- 11.3 A single small wall sherd (2g; fabric Q13) from (301) was the only pre Iron Age pottery recovered. The fine, soapy feel is consistent with some Beaker types.

Iron Age

- 11.4 A total of 62 sherds (639g) were allocated to the Iron Age by fabrics. These included fourteen flint tempered sherds (F1), mostly from a single vessel which may be earlier (Timby 2002, Table 1, 'EP2'); a fabric with voids from carbonised organic material (Org1); a grog tempered fabric, rarely including flint (Gr2); two sandy fabrics (S1, S2) (Timby 2002, Table 1, 'S1' and 'S2'); a fabric including fine to medium sandstone grits (SS1); and quartz including (fabrics Q1-4 and 23) of which Q2 is similar to material found in Devizes (Corney 2002, 181, 'L2').
- 11.5 A further five (80g) sherds in fabric Gr1, four of which joined, were diagnostically part of rims from later Iron Age JC3 type jars (Brown 2000, 87, fig. 3.22). Despite deriving from unstratified contexts within Area 4 test pits 1 and 2, these sherds showed little sign of wear, contrasting sharply with the majority of material from all periods elsewhere.
- 11.6 The bulk of the prehistoric material was from either Area 3 unstratified or the subsoil context (301) (a minimum of 19 sherds, 221g, in the latter) sealing demonstrably Romano-British features. However, the quality of the surviving sherds from Area 4 indicates that this may also have been part of, or close to, an area of moderately intense Iron Age activity.

Iron Age / Romano-British

- 11.7 Sherds in four ambiguously dated fabrics, including Gr1 (previous section) amounted to 433 (2676g) with the mean weight greatly reduced by the material in fabric Q5 to 6.18g. Two further grog including fabrics, Gr3 and Gr4, may have Iron Age origins, possibly persisting into the Roman period. All of the grog tempered fabrics were sandy and may correspond with material found elsewhere in Wiltshire (Timby 2002, 221-22).
- 11.8 Fabric Q5, broadly equating to South East Dorset Black Burnished ware, is known to have circulated outside its county of origin as early as the 1st century BC, although it may reasonably be assumed that the bulk of this material belongs to the Roman period. However, at least one rim, from a type BC3.4 bowl (Woodward 2000, 340, fig. 161), should be regarded as probably Late Iron Age, as should a footring base, from ditch fill (311) and abandonment horizon (312) respectively. A bead rim from subsoil (301) may equally be Iron Age or Romano-British. Decoration was almost entirely absent from the assemblage, apart from a few instances of isolated burnished or lightly incised lines on small sherds on which no more expansive pattern survived.

11.9 The total number and weight (388, 1929g) of fabric Q5 was much greater than for any other fabric, although the mean sherd weight (4.97g) was well below the overall mean. It contrasts with the combined mean weight for fabrics Gr1 and Gr3 of 17.52g.

Romano-British

11.10 Roman pottery occurred as background in all four areas but with a very marked concentration in Area 3, a notable proportion of which occurred within the stratified fills of cut features. In total it comprised 357 sherds (3261g; mean sherd weight 9.13g) which could be further broken down into crude categories:

11.11 Coarse wares, 325 (3107g; mean sherd weight 9.56g). They ranged from a sandy fabric with flint inclusions (F2), through grog tempered (Gr5-8), quartz including wares (Q6-11, Q14 and Q20-22), Grey Wares (GW1-6), stone grit including wares (Sed1 and St1) to a White Ware (WW1). Vessel types were dominated by jars with fewer bowls and a single instance of a slipped beaker. Rim forms included upright, outwardly expanded rims, curved neck with out-turned rims, ovoid body with curved necks, and outward expanding and everted rims.

11.12 Bases included footrings and several splayed. A single fragment of a Grey Ware strap handle was also collected. A flagon rim occurred in a relatively fine micaceous Grey Ware, in contrast to a thick-walled, outwardly expanded, rolled rim storage jar tempered with moderate amounts of coarse grog from a large storage jar. Diagnostically Romano-British sherds were from vessels with flared and everted rims and drop flange and a finely made small, orange, jar with a short neck and internally bevelled, slight everted, rim likely to date from the later 2nd to early 3rd century AD.

11.13 The coarse ware assemblage is notable for the absence of decoration which might have assisted in achieving closer dating.

11.14 Mortaria, two (41g; mean sherd weight 20.5g), unstratified. Two joining fragments forming a rim and spout were in a grey fabric with orange surfaces, with some surviving quartz trituration.

11.15 Colour coated, 20 (73g; mean sherd weight 3.65g). Four colour coated fabrics were identified, although all sherds had suffered severe surface abrasion. CC2, CC3 and CC4 were coarse quartz-including fabrics. They included two footring base sherds and an out turned rim. A sherd in the finer CC1 fabric was from a carinated bowl with an upright, simple rim.

11.16 Fine ware, import, Samian, five (24g; mean sherd weight 4.8g). Two sherds were unstratified finds from Area 3 and three more were recovered from Area 4 (403) and (404). None of them retained distinct diagnostic features.

11.17 Fine ware, British, New Forest, five (16g; mean sherd weight 3.2g). One of two bronzed New Forest ware sherds retained a trailed white slip. The remaining three sherds from that pottery were of Parchment ware, all bracketed within a late 3rd and 4th century span.

Medieval

11.18 The identified Medieval assemblage comprised 100 sherds (965g; mean sherd weight 9.65g). All the fabrics, Q15-19, included quartz and were dominated by Q15, which included sparse flint, and may correspond to a fabric attributed to the 12th-14th centuries (Timby 2002, Table 2, 'MED3'; East Wiltshire/Kennet Valley). Where it survived the exteriors of fabrics Q16 and Q17 were sometimes covered in a yellow or greenish yellow glaze. All the fabrics were sandy, with the exception of Q19 which was in a finer, silty material.

11.19 Q15 also formed the bulk of the assemblage in Area 1 in track fill (111), 51 sherds (562) and wall (105), 6 sherds (21g). Nine further sherds were recovered from the stratigraphically lower subsoil (101). Rim types, all in fabric Q15, included a concave, flared, flattened rim; a straight, flared, rounded rim; upright neck, flattened, expanded rim and a concave, flared rounded rim. Whilst the fabric resembles that of pottery from Devizes it has affinity with Laverstock ware (i.e. fabric E422; Mephram 2000, 31) from ca. 45km to the south east and, more strikingly, with material from Nash or Naish Hill, Lacock (SSB), only 5km to the west. Kiln wasters from a dump at that site were thought to be of 13th century date. During the late 14th and 15th centuries Minety Ware appears to replace it in areas where it circulated previously.

11.20 Twenty-five sherds were recovered from Area 2, although all but six were retrieved during the stripping of the easement topsoil. Five sherds came from the cultivation horizon (212) over the fills of ditch [206] and one from a middle fill (210), the latter a substantial portion of a concave-sided vessel with finger drag marks at the base retaining traces of glaze. A similar vessel from Potterne was thought to date from the 14th to 15th century (Luckett 1990, 64-65). Rim types from this area included flared neck with flat, outwardly expanded rim and upright neck with flat, outwardly expanded rim.

Modern

11.21 Modern pottery comprised 21 sherds (362g; mean sherd weight 17.24g) which were divided simply into unglazed (three sherds) and glazed (18 sherds) without further analysis. A single sherd of note was a possibly 18th century broad-flanged-rim dish with green glaze from (201).

Other ceramic

11.22 A total of 31 (913g) fragments of Romano-British ceramic tile were recovered from Area 3. Twenty-five were functionally undiagnostic, eight from the possible abandonment horizon or subsoil (301), the remainder unstratified. Four roof tiles were also recovered from (301) and one each from abandonment horizon (326) and the fill (311) of ditch [310].

11.23 Some of the undiagnostic fragments may have included box tile and the mere presence of ceramic tile in this number implies that one or more buildings of at least moderately high status existed nearby.

Structural stone

11.24 A total of four small fragments (76g) of Pennant Sandstone slate were recovered from possible Medieval track fill (111) and fill (205) of Romano-British ditch or gully [204]. The material is commonly used for roofing during the Romano-British period.

Chipped stone

11.25 A total of 16 pieces (250g) of struck flint and chert were collected. Distal ventral retouch formed a point on a long flake/blade from (101) which is probably Early Neolithic. Stripping of the easement in Area 2 produced a fragment of possible builder's flint and undiagnostic debitage. A broad flake from (205) is likely to date from the Middle or later Bronze Age.

11.26 A further piece of debitage and a broad flake from (301) may be of similar date. From the same context, a core/hammer is likely to be Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. A denticulated flake from (307), subsequently modified by ventral retouch towards the proximal end to form a point, is probably broadly contemporary with the latter.

11.27 Four unstratified flints from stripping in Area 3 included three burnt pieces, one of which was the proximal end of an incomplete probable flake/blade. A second flake had unilateral dorsal retouch as well as distal dorsal retouch forming a point. Both are likely to be Neolithic

11.28 Undiagnostic lumps of a reddish chert were retrieved from (301) and (323).

- 11.29 A multipointed piercer with bilateral retouch, some of which was bifacial and a long, thick steeply retouch endscraper from unstratified (400) are both likely to be Neolithic.
- 11.30 The assemblage is small from so large an area, especially when distributed over at least three phases of activity. No useful conclusions can be drawn from it and the material from stratified contexts is clearly residual when dating by other finds is taken into consideration.

Bone

- 11.31 A total of 24 (190g) bone fragments were collected, half of them from Area 1. Of these, one was from a modern pipe trench. Six derived from the probably Medieval fill (111) of a track hollow [112] included three medium mammal shaft fragments and three cattle teeth. Two further medium mammal bones were found within wall footings also deemed to be Medieval. Three were from a Medieval or earlier subsoil (101), including two sheep or goat teeth.
- 11.32 Seven bones from Area 4 were unstratified. A single medium mammal bone from Area 2 was in the upper fill (211) of a Romano-British ditch [206] and a single sheep tooth occurred with two unidentified bones in the fill (319) of a possible prehistoric ring ditch [318].
- 11.33 The small, thinly distributed assemblage warrants no further analysis.

Metal

- 11.34 A total of 19 iron (680g) and two (28g) copper alloy finds were collected. Most were modern or from modern or unstratified contexts. They included corroded nails. A staple, riveted metal strips and a copper alloy perforated knob. Of nine very corroded small lumps of iron which may have been hobnails, three were unstratified from (301) and the remainder were from the single fill (309) of a Romano-British pit [308].
- 11.35 An unstratified horseshoe from Area 2 was fashioned from a broad strip of iron and may have been Medieval or Post Medieval. A fragment of copper alloy brooch was retrieved from a suitably-dated Romano-British fill (323) of a ditch [323]. An iron knife blade point from the Medieval or earlier subsoil (101) lacked obvious distinctive features.
- 11.36 Further analysis would probably enable closer dating of the brooch fragment, and possibly the knife blade. No further analysis of the other items would be warranted and the assemblage as a whole is unlikely to further understanding of the Site.

Ore and slag

- 11.37 Nodules of dark, reddish brown haematite, many vitrified and aerated, occurred sparsely at the south west of Area 3 and prolifically in Area 4, where it was scattered across the surface, as well as being incorporated into one of two archaeological contexts identified. Only small representative samples were collected from each area and there was no attempt at formal quantification. The sheer volume of the material and the manifest exposure to intense heat of many fragments implies strongly that ore extraction and initial processing was taking place nearby. The presence of workable iron deposits is commensurate with the underlying Lower Greensand Formation geology.

12. Discussion

Area 1

- 12.1 The earthwork survey and features associated with 12th to 14th century AD pottery, exposed by groundworks, support strongly the presence of a deserted Medieval settlement (DMV). The area in and around the north compound had clearly suffered some truncation and disturbance due to the demolition of at least one early 20th century building and elsewhere there was evidence that cultivation or other destructive processes had led to a recent build up of soil in depressions. However, despite depletion of the structural remains, the presence of stratigraphically high features such as stone paving and the metalled track, as well as wall bases, indicate that much more of the Site's detailed layout survives than is represented by the earthworks.

Area 2

- 12.2 The archaeological work along the second segment of the pipeline easement did not address any known targets, with the exception of boundaries identified on the Tithe Map of 1843. Of four ditches identified during groundworks, three appeared related to the boundaries and, especially when allowance is made for the accuracy of mapping at that time, the fourth might also be included.
- 12.3 Of the two northernmost ditches, both apparently extant in 1843, one was undated and another included exclusively modern finds, hence remained open until the 20th century. On the other hand, the ditch identified parallel to and south of the approach to Stock Street Farm is likely to be dated by the associated Romano-British pottery assemblage. This would exclude its direct representation as a boundary on the map of 1843 but it may well have been an antecedent to it. The farm is thought to lie over a Medieval settlement but it is possible that the settlement had Romano-British origins.
- 12.4 The fourth and most substantial ditch is also likely to have originated in the Roman or possibly Late Iron Age period and although the comparative homogeneity of the soils may have clouded the stratigraphic sequence it seems clear that it was reused during the Medieval period, as it included a substantial pottery sherd from the 14th to 15th centuries. The ditch may correspond with a boundary on the Tithe Map and it cannot be ruled out that the single sherd was deposited in modern times.
- 12.5 The prolonged survival of boundaries suggests that the division and possibly tenure of a substantial portion of Area 2's gentle west-facing slopes has been stable over a long period.

Area 3

- 12.6 The finds from Area 3 are consistent with Romano-British dating for most of the features but there is conflicting evidence where status is concerned. Roofing and other tile suggests the local presence of a building of at least moderately high status but there is nothing from the other finds to support this. No coins were recovered and there was little other metalwork. Importantly, there were very few fineware pottery sherds from either the earlier or later part of the period.
- 12.7 The later Iron Age/Romano-British occupation of the area appears to have been tentative, and the only strong evidence of habitative settlement on the Site is represented by the ring gully or ditch which may have originated in the earlier period. The conflicting orientation of ditches demonstrates boundary revision and there is good evidence for a period of abandonment prior to the final phase which itself seems likely to have terminated before the end of the Roman period. However, the volume of pottery would suggest that contemporary habitative settlement was nearby when the boundaries were in use.

Area 4

- 12.8 Geophysical survey implied that the pipeline route would bisect several linear features. The failure to identify all but one of them may reflect the slight nature of some, and the depth of mainly modern colluvium over several, some of which had well-defined morphological traits.

- 12.9 The single substantial deposit identified has been interpreted as the fill of a holloway, based on the extensive view provided by the survey. Pottery indicates that it is likely to have originated no later than the Romano-British period but a large amount of iron-extraction debris in its upper fill and over much of the land surface north of the A3102 road is probably later, possibly Medieval. A few diagnostic Later Iron Age sherds were of a size and condition implying nearby local activity in that period.
- 12.10 Neither the results of the geophysical survey nor the watching brief revealed sufficient evidence to suggest that *Verlucio* or any other substantial settlement existed in the part of Area 4 explored. Not only is there a lack of appropriate, coherent features, an absence which might be explained by plough damage, but the sparseness of Romano-British finds is a cogent form of negative evidence, given what would be expected from even a small urban settlement of the period.
- 12.11 The archaeological work has provided strong support for the existence of the Deserted Medieval Village and has identified a previously unknown area of Romano-British activity. On the other hand it has raised serious doubts about the hypothesised northern extent of the Romano-British settlement found south of the A3102 and identified with *Verlucio*.

13. Archive

- 13.1 The Site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 320 digital images in .jpg format, 73 context and profile sheets, 18 sheets of scaled drawings, 51 day record sheets, 14 photographic and five drawing register sheets. The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines and standards set out by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC 1984; Walker 1991), the Museum and Galleries Commission (Paine 1992) and English Heritage (Andrews 1991). Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with Wiltshire Heritage Museum within 12 months following the submission of this report.
- 13.2 Copies of the Watching Brief report will be deposited with:

Wessex Water plc
Claverton Down
Bath
BA2 7WW

Wiltshire County Historic Environment Record
Wiltshire Archaeology Service
The Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
Cocklebury Road
Chippenham
SN15 3QN

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Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Earlier than	Contemp. with	Later than	Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness / Depth
100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) soft silty clay including rare to sparse subangular and subrounded stones. Located in Compound 4 and included uncollected debris from cottage built in 1914			101			<0.10mm
101	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Very dark brown (10YR 3/4) soft silty sand including rare to sparse subangular and subrounded stones	100		102, 107			variable
102	Geology	Layer	Natural. Mottled grey and yellow orange silty sand rare to sparse subangular and subrounded stones	101, 104, 105, 107					
103	Medieval	Fill	Probable wall. North - south oriented linear comprising yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) unbounded sandstones	100	104, 105	101	4m	0.70m	<0.25m
104	Medieval	Structure	Probable wall. North - south oriented linear comprising yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) unbounded sandstones	100	103, 105	101, 102			<0.40m
105	Medieval	Fill	Probable wall. North - south oriented linear comprising yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) unbonded sandstones	100, 106	103, 104	102			>0.40m
106	Medieval	Surface	Pavement. Limestone flagstones and one of hard sandy grit stone	100		104, 105			
107	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Brown (10YR 4/3) soft silty sand including rare subangular and subrounded stones.	100, 101		102			<0.15m
108	Medieval / Post-medieval	Fill	Deposit. 2.5YR 4/3 soft silty clay including vary rare stones (<1mm), west of (105), slow formation	109		101, 105			<0.15m
109	Medieval / Post-medieval	Layer	Tumble horizon. Yellowish brown sandy silt including moderate subrounded stones (<0.20m)	100		1008			<0.10m
110	Medieval / Post-medieval	Cut	Metalled track. Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) , possibly bounded, sandstones, cut by rutting	100	104?, 105?	101, 102		<2.5m	
111	Medieval	Fill	Holloway fill [112]. Dark brown silty clay including very rare limestones (<0.40m)	101, 114		112		<8.1m	<0.72m
112	Medieval	Cut	Holloway. Slightly curvilinear. Rutted and including limestones, possibly doggers to counter erosion	111, 113, 114		103		<8.1m	<0.72m
113	Modern	Fill	Pipe trench fill [114]. Dark brown silty clay	100		114		<0.32m	<0.46m
114	Modern	Cut	Pipe trench cut. East to west box-profiled linear	113		111		<0.32m	<0.46m
115	Medieval	Layer	Possible holloway fill. Dark brown, soft, friable, clayey silt including sparse subrounded stones	101		102			
116	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish yellow silty sand	100		113, 111			
200	Modern	Cut	Ditch. East to west oriented, truncated 'V'-profiled linear cut	201		215		<1.63m	<0.52m
201	Modern	Fill	Ditch fill [200]. Mid grey-brown, friable, silty clay including rare rounded stones (<0.10m)	213		200		<1.63m	<0.52m
202	Undated	Cut	Ditch. East to west oriented, steep-sided linear cut	203		215		<0.47m	<0.13m
203	Undated	Fill	Ditch fill [202]. Dark brown, friable, silty clay including rare rounded stones (<0.02m)	213		202		<0.47m	<0.13m
204	Romano-British	Cut	Ditch/gully. East to west oriented, shallow, flat-bottomed, linear cut	205		215		<1.52m	<0.12m
205	Romano-British	Fill	Ditch/gully fill [204]. Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay including rare rounded stones (<0.10m)	213		204		<1.52m	<0.12m
206	Romano-British	Cut	Ditch. North to south oriented, shallow, stepped-sided linear cut	207, 208		215			
207	Undated	Fill	Ditch fill [206]. Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay including rare rounded stones (<0.10m). Possibly earlier deposit cut by [206]	209		206			<1.9m
208	Undated	Fill	Ditch fill [206]. Mid yellowey brown, friable, sandy silt including moderate angular grits and stones (<0.1m)	209		206			<0.24
209	Romano-British	Fill	Lower ditch fill [206]. mid grey brown, firm, silty clay including rare rounded stones (<0.05m) and orange iron mottling. Possibly earlier deposit cut by [206]. Alluvial character	210		207, 208		2.37m	0.44m
210	Medieval	Fill	Middle ditch fill [206]. Dark grey brown, firm to friable, silty clay including rare rounded stones (<0.10m)	211		209		<1.6m	<0.24m
211	Romano-British	Fill	Upper middle ditch fill [206]. Dark grey brown, firm to friable, sandy silt including rare angular stones (<0.05m). Probable stratigraphic error	212		210		<2.48m	<0.41m
212	Undated	Fill	Cultivation horizon. Mid yellowey brown, firm to friable, sandy silt including rare rounded stones (<0.05m)	213		211			<0.28m
213	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown soft silty loam			212			<0.30m
214	Undated	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey, yellow brown, firm to friable, sandy silt to silty clay including angular and rounded limestones (<0.10m)	212	207, 208	215			<0.24m
215	Geology		Natural. Mottled pale grey and to mid/light yellow brown silty clay including very rare lime stones (<0.20m)			214			
300		Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable sandy clay loam			301			0.25m - 0.30m
301		Layer	Subsoil interface. Reddish brown friable sandy loam mixed with sandy clay	300		303			0.05m - 0.10m
303		Layers	Natural. Sequence of natural layers, variously yellowish brown, pale grey, reddish brown, sandy clay and clay	301					
304		Cut	Ring ditch. 'U'-profiled curvilinear cut	305		303	Ca. 10m	<0.5m	<0.10m
305		Fill	Ring ditch fill [304]. Mid brownish grey silty clay mottled with orange clay including extremely rare small stones and sand	301		304	Ca. 10m	<0.5m	<0.10m
306		Cut	Possible ring ditch. Concave sided, flat bottomed, circular cut	307		303		0.40m	0.13m
307		Fill	Ring ditch fill [306]. Mid grey brown, friable to firm , silty clay	301		306		0.40m	0.13m
308		Cut	Possible pit. Circular in plan with concave sides and sloping base	309		303		0.53m	0.11m
309		Fill	Possible pit fill [308]. Mid orangey grey, firm to friable, silty clay	301		308		0.53m	0.11m
310		Cut	Ditch. North east to south west oriented, splayed, truncated 'V'-profiled linear cut	311		303		0.58m	0.11m
311		Fill	Ditch fill [310]. Mid grey brown, firm silty clay	312		310		0.58m	0.11m
312		Layer	Abandonment horizon. Mid grey brown, firm to friable, silty clay including rare rounded stones (<0.03m)	301		311		3.4m	0.06m
313		Cut	Ditch and recut. North east to south west oriented, splayed, 'U'- and 'V'-profiled linear cut	315		317	1.0m exc	1.20m	0.26m

314	Fill	Upper ditch fill [313]. Mottled reddish and greyish brown, compacted sandy clay including charcoal flecks	301		315	1.0m exc	1.20m	0.26m
315	Fill	Lower ditch fill [313]. Pale, compacted clay	314		313	1.0m exc		0.03m - 0.05m
316	Cut	Gully. Straight sided, sloping, north west to south east linear cut	317		303	1.0m exc	0.68m	0.14m
317	Fill	Gully fill [316]. Dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt	313		316			0.14m
318	Cut	Ring ditch. 'U'-profiled curvilinear cut, cut by modern field drain	319		303	<0.10m	<0.5m	<0.10m
319	Fill	Ring ditch [318]. Mid brownish grey, soft, silty clay mottled with orangey clay	301		318	<0.10m	<0.5m	<0.10m
320	Cut	Ditch and recut. Splayed 'U'-profiled linear cuts	321		303	1.0m exc	1.03m	0.22m
321	Fill	Ditch fill [320]. Mottled reddish and greyish brown, compacted sandy clay including charcoal flecks	301		320			0.22m
322	Cut	Ditch. North east to south west oriented, straight, shallow sloping south west and concave north west sided linear cut	323	313, 320	303, 325		1.3m	0.20m
323	Fill	Ditch fill [322]. Dark brown grey mottled with orange iron, firm, sandy clay including rare smooth pebbles (<0.08m) and rare charcoal	300	314, 321	322		1.3m	0.20m
324	Cut	Ditch (terminus). North west to south east oriented, splayed 'U'-profiled linear cut	322, 325		303		1m	0.20m
325	Fill	Ditch fill [324]. Dark brown grey mottled with orange iron, firm, sandy clay	300, 322, 323		324		1m	0.20m
326	Layer	Abandonment horizon [333]. Reddish, greyish brown, compacted, sandy clay	301		333			0.10m
327	Layer	Spread deposit. Highly mottled light brownish grey, soft, silty clay including very rare small stones and sand. Cut by modern pipe trench	301		303	>3.0m	>1.0m	<0.05m
328	Layer	Spread deposit. Highly mottled light brownish grey, soft, silty clay including sand. Cut by drain and subsoiler	301	331?	303	<0.2.1m	<0.7m	<0.05m
329	Cut	Tree throw. Convex-sided, irregular cut	330		303	0.8m obs	0.40m obs	<0.10m
330	Fill	Tree throw fill [329]. Mid greyish brown, soft, silty clay including frequent charcoal lumps towards base. Cut by modern field drain	301			0.8m obs	0.40m obs	<0.10m
331	Cut	Tree throw. Concave-sided, irregular cut	332		303	1.0m obs	0.60m obs	<0.12m
332	Fill	Tree throw fill [331]. Mid greyish brown, mottled with orange, soft, silty clay including very rare small stones. Cut by modern field drain	301		331	1.0m obs	0.60m obs	<0.12m
333	Cut	Shallow depression.	326		303	1.60m exc	<0.60m exc	<0.10m
334	Layer	Shallow depression fill. Light grey brown, firm to friable, silty clay included rare rounded stones (<0.10m) including charcoal flecks	301		303		<2.05m	<0.15m
335	Cut	Shallow depression.	336		303	1.80m exc	0.60m exc	<0.09m
336	Fill	Shallow depression [335]. Reddish and greyish brown mix of compacted sandy clay including charcoal flecks	301		335			<0.09m
337	Cut	Ditch. North east to south west oriented, dish-profiled, linear cut. Cut by modern field drain	338	313, 320, 322			<1.45m	<0.12m
338	Fill	Ditch fill [337]. Blue grey, mottled with orange and occasional yellow, firm, sandy clay including sparse pebbles (<0.06m) and rare charcoal. Cut by modern field drain	300	314, 321, 323	337		<1.45m	<0.12m
339	Cut	Tree throw. Concave-sided, irregular cut	340		303	<1.35m	<1.25m	<0.08m
340	Fill	Tree throw fill [339]. Orangey grey brow, friable, silty clay	301		339	<1.35m	<1.25m	<0.08m
400	Layer	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown friable sandy clay loam			401			
401	Layer	Subsoil. Reddish brown sandy loam	400		403			
402	Layer	Natural. Yellow sand and limestone	401					
403	Layer	Pit or natural hollow fill. Dark bgreyish brown, soft, sandy loam including charcoal and much high iron content slag	401		404			<1.2m
404	Layer	Colluvium. Dark reddish brown sandy loam	403					0.18m exc

Appendix 2. Finds Summary

Area	Context	Pottery		Flint		Ceramic tile				Stone		Bone		Metal				Clay pipe		Glass		CBM		Slag/ore	
		no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.
Area 1	101	23	147	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	4	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	97	0	0
Area 1	103	4	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	105	13	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	111	67	837	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50	6	32	3	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	113	4	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	101/[104]	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 1	101/[110]	13	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0
Area 1	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2	201	11	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	130	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	41
Area 2	205	81	459	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Area 2	209	4	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2	210	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2	211	4	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2	212	5	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2	Easement	24	174	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0
Area 2	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	1	28	0	0
Area 3	301	200	1620	4	118	4	212	8	145	0	0	0	0	3	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	195	0	0
Area 3	305	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	307	1	15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	309	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	311	16	50	0	0	1	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Area 3	312	63	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0
Area 3	314	24	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	317	19	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	319	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	321	11	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	323	43	190	1	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	57	0	0
Area 3	326	11	51	0	0	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	328	3	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	330	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	332	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	334	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	336	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	338	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	340	10	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Area 3	Easement	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3	US	272	2234	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	53
Area 4	400	9	158	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	405
Area 4	Easement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	42	0	0
Area 4	TP1 US	4	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0
Area 4	TP2 US	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4	403	6	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4	404	7	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		974	7899	16	253	6	366	25	547	4	76	24	190	19	680	2	28	3	6	2	1	30	567	14	499

Table 1. Summary of all find

Appendix 3. Ceramic fabrics

Cont	F1		F2		Org1		Gr1		Gr2		Gr3		Gr4		Gr5		Gr6		Gr7		Gr8		S1		S2		SS1		Tot	Tot	
	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	
101/[104]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101/[110]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	114
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2 US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2 ease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3 US	5	55	0	0	0	0	2	16	2	38	3	41	1	1	9	113	13	154	15	130	0	0	1	2	1	39	1	8	53	597	
Area 3 ease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
301	8	72	1	9	4	6	23	314	2	54	4	142	0	0	22	205	5	89	3	40	0	0	0	4	75	0	0	76	1006		
305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	55	3	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	124	
314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	3	18	
317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	
319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	
321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	44	
326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30		
328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9		
330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4		
336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	47	
Area 4 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	116	
Area 4 TP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	69		
Area 4 TP2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11		
403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no.	14		1		4		32		14		10		3		32		26		19		9		5		6		1		176		
Total gm	148		9		6		484		211		252		11		327		332		179		173		19		117		8		2276		
Mean gm	10.57		9		1.5		15.13		15.07		25.2		3.67		10.22		12.77		9.42		19.22		3.8		19.5		8		12.93		

Table 2. Ceramic fabrics, part 1

Cont	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Q6		Q7		Q8		Q9		Q10		Q11		Q12		Q13		Q14		Q15		Q16		Tot	Tot
	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	70	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	9	42	1	2	22	137
101/[104]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
101/[110]	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	10	61	
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	21	4	31	12	64	
111	0	0	3	26	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	652	0	0	66	723	
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Area 2 US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Area 2 ease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	73	16	73
201	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	210	
209	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	48	
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	1	33	
211	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	
212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	2	9
Area 3 US	4	6	3	10	5	49	116	561	4	45	35	594	2	60	1	3	1	7	4	25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	1363	
Area 3 ease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	0	0	1	4	0	0	54	297	4	27	10	56	0	0	0	0	0	47	197	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	118	585	
305	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	11	25	
312	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	130	
314	0	0	0	0	1	18	14	36	0	0	2	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	98	
317	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	66	0	0	3	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	110	
319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	51	
323	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	110	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	115	
326	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20		
328	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4		
330	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3		
332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	
334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	
338	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16		
340	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	25	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34		
Area 4 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	39		
Area 4 TP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4 TP2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9		
403	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	104	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	118		
404	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31		
Total no.	4		7		6		388		12		53		2		3		16		51		1		1		5		71		22		642	
Total wht	6		40		67		1929		96		774		60		25		51		222		3		2		15		737		139		4166	
Mean wht	1.5		5.71		11.17		4.97		8		14.6		30		8.33		3.19		4.35		3		2		3		10.38		6.32		6.49	

Table 3. Ceramic fabrics, part 2

Cont	Q17		Q18		Q19		Q20		Q21		Q22		Q23		GW1		GW2		GW3		GW4		GW5		GW6		Tot	Tot	
	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
101/[104]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101/[110]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2 US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2 ease	1	45	1	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	105
201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	31	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	227	
209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	
212	0	0	3	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	32	
Area 3 US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	7	57	1	10	9	46	2	25	1	8	25	188		
Area 3 ease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	1	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	5	22		
305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	15	
309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15		
312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	3	17	
314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6		
317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1	9	
319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	27	
326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35		
330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4 TP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4 TP2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	
403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	151		
404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total no.		1		4		1		1		2		1		1		52		7		5		10		2		6		93	
Total wht		45		35		6		6		19		4		17		539		57		27		54		25		53		887	
Mean wht		45		8.75		6		6		9.5		4		17		10.37		8.14		5.4		5.4		12.5		8.83		9.54	

Table 4. Ceramic fabrics, part 3

Cont	Sed1		St1		WW1		MT1		CC1		CC2		CC3		CC4		Sam1		NF1		NFP		Mod 1		Mod 2		Tot	Tot
	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.	no.	gm.
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101/[104]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101/[110]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	3	6
103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	62	4	62
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	82	4	82
Area 2 US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 2 ease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	8	197	9	209
205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22
209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 3 US	0	0	4	8	0	0	2	41	1	18	2	3	4	8	2	3	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	86
Area 3 ease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
317	0	0	0	0	5	48	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	51
319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	
326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	2	8	
340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3
Area 4 TP1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area 4 TP2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
Total no.	1		4		5		2		3		4		6		7		5		2		3		3		18		63	
Total wht	4		8		48		41		26		11		11		25		24		4		12		15		347		576	
Mean wht	4		2		9.6		20.5		8.67		2.75		1.83		3.57		4.8		2		4		5		19.28		9.14	

Table 5. Ceramic fabrics, part 4

Fabric code	General type	Colour			Surface		Hardness	Wheel /hand	General fabric	Inclusions	Date
		Core	Margin	Surface	treat	Slip/glaze					
CC1	Colour coat	Orange		orange			soft	hand	sandy silt		RB
CC2	Colour coat	pinkish orange			lost		mod		sandy silt	mod to abund fine Qz, mod red grog	RB
CC3	Colour coat	Orange			lost		mod		silty sand	fine sub round Qz, (Fe)	RB
CC4	Colour coat	Orange			lost		mod		fine sand	sp. Subround Qz	RB
F1	coarse	Grey to orange			skin				sandy	mod coarse subang flint, mod grog	Pre
F2	coarse	buff white	buff white				mod		sandy	sparse to mod, med to coarse, flint	RB
Gr1	coarse	buff pink		buff pink			mod hard		silty sand	mod grog, sp. Fe, micac	MIA-ERB
Gr2	coarse	buff grey		buff grey int, red oxid ext			hard		sandy	mod grog, sp. to mod Fe (flint)	Iron Age
Gr3	coarse	grey to dark grey		grey and oxid			hard		sandy	mod grog, fine Qz, sp. to mod Fe, rare to sp. flint	IA/RB
Gr4	coarse	grey to buff pink					mod		sandy silt	mod grog, sp. Fe, micac	Iron Age?
Gr5	coarse	Pale to mid grey		Pale to mid grey			mod	Wheel	silty sand	sp. to mod grey grog, Fe; (flint)	RB
Gr6	coarse	pale to mid grey		Pale to mid grey (oxid)			soft to mod	Wheel	sandy silt	fine grey grog	RB
Gr7	coarse	pale to dark grey	grey to pink	pale to dark grey (oxid)			mod		silty sand	abund grog, sp. Fe (flint)	RB
Gr8	coarse	Grey		grey			mod	Wheel	silty sand	mod grog, rare to sp. fine Qz	RB
GW1	coarse	Pale to mid grey		Pale to mid grey			hard	Wheel	sand		RB
GW2	coarse	mid grey		grey to dark grey (oxid)					Coarse sandy	sp. fine Qz, white & black grits	RB
GW3	coarse	Pale grey		Pale grey				Wheel	silty sand	fine to med dark grey grits, rare plate shell	RB
GW4	coarse	mid to dark grey		mid to dark grey				Wheel	fine sand	micac, soot spots	RB
GW5	coarse	grey to buff pink		grey to reddish brown			mod to hard		sandy	mod micac, sp. mod black grits	RB
GW6	fine	mid grey		mid grey			mod soft	Wheel	sandy silt	sp. to mod micaceous	RB
MT1	mort	Grey	orange	orange			mod	wheel	Fine sandy silt	fine Qz	RB
NF1	fine	Off white				brown	mod		fine silt		RB
NFP	fine	off white		off white			mod		silty		M-LRB
Org1	coarse	black		oxid ext			mod	hand	sandy	mod carbonised voids, sp. To mod grog, sp med Qz	Iron Age
Q2	coarse	grey		grey			mod		silty sand, corky	abund subang fine Qz, sp. Fe, voids	Iron Age
Q3	coarse	grey		grey			mod		silty sand, corky	abund fine Qz, voids	Iron Age
Q4	coarse	pale to mid grey		pale to mid grey			mod		silty sand, lumpy	fine Qz, sp. Fe, rare to sp. flint	Iron Age
Q5	coarse	Grey		black to reddish brown			hard		sandy	fine to med Qz	LIA-RB
Q6	coarse	Grey to pale buff	oxid orange	oxid orange			hard		sandy	fine to med subang Qz	RB
Q7	coarse	pale grey	pale grey, pink	dark grey			mod	Wheel	sand	mod to abund fine Qz, mod grog (flint)	RB
Q8	coarse	mid grey		mid grey			hard	hand	sandy silt	rare fine rounded Qz	RB?
Q9	fine	grey		buff pink			soft to mod	hand	silt	sp. to mod grog (Fe)	RB?
Q10	coarse	grey	orange	orange		silty	mod		silty	slip: silty, fine Qz, sp. iron	RB
Q11	coarse	Grey		grey to black			hard		fine sand	fine Qz	SX?
Q12	coarse	buff pink		oxid ext			mod		sandy	sp. to mod coarse subang Qz, mod grog, sp. flint (Fe)	SX?
Q13	fine	buff orange		orange			soft	hand	silt	sparse fine Qz	EBA
Q14	coarse	grey	grey to pink			buff orange	hard	Wheel	sandy	abundant fine to med subang Qz	RB
Q15	coarse	dark grey		Grey		off white, buff	hard		silty sand	Mod to abund course Qz, sp. Flint, rare Fe	Medieval
Q16	coarse	off white		orange	glaze	yellow	hard		silty sand	Abundant red fine to mod subang Qz, sp. Fe	Medieval
Q17	coarse	grey		light grey int, buff orange ext		yellow	hard		sandy	abund fine Qz, rare Fe, sp. Carb. Org	Medieval
Q18	coarse	grey		brown int, brown to dark grey ext			hard	Wheel	sandy	abund fine Qz	Medieval

Q19	coarse	grey		orange			mod		silty	sp. to mod clear, fine Qz	Medieval
Q20	coarse	Red brown		red brown			hard	Wheel	Sand	mod fine Qz and mica	RB
Q21	coarse	Grey		black to reddish brown		white/buff slip	hard		sandy	fine to med Qz	Pre RB
Q22	coarse	grey		buff int, red orange ext			hard		silty sand	fine vari Qz, rare to sp. Shell, Fe	RB?
Q23	coarse	grey		grey			mod	hand	sandy	mod to freq med to coarse Qz, sp. Fine to med flint	Iron Age
S1	coarse	dark brown		dark reddish brown			mod hard		silty sand	fine Qz sand	Iron Age
S2	coarse	buff pink		grey			mod	hand	sand	sp. med to coarse Fe, sp. fine Qz	Iron Age
Sam1	fine	Orange				red	mod				RB
Sed1	coarse	grey		grey			hard		sandy	mod grey sed rock, rare shell, flint	RB?
SS1	coarse	off white		off white			mod		sandy silt	sp. to mod fine Qz, sp. coarse sandstone, rare to sp. Fe	Iron Age
St1	fine	Grey		Pale buff			Soft	hand	Silty	rare Fe	RB?
WW1	fine	greyish to off white		off white to pale pinkish			mod		silty sand	mod white grog (soot smudge; Fe)	RB

Table 6. Ceramic fabric summary descriptions